

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK

In Grandeur and Natural Beauty the Spot Is Unequaled on Earth—Natural Enemies Dwell Within Its Confines in Fraternal Amity.

Not to intimate that the President of the United States has been guilty of plagiarism in his recent comments upon the beauties and rejuvenating character of the Yellowstone park, it was famous old Jim Bridger, the Dan-

It is true that old Jim made no reference to the place as a health resort. Few people needed health in those days and those who were in search of it kept east of the Missouri river, well out of the range of the Blackfeet and Sioux. To Jim it was the place "where h— bubbles over," and this was his description of the spot when the editor of the Kansas City Journal first listened to Jim's stoical account of its wonders. The editor even prepared an article on that wonder section of the country, but suppressed it on account of its being unbelievable. Jim stuck to the story, however, and in 1879 the editor of the paper printed an editorial apology to Bridger for his lack of credence in the story.

To-day old Jim Bridger's story would not be half strong enough to encompass the whole truth of the region now set aside as a national park for all the people. Within its domains the lion almost literally has lain down with the lamb. Bear and deer and elk and moose that fled from Bridger's buckskins in those early days would only stand and stare at him now in curiosity and interest. The mountain sheep, shyest of all the animals of the hills, would allow him to ride within a stone's throw of the crag upon which it rested. Even the mountain lion, which at times forces the military guards of the park to wage war upon his carnivorous destructiveness, is immune from the bullets of the park visitors. Only the speckled trout of the mountain streams and lakes may be taken to bag by the sportsman.

President Roosevelt, in leaving the park, paid it a lasting tribute within the limits of a paragraph.

"The Yellowstone park," he said, "is something absolutely unique in this world, as far as I know. Nowhere else in any civilized country is there to be found such a tract of veritable wonderland, made accessible to all visitors, where at the same time not only the scenery of the wilderness but the wild creatures of the park are scrupulously preserved as they were, the only change being that these same wild creatures have been so carefully protected as to show literally astounding tameness."

Geologically and topographically nature left it unique, and in many respects the hand of man has improved upon it. In its rocks and bowlders are to be found the materials of which the foundations of the world are made. The great seas which once rolled over the continent have left their sedimentary rocks in layers thousands of feet thick. Then came the age of mountain building, when the foundations of the great deep were broken up, piling range after range, and sinking valley after valley. Then the volcanic period and after that the period of glaciers. And today, after age upon age of cooling of the earth's crust, there are 3,600 hot springs in the park and the scores of geysers and paint pots and mud spouting cones and pools.

Of the geysers there is little that is new to be said. The Giantess and Old Faithful and the Fountain and the Minute Man are familiar names to everybody. Old Faithful is the one geyser of them all that never disappoints the visitor, as his spoutings occur at intervals of sixty-five to seventy minutes, when water is

thrown from 125 to 150 feet into the air.

These hot springs and geysers are the source of the Boiling river, steaming and trickling and spouting in a cool, rarefied atmosphere from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the



Belief of Some Soudan Tribes is Curious and Poetical.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Among the appendices of Lord Cromer's reports on Egypt and the Soudan for 1902 is an interesting note on the religious beliefs of the tribes dwelling along the banks of the Behr-el-Ghazal. The Dinka, it says, though the most difficult of all to approach on such subjects, appears to have a most elaborate list of gods and demigods. At the head of the divine community are Deng-Dit (Rain Giver) and Abok, his wife. They have two sons, Kur Kongs, the elder, and Gurung-Dit, the younger, and a daughter called Al-Yak. Their devil is called L'wal Burajok, and is the father of Abok, the wife of Deng-Dit. There are other relatives also. Their story of the origin of mankind (or it may be of the Dinka tribe) is curious and poetical. Deng-Dit gave to his wife Abok a bowl of fat, and she and her children, softening the fat over the fire, proceeded to mold from it men and women in the image of gods. Deng-Dit warned her against L'dal (the devil), who was suspected of having evil intentions toward Deng-Dit. But Abok forgot, and with her children went to gather wood in the forest. There L'wal found the bowl, drank the greater part of the fat, and from the remainder proceeded to mold caricatures of men and women with distorted limbs, mouths, and eyes. Then, fearing the vengeance of Deng-Dit, he descended to earth by the path which then connected it with heaven. On discovering the result of his neglect, Abok hastened to her husband, who, greatly incensed, started in pursuit of L'wal. The latter, however, had persuaded the bird to bite asunder with its beak a path from heaven to earth, the divine

U. S. GRANT'S LOG CABIN.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant Visits the Home of His Boyhood.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant on Tuesday visited the scene of his early childhood, the famous log cabin of his illustrious father, who built it on the old Dent farm, in St. Louis county, fifty years ago. "Hardscrabble," as the famous civil war leader called this homestead in his days of poverty, has been removed by its present owner from its original site to the hill in Forest Park, just east of the art palace, where it will stand during the World's Fair.

Brig. Gen. Grant had been desirous of seeing his old home ever since his arrival in St. Louis. It was here he had lived in his early childhood, and he viewed the time-worn interior in silence. After looking through the empty rooms he named the uses to which the four rooms had been put during the residence of the Grant family in the cabin. The room to the right, he said, had been the family dining room; that to the left, the parlor. On the second floor, the room above the parlor was the apartment of his parents, while that above the dining room was the room used by himself and his brother. The cabin, although half a century old, is in a fair state of preservation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Usefulness Would Be Gone.

Mayor Low is telling an incident that occurred while he was visiting one of the state prisons in company with a clergyman. The good man stopped at the cell of a burglar, and asked solemnly: "My poor erring brother, have you any hopes for the future?" "Naw!" answered the prisoner with deep dejection, "by the time I gets out of this 'ere cell I'll be too old to be any use!"—New

FEW NEW THINGS INVENTED.

Submarine Boat Used Forty Years Ago, but It Sank.

We sometimes believe that there has been an absolutely new thing brought out in the way of invention, and yet somebody comes along with an old document and upsets it. Only a short time ago it was shown that wireless telegraphy was over thirty years old, and that Mr. Loomis was trying to interest people in it. For a half dozen years experiments have been made with submarine boats. There has been a deal of talk about them first and last. Factions for and against them have been formed in the navy, and you can find everything from praise to the worst condemnation of them in the official records. More than this, there have been scandals about them. Congressional investigations, with various persons named. During all this time we have been treating the submarine boat as something new and belonging to the latter-day invention. But in the last volume of the naval records of the civil war is a picture of a submarine boat, invented by a Confederate naval officer.

The picture taken from one in the museum at Richmond, Va., looks very like the craft over which there has been so much dispute for a few years past. The submarine boat of forty years ago was invented by H. L. Henley, and was to be used as a torpedo boat to attack the blockading vessels of the United States. Henley had confidence in it, for a brief account is given of his attempt to pass under some ship, when he failed, and he and seven men were lost. "We could not attempt to rescue them," says the account, "for they went down in nine fathoms of water." It is recorded that "bubbles appeared" which marked the place where they went down.—Washington Post

HORTICULTURE



TO CHECK THE MELON LOUSE.

Every year great damage is done by the melon louse, which usually gets its work well started before it is interfered with. Preventive measures are the first to be looked to. They consist of cleaning up and burning the rubbish and weeds in and around the melon field, especially if that field has before been infested by the melon louse. The young vines should be examined every day for the first appearance of the lice, and the work of destroying them should begin as soon as they are found. Spraying with a tobacco decoction is one of the best remedies known, as it is generally effective and is not likely to injure the young plants. One method of making this decoction is to pour two gallons of hot water on one pound of good tobacco stems and allow it to stand all night. This may be applied either in a spray pump or by means of an ordinary sprinkling can with very finely-perforated "rose." Kerosene emulsion is sometimes used, but care must be taken not to have it strong enough to injure the leaves. When the lice are to be smoked, tobacco may be burned in a saucer or pan under a tub or a box over the vines. The box should be left over the plants for an hour or more, to insure killing of the insects. On the question of using carbon bisulphide, an experimenter at the Oklahoma station says: "Treating the melon louse with the fumes of carbon bisulphide (hokee pokey) is a comparatively simple operation, but has the disadvantage that unless it is done with care not to use too large a dose or expose the plants too long to it, it may injure the vines. Two tablespoonfuls poured into a saucer or a pan and placed beside the plant to evaporate, the whole to be covered immediately with a tight box pressed into the soil and allowed to remain in that position for an hour and a half, has been found to do the work of killing the insect. In making the test of this method before applying it to the field it will be well to see that the test is made with the temperature as high as it is likely to be in practice."

BERRY PICKING.

J. L. Herbst of Wisconsin tells of his methods of picking strawberries as follows: "In the morning the foreman starts the pickers, two in a row, or one, as the case demands it. As fast as they get their stands full they call their number and a tender goes and gets it, gives her check for same and brings it to the tables, which we have in the field. At each table stands a girl whose business is to put the boxes in crates. If in doing so she discovers berries in picker's stand No. 14 are soft, too green, or not picked properly, she reports the number of the stand to the foreman, who can remedy the trouble or let the picker go. The girl at the table puts the boxes in the cases properly and sees that all boxes are filled. As fast as the crates are filled they are drawn to the shipping house, and after another inspection, are nailed up and sent to their destination. We aim to get all fruit as quickly as possible to its destination, and never unless in case of accident, or late pickings, hold over night. The above system is used in both strawberries and cane fruits. The number of pickers taking a row of cane berries is placed at the head of the row, so in case the pickers finish and take another row, the foreman can tell who picked it, in case it is not done properly. We pay pickers 1 1/2 cents per quart while picking and if they remain throughout the season are paid another quarter of a cent for each box picked, making 1 3/4 cents a quart. In strawberries we try to get all one variety picked separately, or if two varieties are of about one color and shape, they are picked together. Light and dark sorts do not look well together in one box. We pick with a short stem and calyx as this gives the berry a much better appearance, and they stand shipping much better. Raspberries both red and black are picked in pint boxes, all others in quarts."

THE ONCE TREELESS PLAINS.

Man found great prairies in many of our western states, but he has largely obliterated them by planting trees. The largest naked areas are now found further to the west, in Nebraska and Kansas. In both of these states much tree planting is being done, and the next generation will have to look a long time to find a prairie such as the school books used to tell about. The United States Bureau of Forestry has begun work in Kansas and is studying the natural tendency of the trees and shrubs along the water courses to increase and spread, especially when protected from fire and stock, and will determine what species are best adapted to planting on those uplands that contain no natural growth. In many places along the streams where fire and stock have been excluded for ten or fifteen years are found thrifty young cottonwoods, white elms, box-siders, and other species which are slowly invading the great plains.

The "saddle" is the posterior part of the back, running to the tail in a cock and answering to the cushion in a hen, cushion, however, being restricted to a very considerable development, as in Cochina, while "saddle" may be applied to any breed.

AGRICULTURE



THE AMERICAN ROYAL STOCK SHOW.

From the Farmers' Review: Kansas City, Mo.—Breeder and importers of draft and coach horses are taking a lively interest in the coming American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held in this city October 19-24, and the indications are that the exhibit of horses will be a large one, and one of excellent quality. Messrs. Wolcott, Beers & Co. of Kansas City have offered \$500 in cash prizes for the horse department of the show. McLaughlin Bros. of Columbus, O., and Kansas City, have just announced that they will contribute \$300 to the fund for prizes, and that they will exhibit 30 to 40 of their best animals. Crouch & Son of Lafayette, Ind., and J. W. Robison, have also signified their intention to enter large numbers of animals. It is expected that the Percheron association will offer a liberal sum in prizes. The success of the sheep department, one of the new departments to be added to the show this year, is assured, Dwight Lincoln of Milford Center, O., secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, and F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wis., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Rambouillet sheep, are working enthusiastically to get a large representation of their favorite breed. They have raised \$100 by individual subscriptions to be added to the amount offered by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for prizes. The stock yards company offers \$200 in cash to each of the breeds of sheep exhibited. Leading breeders of Cotswold, Shropshire, Southdowns and Oxford Downs have signified their intention of taking part in the sheep exhibit. The erection of a new barn to be used for the sheep, goat and swine exhibit, has just begun. This will take the place of the tent used last year for the swine and goat exhibits.—Jno. M. Hazelton.

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN AYRSHIRES.

I have recently received the report of the official milking tests of Ayrshire cows in Scotland for the year 1902, and have selected the five giving the highest record for butter, also the five giving the highest record in the Home Dairy test in the states for the year 1902, a comparison of which is of interest, all being official and supposed to be among the best of the breed in either country. The natural conditions in Scotland are more favorable for a large dairy yield from the same cows than in America on account of the more uniform moisture in Scotland, and the consequent succulence of pasture. The record in both countries shows a good degree of uniformity and a good class of dairy cows. The five Scotch cows gave per day of milk (pounds) respectively 60, 52, 30, 45, 46, an average of 46. Their milk tested in butter-fat, 3.87, 3.50, 5.92, 4.47, 3.30. Butter made per day was (pounds), 2.73, 2.11, 2.05, 2.03, 1.76, 2.13, an average of 2.13. The American cows gave per day in pounds, 51, 42, 46, 42, 47, an average of 45. Their milk tested 3.80, 4.60, 4.00, 4.50, 3.80. The butter made per day was 2.26, 2.25, 2.14, 2.10, 2.08, an average of 2.16.—C. M. Winslow, Secretary.

SHALL POTATO GROWERS SPRAY?

This is the question asked by Bulletin No. 221 of the station at Geneva; and the figures given in the bulletin go far toward answering the query with a very strong affirmative. In seasons when blight and rot are very destructive, as they were in 1902 in nearly all parts of the state, there can be no question as to the profitability of the use of Bordeaux mixture. The results at Geneva showed this very plainly; for spraying seven times, at an expense of about \$10 per acre, gave an increased yield of 123 1/2 bushels of potatoes, and three sprayings increased the yield 98 1/2 bushels. But growers generally think they cannot afford to pay the premium for disease insurance, through spraying since rot and blight do not come, destructively, very often. The results of the test on Long Island, though, indicate that even in sections seemingly free from disease, the spraying does more than enough good to repay its cost. Both early and late blight were absent from the experimental area near Riverhead, Long Island, yet here spraying seven times gave a gain of 45 bushels per acre, and spraying three times a gain of 7-3 bushels.

STANDARD SIZE OF CORN EARS.

According to the accepted rules for corn judging the proper length in inches of ears of seven of the leading varieties is as follows: Reid's Yellow Dent, 10; Golden Eagle, 9; Riley's Favorite, 9; Leaming, 10; Boone County White, 10; Silver Mine, 9; White Superior, 10. All of these should be seven inches in circumference except Boone County White, which should be 7.5. The proportion of corn to the whole ear should be, by weight, Reid's Yellow Dent, 88; Golden Eagle, 90; Riley's Favorite, 90; Leaming, 88; Boone County White, 86; Silver Mine, 90; White Superior, 88. With these figures our readers can do some experimental work in their own corn cribs if they wish to become familiar with the standards set.

"Secondaries" are the quill feathers of the wings, which are visible when the wings are spread.

CHANGE OF LIFE.



Some sensible advice women passing through the trying period.

The painful and annoying symptoms experienced by most women at this period of life are easily overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is especially designed to meet the needs of woman's system at the trying time of change of life.

It is no exaggeration to state that Mrs. Pinkham has over 6000 letters like the following proving the value of her medicine at such periods. "I wish to thank Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. My trouble was change of life. I had begun to grow dizzy, my head began to ache, and at times it seemed as if my back would fall me, had pains across the kidneys. Hot flashes were very frequent and trying. My friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it and am to-day free from those troubles. I cannot speak in high enough praise of the medicine. I recommend it to all women who are suffering from change of life."—Bella Ross, 88 Clair Ave., Roslindale, Mass.—Get it if original of above letter proving get cannot be produced.

The Time for Recreation. In this insistent age, when everywhere is at high pressure, great need of emphasizing the value of recreation.

What is work worth, especially work, when it is performed with a fatigued faculty, the energy of the brain cells being exhausted?

One ambitious of becoming a writer, for example, thinks he is saving time by forcing his brain beyond natural limits. He believes that what he does over hours is clear gain, and that writing a chapter or an article after his day's work in an office, a factory or a store, is to his advantage. But sooner or later he will realize his mistake. Nature will not be cheated.

A man may profitably occupy his evenings in study or in some other occupation than that by which he earns his daily bread, but he cannot do a full day's work of any kind and then wisely attempt to do creative work in the evening. A fresh brain is absolutely essential to the production of original thought. Even a recognized author who forces too much work upon his brain will soon see that his writings are not in as much demand as they have been, and that his reputation is waning.—Success.

Minnesota Man's Discovery.

Adrian, Minn., June 1st.—Phillip Doyle of this place says he has found out a medicine that will cure any case of Kidney Trouble. As Mr. Doyle was himself very sick for a long time, with this painful disease, and is now, apparently, as well as ever, his statement carries the confirmation of personal experience.

The remedy that cured Mr. Doyle is called Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In speaking of the pills, Mr. Doyle says:

"In regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills they are certainly a wonderful medicine—the best that I have ever taken. "I was very bad for a long time with Kidney Trouble and could get nothing to help me until I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I used altogether about ten boxes and I can say emphatically that I am completely cured. I am entirely well, without a symptom of Kidney Trouble left.

"I can heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering with Kidney Trouble, for they made me all right.

"I have advised several of my friends to try them, and not one has been disappointed."

When a fellow has money to burn he may do it because he is afraid of the microbes.

"The Klean, Kool, Kitchen Kind" is the trade mark on stoves which enable you to look in comfort in a cool kitchen.

A hair on the head is worth two of the brush.

WESTERN CANADA

Attracting more attention than any other district in the world. "The Granary of the World." "The Land of the Future." The Natural Feeding Grounds for Stock. Area under crop in 1902 . . . 1,987,300 acres. Yield 1902 . . . 117,988,794 bushels.



Abundance of Wash, Fuel, Plaster, etc. Grass for Pasture. Hay, a fertile soil, excellent rainfall, climate giving assured and adequate season of growth.

HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FOR SALE. Close to Churches, Schools, etc. Railways to settled districts. Send for Atlas and other literature to Superintendent of Land Sales, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. Phillips, Grand Forks, N. D., Canadian Agent, who will supply you with complete information regarding reduced railway rates, etc.