

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION WILL BE GREATEST EVER HELD ON EARTH

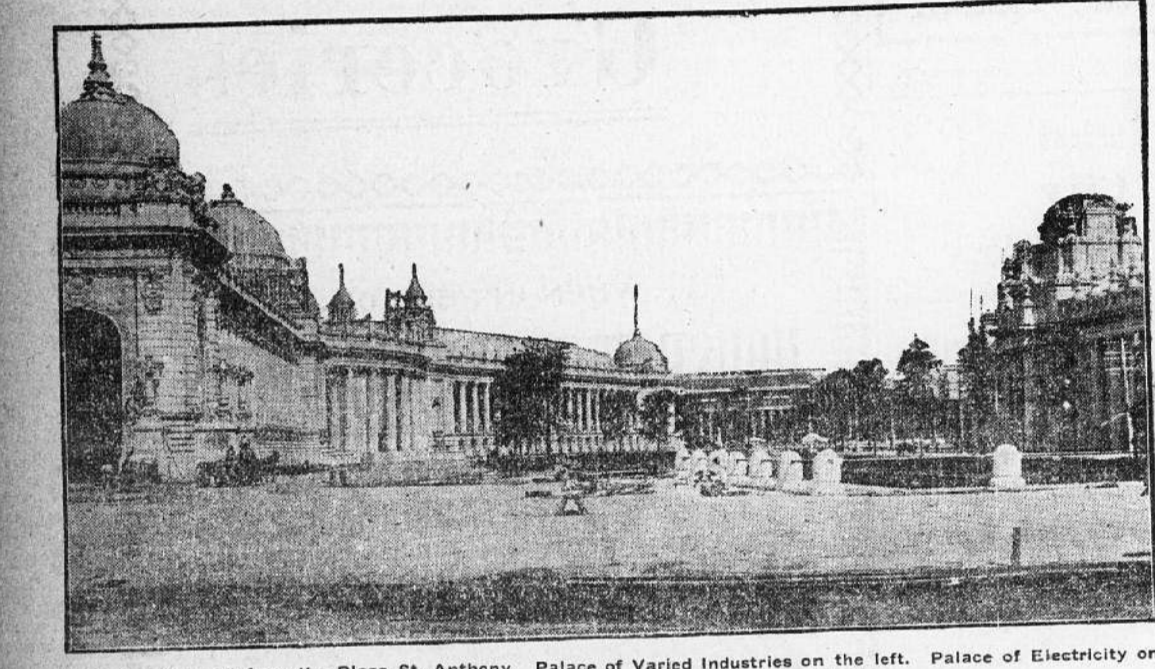
Estimated Cost, Exclusive of the Value of the Exhibits, Is from Forty to Fifty Million Dollars—Miles of Wonderful Displays in More Than Twenty Buildings.

It is now a little more than two months before the gates will open upon the World's Fair at St. Louis and the public will be invited to see the greatest exposition that has ever been created. The vast exhibit palaces are complete and many of them have been finished for several months. Within the next two months all of them are to be brightened with new coats of paint so that, on the opening day, the magnificent array of palaces will appear as fresh as a newly blossomed rose.

been loth to believe such a statement. But such is the fact. The exhibit palaces of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition average much larger than those of Chicago and are greater in number. About 130 acres of floor space are provided in the various palaces of the present World's Fair and more than twenty buildings will be used for exhibit purposes. The largest of these is the Palace of Agriculture, which covers twenty acres. The next in size is the Palace of Transportation, covering fifteen acres and containing four miles of railway tracks for the exhibit of locomotives and cars. At the Chicago Exposition there were practically no outdoor exhibits. At this World's Fair about 100 acres are given up to outdoor displays, supplementing in a most pleasing manner the hundreds of thousands of indoor exhibits. At the Chicago Exposition one building was used for less than three important departments. At the World's Fair in St. Louis four buildings, covering forty-five acres, are given up to the same four departments.

Exposition season, thousands of birds representing many species and climates. The largest hotel ever built, containing 2,300 rooms, is within the World's Fair grounds. The largest statue ever cast will stand in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy as the exhibit of the Iron Industries of Birmingham, Ala. Twelve acres are devoted to a mining gulch containing all manner of mining machinery and exhibits. A floral clock, 112 feet in diameter, the hands of which weigh more than a ton each, will tell the time of day upon the slope north of the Palace of Agriculture. A map of the United States, six acres in extent, planted with cereals and other plants common to the various states, is an interesting display by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Forty acres are devoted to the Philippine exhibit and thirty acres are devoted to the Indian display. Six acres are devoted to the garden of roses. Twenty acres are set apart for the accommodation of airships, which will participate in the contests for prizes amounting to \$200,000. The Quadrangular Olympic games will be held during the World's Fair upon the athletic field of the Exposition grounds. An intra-mural railway, having fourteen miles of track will convey the visitors to any part of the Exposition. Some forty restaurants will feed the multi-

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.



View looking east from the Plaza St. Anthony. Palace of Varied Industries on the left. Palace of Electricity on the right. Palace of Manufactures in the distance.

cent though they be, are but the setting for a far more interesting display. In all the buildings the best products that the world can offer will be arranged in the most attractive order and will convey to the mind a better idea of what the wide world is doing than would years of study and inquiry. Fifty-one nations of the world and all of the states of the American Union will be represented in this extensive portrayal of the world's present-day effort.

To mention the big things of the World's Fair of 1904 would be to give a catalogue of the greatest achievements of man in many lines of endeavor. For example: We shall see the largest locomotive ever built, weighing ninety-five tons and having twelve driving wheels. We shall hear the largest organ in the world in the most beautiful festival hall ever built. We shall see some of the greatest sea-coast defense guns manufactured for the United States government. In the Government Building, which is the largest exhibit building ever erected by federal authority at an Exposition, there will be a model of a half of a battleship for the Navy display. The United States Government has also erected a bird cage so large that tall trees grow within the inclosure, in which will be held captive during the

tude, and an amusement street a mile long, containing the most novel and wonderful entertainments, will furnish diversion to the guests of the Exposition. All St. Louis is preparing for the World's Fair, which will open on April 30 next and continue for seven months. Hundreds of buildings have been remodeled into hotels, and thousands of homes have been listed, upon invitation of the World's Fair management, to help care for the visitors. Every preparation has been made for a period of unusual festivity, and St. Louis expects to give her visitors a delightful season of sight-seeing and entertainment.

Those who are familiar with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago have often asked if the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would equal in extent or grandeur the celebrated Exposition of 1893. When told that it would be twice as large in extent of grounds and 50 per cent larger in exhibit space in buildings, they have

at the eel grass required for the sea cow's food, sometimes through ice ten inches in thickness and often through ice of five or six inches. Sometimes when the ice had moved out with a shift of the wind, leaving open spaces, access to the eel grass would be easy, but frequently the ice would have closed in, and then it would be necessary to cut holes in it to get at the eel grass below. So the work of supplying the sea cow's table has been so far this winter attended by more or less difficulty, but there has never been a day on which the sea cow has had to go hungry.—New York Sun.

Thirty-five miles of roadway have been constructed within the World's Fair grounds.

MARKETING FOR THE SEA COW.

It is Necessary Now to Cut Through Ice to Get at the Eel Grass. The man who does the marketing for the Aquarium's sea cow has had to do some lively hustling this winter to keep that big animal supplied with food. The sea cow is eight foot long, weighs 800 pounds, and has a healthy appetite. In the first eighteen weeks after its arrival here from Florida, on Sept. 3 last, it ate ninety bushels of eel grass, six bushels of fennel-leaved pond weed and two bushels of ulva, or sea lettuce, making ninety-eight bushels of aquatic plants in all in eighteen weeks, or an average of about five and one-half bushels a week, which is about its present rate of consumption.

Brain Growth. Brain development is found by Prof. Seggel of Munich to have two periods of acceleration—from 10 to 11 and from 17 to 18 in girls, and from 12 to 13 and 19 to 20 in boys. At the period of most rapid increase in height—from 12 to 14 years—the growth of the brain is less than one-hundredth that of the body, but at 17 to 19 it grows one-thirtieth as fast, and at 20 reaches one-seventh of the body growth.

Swiss Industrial Schools.

There are industrial schools for clock and watch making in Geneva, Locle, Chaux-de-Fonds, etc.; there are art and industrial working schools in Zurich and other cities for women, and there are industrial schools for the hand trades in most of the cities and towns of the country. The subjects taught in these schools are drawing, arithmetic, geography, bookkeeping, German, French and practical instruction in the trade chosen by the pupil.

Wholesale Marriage.

No fewer than forty-two couples were married simultaneously at Plougastel (Lower Brittany) one morning recently. Work in the village and in all the surrounding hamlet was entirely suspended for the day, for the excellent reason that there was scarcely a living soul in the neighborhood not related to one or other of the brides or bridegrooms, for the good people of Plougastel never marry outside their own commune.—London Mail.

HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Amusing Error of Frenchman That Cost Him \$5. A French visitor to New York, an enthusiastic automobilist, has learned a lesson as to how things are done in America. On several occasions when speeding a machine through Central park he has seen policemen hold up a hand. The result was an increase of speed and a wave of the hand in return. The police have been in the hopes of catching him, and finally one of them did so by placing his horse in the auto's track, compelling it to come to a standstill. In court the Frenchman was amazed at the cause of his arrest. He took the signals of the officers as commendations and congratulations and turned on more power to show them what he could do. The lesson cost him \$5.

French Taxes Increase.

Returns of the revenue from indirect taxes in France in 1903 show that receipts amounted to \$568,380,380, an increase of \$26,557,580 over the estimates, and \$30,175,860 over 1902.

How the Starfish Feeds.

A starfish can neither see nor hear. Neither has it the sense of smell. In spite of those seeming impediments, nevertheless, it seeks and devours its prey as neatly as an ordinary fish. The starfish lies upon its prey and folds its "arms" or rays completely about it. Then it pushes its stomach out through its mouth and will wrap even a large oyster and shell within the folds of the stomach. The mouth of the starfish is in the center of its rays.



AGRICULTURE

Care of Manure.

To make good manure we must feed good food. Manure made from feeding straw alone is barely worth the hauling, said James McFadyen at a meeting of Ontario farmers. A leading authority tells us it is worth only from 70 to 75 cents to the ton of straw fed, while that from a ton of timothy hay is worth \$2.50. That from clover hay is worth \$4; from pea meal, \$5.40; from bran, \$6; and from oil meal, \$10. Now, we have the maintaining of the fertility of our land in view. We must feed our hay and coarse grain on the farm, and convert them into money through the medium of butter, cheese and meat, and leave the manure heap so much the richer. If we sell a ton of cheese, say at 9c per pound, we would receive \$180, and how much of the fertility of the farm have we sold? Say it takes ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese; and the same authority tells us there is 96 cents of fertility to the soil in a ton of milk, and if the whey be fed on the farm its fertility is worth \$3.50. The net amount of plant food sold would be worth \$6.10. Now suppose we sold clover hay. It would take thirty tons at \$6 to bring us \$180, and as clover hay, after being fed to stock is worth \$4 a ton as a fertilizer, we have sold \$120 worth of plant food from our farm. And this is only another proof of what observation tells us, that the farmers who are carefully and judiciously feeding their hay and coarse grain are the men who are maintaining the fertility of their land, and making some money also. Now, I think it is an acknowledged fact that stable manure spread over the barnyard and exposed to the action of the snow, rain and sun, becomes reduced in weight and value. The very essence of plant food is leached out if it goes where it is least needed. As it is taken from the stables, byres and pig pens it should be mixed and kept under cover, or, second best, piled up in heaps. Manure is capital we have to invest that does not improve with age nor increase in value with handling, and the sooner it is bearing interest the better for ourselves.

Oat Crop of 1903.

Below we give by states and territories the yield of oats in 1903, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture:

States and Territories	Acres	Yield per acre	Production
Maine	119,965	33.5	4,728,222
New Hampshire	72,033	31.1	2,741,848
Vermont	79,830	32.2	3,050,635
Massachusetts	6,842	31.7	216,891
Rhode Island	1,088	28.1	47,433
Connecticut	19,283	31.2	602,829
New York	1,311,818	34.0	44,584,812
New Jersey	63,781	25.4	1,629,037
Pennsylvania	1,209,191	28.6	34,582,808
Delaware	4,823	22.2	107,071
Maryland	38,340	20.6	789,804
Virginia	298,829	13.8	2,829,100
North Carolina	215,710	11.4	2,470,494
South Carolina	263,549	11.0	2,849,686
Georgia	256,093	13.6	3,482,882
Florida	38,227	13.2	505,202
Alabama	228,468	15.8	3,396,779
Mississippi	110,374	15.0	1,655,610
Louisiana	122,187	15.9	1,950,978
Texas	227,178	16.6	4,225,511
Arkansas	169,325	18.5	3,132,121
Kentucky	84,738	17.7	1,889,249
West Virginia	222,222	20.1	4,469,226
Ohio	1,094,881	30.6	30,732,419
Michigan	970,590	30.6	29,622,995
Indiana	1,277,282	24.4	31,189,294
Illinois	3,703,976	25.0	92,588,762
Wisconsin	2,429,538	32.8	79,688,816
Minnesota	2,180,815	32.3	70,521,704
Iowa	8,249,991	24.0	198,133,944
Missouri	787,411	22.1	17,401,783
Kansas	992,816	22.2	22,011,753
Nebraska	2,014,463	22.5	45,326,638
South Dakota	706,304	28.6	20,207,194
North Dakota	737,263	27.4	20,345,006
Montana	162,837	46.7	7,603,910
Wyoming	27,088	29.4	1,116,847
Colorado	137,942	33.3	4,593,469
New Mexico	15,272	22.6	345,147
Arizona	1,816	25.5	46,468
Utah	45,420	35.4	1,633,288
Nevada	6,295	28.6	177,403
Idaho	85,360	41.5	3,569,910
Washington	158,026	47.0	7,509,185
Oregon	287,594	33.8	9,720,677
California	165,430	34.8	5,756,964
Indian Territory	307,576	26.4	8,124,230
Oklahoma	214,636	30.0	6,439,080
United States	27,638,126	28.4	784,024,192

The Hyslop Crab.

This is an old and well known variety of American origin. Vigorous grower, forming a well rounded and open head. Limbs and trunk stocky. Trunk measures at base 2 1/2 inches in circumference, at head 20 inches. This variety has thus far been free from disease. Light bloom and a few lily formed fruits noted in 1892. First crop worth noting was produced in 1895. Trees bore a crop in 1897, a fair crop in 1899 and a full crop in 1901. Fruit of large size, beautiful deep red color, and excellent quality. Season early for a crab—fruit ripening in August and September. On the whole, one of the best of the crab apples. Recommended for general planting.—Bulletin 132, Virginia Station.

Corn Whole on Ground.

For a period of seven years the Wisconsin experiment station carried on feeding tests with hogs to determine whether corn whole or ground was most utilized by hogs. In this test 220 hogs and pigs were used, being divided into 12 herds. In the case of nine of these herds there was a saving of corn by grinding it, while in three there was a loss. The highest saving was 17.6 per cent, and the lowest 3 per cent. The highest loss was 9 per cent and the lowest 1 per cent. The average saving in the nine herds was 9 per cent. The average loss in the three herds was 4 per cent. Averaging up all the herds we find an average gain for the 12 herds of about 5 per cent.

Prince Paul, the ten-year-old nephew of King Peter, has become president of a children's union, which will collect gifts for the suffering Macedonians. The members of this society are all under ten years old.

A Household Necessity.

I would almost as soon think of running my farm without implements as without Hunt's Lightning Oil. Of all the liniments I have ever used, for both man and beast, it is the quickest in action and richest in results. For burns and fresh cuts it is absolutely wonderful. I regard it as a household necessity. Yours truly, S. Harrison, Kosciusko, Miss.

Orders for locomotives for India and South Africa have been placed with Leeds firms.

Many School Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, will soon have a railroad from coast to coast. The amount of \$8,000,000 francs has been appropriated for its construction. Engineers with their staffs have already arrived on the ground.

A Canadian trade commissioner in South Africa recently booked there in ten weeks for between 48,000 and 49,000 plows.



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. It took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles. My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y. \$6000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us. This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 150 bushels per acre, Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 255 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced."

A Few Sworn to Yields. Salzer's Barless Barley, 21 bu. per A. Salzer's Homestead Oats, 384 bu. per A. Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A. Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A. Salzer's Pikes, 255 bu. per A. Salzer's Omas, 1,000 bu. per A. All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigreed stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer). Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and a ton of rich straw hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass. Most talked of grass on earth. Editors and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint. Yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte. Salzer's Teosinte produces 118 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stalks from one bushel of seed, 14 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere. East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers. Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed. Operate over 6,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We have a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Cereals, Potatoes, Prunes, Apples, and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of Farm seed samples, including some of the above, together with our new monthly list of seeds, and a list of our prices, for but 10c in postage stamps. Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.