

TO BE A STATE PARK

Illinois to Preserve Grounds of Old Fort Chartres.

This Stronghold of the French Was 200 Years Ago the Strongest and Most Costly Fort in America.

Chester, Ill.—Among the appropriations made by the late Illinois legislature is \$5,000 for a state park on the site of old Fort Chartres, near Prairie du Rocher, Ill., 50 miles south of St. Louis and between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia rivers.

In seven years this old fort will be 200 years old and at one time it was the strongest and costliest fort in America. Now there is little left except the outlines of the stone walls, the powder magazine and the two large wells inside the garrison designed to furnish a water supply in case of a siege.

This fort was first built in 1718, when it was hastily constructed of wood by the French under Commandant Boisbriant. At that time it was designed for protection of the French in case the Spaniards came up from Santa Fe.

A new menace appeared in 1750 when the English became aggressive during the few years preceding the French and Indian war. The English troops were expected to march west and the old fort was torn down to make way for one built of stone. This new structure cost about \$1,500,000, far more than any other fort in America cost until long after that date.

The powder magazine was built of dressed stone and is still in good condition. So are the wells, which were lined with stone. The material was obtained from a quarry four miles away and carried from the quarry to the fort site by boat on a lake that has since disappeared. The dressed stones were all numbered at the quarry, according to the same system used at this time.

In 1723, five years after the original fort was built, Philip Renault came from Bermuda with his slaves



Powder Magazine at Fort Chartres.

and settled near St. Philip, using the fort for a storehouse and a refuge when the Indians seemed hostile.

Fort Chartres was the capital of New France until ceded to England in 1763. In 1778 the fort was captured by the English by Gen. George Rogers Clark, commanding troops under a commission from the governor of Virginia. Fort Chartres then became the capital of the great northwest territory, and the seat of government remained there until states were formed from the territory. High water, which occasionally flooded the fort, caused Fort Gage to be built near by. This was followed by the final abandonment of Chartres.

When the French ceded New France

MAN WHO REPLACES HIS HENS

When They Were Stolen He Went to Bed and Brought 42 Chicks Out of 55 Eggs.

Lockwood, Ohio.—Jacob B. Seltz, a resident of this place, has hatched out 42 chicks. He did it all by himself, spent all his time on the nest and says that being a human incubator isn't so hard a job as many persons might think. He admits that only for the care and attention of his wife who brought him his food daily, and kept him supplied with tobacco he would have been unable to keep his nest so well and the hatch might have been lost.

For eighteen days Mr. Seltz had watched over his three hens with all the care of a mother and kept telling his neighbors that he was going to have at least 55 chicks when the hens came off their nests. But a few days ago he went to his hen house and found his poultry gone. He grabbed up a basket, wrapped the warm eggs into it and ran home. Then he and his wife discussed what they

to the English and the flag of France was hauled down, many residents of that district refused to live under the English flag and went to St. Louis. Among the families who moved away rather than live under the English flag are several whose descendants became very prominent in the commercial and social life of St. Louis.

Of the several old forts built in the Illinois Bottoms more than a century ago, the only one that has anything left of the original buildings is Fort Chartres. Under the care of a custodian appointed by the state, the place will be made into a park and preserved from further ruin.

SHE WORKS FOR THE QUEEN

Little Old Woman Who is a Skilled Lacemaker in the North of England.

London.—In a little cottage in the pastoral village of Shelton, near Rushden, in Northamptonshire Mrs. Jane Morris, a little old woman, put forth every energy to complete an assign-



Mrs. Jane Morris.

ment given her by Queen Mary. Mrs. Morris was to have a certain number of yards of wonderful lace ready for her majesty's use on the occasion of the coronation, and it was done on time.

The lace is known as Bedfordshire pillow lace, and with it Queen Mary had some of her coronation garments embroidered. The lace is of exquisite beauty and it takes the little old woman a full day to make three-quarters of an inch of it. It is five inches wide and it requires 484 bobbins to work out the design.

Just what Mrs. Morris was paid is not known, but it stands to reason that after having such an assignment from the queen she will have no cause to fear the workhouse or to ask the government for an old-age pension.

HERE IS A "BORN TRADER"

Indiana Man Starts Out With \$100.00; Has \$50 and "Junk" at Night.

Hammond, Ind.—President Frank Nelson of the Lowell bank gave Frank Coorse an old silver watch in the morning. The watch ran when Coorse ran. Coorse gave 15 cents to a jeweler to make the watch tick and sold it for \$2. With the \$2 he bought a sick horse from a farmer.

This he traded for an old buggy and two extra wheels. He then traded the two extra wheels for the body of a road cart and put his buggy wheels on the cart, trading the body of the buggy for a set of harness. For this outfit a farmer traded him a blind broncho. Coorse did not know the broncho was blind until it ran away with him.

Another farmer, thinking the broncho a spirited animal and not knowing it was blind, gave him \$50 for it after Coorse had wept and told him he had raised the animal from a colt. Nelson is now ready to match Coorse against any other trader.

should do to save them.

The result was that Mr. Seltz made a bed in the cellar, into which his wife tucked him with a blanket. All the eggs were carefully placed about him. In this bed nest he remained for three days and brought out 42 chicks.

Growth of Y. M. C. A.

London.—According to returns made to the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A. there are now 8,240 associations with a membership of 897,000. There was an increase of 300 associations during the last year. Of the property owned by the association the American branches have \$60,000,000 out of a total of \$77,000,000; of the salaried officers, 2,900 out of 35,000.

Germany has the largest number of associations, 2,300; America ranks second, with 2,090. The German membership, however, is only 128,000, while the American rolls show 496,500 names. Great Britain is in second place with a membership of 147,000. America leads in its extension work in foreign lands, for which it spends \$200,000 and maintains 100 secretaries.

DESTRUCTIVE PLUM CURCULIO ATTACKS CULTIVATED FRUITS

Insect Is Distributed Over Practically All of United States East of Rocky Mountains and Has Been Rightfully Designated as Most Injurious of All Insect Enemies of Orchardists in Every Section.



Plum Curculio.

Apple Curculio.

Apple Weevil.

(By FRED E. BROOKS, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The plum curculio is a snout beetle about one-fifth of an inch long. Its color is a mixture of black, brown and white, with the darker shades greatly predominating. On the back are several prominent humps which give the insect a roughened appearance and make it difficult to distinguish while on the tree from the bark or from a dry bud. It is armed with a curved snout one-third as long as the body.

The insect is a native of this country and is distributed over practically all the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Before orchards were planted within its range it undoubtedly fed and bred on wild plums, crab apples and hawthorns, but with the settlement of the country it turned its attention more to cultivated fruits, although it continues to breed on the wild, native varieties. It attacks plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, apples, crab apples, pears, guineas and hawthorns, and has even been reported as breeding on persimmons. On account of the usual abundance of the insect and the great variety of valuable fruits which it attacks, there is little doubt but that it has been rightfully designated as the most destructive of all the insect enemies of the orchardist in this section of the country.

It injures the fruit by puncturing holes through the skin with its snout both for the purpose of feeding and egg-laying. The feeding punctures may be made in apples at almost any time during the summer, but the egg punctures are made mostly while the apples are small. These wounds, and the subsequent feeding of the larvae which hatch from the eggs, cause the fruit to become dwarfed in size, lopsided, knotty and otherwise misshapen.

The injuries done by the plum curculio are not so easily prevented as are those of some other insects, and yet there are a number of methods that can be used against them with a very satisfactory measure of success. In dealing with the insect on apples by far the most effective means of preventing loss is spraying with one of the arsenical poisons, such as paris green, or, preferably, arsenate of lead. Even where spraying is practiced, however, it is a good plan to use in connection with the operation some of the other measures suggested here, if the best possible results are to be obtained.

The apple curculio has been confused often with the plum curculio, but in reality it is quite distinct from that species in both appearance and habits. The apple curculio is more reddish-brown in color, the form is more robust and on the back are four prominent humps, the front two of which are much larger than any of the humps on the back of the plum curculio. The snout of the apple curculio is almost as long as the rest of the body, or three times the length of that of the other species. The snout is carried projecting forward, instead of hanging down like an elephant's trunk, as is the case with the plum curculio.

In attacking the fruit the apple curculio bores through the skin, in a man-

ner similar to that of the other species, but after the puncture is completed and the egg laid, only an indistinct speck is left on the surface to mark the place of injury, whereas the plum curculio makes the conspicuous crescent-shaped mark. A glance at the insects or at their work is sufficient to enable anyone, who is at all well acquainted with the species, to distinguish between the two.

Where the apple curculio becomes troublesome care should be taken that no thickets of wild crab or hawthorn are allowed to remain as breeding places near the orchards. Such thickets may produce thousands of the beetles and when the wild fruit becomes insufficient for the great number of beetles they may seek places to feed and oviposit in cultivated orchards.

The jarring method, as recommended for the plum curculio, is effective when used against this species. Spraying with poisons is likely to be beneficial, but it is probable that not as many of the beetles will be killed by the operation, as in the case of the plum curculio, for the reason that in feeding they consume little of the exposed surface to which the poison is applied.

USING MODERN MANURE SPREADER

In Buying Machine One Should Be Careful to Note Strength at Places Where Wear and Tear Is Greatest.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

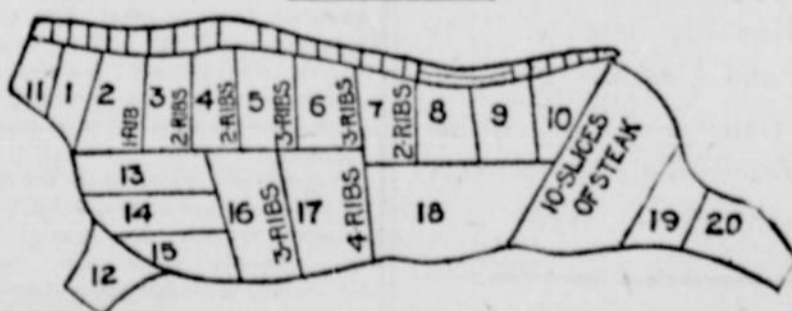
The modern manure spreader is built so as to give sufficient capacity for a large load and unless the ground is dry and level three or four horses should be attached so that we may facilitate the work.

Owning a manure spreader stimulates us to get the manure out as fast as it is made, preventing all loss from heating and washing. It spreads the manure more evenly than it could be done by hand so that it covers more acres with the same good effect to the land covered that is would have if a large amount were applied by hand. We have found during the recent years that there is a loss of fertility when manure is spread in too large quantities. The manure spreader is a great economy of labor, which is a very important item to be considered at the present time.

In buying a manure spreader, we should note very carefully how strongly it is built at the places where the wear and tear will be the greatest when the machine is in operation. It should distribute all kinds of manure evenly. There should be the same quantity spread on the outside as in the center of the space being covered.

This is a very important point to be considered in selecting a machine. With any make of spreader care should be exercised in loading if the machine is to do its best field work. It will pay every man to investigate these points before he buys a machine. On the average stock farm the machine is a good investment.

20-SHARE BEEF RING CHART



By the division of the carcass given in the table herewith each member gets a roast, a boil and a slice of steak, the numbers as indicated below going together:

| Roast. | Boil. | Steak. | 8 | 19 | 3 |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----|
| 1 <td>14 <td>1 <td>4 <td>10 <td>4</td> </td></td></td></td> | 14 <td>1 <td>4 <td>10 <td>4</td> </td></td></td> | 1 <td>4 <td>10 <td>4</td> </td></td> | 4 <td>10 <td>4</td> </td> | 10 <td>4</td> | 4 |
| 2 <td>13 <td>2 <td>5 <td>17 <td>5</td> </td></td></td></td> | 13 <td>2 <td>5 <td>17 <td>5</td> </td></td></td> | 2 <td>5 <td>17 <td>5</td> </td></td> | 5 <td>17 <td>5</td> </td> | 17 <td>5</td> | 5 |
| | | | 6 <td>18 <td>6</td> </td> | 18 <td>6</td> | 6 |
| | | | 7 <td>15 <td>7</td> </td> | 15 <td>7</td> | 7 |
| | | | 8 <td>12 <td>8</td> </td> | 12 <td>8</td> | 8 |
| | | | 9 <td>20 <td>9</td> </td> | 20 <td>9</td> | 9 |
| | | | 10 <td>11 <td>10</td> </td> | 11 <td>10</td> | 10 |

When you need a tonic, appetite restorer, a real digestive help and a preventive of Cramps, Diarrhoea, Costiveness, Malaria, Fever and Ague, take nothing but

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It has clearly proven its right to be called "the best."

Need Generous Atmosphere.

The more freely sympathy and affection are extended, and the more gladly they are welcomed, the more they bless mankind. Their very life depends upon a generous atmosphere of both giving and taking. Coldness, reserve, suspicion, pride, kill them as the biting frost kills their tender plants.

OWES HER HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house.

"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has always helped her.

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines."

—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases.

A Barberous Idea.

In Chicago a voice has been raised against the cat's whiskers, which are alleged to carry microbes. The future may develop barbers for cats, for it is not to be supposed that in this age of enlightenment and fads cats will be permitted to go about with microbe-laden whiskers.—Judge.

Destroys Hair Germs

Recent discoveries have shown that falling hair is caused by germs at the roots of the hair. Therefore, to stop falling hair, you must first completely destroy these germs. Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, will certainly do this. Then leave the rest to nature.

Does not change the color of the hair.

Formula with each bottle show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

Recent discoveries have also proved that dandruff is caused by germs on the scalp. Therefore, to cure dandruff, the first thing to do is to completely destroy these dandruff germs. Here, the same Ayer's Hair Vigor will give the same splendid results.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.