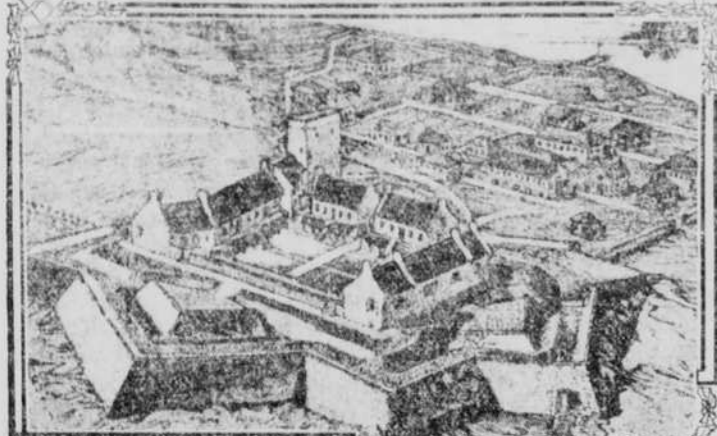
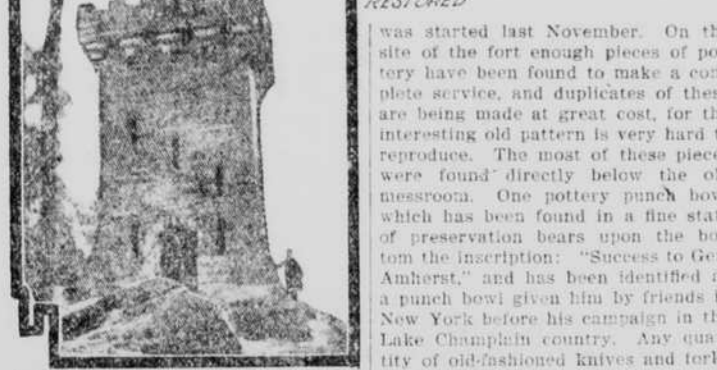


RESTORATION OF HISTORIC FORT



Fort Ticonderoga when fully restored.



Ethan Allen tower.

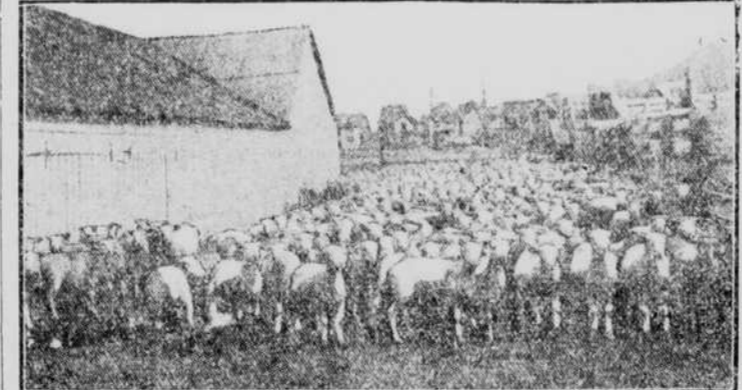
There is probably no feature of the coming observance of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain which appeals more strongly to historic interest than does the restoration of old Fort Ticonderoga.

Into the cavernous maw of a silo 70 feet in diameter and 41 feet in height a vast quantity of green feed can be tacked away. From such a silo a Waukesha county (Wis.) firm marketed during the past winter 9,000 fat western-bred lambs. As results in this case showed a profit of around \$11,000 better testimony as to the value of silage for lamb finishing purposes could not be desired. For the purpose of making comparisons the firm fed during the winter a smaller band of the same kind of lambs on hay and corn, and that operation barely paid expenses. The Waukesha feeding was largely of an experimental nature and was revolutionary in that the grain ration was reduced to a minimum and silage forced on the stock. Results were so convincing that the ration of last winter, practically one pound of grain per lamb per diem with an un-

PEA SILAGE FEEDING OF LAMBS IN WISCONSIN

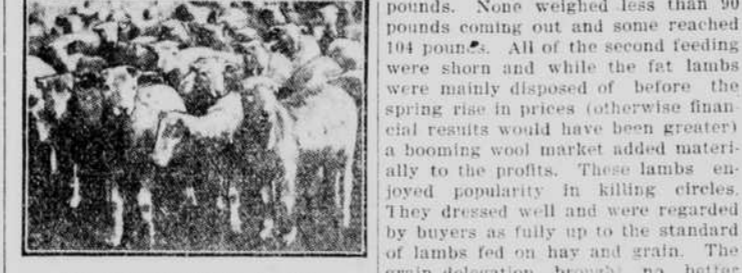
Green Feed Will Eventually Cut a Wide Swath in Beef and Mutton Making As Result of Experiment at Waukesha.

lot, from the standpoint of economical production this experiment was satisfactory in every respect. The season's work may be summarized by the statement that lambs fed on hay and a heavy corn ration lost money; fed on silage and a limited grain ration profits were handsome. Corn used in this feeding cost 50 to 63 cents; screenings were worth \$1.17 per ton. Had last winter's ration of screenings, three pounds per day, been used the cost per head for grain would have been 24 cents. Corn cost but little over one cent per day. The feeders demonstrated to their own satisfaction at least, that pea silage and corn constitutes a well-balanced ration.



Wisconsin Pea Silage-Fed Lambs Ready for Market.

limited quantity of silage, will be adopted by the firm as its standard. The feature of this feeding was the limited quantity of corn used. In the previous year's work self-feeders were used and the lambs given all the screenings they could consume. This resulted in only limited consumption of silage, the lambs filling up on grain. Gains by this method were satisfactory, but cost was excessive and the feeders determined on a radical change. Hand-feeders were substituted and the stock practically forced to eat silage. A small quantity of corn



Sheared and Ready to Kill.

was fed twice daily, the grain ration from beginning to the end of a feeding period of 60 to 70 days never exceeding 1 1/2 pounds per day and not averaging a pound. It was a mixture of corn and oilseed, the proportion of the latter being limited to one-quarter pound per day. At the outset one-quarter of a pound of corn per head was used, this being gradually increased to the maximum. The previous season, when allowed all the screenings they could eat, the average consumption of grain was three pounds per head. While heavier gains have been made in the feed-

VALUE OF SHEEP AND GOATS

Their Use in Clearing Brush Land for Cultivation.

Much has been said, written and done of late years regarding the great value of goats clearing brush land for cultivation or for the growth of permanent grass. It is true that goats are great browsers on brushy land and that they will soon clear such land of undesirable growth. However, they are to be recommended for this use only when all the brush and trees on the land are to be removed. If some of the trees are to remain for shade or timber purposes, the goats will bark many of them, causing the meadow to die or to become deformed and almost unfit for use.

The writer has just visited a large estate in the hill land of Missouri, where the estate is being partially cleared for permanent blue grass pasture. Undesirable trees are cut out and the best trees of best timber value are left standing. Among the good trees on this land which are preserved for growth and future utility are the black locusts, which

NUBBING OF FARM NEWS.

J. C. Evans of Harlem, Kan., has a fine orchard of 200 persimmon trees. The fruit is about as large as a California plum and he finds a ready market for his product at Kansas City. The 200 trees yield an average income of about one dollar each year.

The largest pumpkin grown in the state of California was raised in Santa Clara county a number of years ago. It weighed 264 pounds.

It is better to raise onions which yield on an average 100 to 125 bushels per acre, even if the price is 50 cents a bushel, than to raise ten-cent cotton.

Nearly one-third of the coal mined in the United States, speaking in round numbers, is burned, not in homes or factories, but by the locomotives.

It is estimated that through lax and improper methods in the handling of milk and cream a loss of over \$5,000,000 results annually.

This country consumed 115,000,000 pounds of tea last year and Japan imported 14 per cent less than ten years ago.

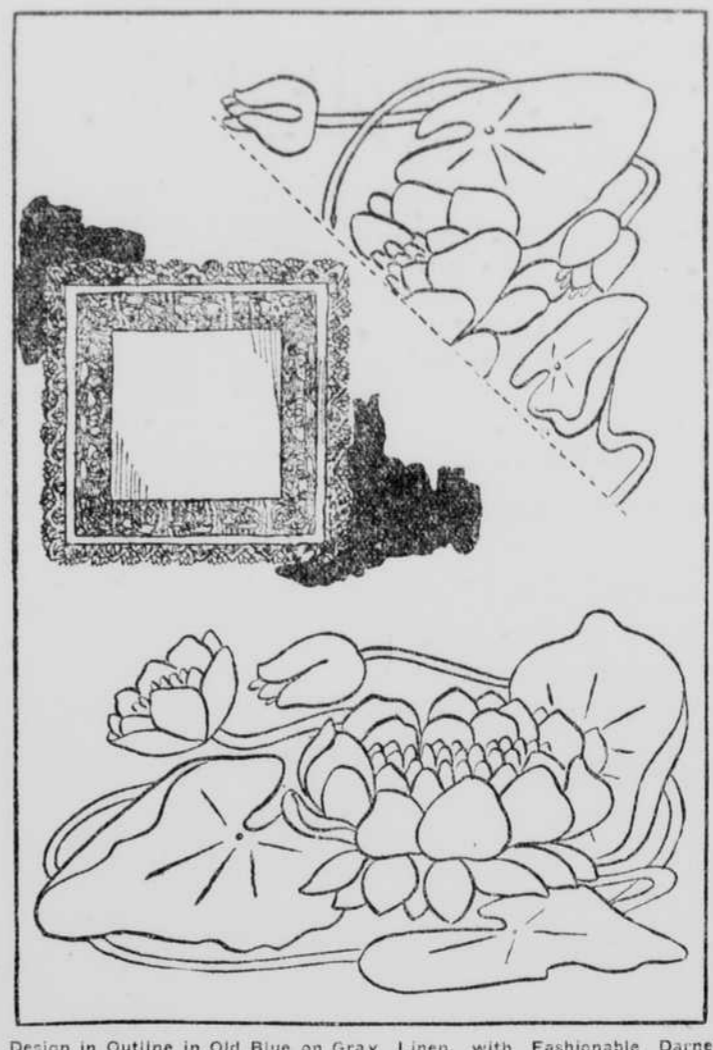
Raising Asparagus Seedlings.

I have found it advisable in growing new plants of asparagus to plant an extra quick growing variety of radish in the rows with the asparagus. The radish plants appear in less than a week, and cultivation may begin at once, because the exact position of the rows can be seen. Asparagus seedlings can scarcely be seen until they are a month old, and if they are neglected they may not be seen at all. The radishes should be pulled as soon as they are big enough to eat. At no time should they be closer than two inches, and three or four would answer as well. This same plan works well with onions raised from seed and with carrots and other crops that are small when they first appear.

Beets and Carrots.

Beets and carrots for the winter supply should be sown, according to locality, from June 10 to July 1, and in some localities even a little later, and the culture is essentially the same for parsnips, etc.

To Make Tea Cloth



Design in Outline in Old Blue on Gray Linen, with Fashionable Darned Background.

AFTERNOON tea on the porch is one of the most pleasant features possible on a summer day, and it is essential that the appointments of the tea table should be in keeping with the shady coolness of the porch. For this cloth, simple designs and materials of a rather rustic texture are the most effective, such as homespun linen, linen huckabuck and crash. Among the most attractive of the tea cloths are those with the design outlined and the background filled in with darned stitch. Such a one is shown in the sketch. The water lily design is outlined with dark green floss, and the background filled in with a lighter shade of green—a delightful leafy, silvery shade like June foliage. The material is natural color crash, and the Cluny lace edge is dyed to match the darker green in the embroidery.

Another equally pretty color scheme

BLUE SERGE COSTUME.



Blue serge is very useful for costumes of this description. The skirt is quite plain, and is finished at the foot by a single row of stitching.

White cloth is used for the collar and cuffs of the semi-fitting coat, which fastens down center of front by three large smoke-pearl buttons.

Hat of straw, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and two quilts.

Materials required: Six yards serge 45 inches wide, one-fourth yard wide cloth, three buttons, four yards lining for coat.

IN COARSE, UNDRESSED LINEN

Serviceable Summer Suits That Are Especially Good for Street or Train Wear.

The shops have fortunately gotten far away from the cheap, glazed linen suit of some seasons ago. The usefulness of the coarse, undressed linen that does not crack and wrinkle has been found out.

This material will take the highest place for the ordinary coat suits and one-piece frocks of the day. The new colors are quite enchanting in it. The fashionable ones are purple, mulberry, Copenhagen blue, bronze and dull green.

These make serviceable suits and serve better than one-piece frocks for street and train wear. They give the chance to renew and freshen one's blouses, which cannot be done in a one-piece frock.

The styles in these dull linen suits are quite simple. When they become ornate they lose their effectiveness. They should be severely plain and tailored with seven-gored or circular

Pastel Gloves.

Pale-toned gloves are being worn in Paris more than white ones for smart afternoon dress.

Linen Pongee.

The linen weaves in pongee and Shantung so closely resemble the gauze silks of these names that at a short distance it is difficult to distinguish the difference. It is claimed, too, that they are actually cooler than the silks. A linen Shantung specially recommended for tailor or outing suits, or, in fact, any hard wear, is 39 cents a yard, 27 inches wide.

A linen pongee is the same price but is finer in weave than the Shantung. This comes in stripes as well as in plain colors. A linen and cotton mixed pongee at 35 cents is very soft and pretty for children's frocks or small boys' suits.

To wear with the pongee suits there are bags of the same material in a pretty shape, with old gold clasp and chain of old gold.



Quick Relief

is necessary in cases of Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Diarrhea.

Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam

is the quickest acting and most reliable remedy known for these afflictions. It stops pain immediately, and in almost every case brings about a speedy recovery. Keep it handy for the children's sake.

Sold by all druggists—per bottle, 25c. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is an excellent tonic to overcome the exhaustion consequent upon a severe attack of Dysentery.

WELL DEFINED.



De Quiz—What's your idea of the difference between optimism and pessimism? De Whit—Of the optimist says it is spring when it isn't and the pessimist says it isn't when it is.

Time to Change Subject.

The Courier-Journal tells of this embarrassing statement made by a well-known Louisville woman who is known as "saying things without thinking." Her daughter was entertaining a young man on the front porch and the mother was standing at the fence talking to the neighbors next door. In the yard of the latter was a baby a little over a year old, and it was trying to walk. "You shouldn't let it walk so young," advised the thoughtless matron. "Wait until it's a little older. I let my daughter walk when she was about that age, and it made her bow-legged." The young man began to talk energetically about the weather.

Had to Hear Evidence.

Some ladies were visiting at Blanche's home one day. During the conversation, while the visitors were there, one of the ladies was describing how the blowflies laid eggs and they hatched out as maggots. Four-year-old Blanche did not seem to be interested in the conversation nor pay any attention to what they had been talking about. After the visitors had gone, Blanche said: "Mamma, I don't believe flies lay eggs." "Why?" asked the surprised mother. "Because I never heard one cackle," explained the doubting Blanche.

Hospitals a Benefit to Property.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has recently concluded an investigation, which shows that 67.5 per cent of the tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals of the United States have been a benefit to the property and health of the communities in which they are located. In the case of more than 65 per cent of the sanatoria the presence of the institutions has helped to increase the assessed value of surrounding property.

ORIGIN Of a Famous Human Food.

The story of the great discoveries or inventions is always of interest. An active brain worker who found himself hampered by lack of bodily strength and vigor and could not carry out the plans and enterprises he knew how to conduct, was led to study various foods and their effects upon the human system. In other words, he found he could carry out his plans he had to find a food that would carry him along and renew his physical and mental strength.

He knew that a food which was a brain and nerve builder (rather than a mere fat maker) was universally needed. He knew that meat with the average man does not accomplish the desired results. He knew that the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centers is made from Albumen and Phosphate of Potash obtained from food. Then he started to solve the problem.

Careful and extensive experiments evolved Grape-Nuts, the now famous food. It contains the brain and nerve building food elements in condition for easy digestion. The result of eating Grape-Nuts daily is easily seen in a marked sturdiness and marked activity of the brain and nervous system, making it a pleasure for one to carry on the daily duties without fatigue or exhaustion. Grape-Nuts food is in no sense a stimulant but is simply food which renews and replaces the daily waste of brain and nerves.

Its flavor is charming and being fully and thoroughly cooked at the factory it is served instantly with cream.

The signature of the brain worker—spoken of by C. W. Post, is to be seen on each genuine package of Grape-Nuts. Look in place for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Hale's Preaching and Practice

Senator Carter tells the Baltimore Sun a story of which Senator Hale of Maine is the hero.

"Hale wanted everybody here in these evening sessions that have been abandoned," said Senator Carter, "and urged all the new men to be diligent. A senator who had come over from service in the house, begged a dinner engagement one night and told Senator Hale he couldn't break it. Senator Hale spent ten minutes in impressing the necessity of attendance upon the new man, who yielded, and declined his invitation at the last moment.

"Late that night after adjournment the new senator made his weary way to his room and found his wife just back from the dinner.

"Have a good-time?" he inquired politely.

"Delightful," same the answer. "It was a lovely dinner."

"Who took you in?" casually asked the husband.

"Senator Hale," replied the wife, brightly. And then she lay awake

Menacing the Race.

Now it is the defective teeth of civilized races which, according to dental authority, imperil their future. Shall the savage races of Africa and the Antipodes, with their gleaming "ivories," yet survey the ruins of Anglo-Saxon civilization? The wonder grows as to how the fathers of the republic who lived in the primitive days of destitution were enabled to transmit their heritage to posterity.—New York World.

Courtroom Repartee.

The lawyer for the defense was so severe upon the prosecutor that the latter rose and asked: "Does the learned counsel think me a fool?" The retort was prompt: "My friend wishes to know if I consider him a fool; and in reply to his question I can only say that I am not prepared to deny it."