mense value to the farmers of the for. country in furnishing them with a new supply of fertilizer at very much out," is of immense importance to cheaper rates than has ever been pos- agriculture. There are many crops sible before,, and at the same time such as tobacco and tomatoes, which emancipating this country from Ger. require excessive proportions of potmany, which has heretofore furnished ash, while all complete fertilizers con almost our entire supply of potash tain liberal percentages. Potash is fertilizer. It is a long and quite an one of the trinity which makes planinteresting story, and probably will growth possible-potash, nitrogen and mean a great deal to agriculture in phosphorus. this country. The most remarkable part of it is, too, that the idea originated in the bureau of roads, which nominally has nothing to do with fer-

Last summer when Dr. Cushman of the roads office was working in the laboratory with very finely powdered rock, the idea struck him, as it has struck a good many other chemists, that it was a natural born shame that this country, with an unlimited supply of rock high in its percentage of potash, should have to depend on other countries for its potash salts, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the salts found in this country as it is in Germany. He extracted some of the potash by electricity, though it is by no means certain yet that this can be done on a paying! commercial basis. But-then he decided that as ground rock was very cheap it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried the experiment on his own place up country and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer, though the potash it carried was so tied up that it took the chemistry of nature to extract it and feed it into the plant. But the first trial prom-

SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE EXPERIMENTS.

the bureau of plant industry, and erels caponized then reach at the

as it is not in their line of work. And the bird. To these the writer wishes One series of experiments have just the department will get nothing out to bring his experiences in this matter of it from the farmers but thanks, for proving to the contrary. This is a Agriculture that promise to be of im- that is what the department is there greatly mistake notion, and the oper-

Capons and Caponizing. By CHARLES J. PILLING.

Capons are aptly termed the "finest chicken meat in the world," for there their superior, if equal. A capon is turns. The writer, as has everyone neither rooster nor hen-it is nothing else on a farm, has seen co kerels fly else than a capon. After removing at one another time and time again cockerel, its nature becomes entirely and cutting with spurs. Before the changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; they grow a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel, and position is quiet and peaceable, habits being cast off by both rooster and hen mild and tending to a solltary life the capon soon shows a fondness for and perfectly contented wherever the society of little chicks.

BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE. and a half. The size is equally as raiser. An operation that does away June, July, August, September and considered cruel. October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at the proper age and weight for the operation dur-The work was then turned over to ing these months, also because cockthree similar plots of tobacco were proper age and weight for market dur-



ation bestows an unlimited amount of

INSERTING THE SPREADER.

is nothing growing feathers which is were no other considerations or re the organs of reproduction from the tearing flesh and feathers with beak combatants could be separated there has been a disfigured comb perhaps a blinded eye and a generally cut up bird. This is the essence of cruelty. After caponizing, the habits of the

bird are entirely changed. Their dissituated. They no longer chase about the farm spoiling for a figur and running off flesh as fast as put on. They Fowls hatched any time of the year no longer arouse the whole neighbor make fine capons; no ill results follow bood from morning until night by the operation at any time in the year, their incessant crowing, but, on the The bird should be from two to three contrary become models of good dis months old (not over six months) and positions, leading a quiet life that will weigh not less than a pound to a pound surely bring large returns to the important as the age. April, May, with so much inborn evil can not be

Celery for the Home Garden.

The waning of summer acts as a gentle reminder to the home gardener. that in order to have a crop of celery for winter use, it is desirable to get the plants into the ground before August has too far advanced. If the celery seed has been sown in April or May, the young plants should, by August first, be in proper shape for trans-planting. If this has not been done, tocky plants may be obtained at the eed store.

Celery culture, to be successful must rely upon deep soil, the deeper the better, for thereby the roots are not dried out as is the case where the tiny rootlets come close to the surface in a mad search for moisture. Celery plants require that the roots be cool, with plenty of water-but not tagnant water. It is considered adisable, therefore, before planting, to This merely surrounds the waist prepare the ground thoroughly and without being drawn in snugly and is Having the ground in good, work- while long loops and ends finish the

able condition, the next step is plant-ing out. The easiest way to do this is not wide, number 16 being the s to make a sig-inch deep furrow, usual choice. The only silks used planted in the greenhouse. One of ing the months of November, Decem filled in with three inches of fine for children are tussah and occasion-January, February, March, Apri | well-rotted manure of rich compost ally foulard, the latter plain and in and May, at which times there is the The furrow is then filled in nearly ecru tint. greatest demand for them in the cities level with the surface with good soil TRIM COATS FOR SMALL FOLKS. mixed with manure. Dwarf, self-



REMOVING THE ORGANS.

blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows two and a half feet part, and not closer than six inches plaid. This is of some soft wool a in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden.

The best day for planting celery is dull one, when the sun will not down the front. The coat is worn with have a chance to burn the roots of every sort of dress from the knockathe young plants. It might be well to bout frock to the dressy afternoon or oak these before removing from the Sunday outfit. Some of the same style seedbed or box, so that the roots will coats a bit different in shaping are be-From twenty-four to thirty-five more quickly mingle with the soil in ing worn by young and older women the new home. Another good plan is They do not appear so well upon any select such cockerels as you intend to to trim off the tops-say one-third- one as upon the girl for whom they

> Railroad men are telling of a recent could not occupy drawing-rooms uness they paid extra fare. Shonts rewould pay or be put out. Shonts mancalmness who would conduct the ejectthat he would undertake the job.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night at any time of the year | Here is where we will all get it in the may be ascertained. By doubling the neck. time of the sun's rising, the length of the night is obtained, and by doubling the time of setting the length of the grandmothers just after the opening of day is given. Thus when the sun the last baseball season are already re-

FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL. FREE FARM SCHOLARSHIP.

What the Little Folks are Wearing Offer to Some Bright Boy Who Wants to Improve His Knowledge to look in at a small kindling-wood of Agriculture.

this Summer.

BERTHA BROWNING.

material most in vogue for young girls' dresses and children's frocks,

of dressy order. Taffetas are also used

usually of a fancy type showing small

The dressy gowns for young girls are

simple too, but not without some de-

gree of elegance. Many of the skirts

have one or two flounces about the

lower edge and these are often set

en with deep bands of embroidery or

wear the corselet skirt nor are they

suitable for any but fully developed

figures. The Parisian girl attains the

age of sixteen before she is considered

FOR THE TOTS.

ming. The best frock may be of eye

let embroidery having a ribbon sash.

A LITTLE TOT IN A COOL SUMMER

Coats for small folks are con-

constructed a bit differently from

those worn by older girls. These are

cut with loose front as well as back,

but at the same time it is narrow.

In proportion the basque is longer,

often reaching one-third down the

skirt and retaining its narrow shape-

less cut. The sleeves are of simple

coat style being of full length while

dress sleeves usually end at the el-

A separate wrap which is much in

vogue among young girls is the loose medium length coat of shepherd's

favorite being white lined with black

or grey. The only adornment consists of the fabric or pearl buttons

were originally intended. Taffeta

but are not so popular nor suitable

LINGERIE HATS FASHIONABLE.

Hats for the young folks are mostly

broad and of the capeline order. The

straws are supple so that they may

be readily pinched up into any sort

to say of batiste or linen, is of broad

shape and very becoming. These are

more popular than last year if pos-

sible and may be worn upon almost

any occasions according to the hat.

These are stiffer than the straw hats

because they are made over wire

"That farmer thought he would fool

A musty cellar may be sweetened by

setting pans of very hot charcoal about

the floor, especially in the dark corners.

The Standard Oil Trust has now got-

Numerous office boys who lost their

grandmothers just after the opening of

ten control of the starch industry.

me when he put a door knob and a

china egg in my nest."-From Life.

The fabric bat-that is

for youthful wearers.

of shape.

frames.

condition.

DRESS.

narrow frilling are the favorite trim- offers this scholarship.

for frocks of dressy order.

Batiste of all descriptions is the

A free scholarship in scientific and practical agriculture is open to some young man who can demonstrate his fitness for the privilege. lister, the Dean of the Winona Agrichecks or equally small broche effects on a plain or changeable Indiana, announces that he will give ground, and in medium tints. For this free scholarship, providing for ordinary wear there are pique, linen tuition and living expenses for the and neutral fabrics fashioned into two school years. Thus it will be frocks of simplicity and trim style. seen that the young man who wins The dressy gowns for young girls are this scholarship will get through with comparatively little expense to himself. The course given in the Institute embraces agriculture and horticulture. The student will not be allowed to take up any special line, lace. Tucks and ruffles are much either in the practice or the acquiring of these kindred sciences. However, patiste are a much favored garniture special privileges may be granted where the student shows a decided A great simplicity pervades the linen, pique and light woolen suits open to young men over sixteen years for girls. These usually have a plain of age from any State in the Union, skirt trimmed only with bias folds of the metallic of good character, endorsed by two the material. The jacket is a short, harmen semi-fitted one with harmen to compete should write to the Dean narrow semi-fitted one with basques not later than August 1st, giving a never exceeding four inches in length. brief history of their life and five Girls from twelve to sixteen do not reasons why they desire to take up agricultural science. The work is simplified so very much at the Institute that candidates having a Comsufficiently developed to wear such a to succeed, and after graduating have an opportunity to take up practical work at other points where the Dean For younger children from five to is now directing the development of twelve, the same materials are used small farms or reclamation projects with the exception of taffetas. For and where he is very much in need these, the skirt is usually completed of the assistance of a blouse while tucks and very men. By reason of this necessity, he

Birthplace of Common Plants. Celery was first grown in Germany.
Italy was the first home of the chestnut.
The onion is from Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of North America.
Spinach was originally an Arabian plant.
The radish is a Chinese product.
Hye was first cultivated in Siberia.
Greece gave us the citron.

Wherever anywhere in this country there is

Any One

who has the

Spirit of True Patriotism

Genuine Love of Humanity

in his or her heart, "The Coming People"

By CHARLES F. DOLE

should be the first book to be read

There is a multitude of thinking people who see the dangers the future he our country unless we reach a wise solution of the tremendous social problems that onfront us.

The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that nust be an inspiration to every truly humane and patriotic heart.

nism and fundamental economic and phil sophical truth that pervades this book be taken as the underlying motive of the movement, and the Creed and Platform of the Homecrofters as the practical plan to work to, and the rest of the great socia questions are certain to be rightly solved by application to them of the sound and umane principles that will guide the action of our people upon all great national ques-

One copy of "The Coming People" postage prepaid will be mailed to any address in the United States for twenty-five

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GEO, P. PILLING & SON, 2317 Arch St., PHILA, Ph.

found the old man unhappy.

the Democratic leader. "I'se just been done out o' some money, Marse John, and that's mattah 'nough," replied the negro. "Had a terrible misery in mah toof and went to a dentist and got hit pulled, and he changed me a dollah, a whole dollah. Why, once down in Tenn'see I went to ole Doc Tinker, and he pulled two toofs and broke my jawbone, and only changed me fifty cents. I'se been bun-

The Dentist's Bill. When Congressman John Sharp Wil-

liams visits New York he never falls

shop presided over by an old negro who

was formerly a retainer in the Wil-

liams family. On his latest call he

"What's the matter, Lafe?" asked

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This couffit consists of PANTS made of strong regula-tion cloth, with waist strains, well padded, reinforced; buttons will stay on. SHIRT of same material, regu-lation make throughout and full around shoulders. BELT is made of special material and fitted with fancy nickel and japanned buckles that will not rust. The CAP is regulation make and matches the outfit in

WOOD WOOD CO. 2 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NINE MONTHS' OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS.

ese was treated with the importe German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the third was fertilized with finely ground common granite. The granite was high in potash, but it had not been treated in any way, and if the experiment succeeded it simply meant that there was a big new field of homegrown fertilizer open to the farmer.

When the crops of tobacco were cut, the imported fertilizer had produced a crop of green leaf that weighed 155 pounds. The powdered grantte the unfertilized crop was spotted and ran only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the ing larger feturns for the outlay than leaf was not only just as heavy, but raising capons, the profit in a great of just as good texture in the granite majority of cases being over 100 per-fertilized patch as in the patch on cent. The question of assured profit which the German fertilizer had been is an all-convincing argument in any used. The crop is being dried now, line and pre-eminently so to the pouland it will take a long time before trymen whose losses are added to from it is all fermented and properly cured various unlooked for sources. so that it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experiwork is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work. What caponize (these should be from two to and dip the roots in water. As a resucceeds under glass may or may not four months old) confining them in a sult of this the plants will send out coats of similar style are also worn go out of doors. But the department clean airy coop or room without strong healthy roots, before throwing was so well pleased with the results, food or water. The best time to con- energy into the tops. that it has tried the new fertilizer on fine them is at early morning, as their crops of tobacco up in Connecticut, in long fast will then end about noon of Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. the following day, at which time the These crops are now under way, and operation is performed. Should the there is a great deal of interest felt day be cloudy or wet do not caponize in the success of the work out of them, but let the operation go until doors. The principal question seems you have a bright and fair day. It to be whether there will be enough is necessary that you have all the water in the natural rainfall to make light possible in the matter. Now the potash in the ground rock avail- after slightly wetting the spot proceed able for the plants. During a ything to turn down the feathers from the like a decently wet season there is lit- upper part of the last two ribs and tle question that there would be water in plenty. But it is possible that for a very dry crop there will have to be as much as a tenth of imported fertilizer added to the native

A VAST SAVING.

The ground rock, on the other hand can be produced for about \$3 a ton. and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It is true that the native fertilizer takes about two tons to give the same results as one ton of the soluble imported salts. But this amounts to \$6 for fertilizer against \$90 or \$100. So the result is not bad

Several mills are already being erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for just this purpose, and there are a number of other concerns that have talked of going into the business before even the field experiments of the department are finished.

The outlook is for a very important change in the fertilizing business in this country. Just where the credit for the work ultimately will land is a question... It probably will not be

and highest prices secured.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

Caponize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come Outside of the cardinal points of proft, the simplicity of the operation when proper instruments are used) recommends itself to every one. A boy ten years old can readily perform produced a crop of 154 pounds and the operation, and any one can soon

become an expert. To the poultry raiser it can be said that there is no source of profit bring-

DIRECTIONS FOR CAPONIZING. ment, and greenhouse work to field hours before performing the operation.

just in front of the thigh joint. Pull the flesh on the side down toward the hip, and when the operation



MAKING THE INCISION.

going back to its place.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS. It is a matter of importance to have proper instruments for caponizing, and the more is read of the literary effusions appearing in numerous papers to-day touching caponizing instruments the more need there is to caution the inexperienced operator. While it is not cruel to caponize, it is inhuman to

butcher or to cause unnecessary pain. NOT A CRUEL OPERATION. A large number of persons hesitate rises, say at five o'clock, the length porting other relatives in a critical with Dr. Cusman or the road office, in caponizing, feeling it to be cruel to of the night is ten hours.

Called Shonts' Bluff.

experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission. Shonts. as president of the Clover Leaf System, was traveling on a pass. He was approached by a conductor, who appeared to be about as husky a specimen of manhood as Shonts is, and who told him he would have to pay extra fare or cease occupying the drawingroom of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic is finished the cut between the ribs Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders marked that he would not pay extra The conductor declared Shonts aged to conceal his feelings well nough to inquire with a show of ment. The conductor calmly answered Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts will be entirely closed by the skin to produce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

To Determine Length of Day.

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