New Polush Discovery.

One series of experiments have just been concluded by the Department of the department will get nothing out of it from the farmers but thanks, for it from the farmers but thanks, for it from the farmers but thanks, for that is what the department is there country in farmishing them with a new supply of fertilizer at very much chesper rates than has ever been possible before, and at the same time emancipating this country from Germany, which has heretofore furnished almost our entire supply of potash fertilizer. There are many crops, such as tobscept and tomators, which has heretofore furnished almost our entire supply of potash fertilizer. It is a long and quite an interesting story, and probably will the supply which makes plant in the 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 fertilizers.

Capons and Caponizing.

By CHARLES J. PILLING.

Capons are apily termed the "finest line of work. And the bring his experiences in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistake notion, and the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, area if the country.

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Capons are apily termed the "finest line bird, area in bring his experi

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 saits, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the saits found in this countries of the saits found in this countries. Last summer when Dr. Cashman of deposits of the saits found in this coun-try 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

Capons are aptly termed the "finest chicken meat in the world," for there is nothing growing feathers which is their superior, if equal. A capon is neither rooster nor hen—it is nothing else then a capon. eise than a capon. After removing the organs of reproduction from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward rapid growth, are more tame, awawaru 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 being cast off by both rooster and hen the capon soon shows a fondness for the society of little chicks. situated. They no longer chase about
the farm spoiling for a figas, and ranning off fiesh as fast as put on. They
no longer arouse the whole neighbor
hood from morning nath night by
their incessant crowing, but, on the
contrary become models of good dis
positions, leading a quiet life that will
surely bring large returns to the
raiser. An operation that does away
with so much inborn evil can not be

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 promised well.

SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE
EXPERIMENTS.

The work was then turned over to
the bureau of plant industry, and
three similar plots of tobacco were



and highest prices secured.

become an expert.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

Capenize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a hand-

the operation, and any one can soon

DIRECTIONS FOR CAPONIZING.

From twenty-four to thirty-five

EPPLUMES SUN THEA

MAKING THE INCISION.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS.

NINE MONTHS' OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS.

planted in the greenhouse. One of these was treated with the imported German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the greatest demand for them in the cities 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 experi-ment succeeded it simply meant that there was a big new field of homeonce laid the foundation for a hand-some profit in a short time to come. Outside of the cardinal points of prof-it, the simplicity of the operation (when proper instruments are used) recommends itself to every one. A boy ten years old can readily perform grown fertilizer open to the farmer.

When the crops of tobacco were cut, the imported fertilizer had pro-duced a crop of green leaf that weighed 155 pounds. The powdered grantte produced a crop of 154 pounds and the unfertilized crop was spotted and ran only about 120 pounds.

ran only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the leaf was not only just as heavy, but of just as good texture in the granite fertilized patch as in the patch on which the German fertilizer had been used. The crop is being dried now. used. The crop is being dried now, and it will take a long time before it is all fermented and properly cured so that it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experi-ment, and greenhouse work to field work is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work succeeds under glass may or may not go out of doors. But the department was so well pleased with the results, that it has tried the new fertilizer on crops of tobacco up in Connecticut, in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. These crops are now under way, and there is a great deal of interest felt in the success of the work out of doors. The principal question seems to be whether there will be enough water in the natural rainfall to make the potash in the ground rock avallable for the plants. During anything like a decently wet season there is little 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 rock.

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 or The ground rock, on the other hand, 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

will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place. Several mills are already being 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 erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for

were no other considerations or rewere no other considerations of re-turns. The writer, as has everyone else on a ferm, has seen co-kerels fly at one another time and time again, tearing fiesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before the combatants could be separated there has been a disfigured comb perhaps a himded eye and a generally cut up-bird. This is the essence of cruelty. After caponizing, the habits of the bird are cuttrely changed. Their dis-position is unlet and peaceable, habits position is quiet and peaceable, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and perfectly contented wherever situated. They no longer chase about

BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE.

The waning of summer acts as a entie reminder to the home gardener,

considered cruel.

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 transplanting. If this has not been done, stocky plants may be obtained at the seed store. eed store.

with so much inborn evil can not be

Celery for the Home Gurden.

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 stagnant water. It is considered advisable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and without being drawn in snugly and is the stagnant water.

Dwarf, selfwith manure.



REMOVING THE ORGANS.

blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows two and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches

become an expert.

To the poultry raiser it can be said that there is no source of profit bringing larger returns for the outlay than raising capons, the profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 percent. The question of assured profit apart, and not closer than six inches in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden.

The best day for planting celery is a dull one, when the sun will not have a chance to burn the roots of the young plants. It might be well to soak these before removing from the seedbed or box, so that the roots will more quickly mingle with the soil in the new home. Another good plan is is an all-convincing argument in any line and pre-eminently so to the poul-trymen whose losses are added to from various unlooked for sources. the new home. Another good plan is to trim off the tops—say one-third—and dip the roots in water. As a result of this the plants will send out strong healthy roots, before throwing hours before performing the operation, select such cockerels as you intend to caponize (these should be from two to four months old) confining them in a clean airy coop or room without food or water. The best time to confine them is at early morning, as their long fast will then end about noon of the following day. energy into the tops.

Called Shonts' Blaff.

Railroad men are telling of a recen experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission. Shonts, the Panama Canal Commission. Snorts, 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 Shorts is, and who peared 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 drawing-room of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders could not occupy drawing-rooms unless they paid extra fare. Shonts remarked that he would not pay extra fare. The conductor declared Shonts would pay or be put out. Shonts managed to conceal his feelings well enough to inquire with a show of calmness who would conduct the electment. The conductor calmly answered that he would undertake the job. Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts to preduce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

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
with Dr. Cusman or the road office,
(A 49)

The outlook is for a very important
change in the fertilizing business in
this country. Just where the credit
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
question. It probably will not be
with Dr. Cusman or the road office,
(A 49)

The Standard Oil Trust has now gotten control of the starch industry.
Here is where we will all get it in the
imay be ascertained. By doubling the
imay be ascertained, and by doubling the
imay be ascertained and by doubling
the time of the sun's rising, the length of
the night is obtained, and by doubling
the time of setting the length of
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the night is obtained, and by doubling
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may be ascertained. By doubling
the time of the year
may and night at any time of the year
may be ascertained.

Numerous office boys who lost their
day is given. Thus when the sun
the last baseball season are already reporting other relatives in a critical
condition.

PROCES FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

What the Little Folks are W BERTHA BROWNING.



visable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and deeply.

Having the ground in good, workable condition, the next step is planting out. The easiest way to do this is to make a six-inch deep furrow, filled in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure of rich compost The furrow is then filled in nearly level with the surface with good soil with surface with surfa

Coats for small folks are

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 shapeless cut. The sleeves are of simple coat style being of full length while iress 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 plaid. This is of some soft wool a favorite being white lined with black favorite being white lined with black or grey. The only adornment con-sists of the fabric or pearl buttons down the front. The coat is worn with, every sort of dress from the knocka-bout frock to the dressy afternoon or Sunday outfit. Some of the same style coats a bit different in shaping are be-ing worn by young and older women. They do not appear so well upon any They do not appear so well upon any one as upon the girl for whom they were originally intended. Taffeta coats of similar style are also worn but are not so popular nor suitable for youthful wearers.

LINGERIE HATS FASHIONABLE. Hats for the young folks are mostly 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 of shape. The fabric hat—that is to say of batiste or linen, is of broad shape and very becoming. These are more popular than last year if possible and may be worn upon almost any occasions according to the hat. These are stiffer than the straw hats These are stiffer than the straw hats because they are made over



"That farmer thought he would fool me when he put a door knob and a china egg in my nest."—From Life.

A musty cellar may be sweetened by setting pans of very hot charcoal about the floor, especially in the dark corners.

FREE FARM SCHOLARSHIP.

Wants to Some Bright Boy Who Wants to Improve His Knowledge of Agriculture.

Batterial BROWNING.

Batter of all descriptions is the material most in vospe for young girls dresses and children's frocks, of dressy order. Taffens are also used ossaily of a fancy type showing aman checks or equally small brocks of feets on a plain or changeable ground, and in medium times. For crimary wear there are pique, linear and pentral fabrics fashlound into freeks of simplicity and trim style. The dressy gowns for young girls are simple too, but not without some done or two flounces about the lower edge and these are often set on with deep bands of embroidery or lace. Theks and raffles are much used while the knife plattings of batterial are a much favored garuiture for frocks of dressy order.

A great simplicity pervades the lines, pique and light woolen suits for girls. These usually have a plain skirt trimued only with bias folds of the material. The jacket is a short marrow semi-fitted one with langues lever exceeding four inches in length. Girls from tweive to sixteen do not wear the conseits lake not any but fully developed figures. The Parisian girl attains the age of sixteen before she is considered sufficiently developed to wear such a style.

FOR THE TOTS.

For younger children from five to twelve, the same materials are used with the exception of taffetas. For these, the kirl is usually completed by a blouse while tucks and very marrow frilling are the favorite triming. The best frock may be of eyelet embroidery having a ribbon sash.

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elery was first grown in Germany, aly was the first home of the chestout, he onlen is from Egypt, be observed to a neity of North America, placed was originally an Arabian plant, he radial is a Chinese product. To was first cultivated in Siberia, reece gave us the citron.

Wherever anywhere in this country there is

> Any One who has the

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confront us. The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that must be an inspiration to every truly hu-mane and patriotic beart.

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The Deaths's Bill.

When Congressman John Sharp Williams visits New York he never false to look in at a small kindling-wood shap-presided over by an old angro who was formerly a retainer in the Williams family. On his insert call he found the old man unhappy.

"What's the matter, Lafe?" asked the Democratic leader,

"I'm just been done out o' some money, Marse John, and that's mattah 'nough," replied the negro. "Had a terrible misery in man 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 justone, and only changed me fifty cents. I'm been buncoed."

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