

Lady Henry Somerset's Husband.
 Mr. Somers Somerset, the new assistant secretary to the royal commission on the licensing laws, is the son not only of the well-known Lady Henry Somerset, but also of Lord Henry Somerset, who is still very much alive although people are apt to forget the fact. Owing to certain scandals of an unseemly type in which Lord Henry was implicated, his wife separated from him, and he found it convenient to live abroad—chiefly in Italy. He may often be seen at the La Scala opera house at Milan. Those newspapers which refer to Mr. Somerset as the actual heir to the dukedom of Beaufort, forget that after Lord Worcester and any children that he may have, comes Lord Henry Somerset, and therefore the son's claim is very remote.—*St. James Gazette.*

The Value of Literary History.
 Literary history belongs to the domain of fact just as much as geography does, and the ability on the part of a child to reel off the names of authors and their dates is just as useless as his ability to tell the capital of Bolivia or to draw a map of Afghanistan. A certain amount of literary history is useful—the amount given in Mr. Stopford Brooke's and Prof. Richardson's primers and in Mr. Brander Mathews' volume on American literature,—but not a bit more, for as intellectual training literary history is not so efficient as another study.—*September Atlantic.*

The Western Man's Ideal.
 The United States is unique in the extent to which the individual has been given an open field, unchecked by restraints of an old social order, or of scientific administration of government. The self-made man was the Western man's ideal, was the kind of man that all men might become. Out of his wilderness experience, out of the freedom of his opportunities, he fashioned a formula of social regeneration,—the freedom of the individual to seek his own. He did not consider that his conditions were exceptional and temporary.—*September Atlantic.*

How to Mend a Silk Waist.
 A dressmaker lays down three rules for mending a silk waist: Use ravelings when you can. Sew from the under side. Do not turn over edges, but darn flat and treat to careful pressing. If a bone begins to show through, do not mend but cut off the bone an inch. If the silk wears out around the hooks and eyes, move them along ever so little. Make a virtue of worn out seams by applying black feather stitching; and remember that a silk waist is good as long as the upper part of the sleeve remains. Plastron, choker, lace, cuffs and careful mending make a new waist for you.

Admitted Error Too Soon.
 It is very hard to go about with a bullet and an ache in your head. Still harder is it when your doctor disbelieves the headache and bullet and shuts you up as a lunatic. This happened to a young Hamburg confectioner, and for some years he lived in a lunatic asylum. Finally he signed a paper that the headache was a fancy and the bullet a mere idea, and that he had got them both out of his head. And now have come the remorseless X-rays, which have disclosed the bullet in the man's skull. Ought he to be glad or sorry?—*London World.*


If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
 Be sure and use this old and well-tried remedy, *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup* for Children's Teething.

A Novel Pneumatic Tube.
 Pneumatic tubes have many uses, but one of the latest is attracting a great deal of attention from its novelty. This is the tube for stacking hay. It is built in sections, and is controlled by metal straps, pivots and arms. The hay is drawn into the tube, carried through it with great velocity, and by a turntable and swinging arrangement like a crane is evenly distributed on the stack.

No cough so bad that Dr. Kay's Lung Balm will not cure it. See ad.

A story of the time of Shakespeare, written by John Bennett, will be the leading serial for the new volume of *St. Nicholas*. It is called "Master Skylark," and will deal with the romantic events of the Elizabethan age. The great dramatist figures as one of the leading characters, although the hero and heroine are a boy and a girl. Another serial, "The Last Three Soldiers," by William H. Shelton, has a novel plot. It tells of three Union soldiers who became veritable castaways in the Confederacy. Both stories will begin in the November *St. Nicholas*.

Blooming Health



secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Kay's Renovator, Guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, and all other ailments. A drug list free. Send for free samples and booklet. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

BERBOHM, of London, says: Continued small shipments to Europe, and a consequent further reduction in the quantity afloat, have helped to counterbalance the usually depressing effects of first supplies of new wheat, and in a general way it may be said that the trade is beginning to feel the effects of the paucity of foreign wheat in view, as manifested in the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom, which is now little over 12,000,000 bu, against 24,800,000 bu last year, and which means that supplies of foreign wheat must be moderate for some time to come, a fact which English farmers with their new wheat in excellent condition will not be slow to take note of. There are, indeed, several sufficient reasons why the immediate future of wheat should be regarded with less discouragement than was the case a month ago. First and foremost, it is becoming evident from the various reports received that the American crop is not likely to be as large as was expected, and, indeed, will fall rather considerably below last year's total, a poor spring wheat crop much more than counterbalancing an improved winter wheat crop. In the second place it is now tolerably clear that France will not have the abundant crop once looked for, enough being known of the threshing results in the south, southwest, center and east of France to warrant the statement that only an ordinary average crop has been obtained in these districts. In the north and northwest, where the harvest is now drawing to a close, the results are relatively better, but the best informed authorities affirm that the total crop will not exceed and will probably not equal that of last year, so that, as we pointed out in our last review, as the stocks of old wheat have been practically exhausted in the absence of any important supply of foreign wheat in the past season, France will in all probability import considerably more foreign wheat in 1896-7 than she has in 1895-6. The Paris Bulletin des Halles, we may add, deduces from the recent official crop report that the total crop this year will be about 118,750,000 hectolitres, against 119,500,000 hectolitres last year. So far, however, purchases of foreign wheat in France are difficult, owing to its relatively high price; Danubian wheat, for instance, sells at Dunkirk or Calais at equal to 33s 6d per 480 lbs, duty paid, while at Lille new home-grown wheat is offered at 31s to 32s per 480 lbs.

Another reason why the trade should be less despondent is to be found in the latest official Russian crop report, and according to which neither the Ghrka wheat nor the Azima wheat crop is likely to be an average, although the former is regarded as promising better than the latter. Wheat buyers generally have apparently become so extremely cautious that they need not be reminded of the fact that early crop estimates, specially in America and Russia, are apt to be misleading, but under the present extraordinary circumstances in regard to the statistical position, any marked deterioration in the general crop outlook might find them napping.

The Four-Hundred Pound Cow.
 The possibilities of butter production in matter of yield per cow per season is one of great interest, writes F. W. Moseley in Nebraska Farmer. Other things being equal, the smaller the herd the easier great results can be obtained. Some of the best results are shown when but one cow is kept. Yet no one will deny such results can be approximated when a greater number of cows are kept, but in such cases the cows to start with must be equally good and each must have the same attention given to the one cow. "But," says some reader, "that would not pay." If results such as are given below could be obtained it would pay. Mr. John Pritchard, Castleton, Rutland county, Vt., has a cow with a record worthy of emulation. In reply to an inquiry made by the writer last spring some facts were given and are quoted as follows:

"Our cow is six years old, is three-fourths Jersey, and is of good size. She calved the 25th of February, went dry six weeks, had no grain while dry, but plenty of hay and corn fodder and a good warm stable. After she calved we began to feed her and gradually increased it to two quarts gluten meal and two quarts of middlings in the morning and the same at evening, with a peck of cut potatoes per day and a good ration of hay—all she would eat clean. She has made three pounds three ounces of butter per day some weeks and we use all the milk and cream needed for our family of two and some visitors. We do not claim to use a great deal, but just all we want. We raise our cream in a portable creamery—the Occident. Last year our cow made 378 pounds of butter, and we had a family of five for over two months—a grandchild taking three pints of new milk every day during that time." It will be seen that as the cow had gone dry six weeks of the year and that 378 pounds of butter were made, the yield per week (forty-six weeks) was nearly eight and one-fifth pounds per week. Had none of the milk or cream been taken for other uses the butter product would have been considerably greater. That it would have been more

than four hundred (400) pounds for the year no one can doubt—but call it just that and you have a standard worth working to reach. No one can deny—even at present low prices of butter—there is a good profit in keeping a 400-pound cow.

Best Height for Ground Water.
 F. H. Storer, in "his work on 'Agriculture,' speaking of the height to which ground-water should rise in order to do the most good, says: "The height of the ground-water may be ascertained in any special case by noting that the surface of a well, or any open ditch or hole in which the water is standing. But it is to be observed that the water in such ditch or well is usually a little lower than that of the water in the soil. It must be remembered also that the foregoing statement would rarely be true for a stiff clay soil. In clay soils the wells are commonly 'over-shot wells,' as the term is; that is, they are mere pits to receive and hold the surface water, which flows into them at the top. The proper height at which ground-water should stand in order best to conduce to the prosperity of the growing plant is a question of no little complexity. There are numberless swamp plants which prefer to have their roots constantly immersed in ground-water. Rice, also, and the cranberry and ribbon-grass, and a few other useful grasses, flourish with their roots actually wet. But as a general rule the plants of cultivation cannot bear such an excess of this kind of moisture. It is with them much as it is with the greenhouse plants, there must be a hole in the bottom of the pot or the plants will drown. Many plants having powerful roots do indeed send some of them down to ground-water. There are innumerable examples on record, for that matter, of the choking of drains by the roots of various kinds of clover, and of turnips, grape-vines and the like. It is possible to grow a great variety of plants in mere water. But in spite of all this, it is notorious that plants flourish best in soils where the ground-water is several feet from the surface of the soil. In the cultivation of moors and bogs in Europe, it is held as one essential condition of success that the ground-water must be kept at least three feet below the surface of the land in summer, and as much as two feet below the surface in winter.

Notes on Small Fruit.
 For largest yield of perfect berries, two favorable seasons are necessary. The first to perfect the root, the plant and the fruit bud. The root is the foundation on which future success depends. The tint of flower and perfection of fruit proceeds from the root. Its best development requires fine, rich soil, plenty of moisture and frequent cultivation. With good roots, vigorous plants and canes may be expected. Vigorous canes well pruned, free from weeds and grass and having sufficient room to grow, will form many strong vigorous buds for next season's fruit. These fruit buds are promises of future payment and the first season's work is not done until they are carefully prepared for their long winter sleep. The second season is a repetition of the first, as the same care that matures this year's plant also matures fruit on last year's cane. The fruit grower should then remember that in preparing the soil, in selecting plants, in hoeing, cultivating, pruning, thinning, in fruit, protection, and in every little detail, he is performing an important part in the quality and quantity of his fruit one or two years hence. Neglect the work but a single week, and like an ugly thread woven into a beautiful pattern, it shows imperfection ever after. The eternal now is the time to grow good fruit. In many parts of the northwest, strawberries have been almost a failure because of imperfect root growth last year. In many cases even staminate varieties were so weak and pollen so impotent, they could not fertilize their own blossoms. Lack of pollenization is the direct cause of failure. This weakness of root growth extends to new setting this year, and great care will be necessary even under favorable circumstances, to place new beds in good condition for next year's fruiting.—*M. A. Thayer.*

Finesness of Soil Important.
 Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins university, has determined that, in an ordinary wheat soil, there are at least 10,000 million soil grains in a gram (about a pint), and in some of the finest soils this number has reached 24,000 millions. In coarse or sandy soils, the particles, by reason of greater weight, take a closer arrangement; hence there is less air space. The more soils are divided up and made fine, like dust, the more air space, and for same reason, the more surface in a given bulk. To illustrate: A cubic foot of hard granite has only six square feet of surface exposed to air or water. If ground to finesness of a good wheat soil, then a cubic foot will have over two acres of surface, and in the finest limestone soil of Maryland the exposed surface of all the soil grains in a cubic foot exceed three acres in extent. The amount of surface is important, as the water in the soil adheres to these surfaces, and the roots occupy the spaces between in search of food. The more fine spaces there are the more fine roots there will be, and the more food the plant can gather from the soil.

Wet Lands Waste Manure.—Wet lands waste the manure, by not allowing ready absorption, the valuable parts of the manure frequently pass off in vapor and are carried by the winds to enrich your neighbor's soil, who, by underdrainage, reaps the benefit of your labor as well as his own. Good feeding should not be governed by the price of dairy products. Neither should the enthusiasm of the dairy-men fluctuate with the market. Constancy is needed in both cases.

Condolence.
 A Detroit man recently bought himself one of the suits of tow that have gained a great deal of popularity for summer wear. The colored man who does odd chores around his home looked at it, turned away and heaved a tremendous sigh.
 "What's the matter, Augustus? Don't you approve of this outfit?"
 "I ain't fer me ter 'spress no 'pinion. But I wans ter say dat ef wus comes ter de wus, I's redy ter stick by de family eben if I has ter take less wages."
 "You seem to think this suit is connected with hard times."
 "Yassir. But I didn't 'magine dey vue ez hahd ez all dis. Hit doan mek so much differ'nce ter cullud folks. Wen I wah livin' down sou' I'se raised hul fam'lies ob pikerninnies dat ud tak er coffee sack an' cut hol's foh dere arms an' mak' it pass fer co't vest an' breeches. But much ez I've hyurd 'bout dese hahd times, I nebbur didn't spek ter see er sho nuff white gen'laman have ter go 'roun in jute clo's."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Iowa farms for sale on crop payments. 10 per cent cash, balance 1/2 crop yearly until paid for. J. MULL-HALL, Waukegan, Ill.

His Mouth Made Trouble.
 A few years ago two men were convicted of horse stealing in a district court in Montana. They deserved a sentence of ten years imprisonment, but the judge let them off with three. The worse man of the two, supposing that the sentence once pronounced was past revision, addressed the court. "I just want to say," he told the judge, "that when I get out you will be the first one I will come here to kill." "Oh, well," said the judge, "in that case I'll make it ten years. Then you won't trouble me so soon." Having said this he turned to the other man and said: "Is there anything you would like to say?" "Not a blessed word," answered the prisoner. The man who said nothing is now out. While his partner is still behind the bars.

For lung and chest diseases, Fiso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—*Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.*

Remembering Names.
 There is a Boston society woman who cannot remember names, neither can her daughter. One day they met a Mrs. Howe, and afterward the daughter remarked: "Howe invented the sewing machine didn't he? Well, just think of machines and we will be sure to get her name." The two ladies went to tea a few days afterward, and Mrs. Howe was there. Up smiled the mother with her sweetest smile and exclaimed: "My dear Mrs. Singer, how delighted I am to see you again!" Soon afterward the daughter appeared, and, with equal charm of manner, said: "My dear Mrs. Wilcox, how are you?"

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 24 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 351 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Emerson's Prayer.
 In the August issue of the *Arena* the editor contributes the following significant anecdote concerning Whittier and Emerson: The two were taking a drive together when they passed a small, unpainted house by the roadside. "There," said Emerson, pointing out the house, "lives an old Calvinist, and she prays for me every day. I am glad she does. I pray for myself." "Does she?" said Whittier. "What does she pray for, friend Emerson?" "Well, when I first open my eyes on the beautiful world, I thank God that I am alive and live so near Boston."

What you need is something to cure you. Get Dr. Kay's Renovator. See ad.

In the number of Harper's Bazar issued on October 3d there will be given the first chapter of "Frances Waldeux," a brilliant serial story from the pen of Rebecca Harding Davis. The story is original in treatment, and has for its motif the absorbing love of a mother for her only son. It will occupy eight consecutive numbers of the Bazar and be finely illustrated. "Autumn Fashions for Men" will be fully treated in the next issue of the Bazar.

Diplomacy.
 Mrs. Hendricks (proudly walking out of the sewing room)—"Well, Percy, how do you like my bloomers?"
 Mr. Hendricks—"Oh, they do very well, but dear me, how much older than usual they make you look."
 On the following day a neat package intended for the far away heathen, was forwarded from the Hendricks home.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Syrup of Figs



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.
 If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Big Boom in Cabbage Leaves.
 "The hot spell has been good for me in one way," said an uptown produce dealer. "You know there is a popular belief in the country that cabbage leaves will protect one from sunstroke. That belief has been communicated to the city, and the idea has cropped out wonderfully in the past few days. You know it's only the green leaves that are supposed to be protectors, and the only thing for a person to do who wants one of them is a hurry to put under his hat is to buy a whole head of cabbage. Truckmen and street cleaners are my best customers this week. Yesterday afternoon a half dozen of the latter came in here, bought four heads of cabbage, divided the green leaves, and, with helmets stuffed with them, went confidently back to their broiling work."—*New York Times.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure
 Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Harper's Weekly for September 19th will contain an important article by Brigadier-General A. W. Greeley, U. S. A., on Nansen's "Farthest North"; Hon. Worthington C. Ford will contribute a valuable article on Washington's farewell address. There will be a double-page picture by the late C. S. Reinhart, entitled "High-tide at Gettysburg," and the "battle of Lake Erie" will be commemorated in the "Naval Battles" series by James Barnes, with an illustration by Carleton T. Chapman.

Force of Imagination.
 A venerable couple from a far eastern town arrived late at night at a seaside tavern. Just as the husband was falling asleep, he murmured: "Listen to the surf, Matilda! It's glorious; worth the journey. I haven't heard it for forty years." In the morning they saw no sea from windows or piazza. On inquiry the husband discovered that it was a bowling alley that had lulled him to sleep.—*Boston Journal.*

That Pleasing Paralyzing Pie!

How good it looks! How good it is!..... And how it hurts. Why not look into the question of **Pill after Pie?** Eat your pie and take Ayer's Pills after, and pie will please and not paralyze.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills
 CURE DYSPEPSIA.



"Everybody Likes It."

Battle Ax PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality. Because of the economy there is in buying it. Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

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GIVE GREATEST SATISFACTION.

The acme of cycling comfort and delight is in store for the purchaser of a Columbia Bicycle. It has no equal. Its speed on track and road has been proved.

\$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

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The Columbia Catalogue free by calling on the Columbia agent, or by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

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