At twenty-five you braved the storm And dug the trenches of reform, Stung by some gadfly in your breast Which would not let your spirit rest.

t forty you had always known Man owes a duty to his own.
Man's life is as man's life is made;
The game is fair, if fairly played.

At fifty, after years of stress You bore the banner of success. All men have virtues, all have sins. And God is with the man who wins.

"It will be winter soon," he said:

and I've got more than I have stable room for. It will oblige me if you'll ake care of her for the milk and butter you'll get, and I'll bring a load or we of hay to begin on."

The bell rang no more after that, and was more than a nine days' wonder nd talk; but, as has been intimated before, sensations were scarce in that primitive neighborhood.

turned, the sound of the bell broke out sharp, distinct and aggressively

But when he turned at the fence there was nothing in sight; even the wheat was still, except where he had

The next day Mr. Clark took one of

his best young cows to the widew.

near, behind him.

just passed through It.

Years afterwards, some one found a rusty cow-bell with a broken tongue in the hollow log, and it revived the story of the haunted wheat field.

"No."--said Tommy Garrett-a man grown when they mentioned it to him; I did not intend to scare Mr. Clark the first time. I'd got the bell, and was coming through the field, playing that I was Brindle, when he came out That made me think of getting him int again. It was easy to take the "and there wasn't another bell like it tongue in my hand when he'd get too close and it was fun! I'd have rung a ripple of excitement among the stolid old critter out, or she'll have half it again, only I broke the clapper that night I chased him. No, my mother He shuffled away, following the didn't know; she'd have belted me

Zola's Strennous Lite. The strenuous life is not new. For strenuosity that is the real thing one

must read Vizetelly's newly published

were hardly literature. He will live

book 1 wondered what became of the

The Cape to Cairo Railroad.

The Cape to Cairo railroad the in-

ception of the late Cecil Rhodes, has

reached the southern bank of the Zam-

besi River at the Victoria Falls. The

first section of the project is now

struction of the single-span bridge,

which is to carry the track across the

feet, is now being proceeded with, and

the second section of the railroad will

then be commenced. This section will

run from the north bank of the Broken

Hill, in the direction of Lake Tan-

ganyika, a distance of 350 miles. Be-

youd that point no definite course has

been decided, though there are several

projected routes under consideration.

continental railroad was to be 5700

miles in length. While the track has

been steadily constructed northward

from Cape Town, the Egyptian end

has been simultaneously proceeded

with, and it is now 1400 miles south

miles of track has therefore yet to be

laid before through railroad communi-

Louis Mirror.

how much better it will be another "Life of Emile Zola." Ghastly, grisly Hints For Orchardists. Make the hens cultivate apples, cepted. He wrote novels and they fell plums and small fruits. Have yards flat. He persevered, however, and enough so that hens can be changed from one yard to another, and in that way keep for them a succession of green feed in summer, while they help you to grow the fruit. Sow buckwheat or other grain in the yards when the hens are not using them, for them to gather later. Have small, movable be confessed, a failure. But Zola coops or pens for the heas to roost in. and sheltered laying board movable.-A. W. Fisher, in The American Cultivator.

pound.

Turkeys Hurd to Raise.

but the causes of loss may be traced

to allowing them in the damp grass,

and by the attacks of the large gray

lice on the heads, for which a drop

or two of olive oil is an excellent rem-

edy. These lice come from the hens

to the chicks, and will not be noticed

unless by careful searching on the

skin of the heads and necks. Rub the

The Live Stock. There should be plenty of light in all of the buildings where animals are

kept or it is necessary to do work. A

dark barn or stable is unfit for ani-

mals to be kept in, and is very incon-

venient in caring for them. Plenty of

light and sunshine is what is wanted.

If there are not enough windows in

the stables, put in more before cold

weather comes on. If the old ones

need repairing, attend to that and see

oil on the skin with the finger.

Cold Curing Pays. Briefly summarized, the advantages of curing cheese at low temperatures are the following: The loss of moisture is less at low

temperatures, and therefore there is more cheese to sell. The commercial quality of cheese cured at low temperatures is better,

and this results in giving the cheese a higher market value. Cheese can be held a long time at

low temperatures without impairment of quality. By utilizing the combination of

parffining cheese, and curing it at low temperatures, the greatest economy can be effected.

Care of Horses' Necks. Most farm horses suffer from abrasions of the skin on the neck during the summer work, and this is so severe in many cases as to keep the horse from doing a full day's work. horse during the season of hard work: perspiration with a soft brush, or, better still, wipe it off with a large cloth. ders show indications of soreness, rub over them a little vaseline and let it remain over night. See that the collar worn fits well, and after taking it off wipe it thoroughly with a damp cloth and hang it where it will be thoroughly dry in the morning.-Indi-

An Army of Poor Cows.

One has but to look over the United States census of milk production to be convinced that we have on our farms a great army of very poor cows, as well as a small army of good ones. The army of poor cows outnumbers the army of good ones, and that is the reason that on the ordinary farm and on the average the cow does not pay for her feed. This is a remarkable statement, but we have been unable to find that it is false, much as we would like to. The figures of the cow population for the country approach 18,000,000. Of this number at least half should be disposed of as fast as new cows can be put in their places, take two or more weeks at it, the num-With the poorer half out of the way the farmer would make as much money as he does at the present time and relieved of haif of the labor and a large share of the expense. When the silo with a good sized crew cheapthe value of the labor saved was tak. er than with a small one, and get the en into consideration and added to the corn in better condition. We hire the feed saved it would be found that the change was equal to a profit instead

Feeding Old Hens. As long as the old hens will lay it is must be closely watched in late summer and fall, especially after they go iuto winter quarters, so that if they stop laying they can be prepared for been found that old hens will lay into on the range. One of the best foods peas and feeding them raw after being cracked or cooking them and feeding

This feed incites egg production and keeps the hens in good cindition without making them over fat; at the same time they are in such good condition that should they stop laying, they can be fattened for market at small expense. The plan is worth trying. for one of the losses of the poultry business comes from spending too much in fattening the hens for market

Farmers' Home Journal. The fatal disease of fowls, known as very few, indeed, who had ever cholern, is still about as speedy to kill good sliage, and were engaged in is being found out along that line year year. The process of curing or

Poultry feeding tests at the Manitoba be done in the way of prevention.

Experiment Farm show the average It is suspected that the disease h cost of a pound of gain in a test covcarried from yard to yard by such ering about a month was 3.66 cents birds as sparrows, and, possibly, also with light Brahmas, four cents with by insects. Hence, in diseased neigh-Plymouth Rocks. The Brahmas, which borhoods anything that reduces the were fed on oats and skimmlik, put opportunities of spread in such ways on flesh at a cost of 3.7 cents per is a protection. Care should be taken pound, while the cost of gain of those that it is not conveyed from one yard fed on mixed grains was 3.9 cents per to another on the shoes of attendants. Cleanliness and use of disinfectants is always a preventative of all such dis Young turkeys are difficult to raise,

enses. In case of an outbreak, about all that amounts to much in a practical way is to instantly separate the sick birds and kill them or keep them out of the way, clean up the premises, disinfect with sulphate of copper in wa ter. It is a filth disease, same in this respect as human cholera, and will probably disappear if the time ever comes when all poultry keepers are forced by law or public opinion to keep their fowls in a decent condition. American Cultivator.

Outs and Corn For Horses.

A correspondent writes the Indiana Farmer: What has been found to be the best proportions of oats and corn for feeding work horses? Some here claim that corn is the best for horses that are worked hard, and they feed it exclusively. Would not some outs as well as corn make a better horse feed?

In answer, that paper says: "We quote from Professor W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, who is excellent authority on feeds and feeding He says:

"Oats are the ideal grain food for horses, the kernel proper containing a large amount of nutriment. The hulls surrounding the grain give the material bulk, tending thereby to prevent overfeeding and at the same time rendering the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach. Where horses are hard worked one should depart from an oat ration with caution and learn by experience what can be accomplished. The farmer might well try bran and gluten feed as partial substitutes for oats. Remember that bran is light and partially inert, so that it may take the place of a small portion of hay formerly con sumed. On the other hand, it furnishes to the horse probably threefifths or three-fourths as much nutriments as the same weight of oats and almost or quite as rich as the carbohydrates. In the trial way reduce the oat allowance one-third and substitute a mixture of bran and giuten

feed, equal parts of weight. Remember, too, that corn can always be fed to horses with satisfaction. There is a limit, however, to its use and in such cases as those the supply should not be large. For one feed each day allow a couple of pounds of corn for the same weight of oats. The corn will furnish more energy than the same weight of oats. Remember that corn causes horses to sweat easily if fed in large quantity. It is better winter than summer food, though some may be fed in the summer. Corn Try this plan of treating the farm is a strong, hearty food and is highly appreciated by hard worked horses, After feeding the horse, brush off all because it does furnish so much energy. In the southern part of the corn belt horses live almost entirely upon Then with tepid water, sponge the corn. Further north, where onts are head, neck and shoulders and wipe the main crop, they subsist almost endry with a clean cloth. If the shoul. tirely on the latter grain. A combinmore economical and better than to feed either so exclusively as is customary.

Filling the Silo.

Each year finds a larger number of Americans farms where silos are to be filled. The best dairymen for some years have realized the value of a silo, whether they were fortunate enough to possess one or not, and more recently steer feeders, sheep feeders and breeders have also realized the value of corn silage in economic agriculture.

The two principal objections raised to the silo are the cost of the silo itself and the cost of filling it. The construction of more expensive but really cheaper silos has partly silenced those offering the first objection, and more business like methods of filling are silencing those offering the latter. While some farmers still fill their

on the increase. We have tried both methods, and we find that we can fill corn cut at \$1 per acre, and we fur

four teams at work, and are able to fill our 170 ton silos in three days. One spread the silage, and even with the

We hire an engine at \$4 per day, including man, and he oils and looks after the cutter also. If we were to buy a cutter now, would certainly look carefully into the merits of the cutters with blower attachments.

The proper time to fill is when the corn is ripe enough to cut for grain, or when the husks and lower leaves begin to turn. If the corn is as ma ture as it should be it needs no wilting, and the sooner it goes from the field to silo the better.

Another advantage of rapid fig. ne is found when in a year like last year, or as this promises to be in Wiscon-sin, the corn is very late, it can be left till frost comes and then be hurried in before it is damaged nearly as much

every year since, and we would not eare to keep house without silage at human beings, has been tried success-the barn.-Charles L. Hill, in Prairie fully, but is as yet hardly practical Farmer.



New York City.-Coats with narrow, shawl collar was trimmed with taffetsvest fronts make one of the smartest covered buttons and blue braid loops. of all models for the coming season and allow of combinations galore. This

COAT WITH VEST PRONT.

one is exceptionably desirable, as it is fitted by means of the seams which extend from the shoulders to the waist extend to the shoulder and give tapering lines to the figure. As illustrated a box pleat at each edge of the vest it is made of out brown broadcloth and outward-turning pleats at the with the vest of velvet and trimming

Shaded effects are very much the fashion just now. They are seen in ribbon and in accordion pleated chiffon, Gray in all the shades, ranging from deep gun metal to almost white, and from the deepest church violet to pale lavender, is the favorite tint. In feathers there is a long plume shaded from the faintest pink to a deep flame color.

Blouse or Shirt Walst.

The vest effect has extended even to the shirt waist and is to be found in many of the latest and most attractive models. This one is made of one of the new small plaids, in brown with threads of tan color and white, and is combined with vest and trimmings of white broadcloth edged with fancy braid and finished with little gold buttons. The fancy collar is an attractive feature and the sheeves are the new ones which are full at the shoulders with wide cuffs, while the closing is made invisibly at the left of the front beneath the edge of the box pleat.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted. as preferred, fronts and backs. The back is laid in two box pleats which and give tapering lines, the fronts in shoulders. The vest portion is separ-

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



vet, as may be preferred. are cut in two portions each, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores, the the shoulders but plain at the wrists, where they are finished with roll-over cuffs. The narrow vest is separate and attached under the fronts, the closing

being made at the centre. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and threefourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or two and one-half yards tifty-two inches wide, with three-fourth vards of velvet and two and one-half vards of braid to make as illustrated.

A Taffets Gown. Another taffets gown, a rich shade of blue, but made with a rather long skirt, but the prospective wearer hap pens to be shorter than she should be to conform to the present ideal, and she adds to ber inches by wearing long gowns. An additional reason for cutting this one long was that it had two wide bands simulating tucks above the hem. These were trimmed with blue and white fancy braid. The cape, which took the place of a bolero or jacket, was pointed in the front and reached to the top of the high girdle. It was shorter on the sides and drooped again in the back. Three rows of braid trimmed the cape, and the turn-over fourth yards of braid.

The Popular Flowing Veil. The flowing vell is enjoying great popularity. Every other woman one hats. Some have crowns of cloth and meets carries on her bend a waving length of chiffon. The style of hat makes no difference, so long as it is by silk, which is much lighter. The not a real fancy dress bat.

The new shade of orange is very no ticeable on hats, and the shops display many pretty combinations, especially

The striped black and white or gray and white silks known as Pekin are having a decided vogue in Paris, and one very smart model in this material is made with a blouse bolero whose smoking jacket revers of black faille turn away from a severe waterest of

ered and attached to the cuffs and at

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WALST. forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards in any width for yest and trimmings and seven and one-

Chenille is the favorite material for chenille woven in and out and forming a trellis. In others the cloth is replaced chentile brims are very becoming.

Velvet Slippers For Evening. A new wrinkle for evening w

A new wrinkie to they are extremely beautiful in the delicate sh even more so in black.

Many amusing breloques are also worn on these long chains, says the London Express. These chains are of chased matt gold or silver, and reprechased matt gold or silver, and repre-ent various animals in comic atti-tudes. Rubles serve as eyes. Those who have coral are now using it to good advantage, since long atrings of these beads are extremely effective

worn over the popular white s. Usually such long strings are passed several times around the n and then allowed to fall just be the waist-line.

At sixty, from your captured neights You noted, with unwilling eye, The heedless world had passed you by -Edmund Vance Cooke, in Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. The Mysterious

Cow-Bell. BY BETH DAY.

Clark's Crossing, in Western Wisconsin, were

ment by the rining of a cow-bell. Per- like it." haps if it had been an ordinary cowbell, or had been heard in any other field, it would not have caused even farmers; but that that particular bell the wheat trampled down." should ring in that one field and in no other, just at that particular time, and that no one should ever catch sight of the mysterious ringer, was enough of light cast by the lantern he was to cause excitement, even in a place holding. where sensations were more common than they were in that little back woods settlement.

Clark's Crossing had been named after the wealthy owner of the largest If this name would have been chosen if the man who had first applied it to the cluster of houses that stood near the spot where the railway crossed the main road had supposed that the neighbors would adopt the smong them. They distrusted and dis-

liked bim. He was an ignorant man, but no one could say he was positively dishonest. He was too acute to be caught in any of the petty meannesses of which they felt sure he had been guilty; therefore, they could only watch him closely in lieved him guilty of many things he

never thought of doing. Feeling thus toward him, it was not strange that when Widow Garrett's cow was run over on the track just below the crossing, where the railway ran through a portion of Mr. Clark's farm, that there should be a number ready to say that he had let down the fence and driven the animal on to the track; else, how did she get there? Not from the road; the cattle guards prevented that, and the railway itself

was well fenced. The cow was known to have broken into the wheat-field in the afternoon. She wore a heavy, cracked, peculiarsounding bell that was well known to all. Two of the neighbors had afterward said that, returning home late from the village, three miles away,

they had heard the cow there again. Later still, when the express train went by, several had been aroused from sleep by its short, sharp danger whistle; but the train had gone on. and afterward the cow had been found by the section men beside the track dead. They notified Mrs. Garret, and, to save her any trouble or expense.

buried the carenss where it was found. freckled, under sized, big-eyed Tommy-Mrs. Garrett's dull .commonplace, fourteenyear-old and only son-went over and watched them, and Mrs. Garrett grieved, for the cow had been a help to her, and she could not afford to

replace it. "Did they take the bell off Brindle?" she asked Tommy that evening, as he ent storing solidly into the fire. "No." he replied "thought it wasn't

worth it. It's buried, but not deep, "Well, we can't get it, even if it isn't deep," answered his mother, "But

I'm sorry it wasn't taken off. The bell and strap would have been worth something at the junkshop in town even if no one here wanted them. Fifty cents, maybe."

'fommy's dull face brightened some what, and his wlry figure straightened for a moment.

The old bell worth fifty cents! a play he had not known it!

This was the way the matter stood when the second night after the cow had been buried. Mr. Clark heard a cow-bell in his wheat-field.

He dressed hastily, grumbling mean stock to run in the road-although he was one of them-lit his lantern and hastened out to the field.

All the way from the house to the wheat-field fence he could hear the short "clink, clink" made by the bell

of an animal feeding. "Get out, you brute!" he shouted, as he set his lantern on a fence-post and began to climb stiffly into the field.

It was a still night. Every sound could be heard distinctly. There was a sharp "clauk" of the bell, as if the animal had passed, startled by his voice, and raised its head suddenly to listen, and presently the stendy, half helping by advice, muffled "clink, clink, clink," began

egain. Mr. Clark went out a few yards into the wheat, and, holding his lantern as high as he could, peered into the

semi-darkness. "Clink, clink, clink," sounded the bell-only a few yards away, it seemed to him, but he could see nothing, "Get out, you trespassing beast!" he

shouted again, stamping angrity. The bell rattled as if the cow had shaken her head, and then all was

The field lay beside the main road. One of the section men, who had been to the village and was late in returning. called to his neighbor: What's up, Clark?" mebody's cattle in my wheat of him.

again," replied the farmer. "Can you

"Sounds like that cow of Widow

few families living at Garrett's," observed the farmer. "Well, it isn't her." rejoined the man-"nor her bell, neither, for we thrown into great excite- burled them both. But it does sound

"It does that," answered the farmer, in the township. Well, I must get the

'clink, clink," of the bell, that seemed good if she had."-Golden Days. to come from just beyond the circle

Presently he stopped, for the sound of the bell had ceased.

Mr. Clark listened for a moment. Then he kicked some of the hard earth was Zola's early struggle in Paris. He loose, gathered a handful, and flung starved with his grisette in a garret farm in the township. It is doubtful it in the direction in which he had He wrote plays and they were not acheard the bell.

"Whey, you old fool," he shouted. A light wind stirred the wheat, but finally came into his own, into fame there was no other sound; nor did he and fortune. His literary work may hear the bell again that night, although not last, but he will live as the friend he searched for some time; neither did of Dreyfus. He was a poseur as a rename, for Mr. Clark was not popular he find any cattle in the field. He ex- former. His attempt to duplicate Balamined the fence, but could find no zac's "Human Comedy" in the Rougonplace where an animal could have Macquart series of novels was, it must

broken in. The more he thought about it the worked without ceasing, and he had more mystified he became. He feared his reward, such as it was. That he that the bell-ringing would be repeated. | could not enter the French Academy nor were his fears in vain. It began was the great grief of his life. His somewhat earlier than on the previous exclusion was just, for his writings all their dealings, and probably be- evening, and armed with his lantern a stout stick which he had provided, with Voltaire as the friend of the per-Mr. Clark sailled out at the first secuted and oppressed. His "Life" is "clink, clink," of the bell, and for a bitter, strong story of a man whose nearly an hour followed it about, as chief gospel was work, work and everhe had done on the previous night, more work. And when I finished the

and to as little purpose. Two of the nearest neighbors threw little grisette with whom he starved in up their windows and listened when the garret in the early days. Poor litthey saw the lantern in the field, and the grisette; she was surely responsible the singular affair began to be talked for much that was best in Zola .- St.

of in the neighborhood. The only result of this second visitation was to fix the idea firmly in the minds of Mr. Clark and those who heard it, that it was really old Brindle's bell.

The next day Mr. Clark called on Widow Garrett. "I came," he began, with assumed realized, over 1600 miles of track havconfidence, "to buy your cow-bell. I ing been laid down, stretching from suppose you'd as lief sell it, as you Cape Town to this point. The con-

have no use for it now?" "I should be glad to do so" assured the widow, "but they did not think Zambesi gorge at a height of 420 it worth keeping, and so buried it with the cow."

"I'd pry you a good price for it," he continued watching her keenly. "I'm sorry I have not got it," she replied. "I'd be glad enough to sell It if I could."

The man turned a shade paler.

"I-I can't always tell my cow-bells when I'm hunting my cows, they're According to Cecil Rhodes, this transso like the others, and that was so different." "I'm sorry," repeated the widow "Oh, well, it don't matter," con-

tinued Mr. Clark. "Now I come to think of it, the bell was cracked and wasn't worth much. You'll be buying of Khartoum. About another 2000 a new one, I presume?" The widow shook her head.

"It would be a great help to me." she said, "but I could not raise the money to buy one." That night the farmer decided not to go out to the field, but he discovered, as did his neighbors, that the

went out or not. Big boys began to whistle when they and little boys would not pass it at

ill after dark. The next night the farmer lay awake and listened; he did not get up until a mold and placed in a tight tank of the sound of the bell came through water, the field, and went up and down, up and down along his garden fence Then he left his bed, dressed himself and followed it into the field. A numwhile about people who allowed their ber of the neighbors stood in the road

and shouted out to him. "Why don't you set the dog on it?" called one. Mr. Clark did not keep a dog, but a

neighbor brought one, and it was sent

into the field. It went in fast enough, but it die not come back. Later the owner found that it had sneaked out on the opposite side of the field and gone home. The neighbors were standing outside the fence, and Mr. Clark inside, just

accord they seemed to have left him to search out the mystery alone, only

This he decided to do. Near the centre of the field stood a huge stump. The tree had been cut down years be fore, and used for rails, but one cut of the log - a mere shell now - lay near the stump, and beside this Mr. Clark scated himself, in the early tors.-Kansas City Journal.

twilight, and waited. For some reason best known to him self, perhaps, he had chosen to seat himself facing the railway and with his back to the farmhouse. His eyes were on a level with the top of the wheat; he could hardly fall to see them; anything that might come within the I. Never put off tence, either before or on either side you can do to-day.

All was still; and at last he decided you can do yourself. on a level with the top of the wheat and looked across the field. In the silence the "clinic clink" of the bell was distinctly audible.

"No," he answered; "I can't see anything. But I can har her. There's But, almost at the moment that he will run.

But, almost at the moment that he can be a feel to be a feel to be anything. But I can har her. There's But, almost at the moment that he can be a feel to be to go back to the house. But, as he

cation is established between Cape Town and Cairo.

Krupp Embossing Press. The great German firm of Krupp refused to make any complete exhibit at bell rang just the same, whether he the St. Louis Fair, because their exhib its at former American expositions falled to secure them any orders. They had to pass the field after sundown, have at St. Louis one remarkable machine in the form of a hydraulic press for stamping and embossing silverware. The silver molds are enclosed in

The altogether unprecedented pressure of \$5,000 pounds to the square inch is then applied, and this pressure. acting through the water, forces the silver into the finuest hair lines of the mold. A close imitation of handwork is thus made in the space of a few sec onds. The pressure used is several times as great as that in a cannon

when the charge is fired.

Where Women Vote. In four States-Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho-women possess the right to vote on equal terms with men at all elections. Either full or partial suffrage for women exists in twentyin the edge of the wheat. With one six States. In eighteen States women possess school suffrage. In Kansas they have municipal and school suffrage. Moutans and Iowa permit them "Why don't you go into the field to vote on the issuance of municipal before it comes," asked one, "and bonds. In 1898 Louisians granted them the privilege of voting upon questions relating to public expenditures. With this exception, the Southern States have been slow in advancing the woman-suffrage cause. women of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho vote for Presidential elec-

Jefferson's Rules of Conduct. Here are some rules made up by Thomas Jefferson which have seldom

been seen in print.

I. Never put off till to-morrow what 2. Never trouble another for what

You boys and girls will enjoy reading

3. Never spend your money before

as a mash with bran. after they have stopped laying .-

market as quickly as possible. It has man is kept in the silo constantly to the winter for a considerable period if aid of a chute is the busiest man on some pains are taken to feed them the job. during late summer while they are for this period is peas, using the field

Manages, ent of Cholera. The fatal disease of fowls, known making proof against the disease by inoculation, same as for smallpox in human beings, has been tried success-

silos with the regular farm help, and ber of those who hire extra help or change with their neighbors, is yearly

nish the twine, and consider this much cheaper than owning a binder, when our teams will all be needed to haul corn. not wise to market them, but they neighbors, a twenty-inch feed cutter with self-feeding table, and its capacity is what you can get to it. We keep

as it would be if cut too green.

rying or live stock husbandry, wo ever be without it. Our siles w first filled in 1888, and have been

of fancy braid but all suitings and all ate and is attached beneath the box materials for separate coats are ap- pleats, and the fancy collar is arranged propriate, and the vest can be of over the fronts on indicated lines. The contrasting cloth, silk brocade or vel- sleeves are cut in one piece each, gath-The coat is made with fronts that the waist is worn a shaped belt. side-backs being lapped over onto the half yards twenty-one inches wide, backs below the waist line. The sleeves four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven are the new ones which are full at inches wide or two and one-fourth yards