



A clean and secure Well House.

THE advantages of a tight, well-made well house are so many that it is a wonder that so few are seen upon the farms of the land. They shelter the pump and make its period of usefulness much longer than where it is exposed to the weather, and they especially aid in keeping the pump from freezing in winter. Moreover, where cattle or horses are watered at such a pump, they oftentimes set their noses into such contact with the spout that one's pleasure in drawing drinking water from the same channel

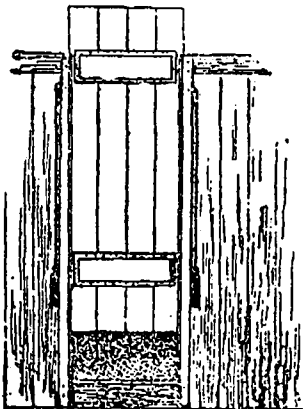


A WELL-PROTECTED PUMP.

is lessened, to say the least. Such a house as is shown in the illustration is inexpensive, but capable of serving its purpose admirably. It is just large enough to inclose the platform of the pump, and is constructed of matching boarding, nailed upon a light frame, two-by-two stuff being sufficiently stout for this purpose. A trough is located outside, which keeps the pump, and the platform of the pump, entirely out of reach of cattle or horses.

Hanging a Stable Door.

In windy climates some other way of hanging a stable door than swinging it on hinges is greatly desired. A device to do this is shown in this engraving from a sketch by J. L. Townshead of Utah, and can be made from the following description. For a doorway three by eight feet, make a batten door in the usual manner, weigh it, and procure two square sash



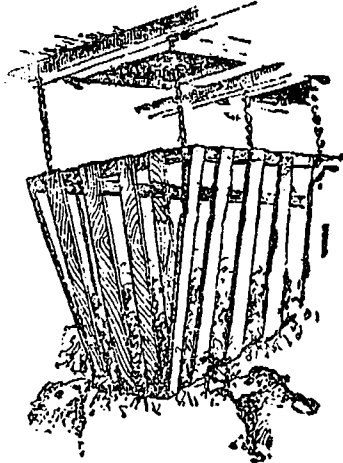
A SECURELY HUNG STABLE DOOR.

weights that together will just balance the door, or make the door to balance the weights. Purchase about eight yards of sash cord and two large sash pulleys. Place in position a frame made of two by eight inch plank having the pulleys near the top, and fit the door so that it will slide up and down without wearing the cord. Fasten the sash cords at the

bottom of the door near the batten. On each side of the door fasten to the frame strips of inch square pieces to hold the door in position. The weight may slide up and down on the sides of the frame, which may project out far enough for the purpose, or be bored in to protect them and the cord from the weather. This method costs less than the common overhead hangers, is very durable, can be used for doors or shutters, and any farmer who is handy with tools can easily put it into practice.

Convenient Feed Rack for Sheep.

THE usual method of feeding sheep has a number of disadvantages. When fed from the floor adjacent to their pen, the lambs are quite sure to be found all over the hay and grain, and making themselves generally at home in the uttermost parts of the barn. The sheep, moreover, wear off the wool from their necks and disfigure themselves when feeding through opening the side of the pen. Where the fodder is thrown down from the floor above the pen an arrangement such as is shown in the illustration may be found serviceable. It is a hanging rack with slats all around it, and made narrow at the bottom so that the flock can reach even the

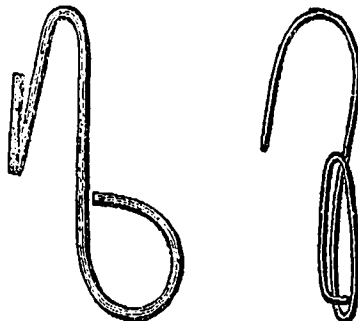


HANGING FEED RACK.

last spear of hay. There will be no crowding with such an arrangement. The feed will not be soiled, and the pen can be kept closed so that the lambs cannot escape from it. Even when the fodder is not thrown down from the floor above such a rack may be hung near the side of the pen, and the hay thrown over into it from the feeding floor, giving much more feeding space to the flock than would a rack nailed against the side of the pen.

Two Little Assistants.

I send you a sample of a corn tie and a fruit hook. The corn tie should have a stout cord about 6 feet long with a loop on one end to be hooked on the tie at time of use, and taken off when put away. In using it, take a stout cord 5 or 6 feet long. Tie a knot in one end, and tie another knot about two inches from the first, but before drawing it up, put the first knot through it, which will form a loop. When ready to tie a shock, put the loop over the little



CORN TIE.

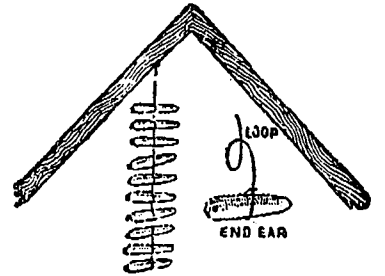
FRUIT HOOK.

part of the tie, the loop occupying the middle bend. The large bend is for the finger to pull by. Put string around shock, and draw it up

on the inside of sharp bend, in which draw the cord tight and it will hold itself. The string and ties should be kept separate when not in use, to prevent tangling. It takes about 9 inches of round wire 8 inches in diameter. The fruit hook should be made of stout wire about three-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and about 8 inches long when made. They are also suitable for house painters when working on ladders. The object of having the hook made in this shape is to make it easy of attaching or detaching from a pail bail, and have it so it cannot get off without help. I generally use a large tin pail for gathering fruit. If to be used on a basket handle, the bend in the lower part will have to be made larger accordingly. It takes about 18 inches of 3/16 inch wire.—H. Sherman in the Country Gentleman.

Storing Seed Corn

MOST farmers have some unfurnished attic or outbuildings where seed corn can be stored. The rafters or joists make a very convenient place from which to hang the ears. Desiring a better and more economical plan than tying two



HANGING CORN.

ears together, I now take a piece of binding twine, tie to the end one ear, then with a single loop of the string for each ear secure about 10 ears in a line. Hang these to the rafters as shown in the illustration.—J. N. Sanborn.

Design for an Ice House.

MANY small farm ice houses have to stand out by themselves, and are thus exposed to the full effect of the sun's rays. These falling directly upon the roof cause a good deal of heat to be generated within, to the consequent loss of ice. The illustration shows an ice house with two roofs, with an air space between, which will very greatly obviate this trouble. Such an extra roof can easily be placed upon a small



DESIGN FOR ICE HOUSE.

building, to the saving of no small amount of ice during the heat of summer. Every farm should be equipped with a well-filled ice house, for ice is a necessity, not a luxury. There are many new ideas in harvesting, storing and using ice nowadays, which are fully treated in Hiles' new book, *The Ice Crop*, which is indispensable to all interested in ice, whether purchasers or customers, or both.

CLOVER seed is wanted in England, according to the exports, which were double in September those of the month before, being respectively 684,000 lbs. and 309,000 lbs.