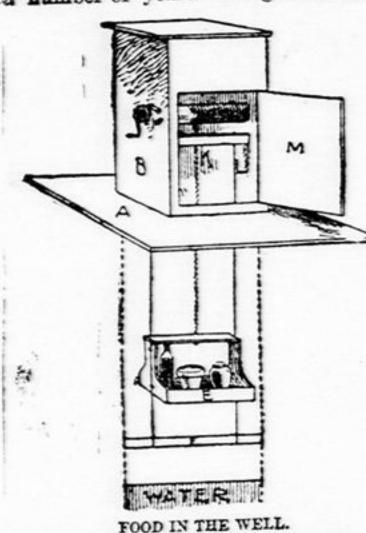
DOWN IN THE WELL low Meet, Milk and Other Food Ma. Kept Cool and Sweet. On many farms ice remains a la bot to be indulged in. With this state

affairs, if one only possesses a good deep well, matters are by no means hopeles. A writer in The Rural New Yorker describes a contrivance for keeping articles of food in a well which he has used for a number of years with great satisfac-



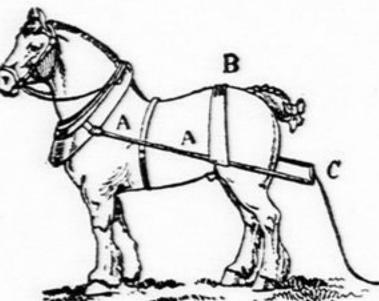
tion and safety. A diagram shows the box erected over a trap in the well floor. This box is 41/2 feet high by 21/2 wide and 20 inches in depth, made of inch boards, with scantling two inches square in the corners to strengthen it. The windlass is of pine 6 inches in diameter, with three-quarters of an inch iron spindles in the end. One spindle has a ratchet, 4 inches in diameter, fastened on the crank end. The spindles are of round iron, squared and pointed at one end, and driven in the auger hole of slightly less size. The iron crank of the same size is of one piece, bent into shape and squared where it passes into the ratchet disk.

Three feet above the water is fastened into the wall of the well a locust sill 4 by 4, to which are fastened two No. 10 galvanized wires, at the proper distance apart. A crosspiece is fastened just under the windlass and a few inches from the center to let the rope pass freely. The wires pass through holes in this piece and are drawn up very tightly, so as to keep the descending cage or box steady. The lower stick must be placed parallel with the top one. The cage has two screw eyes on each side, 15 inches apart, through which the wires pass.

The cage containing the articles may be let down and let rest on the crossstick, or if the water should rise in the well it may be held at any point by means of the ratchet and clamp. If there is a pump in the well, it may be placed to one side against the wall. The rope is fastened so as to be in the center when the box is up. With the above diagrams, any carpenter can easily erect one, and if he is at all bright can do so without a diagram.

Iron Rod Traces.

An improvement on the usual custom of leather or chain traces for the horse drawing up the hay fork is the substitution of iron rod traces. Usually long traces are employed, and the whiffletree is allowed to trail on the ground, when



IRON ROD TRACES IN POSITION.

the horse is very liable to get his foot over the traces, or else the driver has to carry the whiffletree when the horse is turned round. In some cases the whiffletree is tied up to the breeching, but this method is liable to make a nasty sore on the horse just above the hock. An improvement over either of these plans is to obtain two three-eighth inch iron rods as traces. These are hooked on to ordinary plow harness hooks at the hames and hang in tug bearers from the breeching. Holes are made in the other ends of the rods, into which the whiffletree hooks.

The sketch reproduced from the Canadian Live Stock Journal enables the method to be understood: A. A. is the iron rod in position; B the tug bearer, with a pad at B to prevent chafing with the weight. C the whiffletree in position, allowing the horse to move quickly and freely without risk of chafing or getting his legs over the traces. With this contrivance a boy can ride the horse and save a man. The cost of the traces is trifling.

Odd Mention.

The several varieties of crimson clover differ greatly in hardiness; hence it is advised to secure only domestic seed.

The Delaware school children have by a large majority selected the peach blossom as the state floral emblem.

Many farmers emigrated from New England only to find that they were better off here than in any other section.

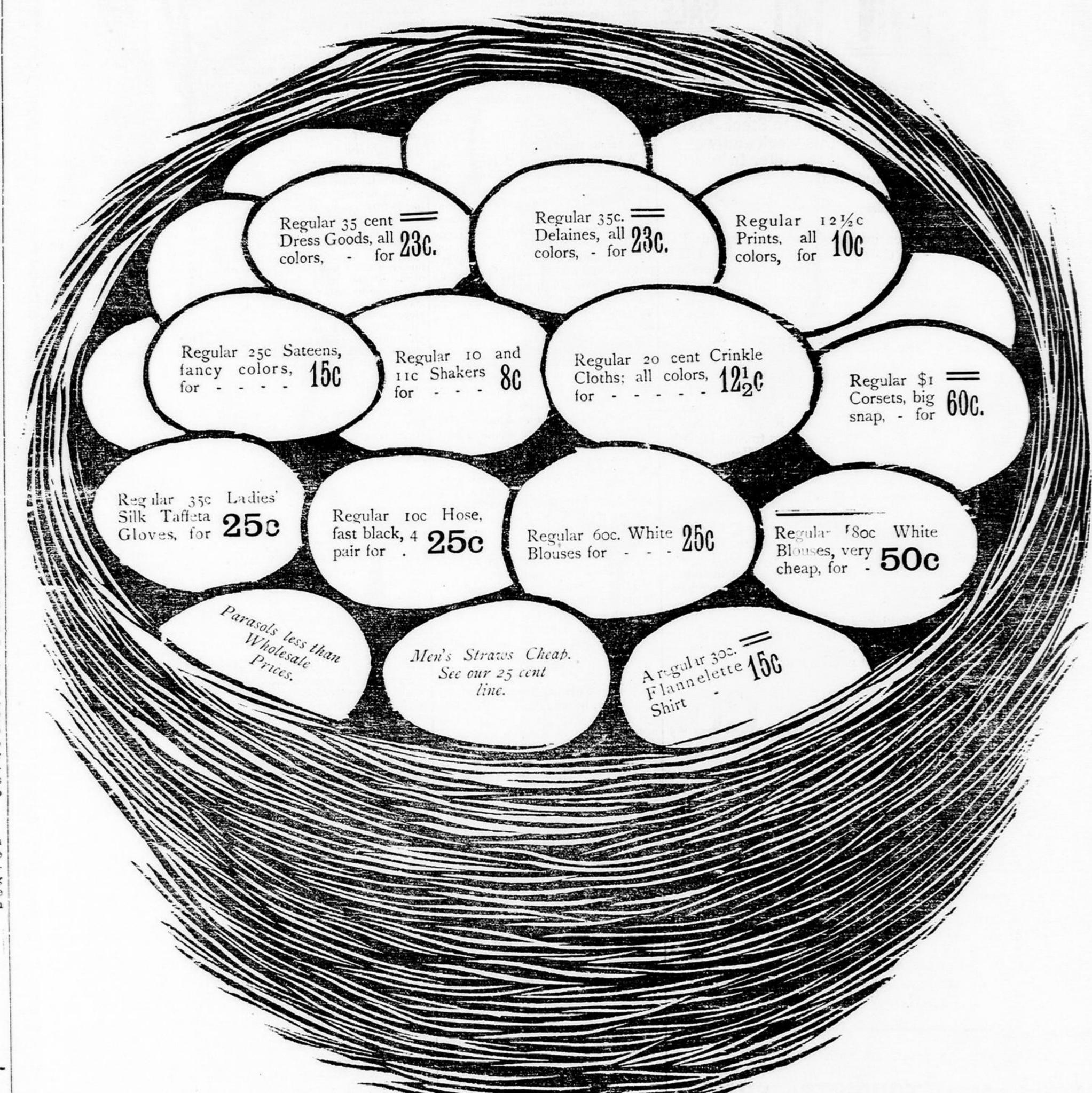
Professor Phelps of the Connecticut station avers that rye as a green manure is especially valuable on light soils.

The New Hampshire legislature has ken into account by the majority of passed a law appropriating \$100,000 for photographers," says P. C. Duchochois the stamping out of tuberculosis. It is in The Photographic Times. "It is, proposed to pay three-fourths of the however, of great importance. Not only value of the animals it may be found does cold retard the formation of the necessary to destroy. The same legis- latent image, but it also impairs the delature: also passed an act exempting veloping action." .cot fishing.

NEST OF BARGAINS

HATCHED OUT AT-

P.MCARTHUR & CO'S, KENT-ST.



om taxation all cattle under 5 years

Most farmers believe that medium

red clover is still the best legume for New England.

California grapegrowers have met with success in cutworm destruction by mixing two pounds of paris green to a bag of bran and sprinkling about their

Comb Honey For Market.

It is important that the first lot of sections be put on at the proper time, for, if they are not, the amount of honey secured from any given colony will be greatly reduced. If put on too early, the brood is apt to be chilled or breeding retarded. If put on too late, the bees will have begun making preparations to swarm, and after they have done this it is very hard to get them to begin work in the sections.

In preparing honey for market the first thing necessary is to see that it is carefully sorted. Then it should be thoroughly cleaned and put into neat white crates. Another very important thing is that the crates should be the same all throughthat is, the honey should all be just what it appears to be on the face of it.

It is claimed that early blight on potatoes can be controlled by cleaning up and burning of the refuse tops and spraying with bordeaux mixture.

Heat and Photography.

"The influence of heat is seldom ta-

MODERN HAYMAKING.

With Improved Implements Farmers Con trol the Situation and Avoid Drudgery. Clover should be cut when in ful bloom and timothy immediately after the blossoms have fallen. With the in troduction of improved implements, th necessity for cutting grass in lowery doubtful weather has passed away Smooth meadows, a good team and a wide cut mower make it possible to secure the hay crop in good season without cutting grass while wet with dew or rain. A correspondent of Rural New Yorker gives his plan as follows:

I would do the mowing between o'clock and 12 o'clock in the forenoon a fair day, when the weather promised to be favorable, and would rake as soon as good work can be done with the horse rake. The windrows should be of fair size, care being taken to have them straight and snug. If the weather should change and threaten rain, the hay must be placed in cocks, but if the time for cutting has been well chosen, it may remain in the rows until the second day. Sometimes it may be necessary to turn the windrows, but, as a rule, the hay should be exposed to sun and wind as little as possible in the process of curing.

Hay does not require as much drying as was formerly supposed, and may be put in the mow in a comparatively green state if free from water. I have never used a hay tedder and do not think it would pay for care and storage, to say nothing of the cost of the tool By 10 or 11 o'clock of the second day the hay loader may be put to work on the wind-

The loader is a useful implement, especially with light help and for short hay and rakings. I have sometimes

opened cocks of hav, giving their the form of windrows so that the loader might be used to advantage. I have had 15 years' experience with the loader, and have cured several hundred tons of both clover and timothy in the windrow as above stated. The labor required is less than by any other method, and the quality of the hay is satisfactory.

I would begin having when medium clover is in full bloom and would try to secure the crop without exposure to rain or dew. I would use an easily handled mowing machine, cutting at least six feet in width, a self dumping rake, that a 12-year-old boy or girl can operate, the hay loader, the low wagon with wide tires and a double harpoon horse fork. By using such implements the Frederick W. Vanderbilt, \$30,000,000; farmer controls the situation, and the old time drudgery of having has passed

There will be an enormous sum of money spent by American tourists in Europe this summer and there will be lot of experience brought back.

Check the Chinch Bugs.

Illinois farmers ought to apply to the Illinois experiment station at Urbana for bulletin No. 38. It contains an exhanstive discussion of the mascardine disease of the chinch bug and of some experiments with the trap and barrier the introduction of disease among the bugs, but very positive as to possibility of checking the injury done by them to a great extent by means of traps and sess a paltry \$5,000,000 each and a hun- 29 Peel-st., opposite the curling rink. For the barriers, details of which are fully given dred or so who are struggling along with in the bulletin.

Surpassing Riches.

Here is the lowest estimate of the wealth of New York city's richest men: John D. Rockefeller, \$150,000,000; William Waldorf Astor, \$125,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$100,000,000; year. Poor Chang! The Duke of West Russell Sage, \$90,000,000; William K. minster has an income of \$7,500,0005 Vanderbilt, \$80,000,000; John Jacob year, and several other Englishmen and Astor, \$70,000,000; Henry M. Flagler, not far behind. \$60,000,000; Collis P. Huntington, \$60,-000,000, and William Rockefeller, \$60,-000,000. In the same list there would tast desert of poverty. But, according be at least two estates, that of Jay to Mulhall, the English statistic author Gould, \$100,000,000, and of Moses Tay- ity, "the wealth of the American Perlor, \$50,000,000. J. Pierpont Morgan, ple surpasses that of any other nation \$40,000,000; Hetty Green, \$40,000,000; George W. Vanderbilt, \$30,000,000: George Gould, H. O. Havemeyer, Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, Amos R. Eno, is going around the world on a wager if Elbridge T. Gerry, Theodore A. Have- \$25,000,000 or less. The proper punish meyer, \$25,000,000 each. Mrs. Elliott, ment for these fellows would be to start F. Shepard, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. them out on a trip around their mends. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. Sew- ity. If that were done Gabriel work ard Webb, \$20,000,000 each; William find them still plodding away when he C. Whitney, D. O. Mills, Henry Hilton, comes to this mundane sphere to too George Ehret, Austin Corbin and George | his cornet. F. Baker, \$15,000,000; Eugene Higgins, Anson Phelps Stokes, Marcellus Hartley, Samuel Thomas, Levi P. Morton, James M. Constable, George Bliss, method for destroying these insects. In Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. Bradley Martin, general it may be said the conclusions Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, S. D. Babreached are only moderately encourag- cock, Henry Hart, Mrs. Robert Wining as to great help to be expected from throp and James R. Keene, \$10,000,000

There are also some 30 or 40 who posonly a million apiece.

but there are others. and veneral

STREET, STREET

Li Hung Chang, "first in war, first" peace," etc., is said to possess some thing like \$500,000,000, which he is adding to at the rate of \$25,000,000; It will thus be seen that the old world

has an occasional oasis of wealth in its past or present."

For several moons to come we shall be regaled with stories of the man who

TOR SALE

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEINS A thorough bred Holstein Cow, two years old, aich thoroughbred Holstein Bull, seven months old, but

vith registered podigree, apply to

HOUSE TO I.ET, CHEAP! Boot and Shoe stere,

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

May 26. 1703-Samuel Pepys, whose diary of common life in England is noted, died. 1809-Joseph Haydn, musical composer, died;

1840-Admiral William Sidney Smith, a noted British officer in the wars with Napoleon, called the hero of St. Jean d'Acre, died; born 1764. Admiral Smith served against America while a mere boy. At 20 he was a post captain. Afterward he harrassed French commerce in the channel and in a bold foray became a prisoner of war. Escaping by desperate means, he led a squadron to Egypt and repulsed Bonaparte at

1862-Henry Thomas Buckle, eminent British historian, died at Damascus; born 1822. 1892-The greatest flood ever known on the Mississippi reached its highest point; loss of property from Kansas City to New Orleans at least \$50,000,000; many lives lost.

May 27.

1584-John Calvin (Jean Chauvin) born; died 1794-Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist, horn near Stapleton, N. Y.; died in New York 836-Jay Gould, financier, born in Delaware

1840-Nicolo Paganini, celebrated Italian violinist, died at Nice; born 1784. 1880-The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet.

1890-Victor Nissler, German composer, died 1 in Berlin, aged 49. 1892-General A. D. Streight, veteran of civil war and hero of escape from Libby prison, died in Indianapolis; bern 1829.

May 28.

a comparatively obscure German princeling, son of the Elector of Hanover, at Osnaburg; died near there 1727; king of England 1714. 1681-Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatist, died; 1807 - Louis John Rudolph

ologist, born in Motier, Switzerland: die 1829-Sir Humphry Davy, famous Enclish chemist, died; born 1778.

Agassiz, naturalist and ge-

1843-Noah Webster, American lexicographer, died in New Haven; born at West Hart ford, Conn., 1758. Webster went through a campaign before he was 21. In the course of his second 20 years he taught school, edited papers and a magazine and prepared the famous spelling book which formed the basis of a common school edu cation the first half of this century. At the ripe age of 50 he began the equally famous dictionary and devoted ten years to inquiry into the origin of our language. He was 70 when the first edition appeared from the press, yet he lived on 15 years to labor for its perfection.

1878-Lord John Russell (Earl Russell), twice prime minister of England, died near London; born 1792. 1892-Great floods in Arkansas, Louisiana and

May 29. 1630-Charles II of England born; died 1685. The Merry for the throne before he got it. After his father's in exile. At the age of 20 king on learning that his

his kingdom, but barely escaped with his head on his shoulders. The death of Cromwell, ten years later, gave him a chance for that career which is both famous and infa-

1660—Sarah Jennings, famous as Duchess of Marlborough, born; died 1744. 1763-Joseph Fouche, finance minister of Napoleon I, born at Nantes; died 1820. 1810-The Count de Montalembert, French statesman, born in London; died in Paris

1814—Empress (or ex-Empress) Josephine died at Malmaison, near Paris; born in Martin-1866-General Winfield Scott, U. S. A. (retired)

died at West Point; born in Virginia 1786. 1877-John Lothrop Motley died at Dorchester England: born 1814. 1894-Mordecai L. Hopkins, a prominent Chi

cago journalist, died in that city. May 30.

1640-Peter Paul Rubens, the great Flemish art-

ist, died; born 1577. 1744-Alexander Pope, poet, died; bern 1688. 1778-Voltaire died; born 1694. Voltaire is the

"He has," says Carlyle, "the eye of a lynx, other man, but no second glance is given."

1968-First general celebration of Soldiers' Me morial day. 1892-Destructive floods and tornadoes in states west of the Mississippi.

May 3L.

1740 Frederick William I of Prussia died; born of warlike Prussia. On taking the throne he set to work to make Prussia respected because of her army, and he left his successor, Frederick the Great, 72,000 soldiers among 2,240,000 subjects. He formed the famous corps of giant soldiers and paid to one 7 foot Irishman, picked up in the streets of London, a cash bounty of over

1810-Horatio Seymour, governor of New York, born in Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N. Y.; died in Utica 1886.

618-John Albion Andrew, war governor of Massachusetts, born in Windham, Me.; died

1878—The German ironclads Grosser Kurfurst and Konig Wilhelm collided off Folkstone, England; the ramming beak of the Konig Wilhelm cut into the other vessel so that She sank immediately, carrying down 284

June 1. 1792-Kentucky admitted into the Union; second state under the constitution. Kentucky originally formed a part of Virginia. Even after her admission

to the Union the Indians continued to disturb the settlers so that they complained of the inefficiency of the federal government.

Still more had there been JAS. G. BENNETT cause for complaint under the Virginia regime, and after the close of the War of In dependence the Kentuckians were often on the point of setting up a government of

their own. A project looking to that end was encouraged by Spain. 1841-Sir David Wilkie, R. A., celebrated Scottish painter, died at sea off Gibraltar; born