

# THE DAIRY.

**PATENTS HAVE EXPIRED.**

Description of a Few Excellent Fall-Supporting Milk Stools.

The dairy reader will find something to amuse and interest him and possibly something instructive, in the illustrations and description of a few milk stools, the patents on which are expired, and they are public property.

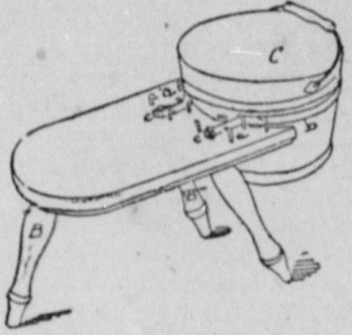


FIG. 1.

In Fig. 1 the bucket is held in place by a yielding hoop or yoke in combination with hooks upon the top of the stool. These hooks (a, a) are inserted in two rows in the arcs of circles on the upper surface of the top of the stool near that end which is curved out, and serve as means for holding firmly in place the flexible yoke or supporting hoop, D, the ends (e, e) of which are straightened out and terminated by hooks (e, e). This yoke D is preferably made of spring metal, so that when it is compressed and its ends adjusted between the hooks, a, a, on the stool top, its tendency to recoil will keep the ends, e, e, in place beneath the retaining hooks a. The hooks e will prevent the ends of the yoke from being drawn out of their place endwise. It will be seen from the above description that the yoke D,

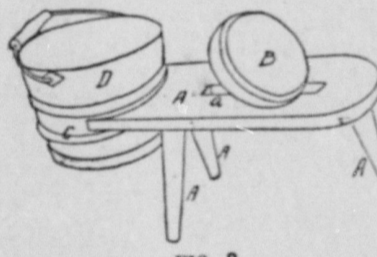


FIG. 2.

when applied to the hooks a, will be firmly held and will afford a good support for a pail, C. The yoke can be easily made larger or smaller to adapt it for receiving different-sized pails, and can be readily detached from the hooks a, turned over from the stool top, and there fastened again to the hooks, thus bringing the parts into a very small space for portability.

In the device shown by Figs. 2 and 3, the bucket is clamped and held firmly by the action of the weight of the milk upon a movable seat and clamp hoop. In the drawings C represents the clamp-hoop, which extends out beyond the curved end of the stool top A, and which is intended to clamp the bucket E against the seat as shown. B represents the seat for the milk, which is secured permanently to an extension, b, of a cam, b, which is piv-

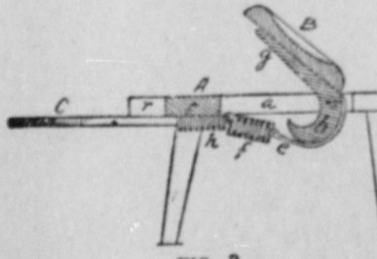


FIG. 3.

otted at s in an oblong slot a. To the convex surface of the cam b, a strap, e, is securely fastened which is connected to a strong spring f, the front end of which is connected to the cross-bar g of the sliding clamp C. When the stool is not in use the spring h, which is connected to the bar g at one end and to the stool top at the other end, causes the parts to assume the inclined position as shown. Upon the milk pail being placed upon the seat, the clamp C is drawn inwardly around the vessel to be held and accommodates itself to buckets of different diameters through the medium of the spring f. When the milk is removed the weight of the spring h causes the seat to rise and at the same time causes clamp C to release the bucket. The seat also serves to hold the tail of the animal during milking, which is done by drawing the bushy part of the tail between the seat and the table-top before sitting. —Country Gentleman.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Be warned by the past, and prepare a crop for the cows during dry spells and short pastures for summer.

The waste products of the dairy, skim milk and whey, are most profitable fed to pigs in combination with other foods.

If the cream is well stirred, properly ripened, churned at the right temperature, the butter washed with brine while in a granular form, there will be no white specks in it, says a dairy writer.

At the Vermont station 100 pounds of skim milk fed separately produced five pounds pork, and a bushel of corn fed separately produced ten pounds pork, but 100 pounds of milk and a bushel of corn fed together produced 18 pounds pork—a gain of three pounds.

Extensive experiments at the Maine station show that the proportion of butter fat in milk does not depend on the ration; but the food which produced the most butter did it by producing more milk, and hence the best food for the butter-maker is also best for the cheese-maker and the milk-seller.

## A BOY HERO.

He Kept His Promise, Though It Cost Him His Life.

The Confederate Veteran is engaged in a noble work in its effort to have a monument erected to the young hero Sam Davis, who died the death of a spy rather than betray a secret that would have saved his life, but doomed another to the same death. Sam Davis was a special agent for General Bragg, and he had obtained valuable information given him in confidence and on the promise that he would never betray the source of his information. He was not a spy, for we believe he wore his Confederate gray when captured, but the papers on his person showed that he had from some one obtained secret information. His life and a safe escort into the Confederate lines were promised him if he would give the name of the informer, but he chose to die instead. He was but a boy, and the temptation must have been powerful. But he was a hero. No marble shaft or statue in bronze towers above the dust of a nobler life than that of the fair haired stripling who kept his faith and his honor and died rather than break a promise.

If monuments are to be built, it is better to build them in commemoration of a noble character and a simple life true to the last breath to a knightly standard of honor than to genius or to brilliant achievements. There is a lesson for the humblest as well as the highest in the martyrdom of Sam Davis. Every man cannot be a genius. Only the highly favored few can win renown by great deeds. Sam Davis was not of these. His title to the admiration of his countrymen rests in a simple, steadfast, unwavering devotion to duty and to a principle of honor. It is a character to which the common soldier in his faithful duty may attain. The youth of the land cannot copy the mighty genius of Leo, but they may be taught to love truth and honor, to be faithful even unto death like Sam Davis.

Raise him a monument—a monument to the young hero of the common people—that will hold aloft the lesson of his glorious martyrdom—that will teach the proud and the haughty that even among the humble and the obscure there are hearts of gold and souls of iron to suffer and endure.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## Royal Teeth.

It is hardly a pleasant omen for England's future king, the baby Prince Edward of York, that the first appointment officially made to the household of his royal highness should be a dentist. Yet such is the case. The little fellow is having a good deal of trouble with his teeth, and accordingly one of the latest issues of The Government Gazette announces the appointment of a clever young dentist as "dental surgeon in ordinary to his royal highness, Prince Edward of York." In course of time he will be provided, through the columns of the official gazette, with a governor, a controller, equerries, lords and gentlemen in waiting, grooms of the stole, and chaplains, besides physicians and private secretaries. But the dignitary whose appointment will outstrip all others in priority, if not in importance and rank, is that of the young dentist. Teeth are becoming more and more an important consideration in the reigning families of Europe. Thus the royal house of Sweden keeps a dentist busy all the time, owing to the fact of all their teeth being bad, while the molars of the reigning house of Spain are excruciatingly bad, Don Carlos in particular having been a perfect martyr with his teeth until he had them replaced by artificial grinders. In fact, there is not a single royal house in Europe that can boast of good teeth, and for this reason dentists play so important a role in their existence that it is difficult to realize that a century ago even royal teeth were attended to by barbers.—Chicago Record.

## Lions Bolder Than Tigers.

The lion does not appear to possess the wiliness of a tiger. He will dash into a tied up bait in the most headstrong manner, heedless of the hunter seated behind a screen of bushes, whose presence, with his keen powers of smell, he cannot fail to detect. From what I have heard and seen of his habits I should say he was a bolder animal than the tiger, but by that I do not mean a more dangerous one. In one respect perhaps he is less dangerous than either tiger or panther, for I am inclined to think that it is not so much his habit to feed on putrid flesh as either of the two latter and consequently he does not kill by blood poisoning after mauling his foe so often as the others do. Of late years, since Africa has become more accessible to sportsmen, one hears frequently of lions getting the best of it and leaving their adversaries fairly well mangled, but in nearly all the cases I have heard of, the mangled man recovers, whereas in India as surely as the hot season and its accompaniment, tiger shooting, come around tiger and panther score several deaths, usually by blood poisoning consequent to a mauling received from one of the two.—Scribner's.

## "Murtherin" Work.

In a small country town in South Wales, in the days before the gaslights, the torch replaced the more cumbersome ladder, a son of Erin was engaged to extinguish the public lamps, for which he was to receive 1 shilling a night.

Accordingly, at 11 o'clock the next night, he sallied forth, ladder on shoulder. A few minutes later the attention of some passersby was attracted by the unusual spectacle of a man on a ladder, his head thrust as far as it would go into the lantern of a public lamp, and his cheeks inflated, vainly endeavoring to blow out the gaslight.

Half an hour later the irate Irishman again appeared at the gasworks, and on being asked for an explanation of his early return he replied:

"Och, bedad, it's murtherin work. Airn not goin to blow me inside out of a shilling a night."—Strand Magazine.

## PERSONAL BEAUTIFICATION.

Some Curious Information on the Subject From a Famous Doctor.

A correspondent has been interviewing Dr. Robert Fischer of Vienna, who is well known as an expert in all that pertains to cosmetics, and has obtained from him some curious information.

"When is your regular season, doctor?" the correspondent asked.

"Well, you see, I have a twofold season—the social and the individual. The former is the ball and party season. The latter depends upon the betrothal or marriage of individuals, and may coincide with any period of the year."

"Marriage?" the correspondent asked in surprise.

"Quite so—marriage. Numbers of mothers put their daughters through a whole course of beautification previous to launching them out in that sea of trouble. That's the time when the most elaborate preparations of the human frame are ordered and undertaken. I have a great deal more to do then than for the most fashionable balls of the year."

Dr. Fischer went on to say: "I am asked perhaps to remove the rubicund tint from the tip of a Grecian nose where no amount of exuberant fancy will explain its presence as the result of a modest habit of blushing. I perform the operation without pain or difficulty, insisting upon a term of eight days, but then I do it thoroughly and once for all, and never again will the nose blush unless the rest of the face first gives the example."

"Another time an islet of hairs on the face, an inconvenient tuft on the chin, cheek or neck, or else an impertinent mustache (which outweighs a good half of the fair one's dowry, and sometimes the whole round sum) has to be banished. We often have long engagements in Austria, with no breach of promise law to guarantee them, and during all that time a girl ought to be growing better looking.

"The one taste which may be said to be universal in Vienna is a liking for blond hair. It would seem to be innate, like mischief and coquetry. Viennese hair dyes are therefore mostly destined to impart a rich golden color to the flowing tresses that are usually brown or black. Have I thus metamorphosed many dark beauties into blondes? Countless bejaves of them. And they have not a spark of practical gratitude either; not a single one of them would ever recommend me to another as a friend who has been tried and not found wanting. But that perhaps is human nature."

"Look at that innocent looking white object, just like a waxlight," said Dr. Fischer. "Could you guess what that is for? No? Well, I'll tell you. It is a tear pump."

"A what?" our correspondent asked, with a gasp.

"A tear pump. You seem overcome. Perhaps I have given it too drastic a name. Yes, people grow rapidly nervous in Vienna. Well, this innocent implement is used for the purpose of irritating the lachrymal glands and producing tears—probably on days of mourning and such like occasions."

## A Couple of Coincidences.

Some little time ago I heard of an occurrence that took place at Broadway and Chambers street on a cable car, and incidentally it was stated that no one saw it because there was no other vehicle on the block. As this was in the middle of the afternoon it seemed incredible till I tested it personally. Twice I have seen that very condition of things right there, once on the block below Chambers and once on the block above, and again on the heavily traveled block between John and Fulton, and yesterday morning at 10 o'clock there was a similar vacuum of vehicles on the block between Cortlandt and Liberty. Below and above, Broadway was full enough of wagons going both ways. It reminded me of the passageway for the Israelites through the Red sea. New York is full of such things if only one happens or is idle enough to observe them. On a priori reasoning, or principles of average, the odds apparently would be millions to one against such an event. Yet I have seen it four times within a short period.

Some might say here that the man who looks for such things is the only man who finds them. Let me set against this another experience of mine to the contrary. For something over six years I have looked at the number of every railway car I passed, trying to hit one whose number was an even thousand. I have never hit it yet. Once, on the Lehigh Valley road, I thought I had. I spied a row of brand new coal cars just out of the shop on a switch. The numbers began at 1890 and ran up in regular order, and I fairly trembled with the joy of finding that only a crank knows. There were just 20 of them, and the last number was 1999!

The most aggravating circumstance of all was that a friend of mine to whom I told my quest in 1893 on my way to the City of Mexico came galloping through the train inside of an hour to tell me he had just seen an even thousand car as we pulled out of San Luis Potosi, and I was looking out on the other side of the train! I have never forgotten that fellow to this day.—New York Sun.

## A Uhlán Deserter's Adventures.

At the time of the Franco-German war a Uhlán belonging to the Fourth Uhlán regiment deserted. He was apprehended recently in Alsace and taken to his regiment. The Uhlán has been tried by court martial at Thorn for deserting the colors and sentenced to five years' incarceration in a fortress. He has been sent to Spandau to undergo the sentence. This Uhlán deserter made off at the time of the siege of Paris, fled to China and entered the Chinese army, in which he served for 14 years. Ten years after that he returned to Germany and obtained a situation as overseer in a manufactory in Alsace, which he retained up to the time he was arrested as a deserter.—London News.

# HORTICULTURE.

**PREVENTING PEACH ROT.**

It Can Be Accomplished by Early Spraying, at Small Cost.

Rot is one of the worst enemies of early peaches, but it can be controlled by proper spraying, and at a cost of less than two cents per tree for each spraying. At the Delaware experiment station, five or six sprayings increased the yield threefold, and of this total yield the amount of sound fruit was increased from three to fourfold, making a total increased yield of sound fruit at least tenfold on trees sprayed, at a cost of 10 or 12 cents per tree, compared to the unsprayed. The first application was made when the fruit buds began to swell; the second just before the fruit buds opened; the third when the petals had fallen; the fourth when the fruit was the size of peas; the fifth when the fruit began to color, and the sixth about two weeks later. It is doubtful if the last two sprayings are really necessary in most seasons.

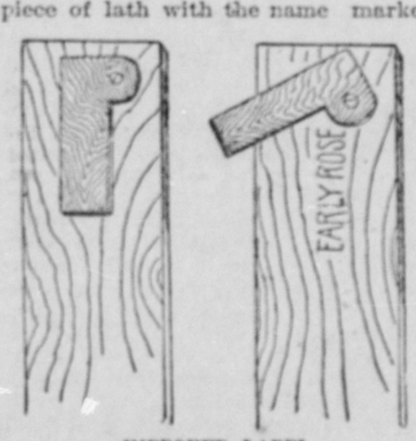
The best success followed the use of a weakened bordeaux mixture, made of six pounds bluestone or sulphate of copper and six pounds lime, to 45 gallons of water. After the first and second sprayings, add three ounces paris green to this formula, as a protection against insects. Another equally good fungicide (but the paris green should not be used with it) is copper acetate, eight ounces to 45 gallons of water. There was twice as much rot with two sprayings as with four or six. Neither of these formulas will injure the foliage.

It is important that two of the sprayings be done before the bloom opens. Five applications made and begun after the bloom was nearly shed were considerably less effective than when two were made before the bloom opened. Four applications made after fruit and set were less effective than two made before the bloom opened. When two applications were made, better results were obtained when one of these was applied before the buds opened, and again when the fruit was about one-half size, than when both were made before the bloom opened.—American Agriculturist.

## FOR MARKING PLANTS.

A Label Which is Proof Against Heat and Stormy Weather.

Where one has several varieties of the same kind of plants, or is trying new varieties, it is always desirable to put a marker at the end of the rows. A piece of lath with the name marked



IMPROVED LABEL.

upon the end with a lead pencil is the common plan, but before the end of the season the pencil mark is usually nearly, if not wholly, effaced. A simple plan is shown in the accompanying sketch. The lath and the name in lead pencil is used as usual, but over the name is fastened a bit of wood, as shown in the engraving, to protect the marking from the weather. A thin strip of wood, a few small screws and a jack-knife are all that are needed, and a dozen of such markers can be prepared in a few moments.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## GRAPE ROOT WORM.

Only the Strongest Solutions of Arsenical Poisons Will Kill It.

The Ohio experiment station reports that the grape root worm is the young of a small, brown beetle, that emerges from the ground, in the vicinity of Cleveland, O., from the latter part of June until September, but largely during July, feeding on the leaves and depositing its eggs under the bark of the vines. These eggs hatch out minute worms, of a white color, with brownish heads, which drop to the ground and make their way to the roots upon which they feed, when full grown constructing earthen cells, in which the larger portion pass the winter, advancing to the pupal state in June without feeding in spring, the pupae developing adults as stated above. There is but one annual brood. The natural enemies, so far as now known, attack the eggs only. The beetle can be poisoned by very strong solutions of arsenical poisons, and the worms can be killed with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon. Frequent stirrings of the soil during July, and keeping a thick covering of mellow earth over the roots during this period, will also be of service in preventing the young from reaching the roots.

Was Composition for Grafting. Equal parts of resin, beeswax and tallow make excellent wax for grafting. These are melted together, then poured into warm water and kneaded and pulled with the hands until the mixture is tough. Sometimes it is desirable to dissolve this mixture in alcohol, and use it in a liquid form, painting it over the grafts with a brush. It is very convenient to melt some of this wax, and dip strips of cotton cloth in it; then, when they are cold, wrapping these around the union of the graft and cion. The strips will adhere closely and will support the graft better than the mere wax, which will at times soften in the sunshine on warm days, and thus permit the grafts to loosen in the wind.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Pierce A. Emerick, late of Walker township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. BECK, Executor.

6-11-96 Nittany, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration c. t. a. on the estate of Sarah Watson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES WATSON, Administrator, c. t. a.

4-30 Snow Shoe, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Dinges, late of Millheim, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned.

E. F. VONALD, Admr

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# The Saddle Question.

This is an illustration of the old style saddle. If you will observe it carefully you will note that it fits like a glove (and a saddle should not). It presses the sensitive parts, causes soreness, stiffness and chafing, and has made cycling to a certain extent injurious, because few could enjoy a long ride without fear of injury.

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