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IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.

An Invention Patented by a Resident of St. George, Utah.

In the *Intelligencer* of the 20th ult., appears among the list of patents for sale the following: Patent No. 441,102. A novel and improved washing machine. The machine has been fully tested and does admirable work. Known as the "Zenith" washing machine. Apply to M. Burgess, St. George, Utah.

In further explanation of the machine, which is called a quick washer and a scientific device, the *Age* says: A roller is employed to operate in conjunction with a belt or washboard. The machine is constructed of galvanized iron and the casing is developed as to form a water light receptacle. This is placed in the center of the machine and is provided with a handle to support it and to allow of rotation of the interior by means of a crank. The interior arrangement consists of a roller carrying a state which are fastened upon an internal frame. On these state are fastened shaped rubber rollers. On the bottom of the receptacle is fixed a washing board having corrugated state passing over springs and the state have shaped guides at the ends. To use the machine the receptacle is filled with boiling water and soda, and the clothes to be washed are placed so as to turn with the roller. The lid is fastened down and the roller rotated by means of the crank. As the roller turns, there are seen on the end of each state which engage the guiding state of the wash-board and push them down. After the first turn passes over the state, it is by its spring power immediately time. When the next turn passes over the state it is again pushed down. This operation is continued during the entire washing process. By this arrangement it will be seen that the state are given a jumping movement which adds greatly to the efficiency of the machine as a washer. The scrubbers are also brought into play and serve to rub the clothes against the belt or wash-board in a manner very similar to the movement of the human hand against the old pattern of wash-board.

Secret Milk.

In the sultry days, when every housekeeper's milk is more or less tried by the tendency of the milk to turn, the department of agriculture at Washington comes very opportunely to the front with a "bulletin" on milk fermentation, one of the articles of food, probably, bears no close relation as does milk to the health of the community, especially when we consider that it forms the staple of the sustenance of that large fraction of the population—the young children. The *Lancet*, therefore, of keeping the supply not only pure, but in good normal condition, will be dictated by none. None of the results of the very careful investigations of the department, though made primarily in the interest of farmers and dairymen, are of universal interest.

Milk, which is composed of eighty-seven per cent. of water and thirteen per cent. of solids, is found to be one of the best of medicines for the propagation of various low forms of plant life known under the general name of bacteria. Many of these forms are well known and are the cause of disease, but many others are not known, and it is impossible to try to keep them out; they may, however, be kept within limits, while those producing abundant fermentation in milk may be altogether prevented by proper care. Milk fermentations are of many kinds, the most common being known as "sour milk," where such a bitter, silty, silty fermentation, alkaline fermentation, etc., are not as frequent occurrences. Fermentation is regarded as a characteristic of milk itself, is now generally admitted to be a fermentative process produced by organisms which get into the milk.

One of the singular results of investigation in the fact that the special forms of bacterial activity producing lactic acid (and thereby "sour milk") become common around dairies, but are not elsewhere in nature. Later, following up the milk, the scientist found that sterilized milk exposed to the air in different places—in his laboratory, in a barn, in the open air, etc.—would ferment after a while, but not sour, and that souring was rare except in milk drawn from a dairy. All organisms producing fermentation in milk are of exterior origin—from the air, the milkman's hands, the hair of the udder of the cow, or the vessels used. This makes plain the necessity of cleanliness in all the operations of the dairy. "One should make as careful a toilet of his udder as a milkmaid," says a well-known authority. "For the milking yard as for the supper table." In the support of this statement is made that if the udder of the cow be carefully cleaned, and the milk drawn into a glass tube made free from germs by heat, and which can be closed so as to keep all unfiltered air from the milk, it may be kept milk so free from bacteria that it will remain unacidified for two weeks, even though kept in a warm room.

In ordinary usage, however, bacteria will be always present to some degree. Care in handling and especially in cooling the milk immediately after milking and in keeping it cool, will reduce the increase to a minimum. Some milk which was allowed to stand four days in a cold place was then examined, and the quantity of bacteria per quart carefully estimated. Five hundred or seven hundred in a warm room, the germs were found to have increased a hundred fold. Concerning the source of the thousands upon which it has been found that electricity is of itself capable of destroying milk bacteria, however, certainly grows rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, and that the storm and the electric weather together, dairymen find no difficulty in keeping milk which is cooled so soon as drawn from the cows, and kept cool. Milk subjected to cool water is not subjected to thunder.

Our Voters.
One finds from census bulletin #102 that there are 17,000,000 men twenty-one years old and over in this country. They would be voters in the coming presidential election if all of them were citizens, but nearly a billion of them have not yet been naturalized, so that there will be something more than 10,000,000 men who can vote for president this fall if they want to.

It is interesting to know that we have 10,000,000 fighting men in that fortunate country—that is to say, 12,000,000 men aged from eighteen to forty-five. We do not count in this calculation the hundreds of thousands of younger old fellows above forty-five who would be sure to be in it if we should count. We have, however, 4,000,000 more voters than fighters.

It is rather startling to find that in five states of the Union more than half the voters are foreign born. North Dakota contains the most of them, 82.49 per cent., of her population being beyond the age of twenty-one being foreign born. When we add to this the fact that a majority of these do not possess a good working knowledge of the English language, the state will be better understood. Manifestly states with a population like this should tend all their energies to strengthening and upholding everywhere public schools in which English, and English alone, is taught.

More than a fourth of our voters were born abroad. That we have been able to assimilate all this heterogeneous mass with no more trouble than we have had is the proudest tribute that can be offered to Republican institutions. Nativity statistics of the voting population show that our voters of foreign birth are moving in two directions. By far the largest number go to the northwest. But there is a secondary movement toward the large cities of the east. The great city of the east—swallow the immigrant. It is hard to tell why so few foreigners go south. Even in Kentucky, the border of the north and south, only 2 per cent. of the voters are foreign born. Of negro voters there are in round numbers 1,800,000. Pennsylvania alone has 35,000, enough to hold the balance of political power in any election.

George William Curtis was not so old at the time of his death as, an account of the long time he had been before the public as writer and lecturer, many supposed. He was only fifty-eight—perhaps that number of years makes more doing some of their best work in political, literary and commercial fields. Mr. Curtis' first fame was literary. As a student when we had few first class citizens in America his "Nile Notes," "Pines and I" and the theatrical "Puncher Papers" made a wide and deep impression. All the country read them and was charmed, young people most of all. He was the hero of the college students. In 1852 he began to write for the *Harper*, and as length became editor of *The Weekly*, and for forty years his strong and graceful utterances were among the most popular features of the *Harper* publications. It is interesting now to know that at the age of sixteen he was a member of the Brook Farm community, with Margaret Fuller, Emerson, Hawthorne and others who afterward became famous. The noblest, hardest task of his private life was paying off the heavy debt incurred when Putnam's Magazine failed. He had embarked his hopes and his fortune in it. If his early fame was literary, his later fame was political. As the head of the Independent called by those who do not like it the *Magnum party*, he will be most vividly remembered as to the later years of his life, both by friends and opponents. A writer in the *New York Evening Post* says of him: "His gracious manners marked an iron will."

If the prize trotter went a mile in three minutes in 1819, and Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2:30 in 1898, and Nancy Hanks a mile in 2:17 in 1899, what will the record be in 1900? Professor Nipher, of Washington, has made a calculation along the mathematical curve of probabilities and finds that the prize trotter of 1900 will make his mile, or probably his mile-for-the-fastest trotters thus far are made—in 2:04. By 2:11 he calculates that the trotter will run the race and make a mile in 1:45. But perhaps the runner will develop a faster gait too. Moreover, the professor did not count on the like shaped track on which Nancy has already done her mile in 2:17.

Hogmen, clothing, mail matter, etc., are transported on all ships arriving from Europe. Besides that, by proclamation of the president, all ships carrying immigrants are to be detained at quarantine twenty days after they reach our shores, before the passengers are allowed to land. This applies to all ships leaving port after the president's proclamation was issued, Sept. 1.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING ANIMALS.

A Farmer's Qualifications Derived from President Disposition.
Where corn is one of the staple crops it will always be largely used as food for stock. Indeed, it is a question of anything else that the farmer can produce with the ground in the production of pork and beef. With well bred hogs and a few pounds of pork can be made from a bushel of corn and on a good grade of corn the yield is 100 and properly fed to him will increase his weight 600 pounds, and in addition make 200 pounds of pork from the waste. Such is the experience of Mr. Joshua Wheeler, who is a expert and before the Kansas state board of agriculture, further said: "We think it is great economy in feeding corn and hogs to give them the run of a large grass pasture—barn and all. We have never tried what is called summer feeding of stock, but we have found that the best gains are made in the early part of the season. Where the animals have plenty of grain in connection with their corn, pork can be made at a less cost from May to September than when the corn is the only feed of a good class." The importance of plenty of good grass in the raising of stock cannot be overestimated. The value of good grass in the raising of stock cannot be overestimated. The value of good grass in the raising of stock cannot be overestimated.

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