AN IMPROVED MANGLE.

The principal hinderance to the general introduction and use of mangles in this country has been their cost and their complicated nature. In Europe, notwithstanding the objections, these machines are quite generally used and their utility is acknowledged.

nue, Baltimore, Md. It seems to be a marked improvement in this class of machines, as it is without gearing and its parts are few and simple. The iron end pieces or standards support a concave bed, above which a convex presser block is suspended from a shaft at the top of the frame. This shaft may be raised or lowered by means of the lever that projects over the front of the machine. A suitable handle isoattached to the front of the presser block, and between the presser block and the bed is placed a roller, around which the cloth to be mangled is wrapped.

The bed and presser may be made either of wood or iron, or a combination of both. If the presser is made of wood it must be weighted to give the required pressure.

The cloth to be pressed is wrapped around the roller, and the presser is raised by means of the lever at the top of the machine. The roller is inserted between the bed and the presser, the latter is let down upon the roller, and the cloth is pressed by swinging the presser back and forth by means of the handle.

This mangle occupies less space than other forms, and is cheaper, and it is claimed that it will do better work with less labor.

The inventor says that the arms which support the presser block may be extended even to the ceiling of the kitchen or laundry, and that the machine may be made a permanent fixture in the house.

This machine has been patented in this country, also in Canada, England, France, Germany, and Belgium. Any further information in regard to it

AN IMPROVED EMERY WHEEL STAND.

The saving of files and tools by the use of solid emery wheels, amounting as it does to thousands of dollars annually, is an item to be considered by manufacturers of iron

of solid emery wheels, and whatever tends to augment their usefulness will be readily appreciated. In the ordinary emery wheel stand considerable difficulty is experienced from the escape to the periphery of the wheel of the oil used in lubricating the mandrel. To avoid this, Messrs. Shoener & Allen, of 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., have devised a concave grooved clamp-the construction of which will be readily understood from the engravingwhich flings off the waste oil escaping from the journals and prevents it from creeping upon the stone. The machine has a broad and solid base, and the parts are arranged with a view to the greatest convenience. We are informed that the utmost care is taken in their manufacture; the arbors being of steel well fitted. and the boxes being hand reamed after being placed, to secure perfect alignment, and all of the pulleys are carefully ba-

kota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both government and railway land, and lies close to the Red River. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock

farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time 70 to 80 men are em-The novel mangle shown in the accompanying engraving ployed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins



THE RHYSTON MANGLE.

around the field, some 4 rods apart. Cutting begins about ing, the stubble ground is plowed with great plows, drawn

may be obtained by addressing the inventor as above. very systematically, the machines following one another maintained its form and brilliancy. I must say here, that before sending a dispatch to the Naval Observatory, I August 8, and ends the fore part of September, succeeded thought that the object might be a reflection, but this by the thrashing, with eight steam thrashers. After thrash- thought was rapidly removed by placing a pasteboard tube of eighteen inches in length over the objective, but onward by three horses, and cutting two furrows; and this goes on it moved with independent motion. Even the two-inch until the weather is cold enough to freeze, usually about finder showed it faintly. At 10:45 I noticed its declination and steel articles. There are few manufacturers of this November 1. There are many other large farms in the Ter- to be 37° 6'; at 11:30 it neared the double star Alpha Gemi-

magnitude, scemed not to obscure the latter. but showed the star almost as brilliant as immediately after its passage. The declination now was 37° 28'.

At 12 o'clock I retired for a short time, after a wearisome chase of nearly three and a half hours. At 2:10 o'clock this morning I found it, after a search of about twenty minutes, in the zenich. It now seemed to be more brilliant than at any previous observation, its declination being now 37° 40', and I fancied I could see it with the unaided eye, but cannot be positive of this. I must confess, although absurd, the thought entered my mind that one of the planetary nebulæ, tired of its position, was seeking another and a better home."

Under the date of April 13, Mr. Henry Harrison, of Jersey City, sends to the New York Tribune the following communication:

"At about 8:30 o'clock last evening, as I was searching for Brorsen's comet. I suddenly hit upon an object which I supposed to be a planetary nebula, very much resembling is the invention of Mr. Charles Reese, of 345 Madison ave- about April 9 and continues through the month, and is done that near Beta Ursa Majoris, nearly on a line north, between

the Pleiades and the variable star Algol. Being somewhat in doubt as to the existence of such a nebula in that region, I started the driving clock, noted the right ascension and declination, which were 2h. 34m. and 37° N., searched the catalogues, but found no such object recorded. By this time I found the object gone out of the field, but soon found it again, when it had gained four min, in R. A., its declination being unchanged. A half hour or so later, watching it constantly with amazement, I found it had gained the same amount. I no longer trusted to my own vision, but called a friend to confirm what undoubtedly was there. He saw it, and we both began to speculate as to its physical composition. A comet it could not be, because of its rapid motion from N. W. to S. E., nor could it have been a cloud, because it maintained not only its shape, diameter and density, but also its luminosity, and in the absence of both sun and moon a batch of cloud viewed with a telescope would have no definition, form, or illumination. Still following it as it slowly swept toward Alpha Auriga, I found that a calculation of R. A. at 9:35 was 3h. 4m., N. D. 37°.

"In order to obtain more knowledge about this wonderful phenomenon, for such I must call it, I concluded to telegraph at once to the Naval Observatory at Washington to set the circles, as I calculated, about 7h. 8m. west of the meridian and declination north 37°. which position it would occupy by the time the message would reach the observatory. Returning from the telegraph office at 10:45, its altitude must have reached a height of 40°. Still it





SHOENER & ALLEN'S EMERY WHEEL STAND.

may be obtained from the manufacturers as above.

A Dakota Wheat Farm.

be the Grondin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Da- acre.

land generally is almost level, and the soil rich and black. The product of one field of 2,315 acres is 57,285 bushels-The largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to yield of the Dakota wheat farm is 20 to 25 bushels per

The Mirror Telegraph. Mr. H. Baden Pritchard contributes to Nature an interesting account of the use made of the heliostat by the English in their campaigns in Afghanistan and Zululand. It is

lanced. Any further information in regard to this machine much the same manner as the Grondin. The surface of the claimed that this is the first application of the mirror as an implement of warfare. Heliostat stations, says Mr. Pritchard, are now established throughout the Khyber Pass, and elevator weight-some 25 bushels to the acre. The average General Sir Samuel Browne, at Jellalabad, has his orders passed up to him by flashes of light from Peshawur and Ali Musjid. Lord Chelmsford has of late also been furnished