

**A NOVEL GAME BOARD.**

The improved game apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration has been patented by J. W. Blackham, of No. 100 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. In its base portion are arranged numbered pegs, above which is flexibly suspended a chute, having at its lower end an angularly disposed delivery



**BLACKHAM'S GAME APPARATUS.**

spout. Secured to one side of the base by a set screw is a post, from an arm of which the chute is suspended by a chain. Different rules may be made for counting a game, to successfully play which the player must hold the chute in such position that the rings with which the game is played will be delivered onto the pegs, and not alongside of them.

**Where is the Best Butter Made?**

A St. Paul, Minn., dairy company now claims to make the best butter in the world, having won the prize and first premium at the recent national butter and cheese convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, against more than 500 competitors, from Maine to California. The Minnesota butter scored 97.82 in a possible 100 per cent. The fine butter making industry has gradually worked toward the West. The center of production of the best dairy products in the United States was first established in Orange County, N. Y. Thence it took a long jump westward to Delaware County, Iowa, which for years maintained its prestige as a producer of the finest butter. Elgin, Ill., then captured the prizes and held the reputation, but now the glory and the prize, a \$500 silver statue, are St. Paul's. The result is ex-

pected to operate as a great stimulus to careful and intelligent dairying in the Northwest.

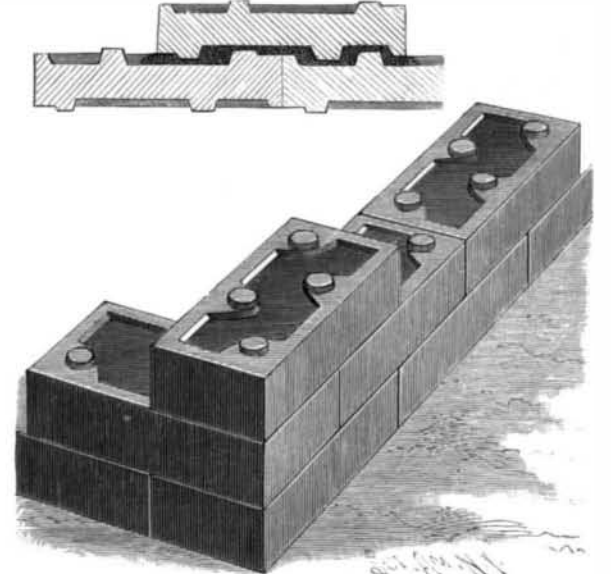
**INTERLOCKING BRICK.**

The brick shown in the accompanying illustration, whether used in an outside wall or an inside partition, are designed to tie themselves together in such a way that the wall cannot be sprung outward nor cracked.

The improvement has been patented by Oscar Kleinberger, Nos. 411 to 415 North Eighth Street, Saint Louis, Mo., and is adapted to afford a very solid wall, as well as the best and strongest brick for arches, while a chimney built of this brick cannot crack. The engraving represents a portion of a wall in which these brick are used, the smaller figure showing a sectional view of bricks thus laid to break joints. Upon both the upper and lower faces of the brick are recesses and projections or nipples, the nipples being ordinarily made to extend a slight distance above the plane of the margin of the brick. In breaking joints, the nipples on one end of the under face of the upper brick come between the nipples on the end of the upper face of the lower brick, but there is sufficient space between the nipples to permit the bricks to be moved endwise or sidewise. The cement or mortar in which the bricks are laid may be as deep or as shallow as desired, for when even the margins of the brick are brought in contact there is sufficient quantity of the cementing material to form a firm tie.

manufacture of kid gloves. In the accompanying article and cuts we set forth the further steps in producing the finished article of an industry which is little understood by the general reader.

The leather used for gloves is manufactured from the skins of lambs and kids, the skins coming principally from Brazil, France, northern Italy, Germany and



**KLEINBERGER'S BUILDING BRICK.**

**MANUFACTURE OF KID GLOVES.**

In our last issue we illustrated the various processes employed in the preparation of leather to be used in the



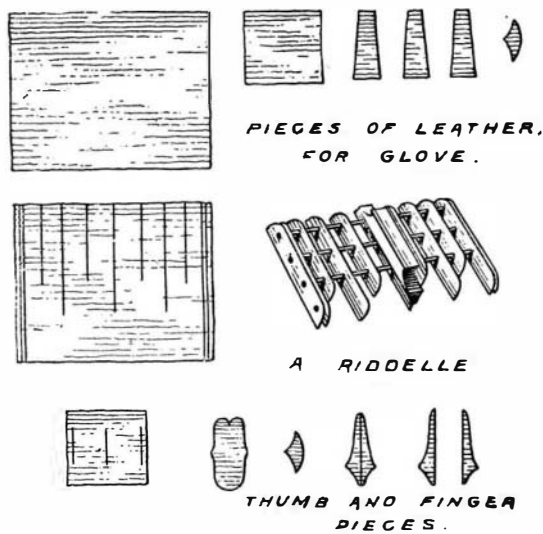
**SHAVING KNIFE.**

**SHAVING SKINS.**

Switzerland. In Europe, where they raise the stock, the kids are allowed to roam about but very little, too much exercise tending to toughen the skins. The raw skins have to pass through a number of processes, such as washing, unhairing, fleshing, paddling, drenching, tawing, coloring, staking, etc., which makes the leather soft and pliable for working purposes. The skins from which ladies' gloves are made are taken from the kid when about five weeks old. For gentlemen's street gloves the skins are about two months old. The gloves mostly in use are the glacé, castor, and undressed kids. The glacé, or polished glove skin, is colored on the grain or hair side. The undressed kid is colored on the flesh side. The castor glove skin may be colored on either or both sides after the grain has been scraped off.

From 20 to 24 pairs of gloves can be manufactured from one dozen skins, including the pieces between the fingers, called fourchettes.

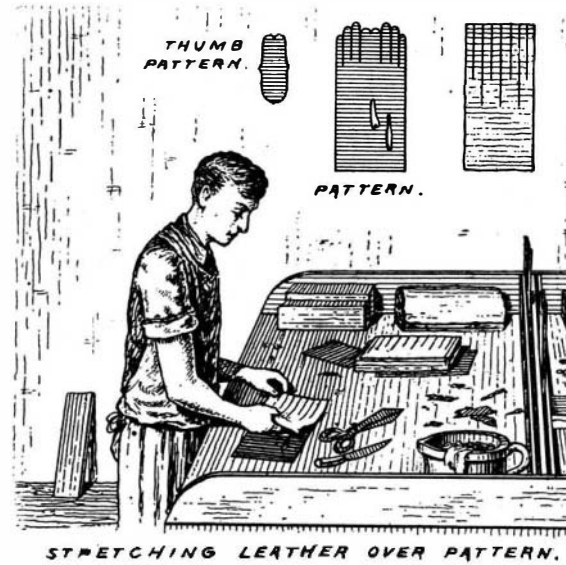
The prepared skins cost about \$12 per dozen. The finished gloves for ladies range in size from 5½ inches to 7½ inches around the palm of the hand; for gentlemen, from 6¼ to 10 inches; and for misses, from 4½



**PIECES OF LEATHER, FOR GLOVE.**

**A RIDDELLE**

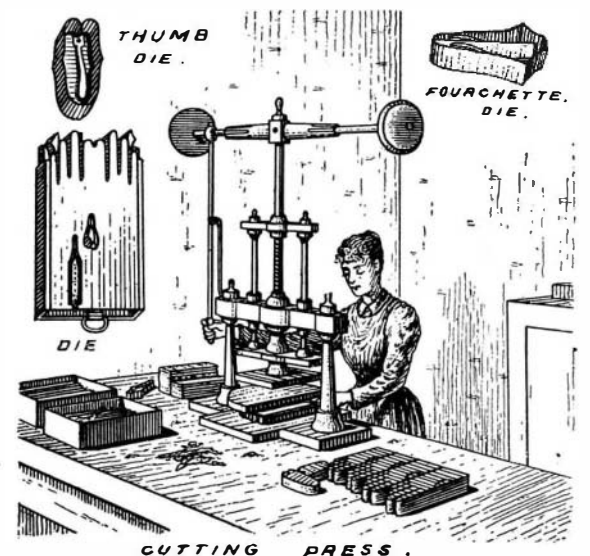
**THUMB AND FINGER PIECES.**



**THUMB PATTERN.**

**PATTERN.**

**STRETCHING LEATHER OVER PATTERN.**

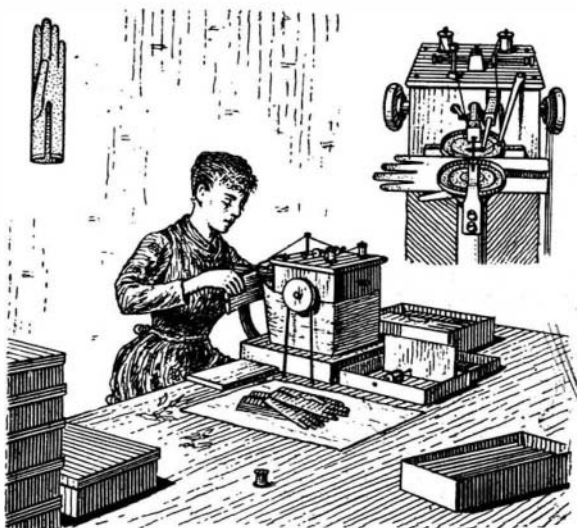


**THUMB DIE.**

**FOURCHETTE DIE.**

**DIE**

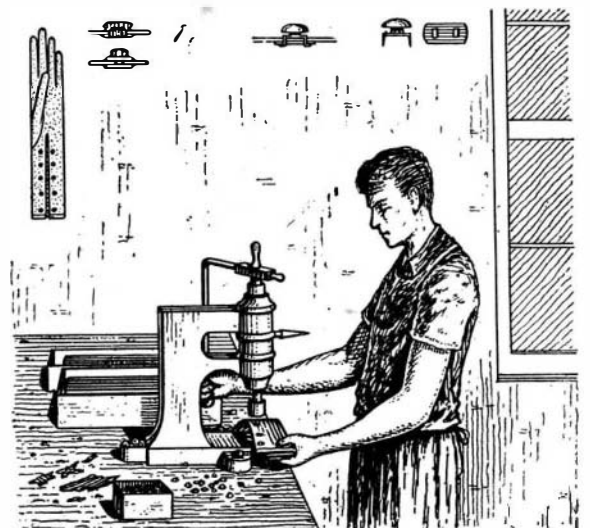
**CUTTING PRESS.**



**SEWING GLOVES.**



**POLISHING GLOVES.**



**BUTTON FASTENER.**

**MANUFACTURE OF KID GLOVES.**