

## Science and Art.

## A Martyr of Science.

Alexandre Tinconi, fifty years of age, originally from Constantinople, and a man of letters, was recently found dead in Paris, in the modest lodgings which he occupied. It was proved beyond doubt that he had died of starvation. It was not want, however, that put an end to his existence, for at the time of his death he enjoyed a very considerable income; but, absorbed by his love of science, he forgot that man has a body no less than a soul to provide for, and would pass whole days together without taking food.

His dead body was found extended on a pile of books and manuscripts in every known language under the sun. His lodgings were full of them, and in some of the rooms this babel of literature touched the ceiling.

He spoke twelve languages, and was well skilled in many more. He had filled the highest posts of honor; rank and wealth were his, but he had renounced everything from pure love of science. The state of disorder in which his rooms were found is indescribable. As for his personal appearance, it was worse yet. His body was completely emaciated.

In the lodgings of the deceased were found a great number of rare and curious objects; among the objects most worthy of note was a complete collection of autographs of all the most distinguished wits, savans, and men of letters in Europe.

## Resistance to Improvements.

The following from Archbishop Whately's Annotations on Bacon's Essays, is a rich literary and scientific gem.

"It was the physicians of the highest standing that most opposed Harvey. It was the most experienced navigators that opposed Columbus' views. It was those most conversant with the management of the Post Office that were the last to approve of the plan of the uniform penny postage. For the greater any one's experience and skill in his own department, and the more he is entitled to the defence which is proverbially due to each man in his own province, the more likely, indeed, he will be to be a good judge of improvements in details, or even to introduce them himself: but the more unlikely to give a fair hearing to any proposed radical change. An experienced stage coachman is likely to be a good judge of all that relates to turnpike roads and coach horses; but you should not consult him about railroads and steam-carriages. Again, every one knows how slowly and with what difficulty farmers are prevailed on to adopt any new system of husbandry, even when the faults of an old established usage, and the advantage of a change can be made evident to the senses."

## Improved Hay Rake.

Our engraving illustrates an ingenious improvement for which letters patent were granted to Nathan Martz, of Briar Creek Township, Pa., Feb. 26, 1856.

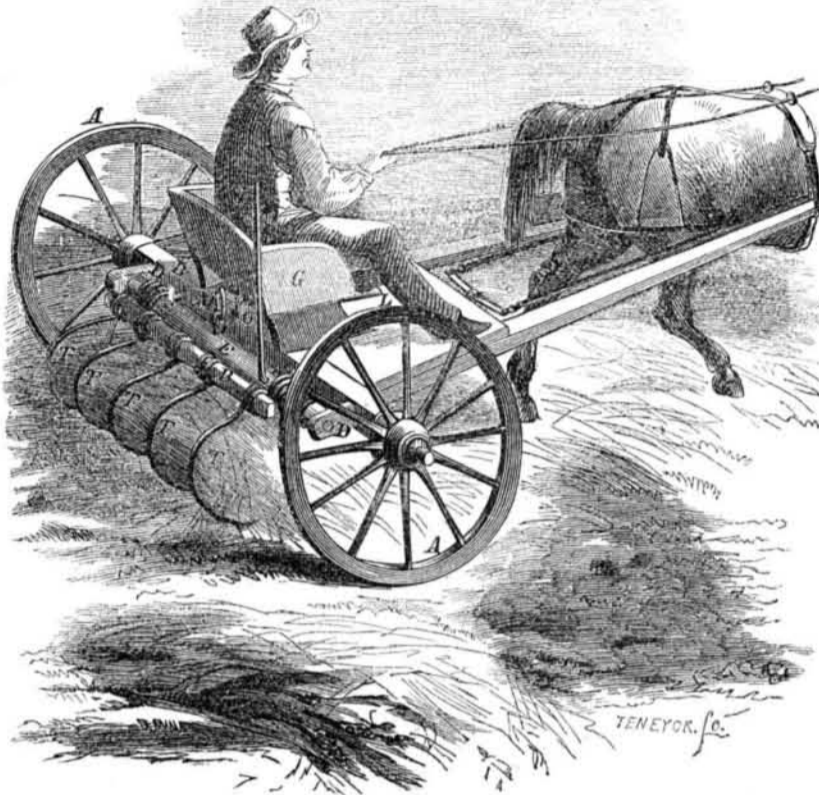
The rake is applied to a carriage which is composed of two wheels, A A, revolving upon an axletree, B. Near the wheels and on the axletree are two brackets, D D, in which a rocking shaft, E, vibrates upon its trunnions. The rocking shaft, E, which with its additional contrivances constitutes the principal feature of the improvement, is made of wrought-iron, and of such a sectional size as to resist the strains of torsion, to the action of which it is submitted.

Each wire-tine, T, of the rake is separately and firmly fastened to the rocking shaft, E, by suitable means, such as by welding, for instance. Between the last two tines and near the extremity of the shaft, coil spring, S, is applied, which, being fastened at one extremity to the shaft, E, and at the other to the axletree, B, has a tendency to keep the rake vertically down upon the ground, supplying thus the necessity of heavy and clumsy implements for the performance of the intended work, saving a considerable amount of power lost (dead weight) and affording greater facilities for the adaptation to the inequalities of the ground. On the right hand side (facing front towards the horse) and near to the coil spring, S, is a

hand lever, H, operating the rocking shaft, E, by the right hand of the driver seated on the seat, G.

By the above described arrangement, the management of the rake is very easy, and a very slight lifting power applied to the handle,

## IMPROVED HAY RAKE.



rectly, but is connected thereto by means of a chain link, M. The lever, L, balances over a supporting pin in the upright bracket, O.

The description of the implement is completed by that of the seat for the driver, arranged in such a manner that the center of gravity of the operator may pass through the

H, will raise from the ground, and disencumber it of the hay or stubble it may have gathered. Should the hand of the operator be engaged, he can easily work the rake by applying pressure with his foot upon the lever, L. That lever is not attached to the rocking shaft di-

axletree, or nearly so, in order to give stability to the apparatus, to decrease the resistance to the horse, and to afford the greatest facilities for its working and controlling the operation. For further information address the patentee as above, or J. A. Knight & Co., No. 334 Broadway, N. Y.

## NOVEL MILKING APPARATUS.



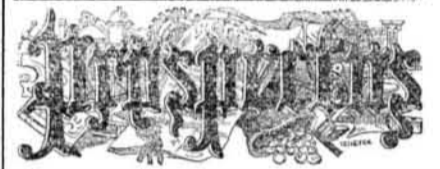
## Contrivance for Milking Cows.

Our engraving shows a novel arrangement of mechanism, intended for the assistance of dairy maids and others, who milk cows. The milking is done by means of a crank attached to a shaft, on which there are four elastic arms, of steel, the ends of which are furnished with rollers, A, as seen in the cut. On one

side of the ring within which the rollers, A, move, there is an elastic pocket, B, into which the animal's teat is placed. The back of this pocket is stiff, so that when the rollers, A, revolve, they will come in contact with the front part of the pocket and press it, with the tea,t against the back part. The teat thus pressed is relieved of its milk, which flows down

through the pocket, and through the hollow case of the instrument into a tube, C, and thence into the milk pail. Nothing can exceed the simplicity of this device. Its size is convenient, and its cost not great. The inventor thinks that cows may be milked much quicker by this contrivance than by hand. Neither the hand of the operator nor the teats of the cow are liable to be made sore, as they are when the pressure of the hand is continually applied. If desirable the instrument may be made with two pockets, so as to milk two teats at a time. The inventor of this improvement is Mr. H. A. Reeves, of Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., from whom further information can be obtained.

We would suggest an improvement to this invention, to wit:—The attachment of a music box to be operated by the main shaft, in such a way as to discourse sweet melody during the delivery of the milk. Few animals are insensible to the charms of music, and even insects are said to lead a willing ear. Under its fascinating influence the old cow may be expected to stand perfectly still, while the flies, forgetting to bite, will buzz around with joy.

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