RECENTLY PATENTED INVENTIONS. HEATER FOR BROODERS.-J. C. NICH olls, Blue Mound, III. The invention refer to poultry culture, and its object is to provide a heater arranged to produce a proper heating of the air supplied to the young, to cause
moistening of the heated air, and to allow convenient removal of the heater from the brooder whenever it is desired, for cleaning, repairing
other purposes.
CULTIVATOR ATTACHMENT.-D. B Browning, Morrison, Okla. In operation the ender is supported by the hanger arm, and the runner is adjusted below the edge of the ing the plants, yet permitting some earth to ing the plants, yet permitting some earth t The runners prevent the fender being removed by earth thrown up by the plow. A chain
acts to take the weight of the blade from the acts to take the weight of the blade from the
runners, when turning or moving. The run ner permits the fender to follow ground inequalities, so as to protect the plants, even
when they occupy a lower plane than that when they occupy a lower plane tha
traversed by the cultivator wheels.

## Of General Interest.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.-M. Forst, New York, N. Y. The aim in this case is to provide a new and improved non-refillable
bottle, which is simple in construction and bottle, which is simple in construction and
arranged to effectively prevent refilling of the bottle with spurious liquids by unauthorized parties, especially wh
HOSE CONNECTION FOR STEAM THAW-points.-J. R. Mathews, Fairbanks, Alaska. The purpose in this invention is to provide details of construction for connections, which
enables the attachment in a simple and secure manner, of one end of a steam conducting hose upon the body of a thaw-point into frozen ground, that is to be thawed b
passing down through the thaw-point.
LENS-MOUNTING.-G. Lowenstein, New York, N. Y. The more particular purpose in this case is to produce a lens so readily de-
tachable from the framework which normally supports it and so readily attachable to the same, that any person can instantly remove struction, however, being such that when the lens is upon the frame it is perfectly rigid FEED-DISTRIB
Whit distributer is adapted to be disposed trans versely over the conveyer. Side rails are on the distributer and a rear central member with obliquely disposed members connects the are provided at right angles to the rails, and material is introduced behind the slot in the rear guide member. Buffers direct the ma
terial in front of the last named member there being rows of guide members in front of the same, to distribute the material, which
fiows to and through the feeder openings in fiows to and through the feeder openings in
front.
MEANS FOR KEEPING ACCOUNTS.-A. L. Grayson, Rutherfordton, N. C. The object
in this improvement is to provide means for in this improvement is to provide means for tions and business houses, and arranged to reduce the liability of clerical errors and mis
takes to a minimum by providing movable tapes, one for each customer's account, the dally transactions.
SEAM-RIPPER.-T. F. Freeman, Dover, Maine. The invention relates more particu larly to rippers such as combine a lap-board
and cutter, and are adapted to be used fo opening of letters, wrappers, seams of gar ments, and the like. The object is to provide a device adapted to be. adjusted across the
lap of the user, so that the cutter will be in a convenient position for use, thus leaving both CEILING CONSTPUCTI
CEILING CONSTRUCTION.-P. Allinio San Pablo, Cal. The inventor's object is to
eliminate the furring-strips and support the lath directly from the concrete constituting the floor end at a distance therefrom. The construction is thus rendered fire-proof,
total thickness is reduced and the plaster ma be applied immediately after the wooden form are removed.

## Hardware.

RAZOR-STROP.-M. Krischer, New York N. Y. This invention refers to improvements the attaching ring to the end of the strop. The object is to provide means for use in
securing the ringholder to the strop, in such a manner as to obviate the use of a bolt and nut, as
Jar-opener.-M. C. Dearing, Haverhill, Mass. In this case the inventor provides a device which can be arranged about the top
of a fruit jar or other receptacle, and which has means whereby the cover of the jar may
be readily removed, without danger of injury to the same or to the rubber washer on which it rests.

## Household Utilities.

KITCHEN-SINK COVER.-A. G. Demarest,
New York, N. Y. The more particular object
here is to produce a type of sink cover suitab or use in the kitchen and provided with openings of special form through which hot and cold water may pass from the spigots, an
further provided with smaller further provided with smaller openings
facilitating the drainage of such water may be accidentally spilled upon the sink

COT FOR CHILDREN.-Muriel M. S. Bin vex, St. Clair, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The purpose of the vention is to provide what is called a coleing folded up into a small compass when ot in use, and which when set up shall form a rigid structure wherein a child may be left without fear of his
coming to any harm.
coffee-urn.-0. A. Nenninger, El Paso, exas. The coffee may be extracted quickly causing boiling water to percolate through the ground berries supported above an inner
vessel for holding the extract. Means are provided for pessing the liquid repeatedly hrough the mass, to increase the strength of case is produced by steam generated in the boiler or outer vessel, the pressure of which can be controlled by means of a stop cock.

Machines and Mechanical Devices.
WaSHing-MACHINE.-J. W. Seifert, St Louis, Mo. The invention comprises a com-
bination with the body of the machine, bination with the body of the machine, and a
kettle supported therein, of a reticulated closed drum, parallel levers in which the drum is journaled, a shaft the ends of which extend rom the body, to serve as the pivots of the levers, a sprocket wheel fixed on one of the drum posts, another mounted loose on one of he lever pivots and furnished with a rigid andle socket, and a chain applied
taining the two sprocket wheels.
CASH REGISTER, INDICATOR, AND RE-ORDER.-J. F. Parker, Kansas City, M The invention is an improvement in registers which are employed multiple receptacles keys bearing numbers and characters corresponding to others inscribed on registering and printing wheels also slidable indicating ablets that are all movable and adapted to register and display or indicate and also print
the amount of a sale, the initial of the clerk, he amount of a sale, the initial of the clers
and the character of the transaction. Mr arker has made an improvent on the above achine and the patent is on that class ha the primary means for operating through the medium of intermediate devices, the registering, indicating, and recording mechanism roper.
PEANUT-PICKING MACHINE.-F. F. Fer guson, Murfreesboro, N. C. In operation the vines are fed through a chute against a drum, and are engaged by pins, and carried rear-
wardly between vibrating frames, and against pring teeth. The passage of vines beneath nd removes a greater part of the nuts there from, the nuts falling through the drum onto the carrier, which delivers them onto the stemming device at the rear, the fan acting
to clean them from the leaves and broken tems.
MOLD FOR CONCRETE-WALL CONSTRUC tion.-G. Taubert, Pittsfield, Mass. More particularly this invention relates to means or holding the mold sections in engagement
with the walls and for raising them step by with the walls and for raising them step by
step as the wall is built up. It also involves certain construction in collapsible cores to be used in connection with the molds and co perating with the support of the mold
ions to permit the removal of the latter
WIRE-FENCE STRETCHER.-W. Hopper, Jefferson, Iowa. In this patent the invention pertains to improvements in devices for
stretching wire fencing while the latter is being secured to the fence posts, and relates more particularly to the mechanism for en gaging with one of the posts and with a clamp
secured to the fence for stretching the latter. CLAMP FOR WOVEN - WIRE - FENCE STRETCHERS.-W. Hopper, Jefferson, Iowa The invention relates more particularly to
stretchers of the type shown in Mr. Hopper's previous patent. The present invention re be used in connection with any suitable tension mechanism.
AIR-SHIP.-F. L. Orr, Omaha, Neb. In its n aeromprehension, the invention comprises means affording carrying support; and means consisting of a combustion chamber into which gas, or other fluid may be charged and
fuid charge be ignited, and the ignited charge liberated through an exhaust opening into the
ir, directly under the aeroplane.
CLOCK AND COIN-FREED WINDING AP-Paratus.-A. G. P. Wingaard, Römersgade , Copenhagen, Denmark. This invention is with a clock adapted to collect definite sums with a clock adapted to collect definite sums
of money at certain times, for instance, the remiums on an insurance policy payable in daily or weekly rates, savings bank deposits,
and the like, thus doing away with the cost of all proportion with the amount collected. SAW LEVELING AND STRETCHING MA
CHINE.-N. L. Botten, Opelousas, La. The
improvement is in machines for use in remov-
ing lumps, kinks, ridges, etc., in saws, commonly known as "leveling,", preparatory to stretching the saw in adjusting its "tensions," which is secured in machines as now generally
used by passing the saw longitudinally be tween rollers of equal width and thereby SAFETY ELEVATOR-CAGE C. Ste GIS, Granville, Ill. The cage is Cr. H. Stur dogs at its bottom, adapted to be thrown into engagement with hooks hung in sets to swing in channel irons in the shaft, a stud actuating means to throw the dogs into engagement wit the hooks, over which it is adapted to slid dogs locking with mement of the cage, th cage start downward. At the upper part of the shaft a trip throws the dogs inwardly an away from the hooks swung in the shaft Means permit the dogs to engage the hooks should the cable break.
CONCRETE-BLOCK MACHINE. - $\mathbf{E}$
Misa This machine $P$ locks of concrete for use in building of vart ous kinds, employing concrete material. An in which the block may be molded and then by the use of a cam lever, the sides of the
mold can be loosened and let down vertically, mold can be loosened and let down vertically,
leaving the molded block upon the base from leaving the molded block upon th
which it can be readily removed.
bundle-wiring pincers.-J. Pfeffer Sotane, Wash. The invention is in the na ture of wire bundles of small boards, to gether by wire, bundles of small boards, suc
for instance, as are used in making boxes and for fastening together shingles into bundies, and other similar uses, and it consist in the construction and arrangement of
pair of pincers for cutting and twisting th wire about the bundle.
MACHINE FOR CASTING LEAD SEAL and the like.-N. S. Friderichsen, 4 Vester Folledvej, Copenhagen, Denmark. The
invention consists in the fact that the castin invention consists in the fact that the casting
molds for the seals together with their cores are arranged in a disk rotatable between tw stationary disks, this rotatable disk during it cuts off the supply, the seals being ejected cooled.

## Prime Movers and Their Accessories.

COOLING DEVICE FOR EXPLOSIVE EN Gines.-G. Braun, 93 quai de Valmy, Paris The invention relates to means fo plosion engines of all kinds, but more espe cially and with more advantages in the cas of the engines of agricultural and other loco-
mobile machines and automobile vehicles, and has for its object to provide an efficient cool ing device for such engines.
STEAM-ACTUATED VALVE. - A. Mehl ORN, Dietrichsdorf, near Kiel, Germany. Th valve gear is for use for direct acting steam
pumps, of the kind in which at each end of the pump piston stroke a piston valve is shifted by moving parts of the pump until a steam inlet is opened, whereupon the piston valve is moved to the end of its stroke by
EXPLOSION-TURBINE.-P. O. Poulson Brigham, Utah. The invention pertains to tur bines and gas engines, and the object is to produce a turbine which will be propelled by exploding charges within the same. The gen
eral purpose is to produce a prime move eral purpose is to produce a prime mover
which will be efficient in operation and ex tremely simple in construction.

Rallways and Their Accessories.
METAL RAILWAY-TIE.-J. R. Robinson tion relates to improvements in ties constructed from one piece of metal and provided with integral clamps for the rails. It provides for the cheapest construction of such a tie, with out the sacrifice of strength, and to rende the tie more or less yielding between the rails the material cut away in the side fianges to stays or braces

Pertaining to Vehicleg.
Carbureter.-P. Bertrand, New York N. Y., and J. Goubillon, Vaulx en Velin,
France. The aim of the invention is to France. The aim of the invention is to pro-
duce a device which will operate to produce duce a device which will operate to produce
a thorough evaporation of, the gasoline or other fuel in large quantities, and which will afford means for nicely regulating the vaporization of the gasoline and the proportion of as and air w
o the engine.
PROTECTIVE DEVICE FOR RUBBER TIRES.-H. W. Harding, New York, N. Y. One purpose of the inventor is to provide a
chain or series of chains especially constructed for introduction into pneumatic tires to protect the area of the tire most liable to punc-
ture, the chains being so constructed and are, the chains being so constructed and f the tire within the protected area will pass through at least one thickness of the metal used in the construction of the chains.
Note.-Copies of any of these patents will be furnished by Munn \& Co. for ten cents each Please state the name of the patentee. title Please state the name of the patentee.
the invention, and date of this paper.


Full hints to correspondents were printed at the head of this column in the issue of March (12021) A. T. G. A. writes: In your ssue of October 3rd, 1908, F. B., No. 10867, asks why the days and nights are not equal
on the days the sun crosses the celestial on the days the sun crosses the celestial
equator. I have for many years been imf your answers to the many inquiries. It has your answers to the many inquiries. It has to me. In this one particular case, however, may I suggest you do not include, the main
reason for the discrepancy. In some almanacs reason for the discrepancy. In some almanacs
the time of sunrise and sunset is computed or the instant the first glimpse (or the last) of the sun's disk would be seen on the true
horizon. Allowance is made for the semihorizon. Allowance is made for the semi-
diameter of the sun and for the refraction of the atmosphere. This would cause the sun to and to be minutes earlier in the morning vening, making the day (sometimes) 8 or 9 minutes longer than it would otherwise be. When this happens during the time of lengthning days (as in March) it would cause the qual days and nights to come earlier, and to ome later in September. The matter of semidiameter and refraction is not taken into the moment when the center of the sun would e on the horizon if there were no atmonald In such almanacs the equal days and nights come exactly on the days of spring and autumnal equinox, but it is only theoretically offect only of transferring the time of both sunrise and sunset earlier or later, as the case might be, and so would have no effect upon the length of the time of daylight. There change in the equation of time between sunrise and sunset, but that would scarcely amount to as much as one minute. Pardon my
"butting in" in this matter. My appreciation of the uniform accuracy of your answers in all other cases causes me to feel you will understand the spirit in which this correction is sent. A. We appreciate the spirit as well
as the substance of the above correction or addition to our former reply.
(12022) W. B. asks: Will you please say through your Notes and Queries columns in which direction with regard to the wind does an ice boat sail fastest? Some say that assert thit sailing slightly into the oth in assert that sailing slightly into the wind is
better for fast sailing, while others believe in sailing slightly before the wind. Can it be scientifically demonstrated apart from actual experiment which of these is correct? A. Un doubtedly an ice yacht sails faster across or into the wind than before the wind. It has
been conclusively proved by tests over meas ured courses and accurate measurement o the wind that ice yachts have sailed much at which ice boats will sail fastest depends upon the individual design of the boats; some able that the majority would make their bes speeds at about 90 deg., i. e., with the wind dead abeam or nearly so.
(12023) J. M. asks: What is cement? How is it manufactured? Why is it always cement was originally so called from its re semblance when set in artificial stone to Port land stone from the celebrated quarries of that name on an island off the coast of Dorset in England. It is made by calcining at nearly White heat an artincial mixture of carbonat rinding to powder the clinker proportions and cements are not called "Portland" that nam being used in its present sense to distinguish cements which are made of an artificial mix ture, from cements of similar properties made in a similar manner from single natural rocks without admixture. The latter are generally called "Rosendale" (from the name of the
place where they were first made) or "natural" place whe
(12024) R. S. P. asks: I will thank you to inform me whether salt will destroy what is the chemical combination? A. The theory of action of salt water upon cement is not fully understood, some cement structures exposed to the wiven most satisfactory resitions have failed in greater or less degree. The chemical action involved is generally agreed to be as follows When the cement contains a high percentage of lime, all of the latter is not engaged in stable compounds, and when exposed to sea water, the sulphate of magnesia in the latte combines with the lime, forming calcic sul phate and precipitating magnesia. The dis sea water at first led to the supposition that the cause of failure was excess of marnesi in the cement when used. The action is as sisted when the cement is alternately wet and
dry, as between tides. and the sulphate of
lime may be washed out if the coment is
suficimay pervious, more wing formed by
fresh sea water attacking thr lime until the
latter is destroyed. It is gencrally agreed that
the better the cement is mixed and placed,
with especial view to the density of its sur-
face and impermeability. the less it will be
attacked by sea water. more or less regardless
of its analysis. the only important considera-
tion of the latter being that its hydraulic in-
dex should be high, i. e., percentage of lime low.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC.

A Handboor of Smali, Tools. By Erik Sons, 1909. 517 large 12 mo . pp.; 282 illustrations; cloth. Price, \$3.
In the present multiplication of books on all
sorts of subjects it is comparatively rarely that one comes across a new publication the subject of which has not already been treated, less
comprehensively or less thoroughly or simply earlier, but the present work seems to fill
not a "long-felt want" so much as a recently arisen and hitherto unfilled want. The rapid tools and the use of high speeds facilitated by new requirements in the way of tools and the author endeavors to provide instructions in the hast modern practice for t'le benefit of the tool-
maker, draftsman, foreman, and shop superintendent. The book is practical and to the point, simple in language. and well suited to the class developments above referred to require more intruction in what tools to make than in how thought out by a good workman, and the author therefore gives his attention primarily to the former. The book is full of useful tables and he formule by which those data are calculated and other simple mathematics are given. The authenticity and originality of the work is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that it and most adranced tool-making firms in the

How it is Done: or, Victories of the New York: Thomas Nelson \& Sons 1908. 12 mo.; cloth; pp. 484; 268 ill. Price, $\$ 1.25$. ple language how the great engineerin feats f the world have been accomplished. Among the building of a big ship, bridge building (including an account of suspension and cantilever hridges and detailed descriptions of the
Forth Bridge, Blackwell's Island Bridge, and the collapse of the Quebec Bridge), the building of the new Croton Dam, curbing the Nile, notatumnels and tunneling, mining and mines, power

## 



INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending March 9, 1909,



Alyumen compress, T. P. Taylor.... $915,049,915,051$






Animal mame
suimal tra
N. At inins.





Engine and Foot Lathes



 FREE



How to Construct
An Independent Interrupter
 the help of good drawings how an independent multiple
interrupter may be constructed for a larke induction
coil.
This article should be read in connection with
 MUNN \& CO., 361 Broadway, New York

| Fruit picker, G. L. Nixon <br> Fruit stand. folding, J. II. Saho. <br> Fuel, compound, A. D. Shepard. <br> Furnace charging apparatus, bast. Les \& Marti: <br> Furnaces, apparatus for feeding tour iron |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



The ONLY Correspondence School formulated on
practical engineering lines for giving instruction in

| practical engineering lines for giving instruction Modern Cost Systems; Factory and Commercial Office Systems; Manufacturing Methods agement; Shop Construction and Equipment; PatternShop and Foundry Systems; Mechanical Drawing; Mechanical Engineering, etc. |
| :---: |
| Every instructoris a practicalman. <br> Every student is considered individually and instruction planned to fit him and his work. <br> Every man is thus able to qualify for a 'igher position and a better salary. |
| dern Systems Correspondence School Executive Offices, 6 Beacon St, Boston CAR E. PERRIGO, M. E., Educational Director (Consulting Mechanical Engineer) |
| New York Office, 132 Nassau Street <br> MAN W. HENLEY, Secretary and Treasurer (Norman W. Henley Publishing Co.) |
| Fill out, check subjectandsend usTODAY the following coupon and we will mail you FREE our Prospectus of valuable intormation: |
| Modern Byaterna Correapondence School Please send me free $\delta$ our new Prospectus. |
|  |
| ADDREss..................................................... |
|  |  |
|  |
| .... Modern Factory atd Commercial OficeSysteme. |
| (... Modern Manufacturnk Method sand Systems. |
| -... Modem Systems of Shop Construction and Equipment. |
|  |  |
|  |







