(Continued from page 451.)
had at the receiving house. It is discharged into the boot, carried up the leg, and spouted into the bins. This time, however, instead of one leg, there may be from sixteen to twenty; and the four bins will have increased to over one hundred. Our five thousand bushels of grain, then, are discharged by gravity from the bottom of the bin to the boot of an elevator, are lifted and discharged again into a big spout, through which they flow directly down into the hold of a lake cargo vessel moored alongside the elevator.
This vessel is of a special type which has been developed for the lake trade. Although she may be capable of carrying over ten thousand tons of cargo, she is nothing more nor less than a huge barge with straight, parallel sides; blunt of bow and stern; with accommodations for the seamen at the bow, and with engine, boilers, and captain's accommodations at the stern. The main body of the ship consists of one vast hold, access to which is gained by a long line of hatches. Our 5,000 bushels of grain together with hundreds of thousands of bushels that may have been gathered from half a dozen different centers in the wheat-growing districts of the West, now start on their long journey at ten or twelve knots an hour to Buffalo, being consigned to one of the great waterside elevators in that city. The vessel is moored alongside the elevator, with its hatches opposite a huge tower-like structure built against its side and extending a story higher than the rest of the building. Inside of the tower and swinging from a hinge at its top is a huge steel-and-timber structure, which is nothing more nor less than our old friend the belt elevator grown to Brobdingnagian proportions. Almost before the ship is alongside and the hatch covers are off, this swinging elevator is moved until its boot hangs directly over the opening into the hold. The boot is extended until it enters the hold and is buried deep in the mass of grain. The elevator leg is some 90 feet in length and it can be raised or lowered some 50 feet if necessary. In a single hour it can lift 15,000 bushels out of the hold and into the elevator.
As the grain reaches the head of the tower leg, it is shot directly into a receiving bin. Beneath this bin is a weighing scale with a hopper of 200 bushels capacity. The scales are set for a certain weight, and the weighing hopper is filled by pulling a lever which moves a slide in the bottom of the receiving bin above. The man who does the weighing is so expert that he can fill the scale hopper with the exact amount, no more nor less, once in every fifty seconds; which he must needs do when the huge marine leg is pumping grain out of the hold at the rate of 15,000 bushels per hour. From the weighing hopper the grain is delivered direct to the storage bin; or if, like our 5,000 bushels, it be destined for transportation across the sea, it will be carried across the building and out again as fast as the railway cars can be found to accommodate it. The cars will carry the grain direct to one of the great grainexporting seaports, Portland, Boston, Newport News, or New York.
The method of operation at the seaport elevators is similar to that of the Chicago warehouse. The main difference is that, whereas at Chicago the barge steamer lay against the side of the elevator and the grain was delivered directly to the hold through the spout below the open door, it will frequently happen that the grain must be carried several hundred feet out over a pier and there discharged into the hold of the ocean-going steamship. This is done by means of a belt conveyer
Now, this is not by any means the first time that our consignment of grain has made its acquaintance with the belt conveyer, which has been aptly described as the elevator leg belt stripped of its metal cups and lying upon its side. The belt conveyer is extensively used in the vari(Concluded on page 453.)

## Chicago \& North Western Ry.



New Passenger terminal, chicago-Madison Street Entrance

## THE PORTAL OF THE WEST

T
HE New Passenger Terminal of the Chicago and North Western Railway at Chicago is to be one of the finest monuments ever erected to the commercial life and spirit of the West.

It is to be located between Canal and Clinton Streets, extending from the main entrance fronting on Madison Street, over Washington and Randolph Streets to Lake Street.

More than $\$ 20,000,000$ is to be expended to provide a railway entrance to the city through which passenger traffic to and from the territory that has made Chicago powerful and rich is to move in ceaseless activity.

Work upon the new station is proceeding with all the rapidity that skill and liberal expenditure can command.

The new station will have a capacity for handling a quarter-million patrons daily.

It is confidently asserted that its provisions for doing this expeditiously and with the greatest comfort will excel anything ever known to the traveling public.

Almost 10,000 miles of railway are included in the marvelous system of the North Western Line. It reaches 2,000 active Western cities, towns and villages included in nine Western States, which are thus placed in immediate and vital touch with Chicago, the Great Central Market.

By traffic arrangements with its connecting lines practically every point west and northwest of Chicago is placed in direct touch with the city, by through passenger train service, and freight shipments are handled with precision and dispatch, consigned through to any one of 9,500 stations, located on 62,000 miles of railway, about one-eighth of the entire railway mileage of the whole world and onefourth of the railway mileage of the United States.

The North Western Line is the pioneer line west and northwest of Chicago and the Only Double Track Railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Its service includes

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Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

RECENTLY PATENTED INDENTIONS Pertaining to Apparel.
WAIST AivD SKIRT SUPPORTER.-A. M. Preston, Broston, Ga. The objects here are: to provide a supporter which is at once simple
in constr ction, durable and certain in operain constr ction, durable and certair in opera-
tion: to provide a device which will lie closely tion: to provide a device which will lie closely and snugly to the form; and to provide a device
which is neat and presentable in appearance.
SELF-SUPPORTING STOCKING-G G SELF-SUPPORTING STOCKING.-G. GraHam, New York, N. Y. The invention relates
more particularly to the means employed for more particularly to
supporting a stocking. The upper portion of the stocking is so formed that it in itself constitutes a garter, so that no separate supporting means need be employed. The invention covers any fabric foot covering, as for instance, socks, hose, half-hose, etc.

## Electrical Devices.

trolley-Pole catcher.-J. h. Walker, Lexington, Ky. The purpose in this case is to pole and a lower connection, whereby the pole may be prevented from rising to a perpendicular position when the trolley wheel jumps the wire, and whereby the pole may be held in any intermediate position and may be permitted to freely move in contact with the wire in the operation.

Of Interest to Farmers.
JOURNAL FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-MENTS.-A. C. Ditmar, Davenport, Wash. An efficient journal is provided which can be attached to a plow beam or the like for the purpose of revolubly mounting a colter disk or other part, in which the disk can be set at any angle, which will fit any kind of plow, in which the spindle is in a dust-proof boxing, and in which the wearing parts are supplied with lubricant.
animal cover.-C. L. Hastings, Fond du Lac, Wis. The aim in this invention is to pro-
vide a durable cover, which is particularly vide a durable cover, which is particularly can be well covered, when necessary, which thoroughly envelops the body, leaving the head, neck, and legs free, and in which means are provided to prevent the displacement of the blanket from the rear of the body.

Machines and Mechanical Devices.
FILLING DEVICE-J. Papish, 605 Freeman street, Valparaiso, Ind. The aim is to provide in this invention, a device by means of which powders, crystals or other granular material can
be expeditiously and be expeditiously and easily introduced into small-necked bottles and the like, which requires
little effort to operate it, and which fills the little effort to operate it, and which fills the
receptacles without spilling any of the material which is being introduced into the receptacle.

Railways and Their Accessories. DOOR.-C. B. Whitman, Watervliet, N. Y. This improvement in doors is especially designed to be used in connection with street railway cars, and has for its purpose to automatically register the number of passengers
entering, and which will permit of the exit entering, and which will permit of the exit The movements of the motorman on the platform will not be more restricted than when the usual type of door is employed.
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 of the invention, and date of this paper.

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending November 30, 1909,
AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE [See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]
 houses for transporting the grain horizontally from one part of the warehouse to the other. Thus, when the wheat is shov eled out of the railway car into a spou below the open door, it will frequently happen that the transfer takes place at some distance from the particular one of the twenty elevator legs by which the grain is to be lifted to the top of the bin In this case it will be allowed to fall through onto a broad traveling belt of the kind shown in our illustration, upon which it will move swiftly until it reaches the spot at which it is to be delivered or "tripped." Here the belt will pass over a set of pulleys arranged above one an other in such a way that the grain can be shot off the belt for such further hand ling as may be desired. In this particu lar case it will be delivered to the boot of the elevator, carried up, and discharged to its own particular bin.
Time saving is a great consideration in these huge warehouses, and one of the most interesting features is the system of swinging distributing spouts, interven ing between the receiving and weighing bins at the head of the elevators and the huge honeycomb of storage bins below One of our views shows these spouts, hinged below the floor of the top story of the building and capable of being swung around and over the top of th particular bin to which the grain is to be delivered. This arrangement is one of many ingenious arrangements by which the enormous mass and weight of grain can be received, weighed, placed in its own particular bin, drawn away therefrom, lifted, transported horizontally, and finally delivered to car or steamship in the least possible time, with unfailing accuracy, and at the minimum of cost.

In the above description we have traced the grain from a farm in the Middle West to the hold of the steamship that would carry it to Europe. As regards the gen eral system of receiving, selling, and dis tributing the grain, the same methods apply to the wheat which is consigned to the great flour mills, say, of Minneapolis, or to any of the centers in which it is prepared for the consumption of the masses.

CHICAGO AND THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE WEST.
(Continued from page 447.)
000 passenger station, that will be ready for occupation early in 1910. With one exception it will be the largest passenger terminal in the United States. Over thirteen acres of ground will be occupied by the station and station tracks. The approaches cover thirty additional acres, fifteen acres being used for the north and the west approaches. The present station, with capacity for handling fifty thousand passengers per day, is now overtaxed; the new terminal will be capable of taking care of a quarter of a million people every twenty-four hours.

The plans call for an elevated terminal, reached by two elevated approaches of four tracks each, and a train shed 800 feet long and 320 feet wide, that will contain sixteen tracks, each with a capacity of fifteen cars. The area of the basement is over two acres; the street floor of the station building covers one and threequarters acres; the train shed, six acres. Altogether there will be practically ten acres of floor space devoted to public use. One of the most important features is the treatment of the train shed. This structure will not have the usual long black expanse of sooty roof that offends the eye. The sixteen long tracks which will, occupy the shed will be covered by what is known as the "Bush roof," in which the curve of the roof over each pair of tracks is broken by a concrete slot or duct, running the length of each track, and so placed that the locomotive funnels will discharge through it into the pen air.
The electrification of Chicago steam railways inside of the city limits is at (Continued on page 454.)

# Do You Deliver Goods? 

 Saving money for their owners every day.


If you deliver goods in any shape or form, it is not a question of whether or not a Rapid Commercial Power Wagon will save you money-it is simply a question of which kind of a "Rapid" will best fit your business.
Write us the nature of your business. State how many wagons or trucks you now use and how many men are required on each, and our Traffic expert will send you an accurate analysis show ${ }^{-}$ ing the comparative cost and the definite saving, between doing business the modern "Rapid" way and with the use of horses.

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There are five models to select from, ranging from $\$ 900$ to $\$ 1700$. Model 36 , for five passengers, at $\$ 1275$, is shown above.
It has a straight line body with a square front dash (very popular in the best 1910 Models).

A wheel base of 110 inches
A tonneau that appears to have been made for a seven-passenger instead of a five-passenger car.

Twenty-eight to thirty actual horse-power
Full elliptic springs in rear with semi-elliptic in front, giving to the Car an element of ease rarely found in any but the hishest-priced cars.

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For good roads or bad roads, for hills or sand, or bis loads, the Lambert Friction-Drive operates with less annoyance, takes hold better and is far less liable to breakage than is the case with any other known form of transmission

Furthermore, the extreme simplicity of the friction-drive makes it by odds the most economical transmission for the motorist. Not only are there no costly gears to replace in case of sinpping, but should the friction-band of new sears.

## Send for detailed information

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bility of an invention will be readily given to any inity of an invention will be readily given to any
inventor furnishing us with a model or sketch and a brief description of the device in question. communications are strictly confidential. $\underset{\text { Hand-Book }}{\text { request. }}$
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it was established over sixty years ag.
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Calcu
calen
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Can


Carbureter, A. H. Warmsiley
Carbureter,

Oarrier. See Stereopticon slide carrier.
Cash register, W. H. Muzzy........







Clutch, Gr. Wger, A. Lobert




Concrete mixing machine. $\ldots$ R. G. G Geverich.
Concrete pavements. laying. F. S. Lams.
Concrete pavements. laying, F. S. Lams
Concenete pile, reinforcer, T. Stedman....
Conerete
Concrete wall mold, D. A. Marshall.
Contining can, W, H. Hoyt.

${ }^{941,356}$
Continued on page 454.)
(Continued from page 453.)
present a big problem to Chicago terminal lines and a popular subject with the people and the newspapers. Although an ordinance was passed by the City Council compelling. Chicago railroads to provide other than steam power within two years, it is frankly stated by the authors of the ordinance that they appreciate that the work cannot be done within this time, but that they hope to see a start made toward electrification of Chicago terminals. At present the fight is centered on the Illinois Central Railway, the trains of which run along Chicago's otherwise beautiful lake front. The smoke and noise from the frequent suburban trains on the Illinois Central at the city's front door have accentuated the popular demand for a change in motive power.
It will be pertinent just here to give a few facts illustrating the magnitude of the business done by some Western roads, and the punctuality with which it is carried on. Subsequently to an announcement by one of the leading Eastern roads that one of its crack trains between New York and Chicago had been on time during 123 consecutive days, the Burlington route drew attention to the fact that the Denver Limited ran the distance of 1,026 miles into Denver from Chicago on time for 136 consecutive days, and that it was on time 531 days out of 546 days from January 1st, 1908 to June 30th, 1909. That there has been a gratifying improvement in the safety of railway travel is shown by the fact that this company carried over $19,000,000$ passengers during the past. year and that not a single one of these was killed. A similar creditable record is reported by the St. Paul, the Northwestern, the Santa Fé, the Rock Island, and the Alton roads. The Burlington system alone employs 42,100 officers and men, owns 1,703 locomotives and 52,403 freight cars, carried during the past year $32,379,520$ tons of freight, and its receipts amounted to $\$ 78,500,000$, an increase of about 100 per cent in ten years. Another instance of the volume of business in and out of Chicago by rail is afforded by the Chicago \& Alton Railway, which on a mileage of 998.8 miles moved $9,668,927$ tons of freight, carried $3,828,056$ passengers, and received and forwarded at Chicago $3,749,920$ tons of freight.
Modern Improvements in Track and Rolling Stock.-The present necessarily brief survey of railroad conditions in Chicago and the Middle West would be incomplete without some reference to the really remarkable improvements which have been made during the past twenty. five years, both in the roadbed and in the rolling stock. The pioneer roads, built when capital was scarce, and extended into countries in which they had to literally create the traffic from which returns upon the investment could be made, were necessarily, if we may be excused the expression, "cut according to the cloth." "Cheap first cost" was the controlling motive of their construction; and the locating engineer was told to lay out his line with as little disturbance of the surface of the ground as possible. Hence, he ran his survey around the hills, or over them by steep grades, instead of through them by cut or tunnel. His line ran down into the valleys, or crossed them by cheap timber trestles. Wood was used in place of costly steel for the bridges over streams and rivers. The ties were frequently laid
directly upon the surface of the ground, directly upon the surface of the ground,
with practically no ballast beneath them; the steel rail was of the lightest weight which could carry the engines and cars. Twenty-five years ago, fifty tons was the average weight of the engine, and twenty tons was the maximum load for a car. The grades over the mountain were fre quently two per cent, and sometimes ran up to three per cent or over, thereby greatly limiting the load which any one engine could haul over a given stretch of land.

With the settlement of the country and the development of the passenger and freight traffic, the various railroad com(Continued on page 455.)

## The NEW INVINCIBLE SCHACHT

## Three Cars In One



## NOTE THESE FOUR FEATURES:

FIRST:-Its price, only $\$ 875$. No other car on the market selling at anywhere near this price has the style, the real automobile appearance that this car presents. (Most cars at this price belong in the "near-car" class.)

SECOND:-As a Runabout, it is an ideal car for the business or professional man, or the farmer who wants a light, handy car for business purposes or cross-country trips.

THIRD:-With eurrey-seat attachment it supplies a roomy fourpassenger family car with no extra cost.

FOURTH:-With paroel delivery attachment it becomes the handiest general utility car on the market, and will be a big favorite with merchants and farmers who have constant use for a car of this type.

Let us send you additional information about this excellent, general utility car.

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## You will Buy this Haynes Model 19- $\$ 2000$

 If you want Known Quality Without Fancy PriceIt is an innovation in automobiles. No other manufacturer has ever attempted o give so much of real tone in a car selling at this price, and the payment of a thousand dollars more cannot buy a nicer-running engine
or an easier-riding
car car.
It is the only car of established re-
putation selling at a moderate price. A ride in it will be a revelation to you -especially if you have owned other cars. Its flexibility, the power of the engine, the resiliency of the springs, the upholsteringall are of the character that you would
Haynes Automobile Company, 124 Main St., Kokomo, Indiana
ucensed under selden patent
expect only in cars carrying a much fancier price.
Some idea of the attitude of both automobile dealers and the public respecting a Haynes at $\$ 2000$ can be gathered from the fact that dealers bought up our entire output of 1910 cars within thirty days after our first public announcement, and inquiries from over six thousand interested parties have been received. If you contemplate buying a car of real worth, we recommend that you communicate either with us or local agents without delay.

| Corn husking implement, S. B. Dykes Corn sheller, W. J. Moore <br> Cornice brake, G. C. Keene. <br> Couch and bed, convertible, L. B. Jef <br> Couch, electrovibratory, W. A. Church |
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Governor, fy bail, M. Haeberlein
Grain treating apparatas.
Grain treating apparatus, E. Sorenso......
Grates, shaker for fire, Zuech \& Dieme.
Grating, scren, screen door construction


Guns, rang
Gymnasium
Gyve,
(Continued on page $\begin{gathered}\text { Nagle } \\ \text { (Cob.) }\end{gathered}$



2,000,000 Bushel Concrete and Steel Grain Elevator, Built for the Bushel Concrete and Steel Grain Elevator, Bu
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Tiffin, Ontario.
designers and builders of
(Concluded from page 455.)
Southern Pacific, and on the level it would be capable of hauling a train weighing 10,000 tons and carrying about 7,000 tons of freight at a speed of ten miles an hour.

## CHICAGO'S SIXTY MILES OF FREIGHT

 SUBWAY.(Continued from page 448.) not even excepting New York. The many trunk railroads which center in Chicago have done their best to shorten the haul to and from the freight terminals and the various business houses, for if one looks at a map of Chicago it will be seen that these terminals are located in the very heart of the city, and that they have reached a point beyond-which, because of the high value of land, they cannot possibly go.
The credit for the solution of the problem of freight distribution is due to Albert G. Wheeler, who several years ago applied to the City Council for a franchise on behalf of the Illinois Tunnel and Telephone Company for the construction of a system of tunnels which should be used for the transmission of "sounds, signals, and intelligence by means of electricity or otherwise." The franchise was granted and work was commenced in a very unostentatious manner, the necessary capital being found by private parties. The lines as now completed extend from Armour Avenue and Archer Avenue on the south to Chicago Avenue and Kingsbury Street on the north to Green Street on the west. The greater part of the sixcy miles of tunnel is six feet in width and seven and a half feet in height, but there are also trunk tunnels which are twelve feet in height and vary in width from ten to fourteen feet. It was stipulated that the floor of the tunnei should be about forty feet below the street level, and as it is generally seven and a half feet high, it follows that the tunnel roof is about thirty-three feet below street level. By constructing the system at this depth all interference with the water and gas pipes and sewers of the city was avoided, and sufficient room was left for the construction of a complete passenger subway system between the street surface and the tunnel whenever the city should be prepared to take up such a work.
It was stipulated in the franchise that the tunnel must be built below the center line of the streets, and this has been done. In prosecuting the work, shafts were sunk, as a rule, in the basements of various buildings, which were rented for the purpose of the tunnel company; and these basements were used for mixing the concrete and for installing the air-compressing plants which supplied the necessary air at ten pounds pressure for the pneumatic system under which the whole work was prosecuted. From the shafts above mentioned the workmen drifted out to the center of the street, where the work of excavation was carried on in opposite directions. In the earlier years of construction the material was hoisted to street level, loaded into contractors' carts, and hauled to the dumping ground on the lake front; this work being done entirely in the night time, to avoid any interference with the already crowded traffic of the day time. In later years the dump cars have been run to the sur face by means of an incline and hauled by electric locomotive to the lake front, (Continued on page 457.)


The Edison Concrete House
How it is constructed, how much it will cost, is it practical from an architectural and
enginering standpoint? These and other important questions relating to the structure
are discussed in a good ihorough illustrated article published in ScIENTFIC are discussed in a good, ihorough, illustrated article published in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
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## THE AUTOMOBILE NUMBER of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

On January 15, 1910, the Scientific American will issue its ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE NUMBER
this year bigger and even better than it ever was.
It has been our purpose in publishing this annual review to give the automobile owner and the prospective purchaser truly helpful information, and to that end the number will contain the following articles :

1. The Automobile and the Farmer.

An article that shows what the automobile can do and what it is doing for the farmer, in carrying produce to market.
2. How to Overhaul Your Car.

An article that instructs the reader specifically how he should take down, examine and put a machine in first-class condition for a season's work.
3. The Automobile Fire Engine.

All the latest automobile pumping engines, chemical cars, hook and ladder
trucks, and hose carts are described.
4. The Automobile and the Road.

The automobile has presented to the road engineer new problems for solution. He must render his roads impervious to water and practically proof against the destructive effect of tires. The United States Government through the Office of Public Road Inquiry is now studying this subject. The article written by Mr.
Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, describes what has been done.
5. Anti "Joy Ride" Devices.

This article is a complete description of devices which have been invented for the purpose of preventing chauffeurs from taking out their owners' machines.
6. The Modern Electric Automobile

A safe, sane, impartial account of the improvements which have been made for an inexpensive, clean, smooth-running automobile.
7. Making Your Own Repairs.

In this article the handy man is told how he can circumvent the garage keeper
by making his own repairs. Simple mechanical drawings elucidate the text.
8. The Cars of 1910.

Illustrations of the chief cars of 1910, with their leading dimensions and characteristics. A bird's eye view of the entire automobile field for the man about to purchase a car of any price.
9. Automobile Identification Chart.

Sometimes you have wondered what make of car was that which skimmed past your admiring eyes. The 1910 Automobile Number wirenable yourobiles are thus illustrated for identif:cation in a sketchy, artistic way.

## 10. The Inexpensive Car.

Any man with a good salary can now afford to own some kind of an automobile. How the machines are constructed and what may be expected of
them is lucidly set forth. them is lucidly set forth.
11. The Wonderful Rise of the Automobile Industry.

How the motor-car industry grew from nothing to an industry capitalized at many millions, how the scene of its manufacturing activity has shifted from the the imported machine.

## 12. Automobile Novelties.

In this article inventions are described which increase the reliability of the automobile.

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Jar closure. G. Henders
Jar clesure.



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941.996
941770
941.922






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941,487
941,359









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Opto
Opto
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Package tia, G. . L. Hindman.
Packing machine, F. Rassino.
Packing material, L. H. Bapkeland.
Packing, piston rod, A. J. West...
Packing ring. piston. T. H. Renaud....
Packings, lap joint for, J. T. Wilson.
Pad, See Finger pad.
Pail, dinner, W. A. Edwards
Paper making apparatus. W.
Paper making apparatus. W. H. Decker.
Paper making machine. J. A. White.
Paper making machine cleansing device.


Paste to feeding, and cem
plying, J . Mchardibbin.
( Continued on page 457.)

$\qquad$
（Continued from page fig6．）
where already an addition has been made to the area of the city＇s park of about twenty acres．As the average fill is forty
feet in depth，it can be understood that， feet in depth，it can be understood that，
had this enlargement been made by the city itself，it would have cost about $\$ 600$ ， city
000.
Th

The system is operated entirely by elec tricity，and the equipment consists a
present of 175 motors of the Jeffrey and the General Electric types and 3，502 cars． There is a telephone installe on every block，and the movements of the tra
Although the wording of the franchis would indicate that the tunnels were to be constructed primarily for the installa－
tion of telephone and telegraph lines，it will be understood that the greatest reve nue－earning power will be derived from the transportation of freight．It is esti－ mated that about one hundred thousan tons of freight are hauled through the
streets of Chicago each day；and if the tunnel company should haul only one third of this，the total for the year would amount to over ten million tons．Hither to no great effort has been made to push this branch of the business；but now that the system is about completed，it is ex－ pected that full connections will be made
with the various business houses，and great increase in traffic will follow．Con nection between the various warehouses and the tunnels is made by sinking a shaft and equipping it with electric eleva－ tors，which run from the track level be house upon which the freight is to be de－ livered．In the case of a big warehouse such as Marshall Field \＆Company，the floor，unloaded，loaded with the outgoing freight，returned to the tunnel，and station desired．It will not，of course，be possible to have direct connection be tween warehouse and tunnel in every case，and hence central depots will be throughout the city so placed that the average haul by team will not amount to more than one or two blocks．One im． mediate advantage of the system is that the wholesale houses are now able to carry on business throughout the twenty－ four hours of the day．Under present conditions，after the teams have gone home for the night，the goods that are ready for shipment have to wait until the following day；and at busy seasons of the year it is not unusual for a delay of several days to occur．By using the
tunnel system，the merchant can make immediate shipments of his freight， whet
The tunnels will serve many useful pur－ poses outside of that of transportation of merchandise．One of these，and a very important one，is that of the hauling away of material from the excavations for buildings within the city．Hitherto， this has been done by teams upon the surface；but the present method is to run a steel chute from the excavation down to the tunnel on an angle of about forty－ five degrees．The workmen wheel the material to the mouth of the chute，and dump it；and it is received and drawn away by cars，which are successively moved below the mouth of the chute in the tunnel．When a train has been made up，an electric locomotive hauls it to the dump on the lake front．By this method as much as 2,100 cubic yards of material has been removed from the basement of a sịngle building in one day．The best that has ever been accomplished by teams in the same time is 420 cubic yards．An－ other important service rendered is that of bringing coal to the boiler plants of the various houses and the hauling away of ashes and other refuse．
In no direction has the tunnel proved more successful than that of the trans－ portation of mail．A twelve by thirteen－ foot subway has been constructed below the United States Post Office building，ex－ （Concluded on page f58．）


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