

tapeworm trap which was described in the specification as follows:

"The invention consists of a trap which is baited, attached to a string, and swallowed by the patient after a fast of suitable duration to make the worm hungry. The worm seizes the bait, and its head is caught in the trap, which is then withdrawn from the patient's stomach by the string which has been left hanging from the mouth, dragging after it the whole length of the worm."

Coming nearer to our time (1916) we have the Artificial Fish-bait described by the inventor as follows:

"I place a glass mirror in the position shown. A male fish seeing his image upon looking therein will appear to see another fish approach it with the intent to seize the bait, and this will not only arouse his warlike spirit, but also his greed. In the case of a female fish the attractiveness of a mirror is too well known to need discussion."

We must give this inventor credit for having a good notion of the behavior of the sexes.

Also, about this time, a patent issued for a Novel Rat Poison that contemplated feeding the rats a sweet enticer, mixed with salt to create thirst, and ground cork to become water soaked, with quite inflationary results.

What a cruel way to kill a rat!

But, even in the early days of a hundred years ago and at the turn of the century, there were many serious inventions and basic discoveries that have been a boon to man, made by men whose names are enrolled in the Halls of Fame. To mention only a few, they include:

Edison with the incandescent lamp; Howe's sewing machine; the Morse telegraph Fulton's steamboat; McCormick's reaping machine and the telephone of Alexander Graham Bell.

All inventors who filed applications for patents during the seventy year period between 1820 and 1890 were required to furnish the Patent Office with models, or miniature representations, of their new inventions. This requirement resulted

in an accumulation in the Patent Office of about 150,000 models of the various inventions. Just recently, Gimbel's store in New York has put these models up for sale at prices varying from \$1.00 to \$1,000.00 This display of 19th Century inventions will doubtless prove of interest to many collectors of antiques, as well as being educational and impressive to the younger generation of our times, especially the painstaking care and pride reflected by these models. Although they are outmoded today, they indicate a skill and individual craftsmanship which has almost disappeared in our modern mechanical age. Illustrations of a few of these models, which range in age between 60 and 130 years, are shown on these pages.

(1) Cylinder Printing Machine—C. C. Butler, 1880.

(2) Paper Ruling Machine — Hickok Cooper Brown, 1880.

(3) Method of Regulation or Supply of Water to Steam Boilers—W. S. Bartle, 1849.

(4) Cooking Stove — J. J. Hess, 1829.

(5) Washing Machine—J. Stengel, 1867.

(6) Machine for Feeding Paper to Printing Presses — A. Campbell, 1855.

Many people do not realize how great a part the American patent system has played in making their country the envy of the world, with the highest rates of pay and the greatest distribution of even the luxuries of life. Under our type of Government and under our Patent Laws, the inventor, the capitalist, the manufacturer and the worker are teamed together to bring to the ultimate consumer, the best at the least cost. This being so, I think we should be very careful how we advocate or condone changes in the present Patent Laws or their administration. Our forefathers were mighty wise when they established the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial branches of Government as balances against each other, and those same wise men saw fit to incorporate a patent provision in the first draft of the Constitution. Abraham Lincoln said "Our patent system furnished the fuel of interest to the fire of genius."

Fortunately, the Management at Ecusta is patent conscious and will lend a listening ear to any new or better way of improving the quality and

(continued on page 20)

6

