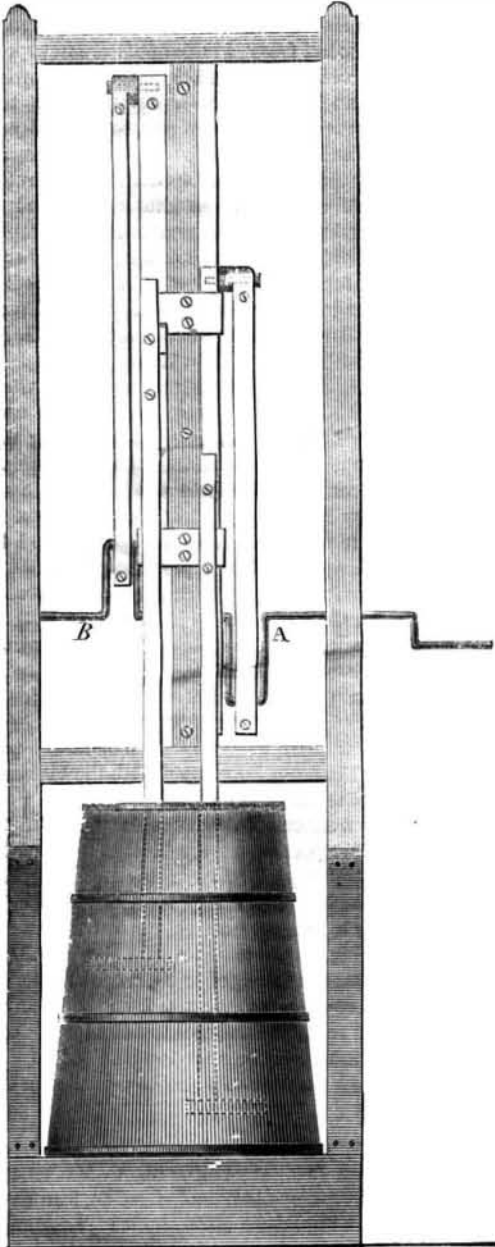


**SAYRE'S CHURN.**

A great deal of ingenuity has been shown in constructing churns to expedite the process of butter-making. The old-fashioned machines require a long time to bring the butter, and many tedious hours have been spent at it by impatient lads and lasses who longed for more congenial employment.

The object to be attained is to free the butter in the cream from the sack or vesicle in which it is contained, and as this is done by friction, or pounding, it follows that a rapid and thorough agitation of the contents of the churn will produce butter quickly. The inventor of this churn provides two dashers, operated by a series of cranks, A, and shafts, B, so arranged that the dashers ascend and descend alternately, creating counter currents and causing the globules containing butter to act on one another, and aid in obtaining the end desired.

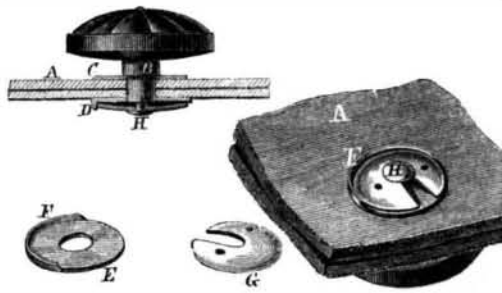


This churn is well spoken of, and was patented by George W. Sayre, of Pisgah, Ohio, August 9th, 1864; for rights in New York, Pennsylvania or Delaware, address Daniel J. Moffat, Washington, D. C.

**WILDE'S BUTTON FASTENING.**

This engraving represents an improved method for fastening buttons to garments without sewing. The advantages derived are increased strength and durability, saving in time in attaching the button, and, as the result of these, greater economy. Where a number of buttons have to be applied to garments they can be put on much more rapidly than by sewing. They can be inserted by children or other cheap labor, and do not require experience and care to avoid spoiling the work; they are also free from liability to tear out, for by having a wide bearing surface on the under side of the garment the surrounding cloth is sustained and preserved from injury when under strain.

This fastening is also convenient for linen or other coats that require frequent washing, and for buttons that would be injured by water, as it can be easily detached in a moment.



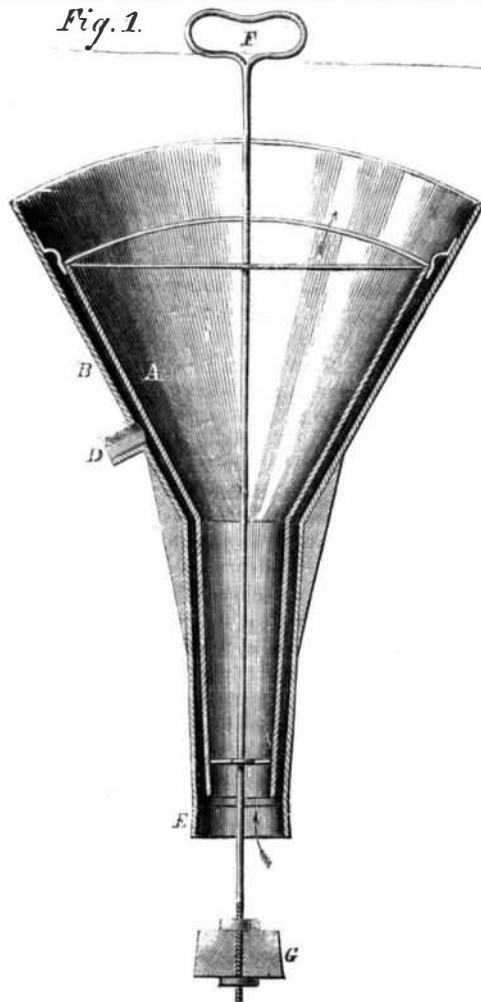
The details of this improvement are as follows:—The cloth is represented by A, and the button has a shank, B, which passes through two washers, C and D—one on top and the other on the bottom. The bottom washer is shown isolated at E, and it will be seen that a flange, F, is raised around half its circumference. The clasp, G, fits over the small stud, H, on the button shank, and also in the bottom washer. The button having been inserted the clasp is put on and turned half round so that the slot in it comes opposite the rim on the bottom washer, thus preventing the button from getting off and holding the same firmly. Where it is not desired to take the buttons out, the clasps may be sprung over the shank and the bottom washer made so as to hold them firmly like a countersink.

This button was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency on March 14, 1865, by J. F. Wilde. Address patentee for further information at No. 1 Amity street, New York.

**LOCHMAN'S LIQUOR-SAVING FUNNEL.**

The ordinary funnel is a very imperfect utensil, and in the hands of many persons causes great waste. At

Fig. 1.

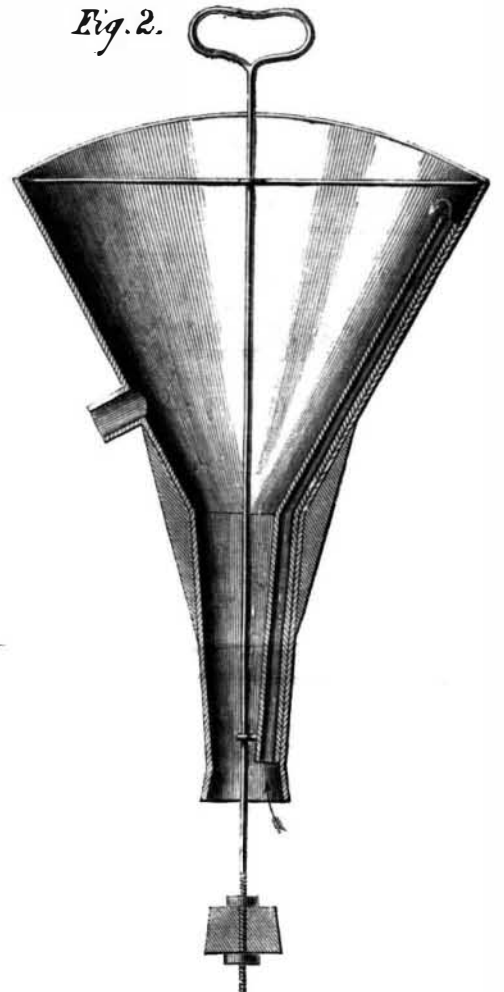


the present prices of alcoholic liquors, it is especially necessary to use economy.

We publish herewith an engraving of a funnel free from the objections attaching to others, and one that can be easily and expeditiously used, without the loss of any liquid, even in the hands of slovenly people. The construction and use of the funnel is apparent

by examining the engraving. In Fig. 1 the funnel is constructed double, or of an inner and an outer part; A being the inner part, and B the outer one, leaving sufficient space for the escape of air between the two. The elastic washer, C, causes the funnel to fit tightly in a vessel when filled. Ordinarily the cock is closed. This funnel is used as follows:—the liquor runs in the top, and when it reaches the nipple, E, rises in it, indicating that the vessel is full, excepting an ullage of the length of the spout (which can be graduated to show the amount), when the funnel is removed, by grasping the handle, F, which, with the connecting rod, moving upward, closes it with the stopper, G. The liquor which may remain in it can then be saved. When a barrel is being filled from a tank and the liquor runs in a continuous stream into the funnel, the cock, D, is opened, and by a tube or gutter connected with another funnel or vessel, into which the liquor escapes when the first one gets full. Fig. 2

Fig. 2.



represents another form of the funnel, on the same principle, having an air-tight tube, H, on the inside for the air to escape, other parts being similar. In some cases a metallic screw cone may be used in place of the elastic washer, C, and the nipple, E, be opened and closed in the manner of a spigot working in a faucet, by a rotary motion of the connecting rod and handle, F, and a movable cullender be placed inside for straining liquids.

This funnel was patented on Feb. 7, 1865, by C. L. Lochman, of Carlisle, Pa.; address him for further information at that place.

**ACTION OF PETROLEUM ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.**—Landerer relates the case of a man who swallowed a quantity of petroleum; the greater part he vomited again. It caused a strong burning sensation in the tongue and throat, which were reddened and became swollen. The stomach and bowels were also affected, and slight gastro-enteritis ensued. For several days the urine and sweat smelt strongly of the oils, and the odor was specially strong under the arm-pits. The patient was very weak for a time, but recovered. —*Chem. Central Blatt.*

In Troy they are inaugurating a new style of pavement with alternate lines of flagstone, two feet wide and six inches thick, divided from each other by three feet of cobble stones. The wheels run on the former he horses travel on the latter.