



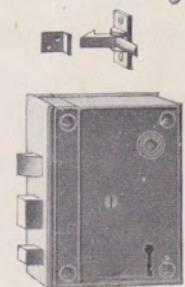
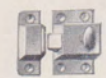
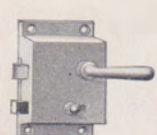
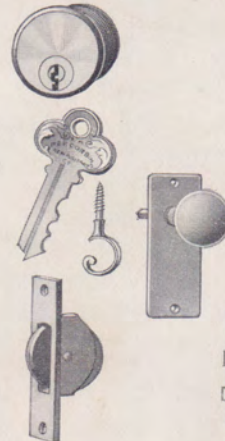
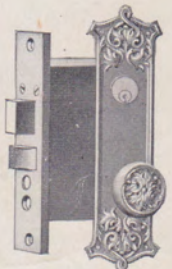
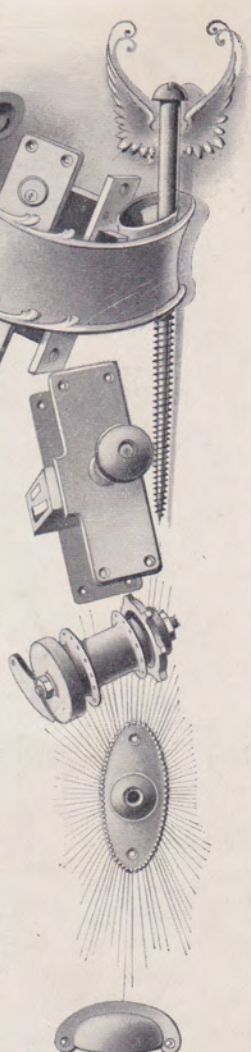
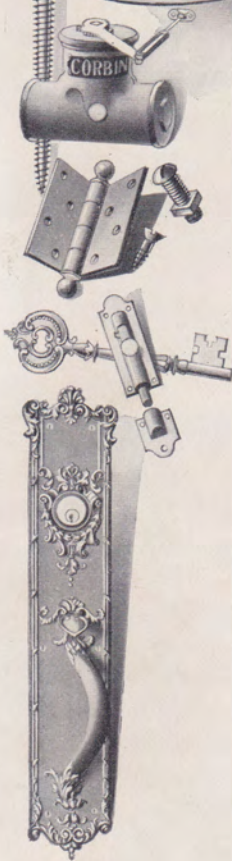
M A Y , 1 9 0 2

To all who are interested in  
Builders' Hardware,

Greeting:

The first number of The Corbin is presented for your consideration. It contains some things it will pay you to know, some things of more interest than profit, and others it will pay us to have you know. We solicit for it a kindly reception.

P. & F. CORBIN.



An institution is the lengthened shadow of  
one man, and all history resolves itself easily  
into the biography of a few stout and earnest  
persons.

Emerson.

# The Corbin

A Monthly Chronicle of Things as we see them

---

VOL. I

MAY, 1902

No. 1

---

## The Corbin Trade Mark.



In this issue we present for the first time the new trade mark of P. & F. Corbin. We have not heretofore adopted any general trade mark covering all goods of our manufacture, contenting ourselves with casting the word "Corbin" on the cases of our locks, stamping it upon the name plate of our door check, printing our name upon box labels, and branding our locks with pin tumbler cylinders, "Harvard." The time has come, however, when we think the interests of both our friends and ourselves will be served by the adoption of a symbol by which the Corbin goods can be distinguished upon sight, and we have selected for such a purpose the design illustrated. Our line is so varied, and is constantly receiving so many additions that there is a growing necessity for a means by which even the uninitiated may know the Corbin goods. For our trade mark we have taken the word "Corbin" which is identified everywhere with the builders' hardware industry, and no better seal, or signet could be found. What the name stands for in the trade, and the high estimation in which the goods are held, you know as well as we.

While we have not laid great stress upon the name of Corbin in selling our goods, we have given it prominence in our factory and offices. It has been to us a gauge, to be applied to every article of our manufacture and every point of our business policy. So it will be in the future. Our salesmen will continue to seek to sell our goods as being "a little better than the other fellow's for the same money," and not because of any brand. The trade-mark is only our sign manual upon the goods, and only enhances their value as it represents the care with which they are designed and made.

## Keep A-Pullin'

4

Ef the tide is runnin' strong,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
Ef the wind is blowin' wrong,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
'Taint no use to cuss and swear,  
Waste your breath to rip and tear,  
Ef it rains or ef it's fair,  
Keep a-pullin'!

'Tho' it's Winter or it's May,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
Ef you're in the field to stay,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
'Tho' you can't see e'en a ray,  
Sun is BOUND to shine some day,  
GOT to come 'fore long your way,  
Keep a-pullin'!

Ef it rains or ef it shines,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
'Taint no use to cry hard times,  
Keep a-pullin'!  
Ef you want to get your man,  
Do the very best you can,  
Stick right to the same old plan,  
Keep a-pullin'!—*Unknown*

**A Parlous Farmer.** From the mountains of New Hampshire comes a David Harum story of the advent of the first automobile, which made its appearance last summer, having climbed one of the steep slopes near Wonalancet with disastrous results to the running gear. The accident happened near a hayfield, where a farmer was endeavoring to repair a broken mowing machine. Attracted by the appearance of the strange-looking horseless vehicle, the farmer left his occupation and came out to inspect the remarkable object with open-mouthed astonishment. After a few moments of silent scrutiny he said to the chauffeur, who was repairing the break as well as he could, "Wha' d' ye call that 'ere machine?" "That is an automobile," was the reply; "what do you call yours?" pointing waggishly to the disabled apparatus in the field, "Wall" was the dry response, "it auto-mo'-hay but it don't."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Why Not!** Mr. Gaswell—"How cheap can you build a colonial mansion if I conclude I want one?"

Architect—"About \$15 or less."

Mr. Gaswell—"I don't understand you, sir."

Architect—"When you spoke of cheapness I took it for granted you meant Philippine colonial style."—*Chicago Tribune.*

**A Clydebank Laddie** was a visitor to a Langside laddie the other day, and as laddies will they began to boast about the qualities of their respective residences. The Clydebank youngster held his own very well till the Glasgow laddie asked, "Do ye hae an infirmary?" "No," reluctantly said the Clydebank boy. "Do ye hae electric cars?" "No yet," said the Clydebank boy more brightly, "but we're getting them." "Ah, weel, when ye get the cars ye'll sune get an infirmary," said the Glasgow boy, reflectively, "for ye'll need it."—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

# Prize Competition

Open to all Builders' Hardware Men Who Handle Corbin Hardware

5

Twenty-five Dollars for the Best Method of "Drawing Off" Schedules of Hardware  
from Plans of Buildings

Two hardware men were recently discussing the ability of a builders' hardware salesman. "He is no good," said one. "Why, he could not draw off a hardware schedule from a set of plans to save his life." And this fact ended all discussion of the man's merits. The ability to properly read a plan and to make up from it a list of the hardware required that shall be complete and shall contain all necessary information for estimating cost and filling the order is one of the prime requisites of the successful salesman. For the benefit of the ambitious young men who are learning the hardware business, we wish to publish a model schedule, with such information as will enable the tyro to understand how the work is done, and to gain the ideas of the Corbin hardware men as to just what is the best method, this competition is inaugurated.

We hope that we shall have the co-operation of many of our friends among the experienced hardware men in the Corbin fold. We want "the boys" to have something that it will pay them to study, and you can help us to give it to them.

## Rules Governing the Competition

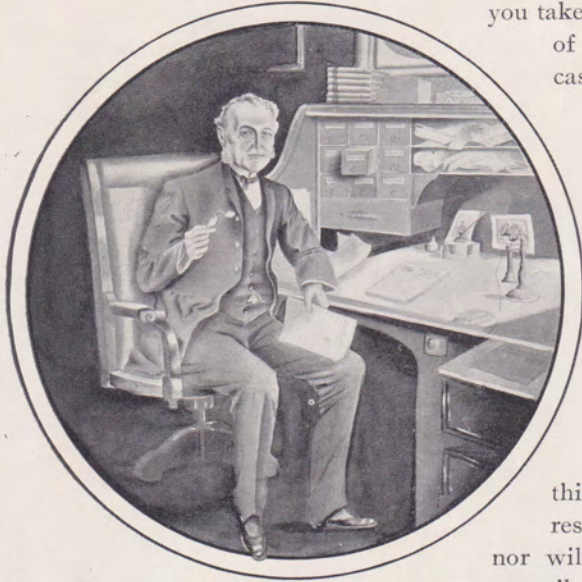
1. In order that there may be a fair basis for comparison we will furnish each contestant with a copy of the plans and hardware specifications of a residence, which will be used by all.
2. Each contestant will furnish a schedule of hardware in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted, and a statement of the method used in making up the same, so worded as to be intelligible to hardware clerks with ordinary experience. This should also be accompanied by such general instruction regarding the "taking off" of hardware as will cover points not touched upon in the schedule and statement.
3. No names, initials or other marks revealing the identity of the contestants can appear upon articles submitted. Numbered labels to be pasted upon articles will be provided; also cards with corresponding numbers and space for contestants' names with envelopes in which they must be placed and sealed.
4. Corbin hardware alone to be specified throughout the building.
5. All articles must be received by July 1st. The award will be made as soon thereafter as possible and the result published in THE CORBIN.
6. Blanks and sets of plans will be furnished upon request. Address all correspondence to THE CORBIN, P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

## Just Between You and Me!

6

What is the use of kicking, brother? When things go wrong with you and you feel like a fiddle with the bridge down, don't it occur to you that the chances are that it is you who are bilious and not that the universe has slipped a cog in the night? Don't you know that the man to whom you take your tale of woe sees in it a confession

of weakness on your part and that in nine cases out of ten you are condemned out of your own mouth? More times than not, the whole trouble arises from your having too high an opinion of your deserts and too low a one of your neighbor's. If success has marked you for its own, if you are going to rise superior to your hindrances, you are going to ignore what you can of unpleasantness, bear what you must and work away with an unflinching determination to achieve your end. The only thing that really counts for anything is results. Talk will never cover deficiencies, nor will any amount of explanation or excuse prevail in the face of continual failure. Do



something! Try something for yourself! Make two blades of grass grow in the place of a weed; send in that order the house hardly hoped you would get; open a new door for trade; show up a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year—and let the other fellow kick. It is better to lead and have the field against you than to be one of the pack that hangs on the heels of the leader.

If you ever accomplish anything of value you will make mistakes while doing it. Let the other fellow waste his breath over these—and do something more while he talks. Errors are often like the skirmish line that draws the enemy's attention and covers the real plan of attack.

The only man who never made a mistake is the one who never made a success. The horse in a tread-mill never gets in a smash-up, but neither does he get anywhere. Every path to preeminence is blazed with errors as the wagon road across the plains is lined with skeletons of those who failed by the way, and our road is clearer for the passage of the pioneers who learned the best path through experience on the worst ones. A stupid error, a careless error or a repeated error should receive no end of self-condemnation and a hearty Amen to the assaults of others, but oh, brother! expend your bad language upon yourself and let the other fellow alone. Don't kick, for it never pays.

We have all sung the old song in which the boy is urged to "Learn to say No." That lesson is too well learned. The crying need of the day is a greater ability to say Yes, and to say it heartily. More than half the failures we know about are simply unsupported successes that "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull

all together" would have lifted onto a firm basis. Negative measures never accomplish anything in the way of progress any more than a rock in a stream aids navigation. Get outside your own scheming, brother, and when a good thing is presented to you approve of it, unless you have something much better to offer, which the true kicker never has. If it has weak points, give of your strength to strengthen them. You will lose nothing by it. The most successful man you know is the one who complains the least and uses a dozen affirmative measures to one of negation.

Don't kick! Every kick has a recoil.

THE MAN IN THE CORNER.

7

## Dan's Wife

Up in early morning light,  
Sweeping, dusting, setting right,  
Oiling all the household springs,  
Sewing buttons, tying strings,  
Telling Bridget what to do,  
Mending rips in Johnnie's shoe,  
Running up and down the stair,  
Tying baby in her chair,  
Cutting meat and spreading bread,  
Dishing out so much per head,  
Eating as she can, by chance,  
Giving husband kindly glance,  
    Toiling, busy life—  
        Smart woman,  
Dan's wife.

Dan comes home at fall of night,  
Home so cheerful, neat and bright,  
Children meet him at the door,  
Pull at him and look him o'er.  
Wife asks him how day has gone,  
"Busy time with us at home!"  
Supper done, Dan reads with ease—  
Happy Dan, but one to please;—  
Children must be put to bed;  
All the little prayers are said,  
Little shoes are placed in rows,  
Bedclothes tucked o'er little toes.  
    Busy, wearing life—  
        Tired woman,  
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on and falls asleep—  
See the woman softly creep;  
Baby rests at last; poor dear,  
Not a word her heart to cheer,  
Mending basket full to top,  
Stockings, shirt and little frock;  
Tired eyes and weary brain,  
Side with darting, ugly pain;  
"Never mind, 'twill pass away."  
She must work but never play;  
Closed piano, unused books,  
Done the walks to pleasant nooks.  
    Brightness faded out of life—  
        Saddened woman,  
Dan's wife.

Up stairs, tossing to and fro,  
Fever holds the woman low;  
Children wander free to play,  
When and where they will to-day;  
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold,  
Dan looks anxious, cross and old;  
Household screws all out of place,  
Lacking one dear, patient face,  
Steady hands so tried and true,  
Hands that knew just what to do,  
Never seeking rest nor play,  
Folded now and laid away,  
    Work of six in one short life—  
        Murdered woman,  
Dan's wife.

# The Corbin

Published by P. & F. CORBIN

8 **Manufacturers of Everything in Builders' Hardware**

---

Main Office and Factory, New Britain, Conn.

Philadelphia, . . . . .	925 Market Street
Chicago, . . . . .	104-106 Lake Street
P. & F. Corbin of New York, . . . . .	11-13-15 Murray Street

Agents in All the Principal Cities

---

*All communications intended for this publication should be addressed to "THE CORBIN," in care of P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.*

---

## Announcement

FRIENDS—

We send you this initial number of the first volume of THE CORBIN, and with it goes our earnest hope that you may find it good. We have striven to put into it something of ourselves, that you may know us better, something about our goods which we think will interest you, and a few matters of a varied nature to add savor to the whole.

We are firm believers in the personal element in trade. We believe that there is more to commerce than an exchange of goods for money, and we want to come into more intimate personal relations with the thousands of royal good fellows who have to do with builders' hardware. We find your names upon our ledger, signed to letters, written upon plans of buildings, and blazoned in the trade journals as men who are doing good work in the world's progress; and those lucky chaps, our knights of the road, bring us interesting stories of your personality. Many of you we know, and to these it will be doubly pleasant to send this monthly greeting. To the others this will evidence our friendly interest until we can meet in person.

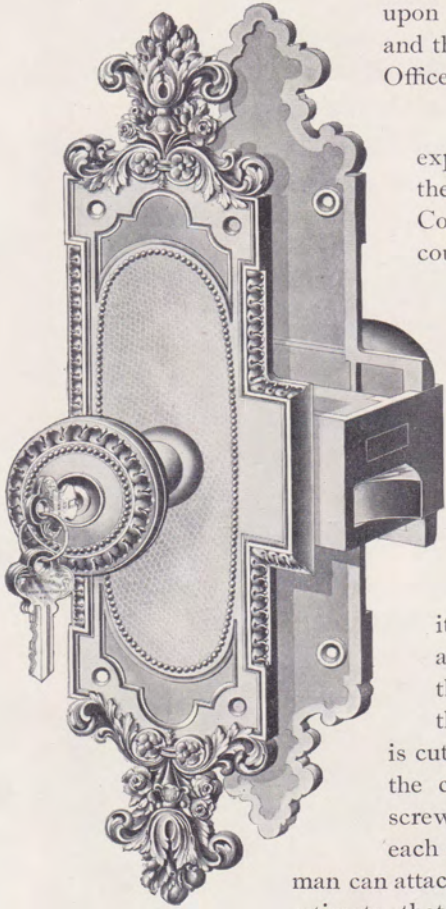
But we hope to gain profit as well as pleasure from this publication. We shall print herein particulars regarding our new goods, and other matters which we think will help to keep you in close touch with the Corbin line. You know, perhaps, even better than we, the position in the trade which Corbin hardware holds, and the value to architects and dealers alike of knowing of the new features that develop as changes occur to suit the demands of the times, and we trust that you will find it profitable to spend the few minutes required each month to read what we have to say. Perhaps you can tell us how to improve THE CORBIN and make it of increasing value to you. We shall ALWAYS BE VERY GLAD TO RECEIVE SUGGESTIONS.



## The Corbin Unit Lock Set

Three years ago, a Corbin salesman placed before a New York architect the first sample of a new style of lock set. Its originality arrested his attention and upon a thorough investigation, its merits were so evident that he took the sample to a client and recommended its use as the best thing upon the market. Thus the first order was secured, and the Corbin Unit lock set adopted for the Bourne Office Building of New York.

9



This was but the first of a long train of similar experiences in close succession, extending down to the time of writing, and resulting in the use of the Corbin Unit lock set in all sections of the country. There never was, in the history of builders' hardware, such instant and universal appreciation of an invention cutting loose from all precedent and established principles as this one does. There is a completeness about it, a satisfying appearance of good quality and trustworthiness that irresistably appeal to the man who wants the best, and criticism is at once disarmed.

Of the original features embodied in the Corbin Unit lock set, the method by which it is applied provokes the most comment and attracts instant attention. Instead of a mortise in the edge of the door, a piece not larger than three and three-quarters by two inches is cut out of the stile and the lock set is slipped into the cut with all parts attached. The adjusting screw is tightened; four screws are driven through each escutcheon and the job is done. A good workman can attach a Unit lock set in ten minutes, and contractors estimate that ordinary workmen consume not more than half an hour to each lock set, working without haste. The heavy cast escutcheons more than replace in strength the wood removed, and give greater solidity to the door at this point than at any other.

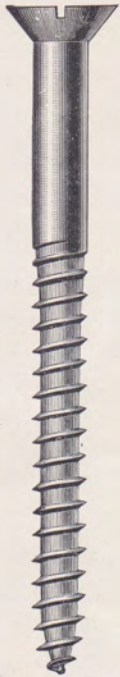
In a lock set all parts of which are permanently attached by skilled workmen, it is possible to have a much closer adjustment than with any other type. The Unit lock set has all the firmness of a safe lock, and the easy, smooth action which close adjustment alone can give.

There are many other original features in the Unit lock set, all of which are fully described in a special catalogue of this line, a copy of which will be sent upon request.

# The Screw Department

10

In 1876, P. & F. Corbin added to their plant a few screw machines to make the screws used in the manufacture of their goods. From this modest beginning has grown a screw department which forms an important part of their business,

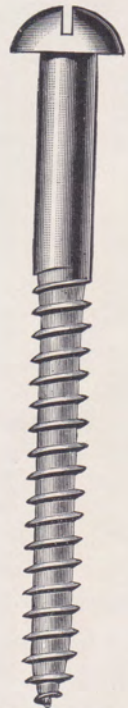


Flat Head  
Wood Screw

occupying a separate plant in the buildings on Orchard Street. The line has grown until it embraces wood, machine, cap and set screws of all kinds and sizes as well as bolts and nuts, bicycle and automobile parts, bicycle pedals, sulky hubs and the Corbin New Departure Coaster Hub and Brake. The growth has been steady from the beginning. The machinery used has all been designed and built in the Corbin shops and contains many special features covered by patents.

In addition to the goods made for the regular trade, special sizes and shapes to be used by manufacturers of other goods are made in great variety. The illustration upon the back page shows a number of these special articles made upon the automatic screw machines in this department. Special facilities have been provided for work of this character and purchasers of special screws of all kinds will find it to their advantage to submit samples with inquiries for prices when ready to buy.

No better example of the development of an American industry can be cited than the way in which the manufacture of screws has grown, and the improvement in methods and product. Screws have been made in this country since the end of the 18th century, when a single primitive machine for making them was in use in Rhode Island. Yankee ingenuity set to work to improve the condition of affairs, and records of patents show several inventions in the early part of the last century, one of which was an automatic machine making ten small screws per minute from wire in coil. It was not until the early '40s, however, that James' then celebrated English screws were superseded by the American product and the new industry fairly launched. Since then, improvements have been made in rapid succession. Gimlet points have replaced the old blunt points, and threads have been spaced uniformly and indeed the screw of to-day bears but little resemblance to the article of sixty years ago. Improved methods of making them also raised the standard of quality, and the purchaser of to-day confidently expects that every screw in a package will be perfect,—as it always is if the package bears the Corbin brand.



Round Head  
Wood Screw

## A Royal Carpenter

The Sultan, when a Prince, learned carpentering and became an expert carpenter himself, and has always continued to take a great interest in it. One of his first acts when sovereign, was to establish a complete joiner's factory at Yildiz, in which he superintends the manufacture of all sorts of articles of furniture, mostly of his own design. These are worked by very elaborate secret springs, in the invention of which the Sultan takes great delight. He recently sent to the Russian Embassy a specimen of his work as a present to the Czar. It consists of a table richly inlaid with the Sultan's arms in front, where there are four drawers. By touching a spring the top flies open and the center rises, bearing a silver plate, on which is to be found everything necessary for smoking, in silver and amber. The inside of the top has a medallion, in which is a portrait of the Sultan's son, surrounded by a frame of brilliants.

Altogether it is a very artistic and useful piece of furniture. It reminds one, however, of a writing desk which the Sultan invented. This was a mass of complicated machinery, and could only be opened by working the springs properly. The Sultan decided to give it to Queen Victoria, and confided it to Sir Clare Ford to take to her. The Sultan carefully explained the mechanism to him, and he brought it to England. When Sir Clare Ford arrived at Windsor he thought he would see that it worked all right before he presented it to the Queen. To his horror, however, the secret of the springs had escaped his memory, and nothing would induce the thing to open. Luckily for him it was Sunday morning, and so he had plenty of time to work at it. Suddenly he touched the right spring and it opened. Sir Clare Ford was so afraid of its shutting up again that he immediately inserted a bundle of newspapers to prevent it closing till he could get it off his hands.

—*Architect and Builders' Journal.*

## As to Queer Names

The man from Punxsutawney and the man from Kokomo  
Discussed the Chinese troubles, and the first said, "Don't you know,  
I think these Chinese names are queer enough to stop a clock."  
"That's right," replied another man from fair Caucomgomoc.  
The man from Kokomo observed, "By ginger; that's a fac'."  
That's what my brother says—he lives down here in Hackensack."  
And still another stranger said the man's comment was true;  
And added with a smile of pride, "My home's in Kal'mazoo."  
Another man took up the strain, "Now, down Skowhegan way  
And up at Ypsilanti we speak of it every day.  
The names are all uncivilized and heathen in their ring.  
That's what I told my uncle, yesterday, in Ishpeming."  
"Hohokus is my native town," another stranger said;  
"And I think all these Chinese names the worst I ever read."  
"Quite true," agreed a quiet man, "they're certainly uncanny,  
That's what my neighbors all assert in Tail Holt, Indianny."

*Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.*

# The Ornamental Value of Hardware

With the growth and development of the country and the accumulation of fortunes has come a general desire for life upon a higher plane and a quickening of popular interest in all the fine arts. Naturally, this finds fullest expression in the homes, and as a result, dwellings of all classes display a closer fidelity to architectural ideals and interiors planned with a view to adornment as well as

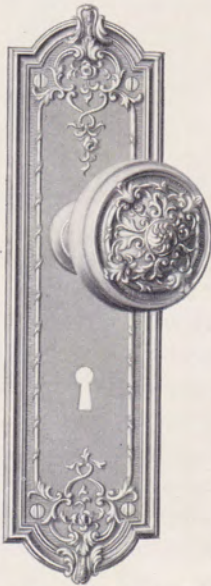
convenience. In the march of improvement, the old-fashioned fireplace and the heating stove have disappeared; broad, open staircases, hardwood floors, grilles, portieres and fine cabinet work are universal, and the features most prominent in the houses of our grandsires are missing except as they are artfully simulated for decorative purposes. A three-legged pot hangs on a crane in a fireplace our great grandmere would have scorned; a narrow plate rail replaces the shelves of her day, and the china dear to her heart for its bright newness is now proudly displayed as "antique" in a cabinet which bears small resemblance to her little corner cupboard with its small-paned doors.

As the old dry-goods-box style and the frivolous Queen Anne pattern of dwelling are relegated into the past and are replaced by buildings in keeping with the various schools of art and architecture, there has been a corresponding change in ornamentation and a call has arisen for hardware that shall harmonize with the architect's motif and aid in the effect he strives to produce. To supply this demand, P. & F.

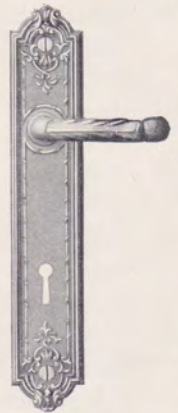
Corbin have placed upon the market goods ornamented in all the schools of art, ancient and modern, true in detail, filled with artistic feeling, and ranging from the most severely plain Colonial and classic Greek to the flambouyant exaggeration of the last stages of Rococo. Grecian, Roman, Moorish, Flemish, Gothic and Elizabethian ornament, art of the Renaissance as it found expression in different nations, forms ancient and modern—all are levied upon to form the hundred and odd designs that constitute the Corbin line, and others are added as fast as the designers can produce them, and the patterns and necessary tools can be made.

The importance of having proper hardware is becoming more and more appreciated, and it is not uncommon for the architect of a very fine building to design special hardware to be used upon it in order to get just the effect desired. In all ordinary cases, however, this is not necessary, for there is a richness in the Corbin designs that supplements and strengthens the architectural effect and imparts an individuality of its own.

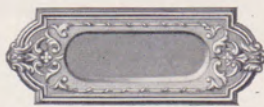
Modern decorations show a wealth of color. The beauty of American woods



Nemours Inside Knob and Escutcheon.



Nemours Escutcheon and Lever.



Nemours Flush Sash Lift.



Nemours Key Plate For Doors.

has won the favor of all. The kinds to be used are carefully specified, together with finishes which bring out the grain and tint the surface with beautiful shades. Modern paint and lacquer makers have also developed color to a high point and the harmony of tints in a modern house artistically finished gives a sense of luxury and richness that nothing else can. Corbin hardware, finished in all colors possible to metal and lacquer aid in the color scheme, and the distribution of tints on the surface of the goods throws the modelling in relief and heightens the effect of the design. The same care and the same treatment is accorded the cheapest goods as the most expensive, and a modest cottage can be trimmed with Corbin hardware as appropriately as a palace and at a price in proper proportion.

## New Fields for the Telephone

As a result of recent successful experiments it is intended to furnish all Illinois Central trains with telephonic equipment, the instruments to be placed in baggage cars of express trains and in engines or cabooses of freight trains. The company is elated with its experiments of telephoning over telegraph wires from a railroad engine on the southwestern branch of the road between Kankakee and Hempton, a distance of 26 miles. A number of stops were made between the two towns. A wire was strung from the engine to the telegraph line and telephone communication was established with the train dispatcher's office at Kankakee without interfering with the regular business in the least.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Some inventive farmer in Palouse County, Washington, has discovered that barb wire, even without insulation, makes a good conductor for electricity. Accordingly telephones are being purchased in great numbers by farmers in that locality, who connect their homes with those neighbors and with stores in nearby villages. When there is a break, caused by a road, the farmer merely passes a stretch of barbed wire over the highway by means of poles, and connects with the fence on the other side. As many as a dozen farmers sometimes use the same wire. As there is no hello girl in the system they have a varying number of rings to summon each other. One of the longest stretches is just across the line in Idaho, in Palouse county. The line there is 20 miles long, and works capitally in dry weather. Wet weather or snow interferes somewhat with the line. Ordinary batteries are used.—*Artisan*.

## One on the Yankee

A story iz told ov old deakon Fletcher ov Konnektikutt State, who waz digging post holes in a ram pasture on hiz farm, and the moshun of hiz boddy waz looked upon by the old ram, who fed in the lot, az a banter for a fight.

Without arrangeing enny terms for the fight, the ram went incontinently for the deakon, and took him, the fust shot, on the blind side ov hiz boddy, jist about the meridian.

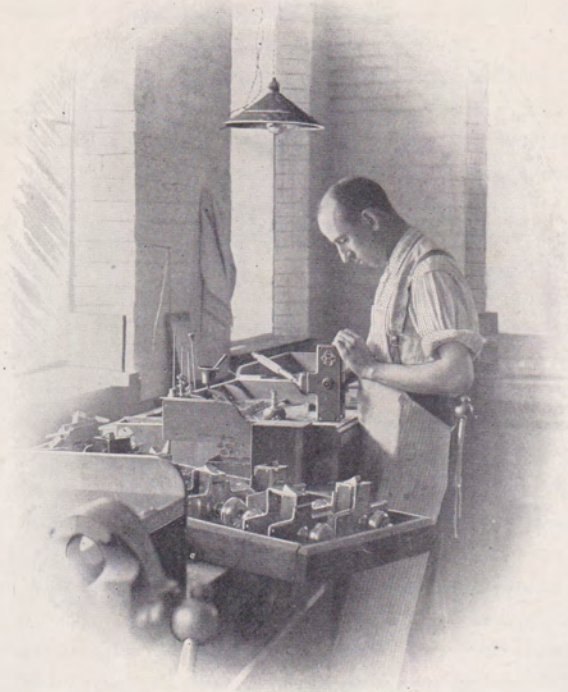
The blow transposed the deakon sum eighteen feet, with a heels-over-hed moshun.

Exhasperated tew a point, at least ten foot beyond endurance, the deakon jumped up, and skreamed his whole voice "— yu darned — old cuss," and then all at once remembering that he waz a good piuz deakon, he apologized by saying—"that iz, if I may be allowed the expresshun."

The deakon haz mi entire simpathy for the remarks made tew the ram.—  
*Josh Billings*.

## Skilled Workmen

14



Assemble the Corbin Unit Lock Sets, attaching the Knobs and Escutcheons, and giving a closer fit and more accurate adjustment than is otherwise possible. The Lock Sets are applied to the doors in one piece just as they leave the workmen's hands, and work with the precision and ease of a safe lock.

“De man dat succeeds,” said Uncle Eben, “is de one dat has de grit to git up every mornin’ an’ put ditto mahks under his New Year resolution.”—*Washington Star*.

## House and Home

A house is built of bricks and stones, of sills and posts and piers;  
But a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years.  
A house, though but an humble cot, within its walls may hold  
A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes—  
But the women of the earth—God knows!—the women build the homes.  
Eve could not stray from Paradise, for O, no matter where  
Her gracious presence lit the way, lo! Paradise was there.

—*Nixon Waterman, in Atlanta Journal*.

**Found the House.** The late Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley, professor of music at Oxford, was once going to call on a friend in London, and asked a fellow-musician the number at which he lived in a certain street.

“I don't know his number,” answered the other, “but the note of his door-scraper is C sharp.

Sir Frederick went off, contentedly kicking the door-scrapers all down the street until he came to the right one when he rang the bell and went in.—*London Standard*.

# To Henri

(Late an official of Egypt, now in the British museum. Died 2600 B. C.)

Henri lived and Henri died, Forty-five hundred years ago; This is his mummy, brown and dried, Snug in a box in mummy row; How he fought and how he fared, Never a chronicle doth show, And of the dangers that he dared, Forty-five hundred years ago.	Just his dry self in a case, The queerest chap in mummy row; Whether his thought was broad or base, Never a syllable I know, Making the rounds I found him there, Careless of years that ebb and flow, Shut from the sweet and balmy air, Forty-five hundred years ago.
---	--

15

This is fate and this his fame,  
Children come and stand tiptoe,  
People pause and read the name,  
The pioneer of mummy row;  
By the Nilus' fruitful tide,  
Where lily and the lotus grow,  
Henri lived and Henri died,  
Forty-five hundred years ago.

—Robert Loveman, in *Harper's Magazine*.

## What Wireless Telegraphy Is

In order to follow intelligently the advance of wireless telegraphy from the beginning, some rough idea must be had of the modern physicist's views regarding the nature of electrical phenomena. To this end all space must be regarded as permeated by a something termed the luminiferous ether. Not only does this ether permeate the spaces between the heavenly bodies and our atmosphere (which conception offers little difficulty to the lay mind,) but it also permeates all solids. Further, its nature is such that the movement even of solids is not in the least restrained by such permeation, the closest analogy being that of a sieve, representing the solid, being moved about in water, representing the ether.

The ether is the seat not only of all electrical phenomena, but also of all the phenomena of light and heat. All of these, apparently so distinct, are but the result of vibrations or waves on the ether, the apparent differences being due only to differences in the length of the waves and the rapidity with which they occur, just as one musical note differs from another in the same particulars, only that the sound waves are air waves and not ether waves.

Now, with the usual telegraphic methods the current, as it is termed, is sent or directed through space by means of a metallic conductor. Actually nothing passes through the wire, as is implied by the use of the word "current." What actually takes place is the transmission of energy along the path of the wire by means of vibrations in the neighboring ether. That is, the metal of the wire acts merely as a guide for the ether waves to the destination desired.

In wireless telegraphy, ether vibrations are also set up at the transmitting station, but these, having no conducting guide, radiate in all directions through space, and a small percentage of them arrives at the receiving station, and by means of suitable apparatus are made appreciable by the senses or recorded.—*Marine Journal*.



Work Done on the  
Automatic Screw  
Machines of the  
Screw Department  
of P. & F. CORBIN.