

responsible for ever made. You may be sure of that. Another thing that I am sure he would be in favor of, if he thought it was really wanted, is woman suffrage, even at the time when such a stand on the part of a man would be very rare and very unpopular. And I am sure that if all the women in America showed that they wanted the suffrage, Will would try to get it for them."

The democratic substitute for the ship subsidy bill was introduced in the house by Representative Spight of Mississippi. The Associated Press says: "The principal features of the bill include a 5 per cent reduction

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of all customs duties for ships owned or controlled by citizens of the United States; free entry of materials used in the construction and repair of vessels built in the United States, American registry of foreign built ships owned by citizens of the United States and the taking away from foreign-built ships of the mail subsidy which they now enjoy under the law of 1891. Having introduced an amendment to the postal savings bank bill providing that the comptroller of the currency set apart the annual tax on the circulation of national banks as a bank depositors guaranty fund to be used by the comptroller for the immediate payment of the depositors of failing national banks, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, today made a speech in support of the proposition, basing his argument on the experience of Oklahoma.

The Henry resolution proposing to the several states an amendment to the constitution changing the date of the inauguration of the president and vice president from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, was favorably acted upon, by the public judiciary committee today by a unanimous vote.

James Gordon, senator from Mississippi, who was under appointment from the governor and served sixty days, delivered a farewell address to the senators and read to them some of his poetry.

Secretary of State Knox says that there is not the slightest danger of war between the United States and Japan.

Representative Shackelford of Missouri has offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the bureau of engraving printed \$1,132,160,990 of emergency currency under the act of May 30, 1908, and that \$444,463,850 of this amount was issued to the banks in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Shackelford wanted the secretary of the treasury to inform the house as follows: What national currency association has been formed under the currency act? What amount of circulating notes have been issued to banks under the provisions of that act on February 1, 1910? To what banks it has been issued. Have the securities upon which such circulating notes have been issued been set forth in the daily statement of the United States treasurer? Have such circulating notes issued to banks been shown in the circulation statement issued monthly by the treasury department?

The senate committee has reported favorably on the administration bill to create a court of commerce and otherwise amend the interstate commerce law. Senator Cummins and Clapp will unite in a minority report. They object to the court of commerce and to the proposition that railroads be given the right to make pooling arrangements.

Secretary of War Dickinson has replied to Delegate Wickersham of Alaska that he does not deem it necessary, with the evidence before him, to proceed any further in the case of Major W. P. Richardson, Thirteenth infantry. Mr. Wickersham charged that Major Richardson has been engaged in lobbying in respect to legislation affecting Alaska, and asked that he be ordered away from Washington.

In an effort to stamp out plague by removing the principal cause—the rat—Japan has exported \$4,000 worth of arsenic from Great Britain and Germany.—Ex.

## Other Cream Separators Merely Discarded or Abandoned

### De Laval Inventions

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies of imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case today, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

The De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows:

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990, Feb. 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed Jan. 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328, Aug. 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690, March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788, November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical curved or interlocking "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original "Suspended" bowl Cream Separator; application filed Aug. 21, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 512,203 January 2, 1894.

The original "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped series of cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved Disc" Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a series of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of today, and still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new and improved line of De Laval machines are today, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like separator facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

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