

## A. A FRACTION SPHERE



This teaching tool for math was made from wood and could be opened in part or in whole to teach halves, thirds, fourths, and eighths.

Children of the 1800s were expected to recite aloud, often all at the same time. The child who did not say his fractions correctly could expect to be introduced to another type of wood, the hickory stick!

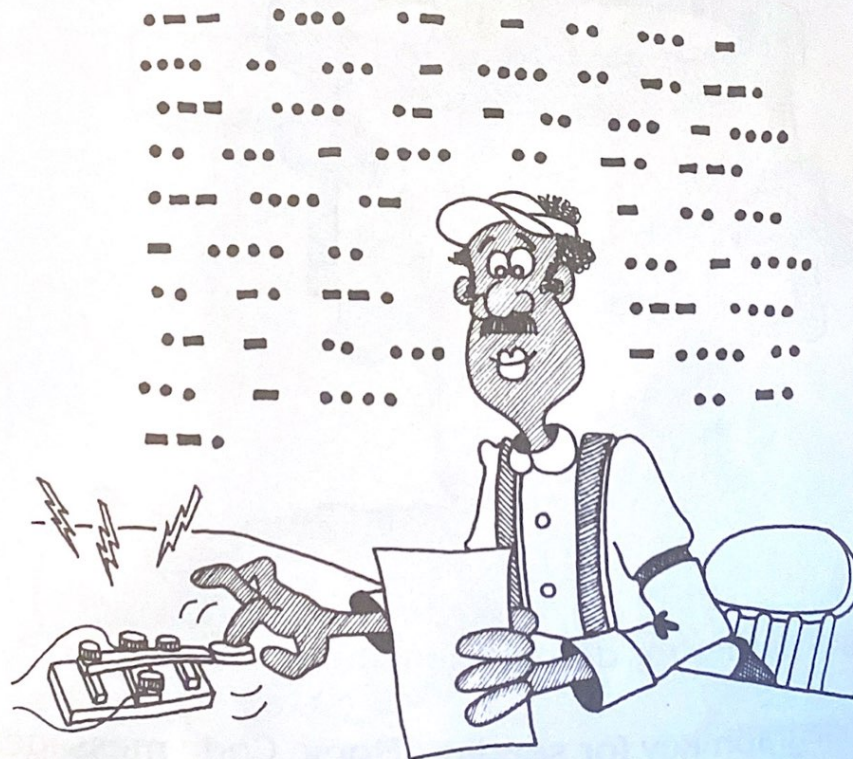
## B. A TELEGRAPH KEY



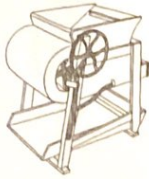
With no radio, telephones, television, or computers, how did the news travel in the mid 1800s?

The answer is by telegraph. This telegraph key is one half of the equipment needed to send a telegram. One set of keys sent messages in dots and dashes that stood for letters. Another instrument received the messages.

Since the sender of the telegram was charged by the word, messages were usually very short.







## B. A SEED CLEANER CALLED A FANNING MILL

To get the wheat grain for flour the farmer had to put it through a sieve, shake it into a tray, take the tray outside, and toss the grain into the wind to blow away the chaff. This took a long time.

The fanning mill saved a lot of time and work. It cleaned the grain and created its own breeze with a fan to separate the grain from the chaff. A job that used to take days, now took only a few hours. Now the farmer had more time to enjoy his wife's home baked bread.





## B. THE FIRST CORDLESS IRON

Before electricity, irons were heated on a wood stove. The heat didn't last, and the iron had to be heated many times.

With this iron, the hot wood coals from the stove were dropped down the spout, and the iron stayed hot for a long time. So did the lady's fingers if she carelessly let a hot coal land on her hand rather than in the spout!

