No. 709,467. Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

E. A. CANNON.

TOY BLOCKS.

(Application filed Apr. 7, 1902.)

(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

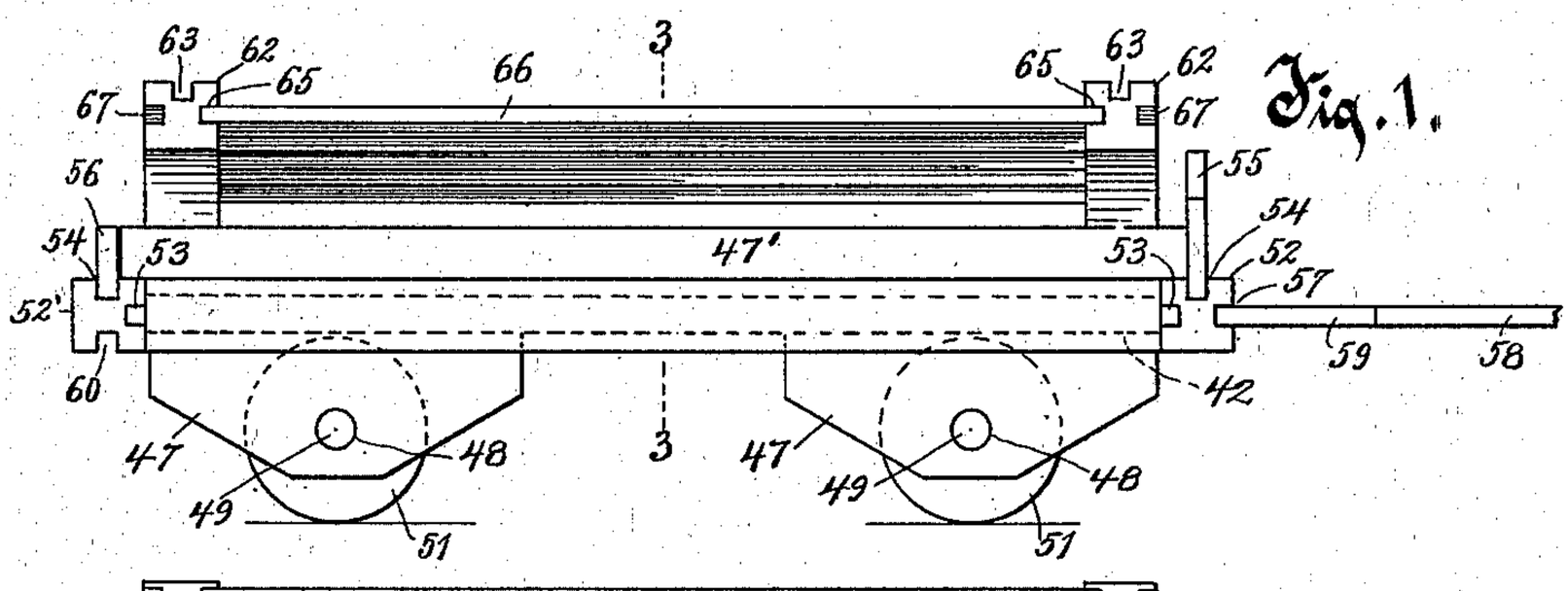


Fig. 2.

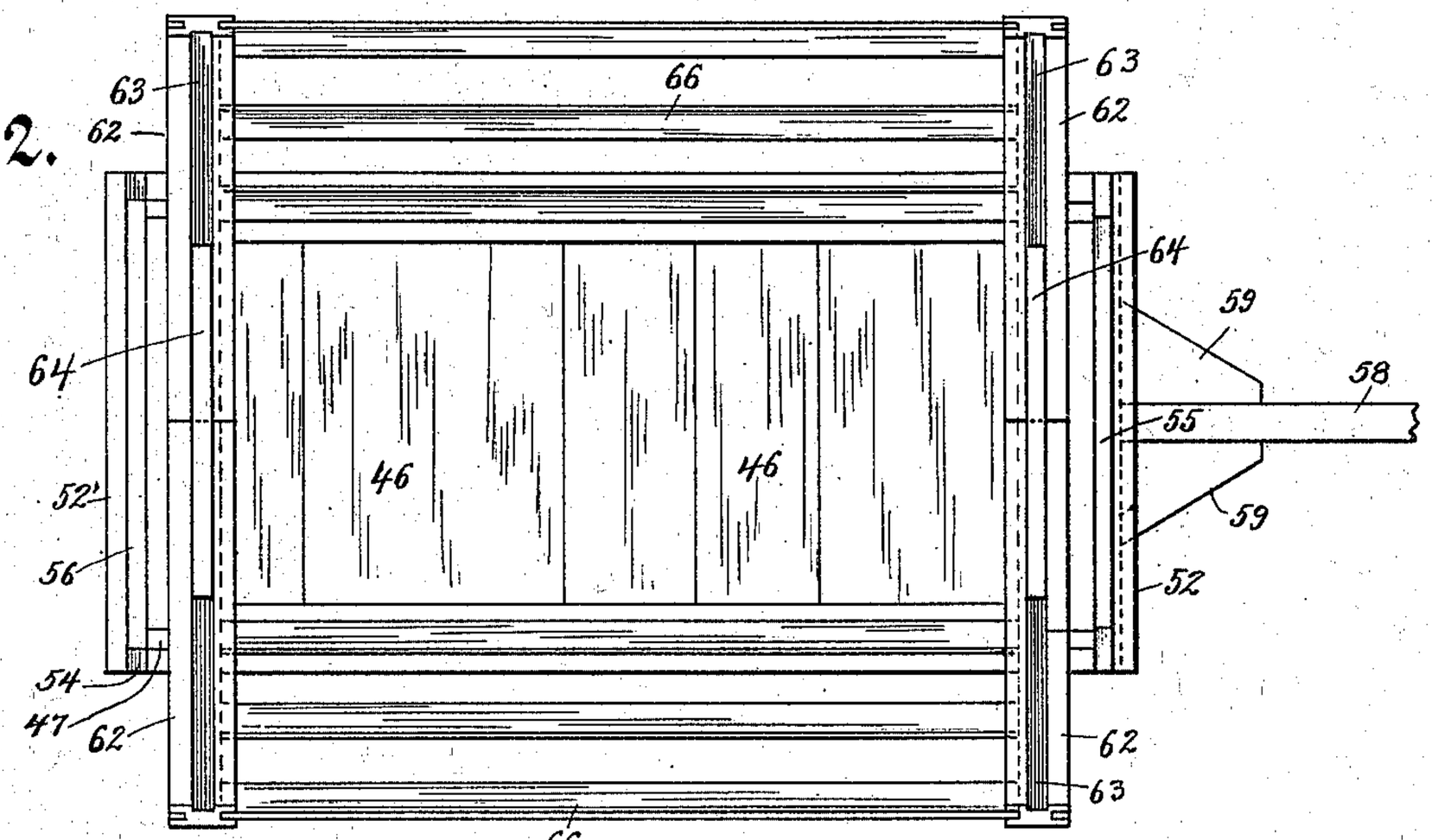
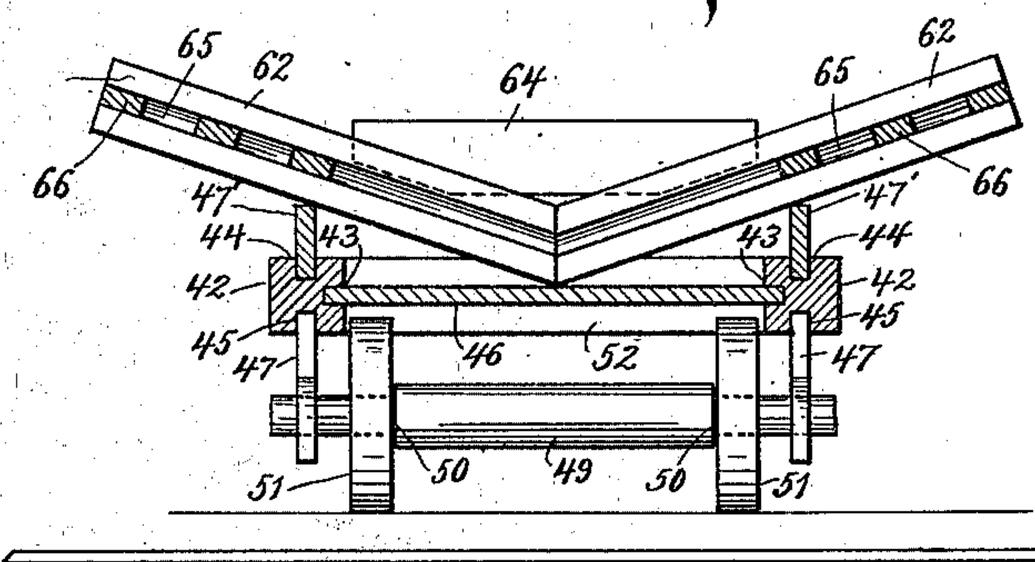


Fig. 3.



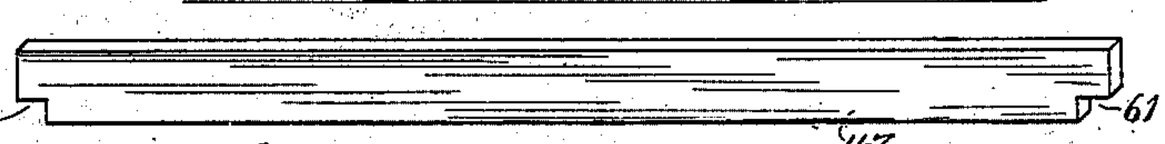


Fig. 3a.

Witnesses.

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No. 709,467. Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

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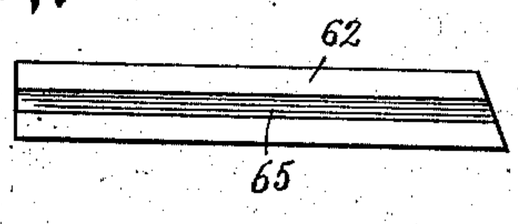
(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 4.



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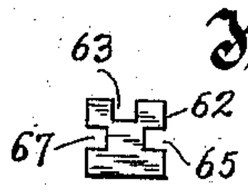

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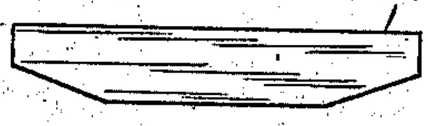

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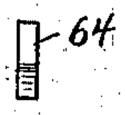

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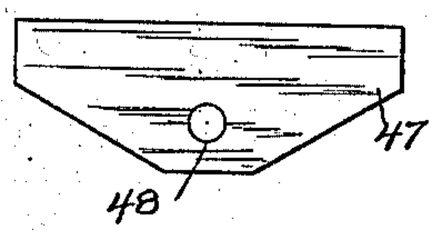
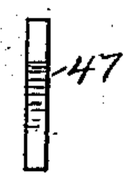


Fig. 9.



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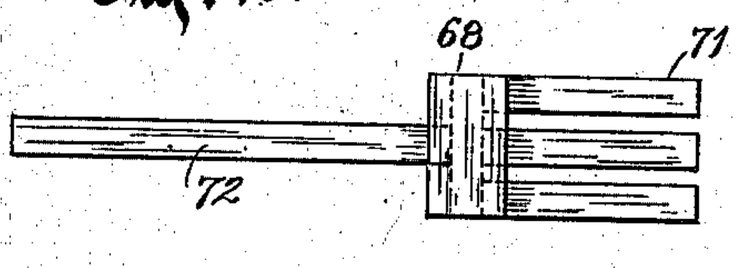


Fig. 11.

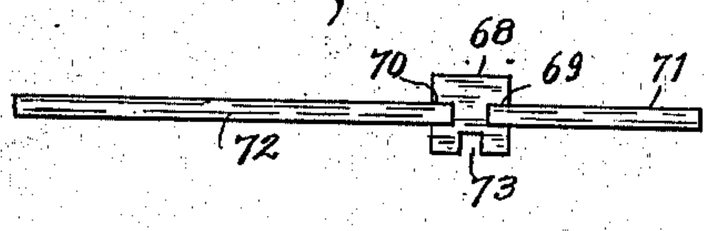


Fig. 12.

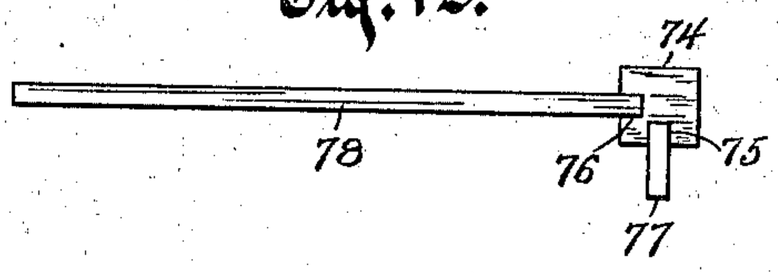


Fig. 13.

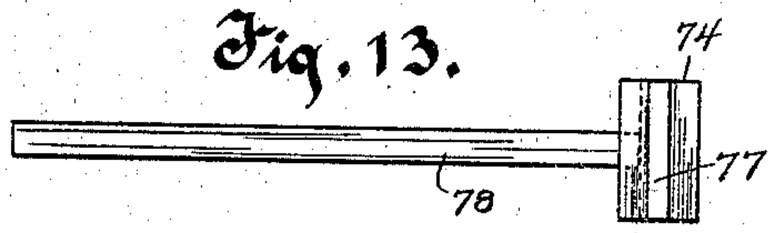


Fig. 14.

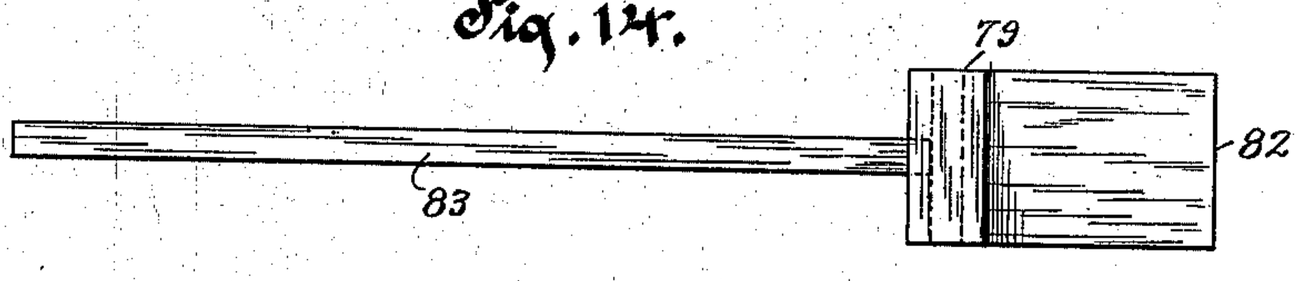


Fig. 15.

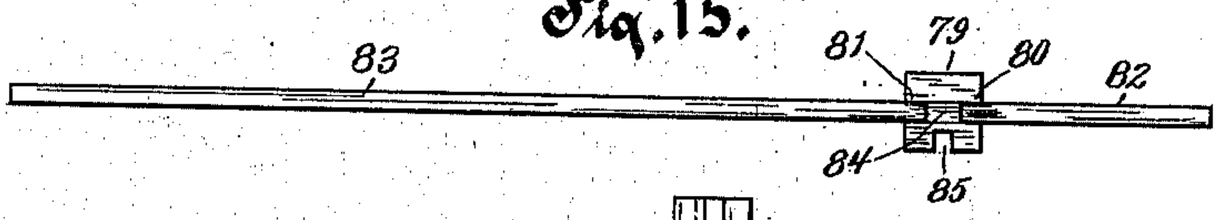


Fig. 16.

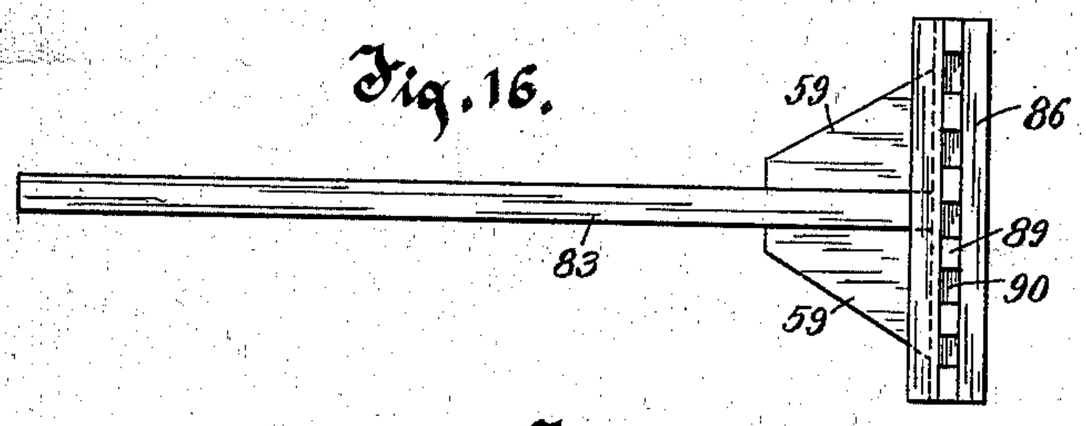


Fig. 17.

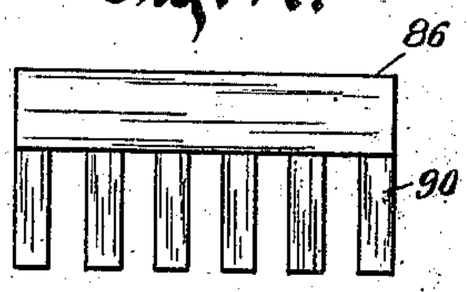
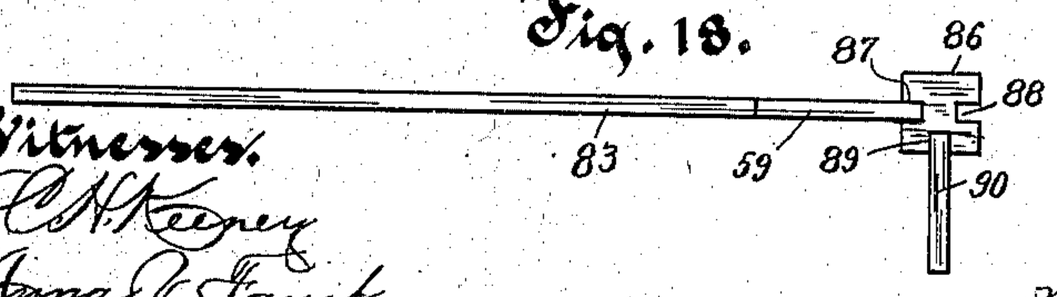


Fig. 18.



Witnesses.
C. H. Keeney
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TOY BLOCKS.

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(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 19.

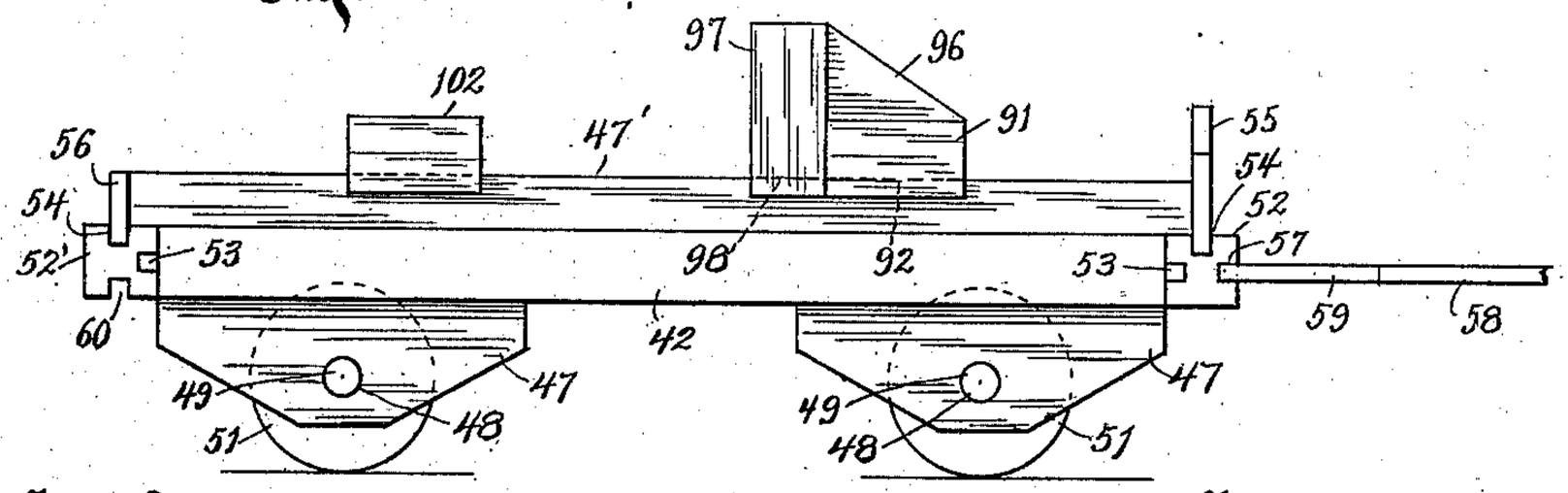


Fig. 20.

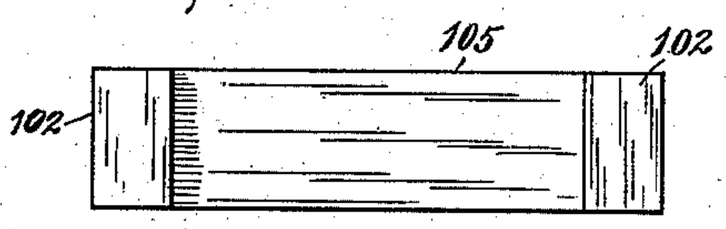
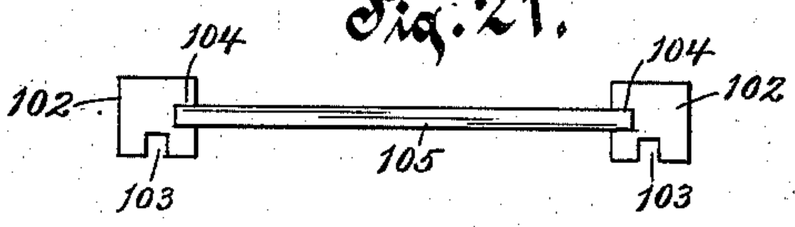


Fig. 21.



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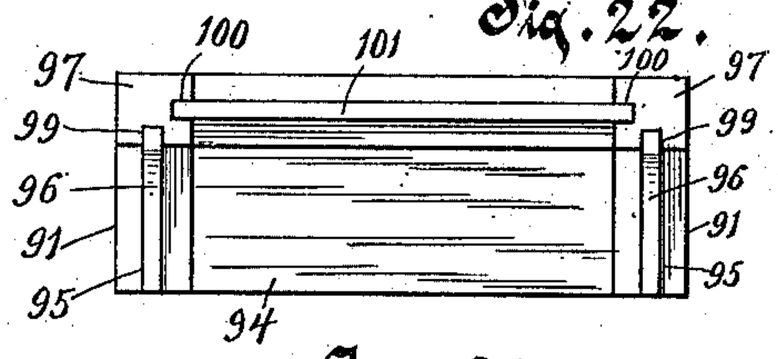


Fig. 23.

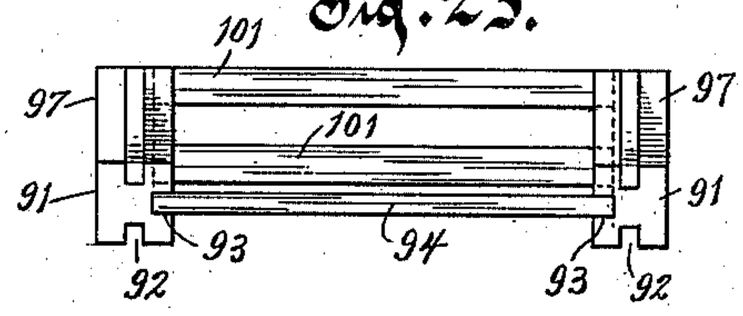


Fig. 24.

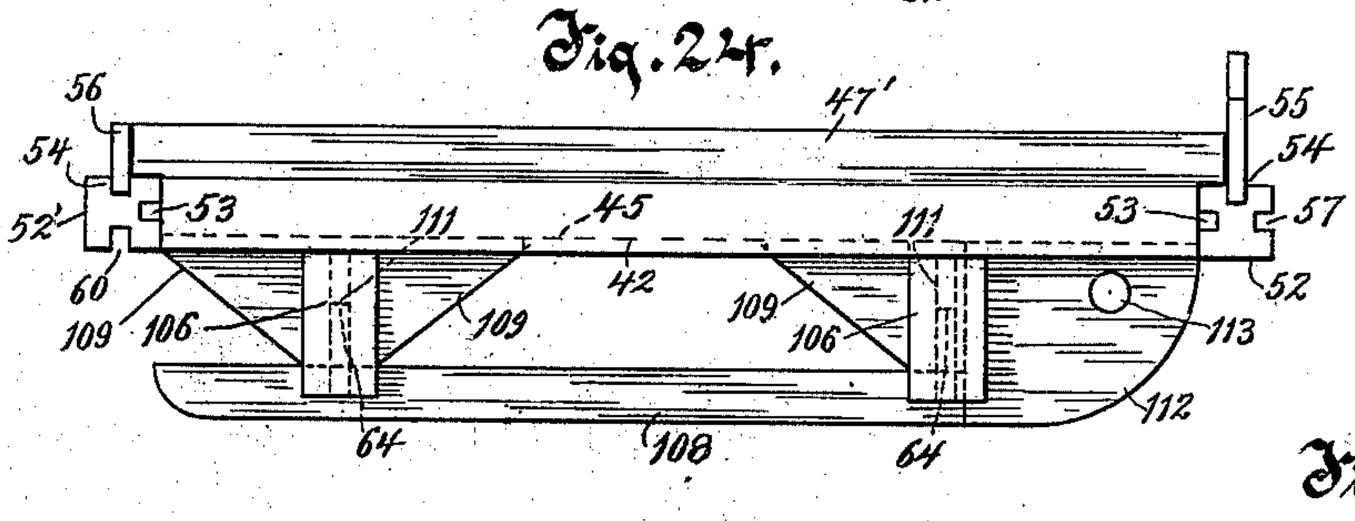


Fig. 25.

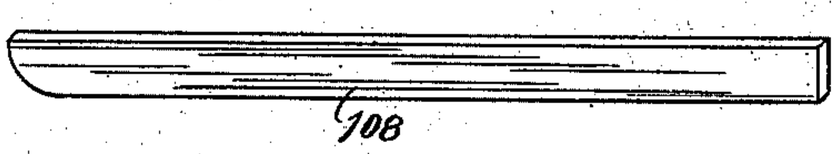
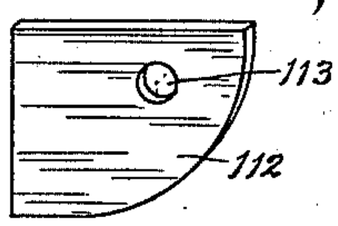


Fig. 26.



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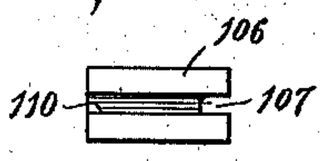

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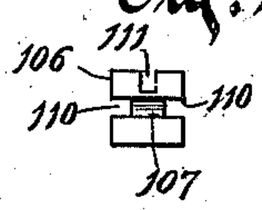

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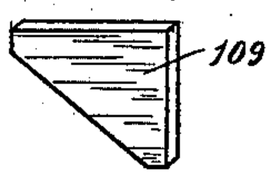

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(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 4.

Fig. 30.

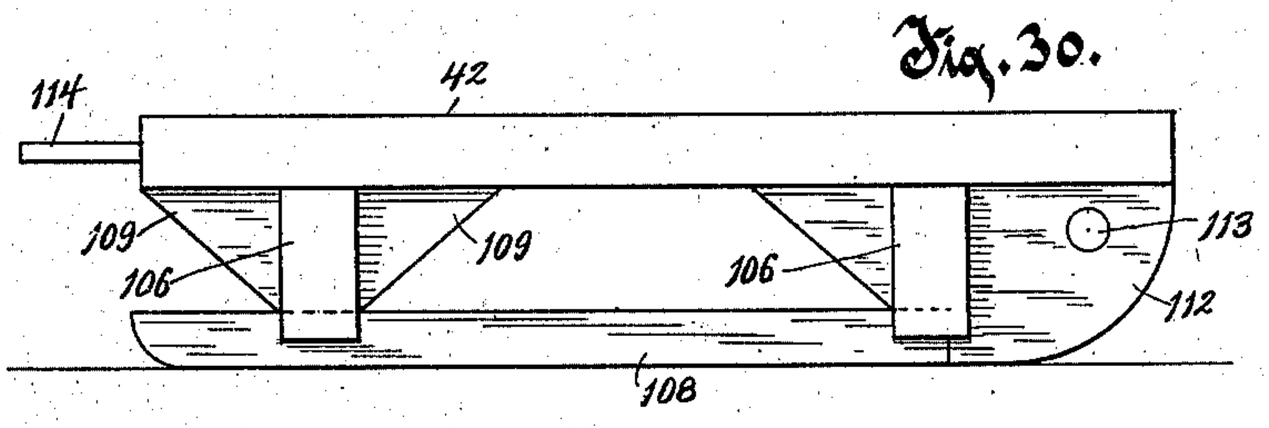


Fig. 31.

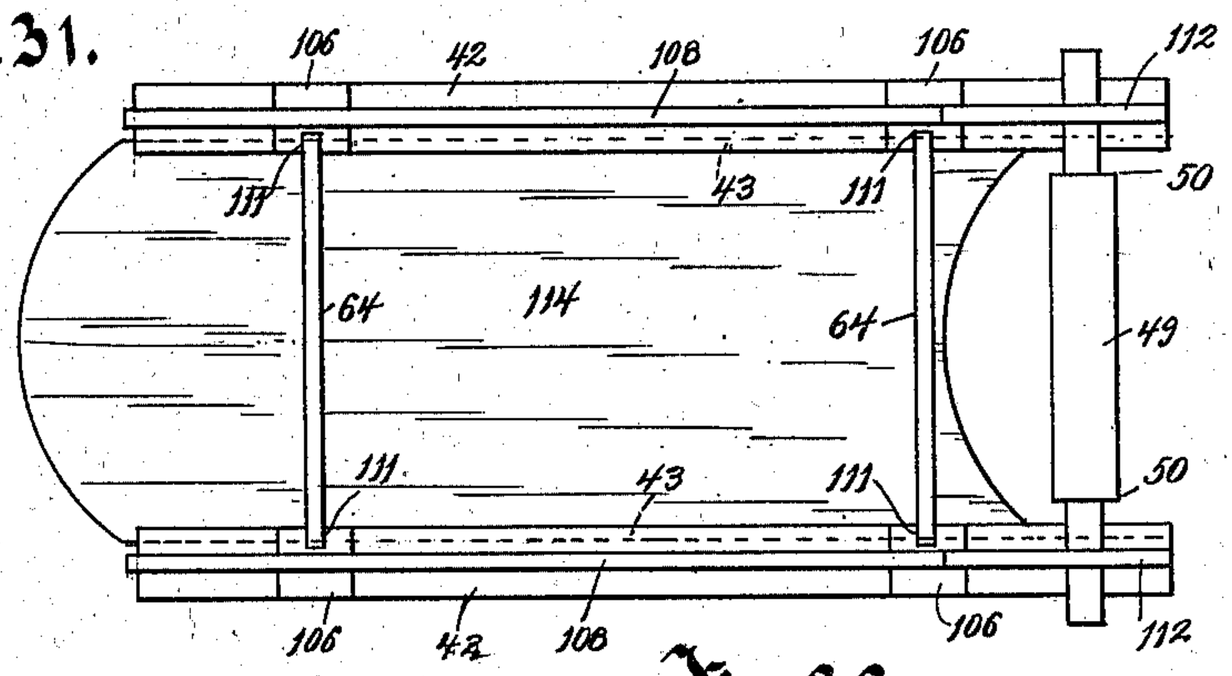


Fig. 32.

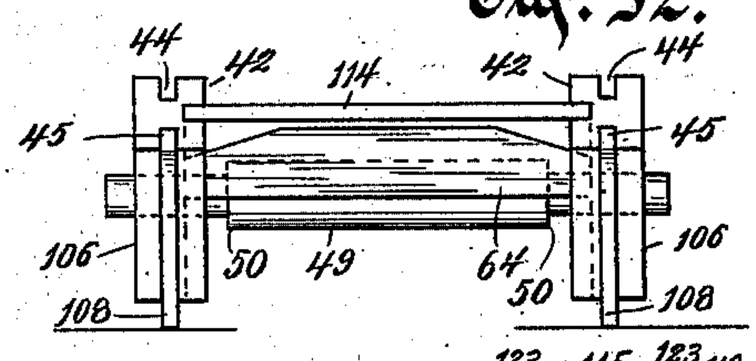


Fig. 33.

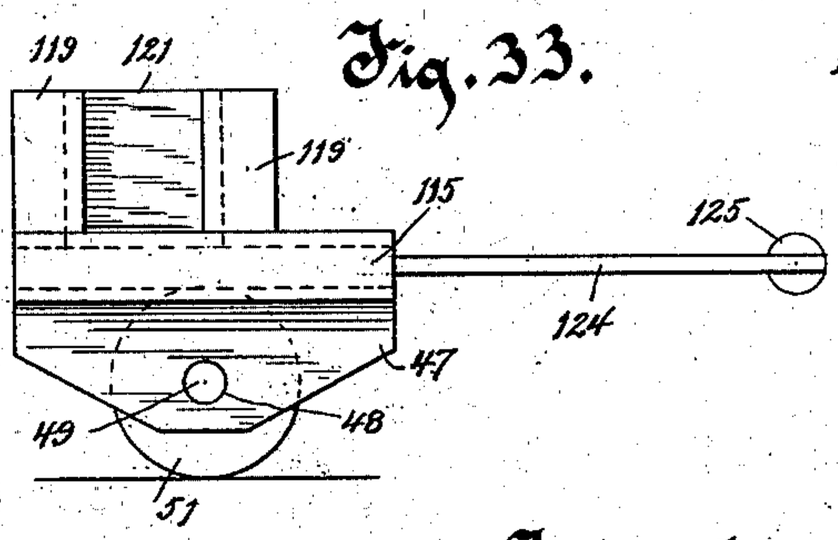


Fig. 34.

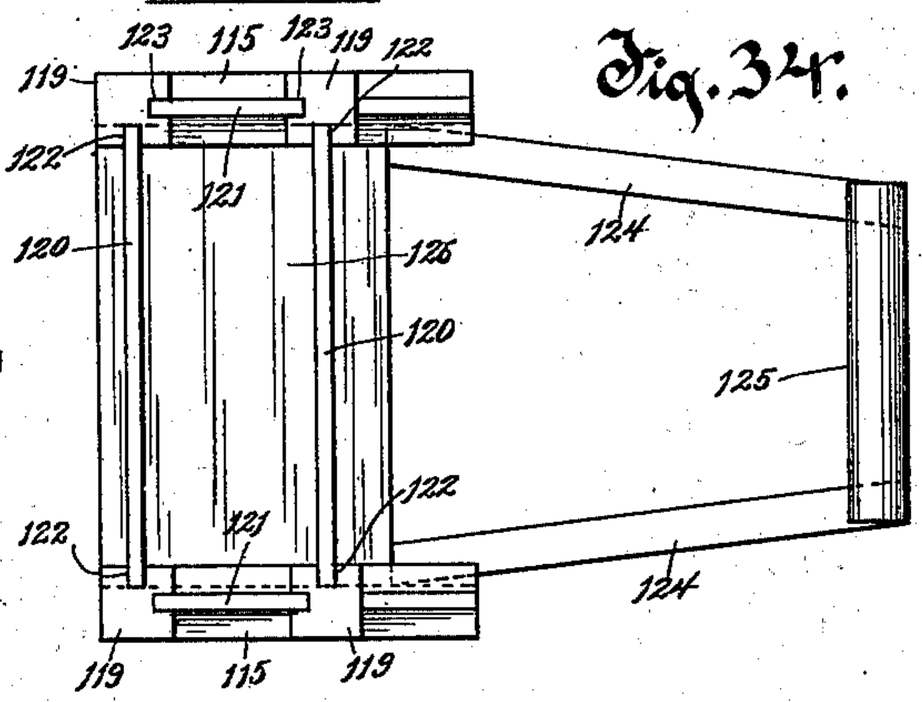
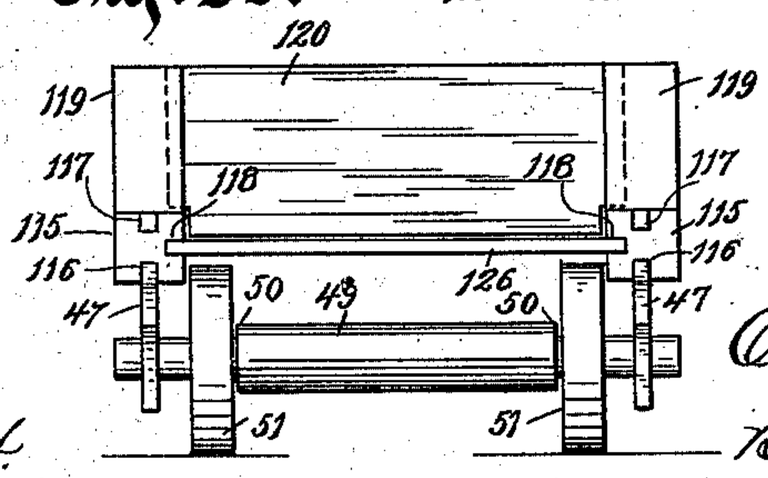


Fig. 35.



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E. A. CANNON.

TOY BLOCKS.

(Application filed Apr. 7, 1902.)

(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 5.

Fig. 36.

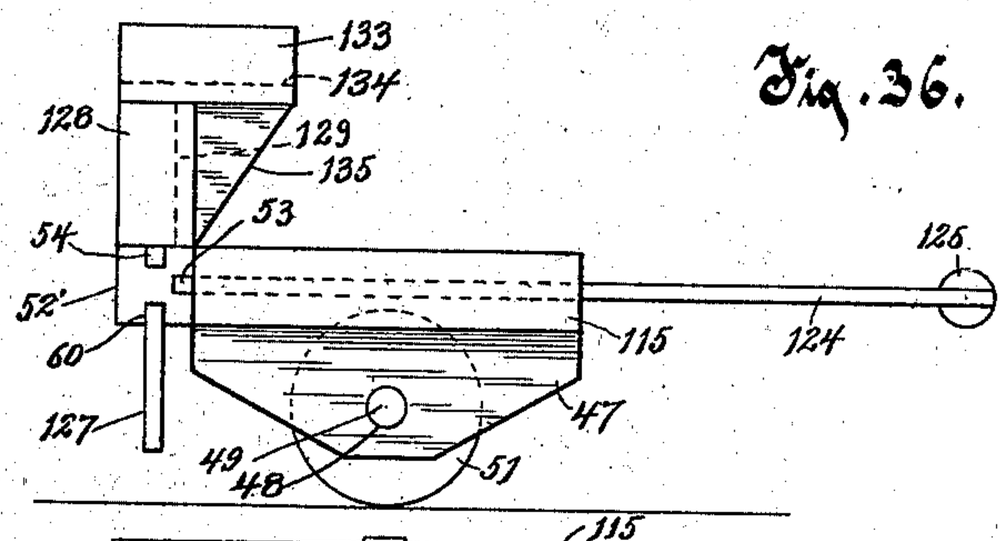


Fig. 37.

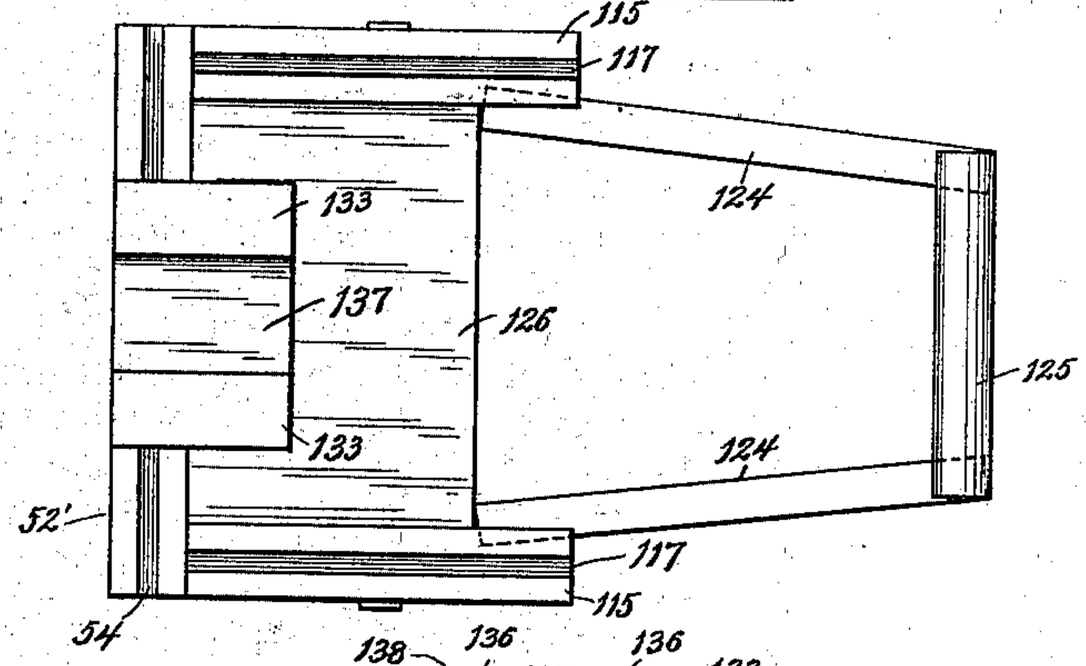


Fig. 38.

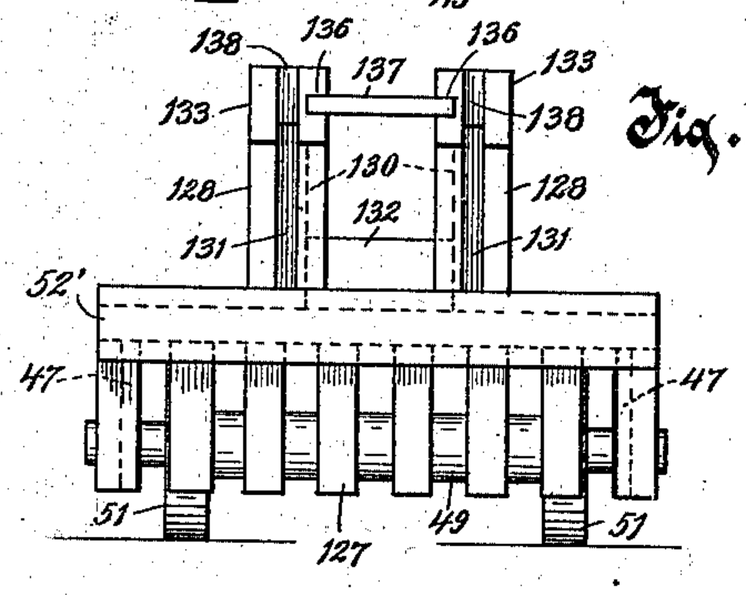


Fig. 39.

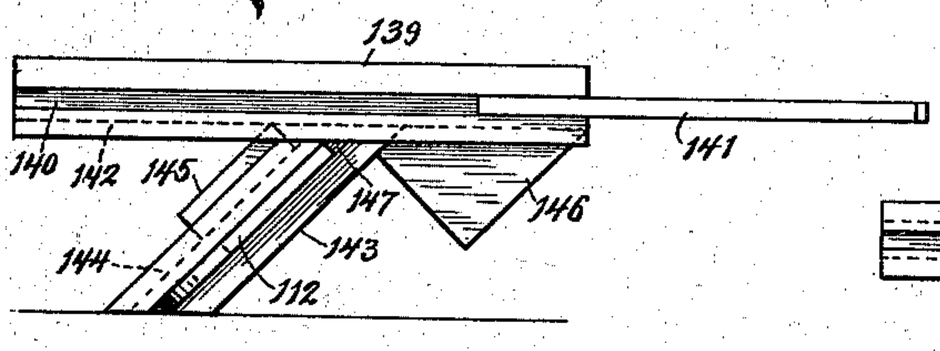


Fig. 40.

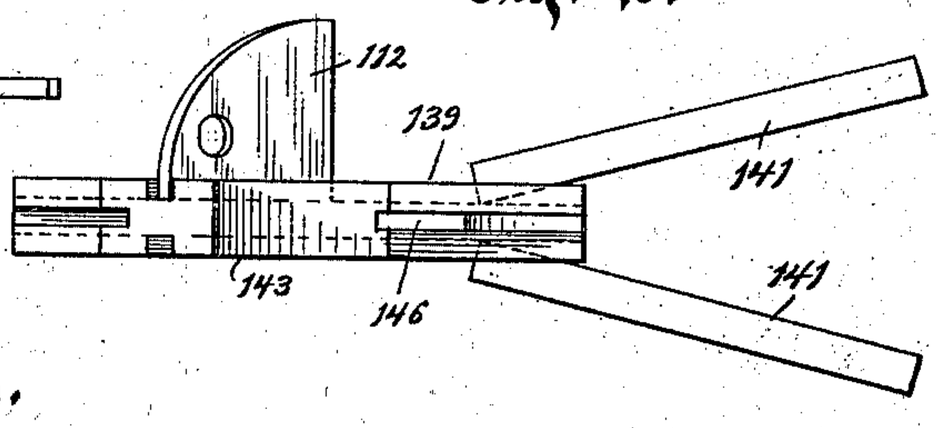
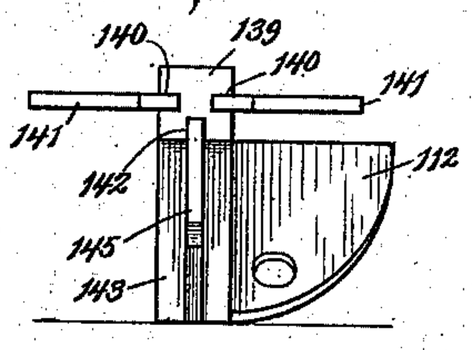


Fig. 41.



Witnesses.
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Inventor.
Edward A. Cannon.
By Benedict & Morsell.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. CANNON, OF CASCO, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO CANNON TOY COMPANY, OF CASCO, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN.

TOY BLOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,467, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed April 7, 1902. Serial No. 101,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. CANNON, residing at Casco, in the county of Kewaunee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toy Blocks, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in toy blocks.

The object of the invention is to provide a number of separate and interchangeable blocks fitting into each other in such manner as to make almost any number of different articles or designs, taxing not only the ingenuity of young people, but of the older ones as well, and thereby affording a continuous round of pleasure to the old and young, the different articles being put together without the necessity of employing a permanent fastening means—such as glue, nails, or rivets—and when so put together may be used as freely as if glued, but yet may be easily taken apart in order to construct other devices.

With the above primary object in view the invention consists of the different blocks, their peculiar construction and combination or their equivalents, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a farm-wagon constructed from my improved blocks with a hay-rack adjusted thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3ª is a detail of one of the side blocks forming one of the sides of the box of the wagon shown in the preceding figures. Fig. 4 is a detail of one of the end blocks of the hay-rack. Fig. 5 is an end view of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail view of one of the brace-blocks of the rack. Fig. 7 is an end view of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a detail of one of the blocks forming a bearing for the axle of the wheel-blocks. Fig. 9 is an end view of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a detail view of a pitchfork constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 11 is a side view thereof. Fig. 12 is a detail view of a hoe. Fig. 13 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 12. Fig. 14 is a detail of a spade constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 15 is an edge view of Fig. 14. Fig. 16 is an inverted plan view of a rake constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 17 is an end view thereof. Fig. 18 is a side elevation of the rake. Fig. 19 is a side elevation of a farm-wagon constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 20 is a plan view of the rear seat of said wagon. Fig. 21 is a front view thereof. Fig. 22 is a plan view of the front seat of the wagon shown in Fig. 19. Fig. 23 is a front view thereof. Fig. 24 is a side elevation of a farm-sleigh constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 25 is a detail view of the runner-block. Fig. 26 is a detail view of the block forming the front portion of the runner. Fig. 27 is a detail view of the block forming the runner-standard. Fig. 28 is an end view of Fig. 27. Fig. 29 is a view of one of the blocks forming the runner-brace. Fig. 30 is a side elevation of a hand-sled constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 31 is an inverted plan view thereof. Fig. 32 is a rear end view. Fig. 33 is a side elevation of a wheel-seeder constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 34 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 35 is a rear end view thereof. Fig. 36 is a side elevation of a wheel-rake constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 37 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 38 is an end elevation of Fig. 37. Fig. 39 is a side elevation of a plow constructed from my improved blocks. Fig. 40 is an inverted plan view thereof, and Fig. 41 is an end elevation of Fig. 39.

On Sheet 1 of the drawings is illustrated a farm-wagon with a rack thereon formed from some of my improved blocks, and Figs. 4 to 9, inclusive, illustrate certain of the blocks in detail which go to make up portions of this wagon. The rectangular frame of the wagon is composed of two longitudinal side blocks and two end blocks. The longitudinal side blocks are indicated by the numerals 42 42, and each is provided on its inner side and longitudinally thereof with a groove 43, on its upper side with a longitudinal groove 44, and on its under side with a longitudinal groove 45. The inner grooves 43 receive the ends of a series of flat blocks 46, which form the bottom of the wagon. The upper grooves 44 receive flat blocks 47′, which form the sides of the body of the wagon, and the under grooves 45 receive the upper edges of bear-

ing-blocks 47, provided with openings 48, which form bearings for the reduced ends of axle-blocks 49. These reduced ends of the axle-blocks form shoulders 50 50, and on said reduced ends, between the shoulders 50 and the bearing-blocks, 47 are loosely mounted wheel-blocks 51. This is an important feature of my invention, inasmuch as by the construction shown and described I am enabled to mount the axles which carry the wheels in bearings without the necessity of gluing any of the parts or of using nails, rivets, or any securing means other than the fitting of the several blocks together in the manner described. It will be seen that by the particular construction adopted neither end of the axle can be disengaged from the opening of the bearing-block 47, inasmuch as in the case of lengthwise movement of the axle-block the wheel-block will contact with the inner side of the longitudinal side block 42 before the extremity of the axle-block can become disengaged from said bearing-block.

The end blocks are indicated by the numerals 52 52′, and each of these blocks is provided on its inner side with a longitudinal groove 53, which receives the outer edge of the end bottom block 46. They are also provided on their upper edges with longitudinal grooves 54, which receive the front and rear end-board blocks 55 and 56, respectively, of the wagon. The front end block 52 is further provided on its outer side with a longitudinal groove 57, which is adapted to receive therein the inner end of a tongue-block 58, brace-blocks 59 59 also fitting in said groove and bearing against opposite side edges of the tongue-block. The rear end block 52′ is also provided on its under side with a longitudinal groove 60, which while not performing any useful function in the construction of this farm-wagon may be found useful in building other combinations with the blocks. It will be seen from Fig. 3ª that the under edges of the side body-blocks 47 at opposite ends are cut away to form the notches 61 61, which adapt said side body-blocks to fit over the end blocks 52 52′.

The hay-rack which is adapted to be disposed in the wagon-body is composed of end pieces connected by a series of longitudinal slats. Each end piece is made up of two blocks 62 62. The inner ends of these blocks are cut on a bevel, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4, and said beveled ends are fitted together so that the ends of the hay-rack are in the form of obtuse angles. Each of these blocks is provided on its upper side with a longitudinal groove 63, and these grooves receive connecting-blocks 64, (shown in detail in Fig. 6,) said connecting-blocks serving to unite the blocks 62 in their obtuse-angular form, the under edges of said connecting-blocks 64 being beveled at opposite ends, as clearly shown in Fig. 6, in order to adapt them to fit said grooves 63. The inner sides of the blocks 62 are provided with grooves 65, which receive the opposite ends of longitudinal slat-blocks 66. The outer sides of the blocks 62 may also be provided with longitudinal grooves 67, which while not performing any function in the construction of the hay-rack may be found useful in building other combinations with the blocks. It will be seen most clearly from Fig. 3 that when the hay-rack is adjusted to the wagon the angle of said rack will rest on the center of the bottom of the wagon-body, and medial points of the end blocks 62 will rest on the top edges of the side body-blocks 47′. The longitudinal slat-blocks 66 preferably connect only the portions of the end blocks 62 which project outwardly from the side body-blocks 47′. A wagon thus constructed will simulate quite closely in appearance an ordinary farm-wagon with a hay-rack thereon.

In Figs. 10 and 11 I show a pitchfork constructed from my improved blocks. Referring to these figures, the numeral 68 indicates a short block provided on opposite longitudinal edges with grooves 69 and 70, respectively. In the grooves 69 are fitted a series of finger-blocks 71, which represent the prongs of the fork, and fitted in the grooves 70 is an elongated block 72, which represents the handle of the fork. The short block 68 may also be provided on its under side with a groove 73, which while serving no useful function in the construction of the pitchfork may be found useful in other combinations in which my blocks are employed.

Figs. 12 and 13 illustrate a hoe formed from my improved blocks. This hoe is shown as composed of a short block 74, provided on its under side with a groove 75 and on one of its lateral sides with a groove 76. In the under groove 75 is fitted a flat block 77, representing the blade of the hoe, and in the groove 76 is fitted an elongated block 78, representing the handle of the hoe.

In Figs. 14 and 15 I show some of my improved blocks fitted together to represent a shovel. I employ for this construction a short block 79, provided upon opposite lateral sides with grooves 80 and 81, respectively. In the groove 80 is fitted a flat block 82, representing the blade of the shovel, and in the groove 81 is fitted an elongated block 83, representing the handle of the shovel. The short block 79 may also be provided at opposite ends with end grooves 84 and upon its under side with a groove 85. These grooves 84 and 85, however, perform no useful function in the construction of the shovel, but may be found useful in other combinations of the blocks.

In Figs. 16 to 18 I show a rake constructed from my improved blocks, and, referring to these figures, the numeral 86 indicates a block which represents the head of the rake. This head-block is provided on opposite sides with longitudinal grooves 87 and 88 and on its under side with a longitudinal groove 89. In

the under groove 89 are fitted a series of elongated blocks 90, representing the teeth of the rake. Fitted in the groove 87 is the end of the handle-block 83, and also fitted in this groove and bearing against opposite side edges of the handle-block are the brace-blocks 59. The groove 88, while not performing any useful function in the construction of this rake, may be found useful in other combinations of the blocks.

In Fig. 19 is illustrated a form of farm-wagon constructed from my improved blocks, and Figs. 20 to 23, inclusive, are details of said wagon. This form of farm-wagon is similar to the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, excepting that the hay-rack is omitted, and in lieu thereof front and rear seats are provided. It will therefore be unnecessary to describe in detail the construction of the Fig. 19 form of wagon, and the parts thereof will be indicated by numerals corresponding to the numerals applied to similar parts in the Figs. 1 to 3 form of construction. The front seat (shown in Fig. 19 and in detail in Figs. 22 and 23) consists of two base-blocks 91 91. Each base-block is provided upon its under side with a groove 92, which fits the upper edge of the side-board block 47′ of the wagon and is also provided on its inner side with a groove 93. These grooves 93 of the two opposite blocks 91 receive the ends of the seat-block 94. In the top of each base-block 91 is a groove 95, which receives the lower edge of a block 96, forming the side arm of the seat, the front edge of said block being preferably beveled. Back of the base-blocks 91 are upright blocks 97, which are provided on their lower ends with grooves 98, fitting the upper edges of the side blocks 47′ of the wagon-box. Each of these upright blocks is also provided on its front side with a groove 99 and on its inner side with a groove 100. In the grooves 99 fit the rear edges of the arm-blocks 96, and in the grooves 100 fit the opposite ends of elongated blocks 101, forming the back of the seat. The rear seat is composed of the end blocks 102 102, and each of these blocks is provided on its under side with a groove 103, which fits the upper edge of the side wagon-box block 47′. Each block 102 is also provided on its inner side with a groove 104, and these grooves receive the opposite ends of the block 105, forming the bottom of the rear seat.

In Fig. 24 is illustrated a farm-sleigh constructed from my improved blocks, and Figs. 25 to 29, inclusive, illustrate certain details thereof. The upper body portion of this sleigh is constructed in exactly the same manner and by the employment of the same blocks as the upper or body portion of the wagons illustrated in Figs. 1 and 19, and hence the same numerals of reference are employed to indicate the said blocks. The blocks forming the runner-standards are indicated by the numerals 106 106. The lower ends of each of these standard-blocks is provided with a groove 107, which receives the upper edge of the runner-block 108. The rear runner-standard block is secured to the longitudinal side block by means of triangular brace-blocks 109, the straight perpendicular edges of said blocks fitting in side grooves 110 in the standard-blocks 106 and the upper edges of said bearing-blocks fitting in the grooves 45 in the under sides of the side longitudinal blocks 42. The inner side of each standard-block is also provided with a longitudinal groove 111, and these grooves receive the opposite ends of the connecting brace-blocks 64. The front standard 106 has fitted thereto only one of the brace-blocks 109, the front side groove 110 thereof having fitted thereto the rounded block 112, forming the front of the runner. The upper edges of these blocks 112 fit in the under grooves 45 of the longitudinal side blocks 42. Each of these blocks 112 is provided with an opening 113, and these openings are adapted to receive the reduced ends of the axle-block 49, said axle-block forming the front bar of the sleigh.

Figs. 30, 31, and 32 indicate a hand-sled which is constructed similar to the sleigh illustrated in Fig. 24, excepting that the upper blocks 47′, 55, and 56, forming the box of a sleigh, are omitted and the bottom of the sled is formed by a solid bottom block 114, the opposite side edges of which being fitted in the inner grooves 43 of the longitudinal side blocks 42. The several parts of this sled are therefore indicated by the same reference-numerals employed for indicating the same parts in Fig. 24.

Figs. 33, 34, and 35 illustrate a wheel-seeder constructed from the improved blocks. This seeder consists of the side blocks 115 115. Each of these blocks is provided with a bottom groove 116, an upper groove 117, and an inner side groove 118. To the bottom grooves 116 are fitted the bearing-blocks 47, and these bearing-blocks are connected by the axle-block 49, on which are mounted the wheel-blocks 51 51. The box of the seeder is formed by four uprights 119 and the side and end blocks 120 and 121, respectively. The opposite ends of the side blocks 120 fit in grooves 122 in the corner-blocks, and the opposite ends of the end blocks 121 fit in grooves 123 therefor in said corner-blocks. The handle of the seeder is composed of the side arm-blocks 124 124, the outer edges of the inner ends thereof being fitted in the grooves 118 118 of the side blocks 115. The outer ends of these blocks 124 are connected by a handle-bar block 125, the opposite ends of said handle-bar block being grooved to receive the edges of said blocks 124. The bottom of the seeder is composed of a flat bottom block 126, the opposite end edges of which fit in the grooves 118 of the side blocks 115.

In Figs. 36, 37, and 38 is illustrated a wheel-rake constructed from my improved blocks. This rake is made up of the side bar-blocks 115, the bottom block 126, the bearing-blocks 47, the axle-block 49, the wheel-blocks 51, the

side handle-blocks 124, the handle-bar block 125, the end block 52′, employed in the farm-wagon illustrated in Fig. 1 and which is held in place by the rear edge of the bottom block 126 fitting in the inner groove 53 of said block, and in addition to the blocks just enumerated other blocks, which will now be described. Fitted to the under groove 60 of the end block 52′ are a series of elongated blocks 127, forming the rake-teeth. Projecting upwardly from the end block 52′ are two upright blocks 128 128. Each of these blocks is provided on its rear face with a groove 129, on its inner face with a groove 130, and on its front face with a groove 131. The latter groove while not performing any useful function in the wheel-rake may yet be found useful in other combinations of the blocks. The upright blocks are connected to the rear end block 52′ by means of a transverse connecting-block 132, the lower edge of which fits in the upper groove 54 of the rear end block 52′ and the opposite ends of which fit in the inner grooves 130 of the upright blocks 128. Seated on the upper ends of the upright blocks 128 are short blocks 133. Each of these blocks is provided on its under side with a groove 134, which receives the upper edge of a brace-block 135, the front edges of said brace-blocks fitting in the rear grooves 129 of the upright blocks 128. The blocks 133 are also provided upon their inner sides with grooves 136, in which are fitted the opposite ends of a flat block 137. The front end edges of blocks 133 are also provided with grooves 138, which while not performing any useful function in this particular combination of the blocks may yet be found useful in other combinations or constructions thereof. The upright blocks 128, blocks 133, and block 137 form the seat of the wheel-rake.

Figs. 39, 40, and 41 illustrate a plow constructed from my improved blocks. Referring to these figures, the numeral 139 indicates a block representing the plow-beam. This block is provided on opposite sides with longitudinal grooves 140 140, and in the rear ends of these grooves are fitted the ends of plow-handle blocks 141 141. The plow-beam block is also provided on its under side with a longitudinal groove 142. Projecting forwardly from the under side of the plow-beam block and at a forward inclination is a plowshare-block 143. This block is provided on its forward side with a longitudinal groove 144, and in this groove is fitted a small elongated block 145, the upper end of said block fitting in the under groove 142 of the plow-beam block 139. Also fitting in the under groove 142 of the plow-beam block is a triangular block 146, the forward edge of said block bearing against the plow-beam block 143, and thereby assisting in holding said plowshare-block in place. The triangular block also serves to represent a plow cutter or colter. The plowshare-block is provided in its side with a longitudinal groove 147, and in this groove is fitted one of the blocks 112, said block representing the moldboard of the plow.

While in the accompanying drawings I have illustrated certain devices constructed from my improved blocks, yet it will be understood that said blocks are capable of effecting a variety of other different combinations or constructions.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of longitudinal side connecting-blocks having longitudinal grooves in their upper sides, end connecting-blocks having longitudinal grooves upon their upper sides, side box-blocks fitting the grooves of the longitudinal side blocks, end box-blocks fitting the grooves of the end connecting-blocks, and a bottom block connected to the longitudinal connecting-blocks.

2. The combination of longitudinal side connecting-blocks having longitudinal grooves upon their upper and under sides, end connecting-blocks having longitudinal grooves upon their upper sides, side box-blocks fitting the upper grooves of the longitudinal side blocks, end box-blocks fitting the grooves of the end blocks, bearing-blocks fitted in the longitudinal grooves on the under sides of the side connecting-blocks, said bearing-blocks provided with openings therethrough, axle-blocks fitting in the openings of the bearing-blocks, and wheel-blocks mounted on the axle-blocks.

3. In toy blocks, the combination of a frame having the longitudinal side blocks, bearing-blocks fitted thereto and extending downwardly therefrom, said bearing-blocks provided with openings therethrough, an axle-block provided with reduced extremities fitting the openings, said reduced extremities forming shoulders removed from the ends, and wheel-blocks mounted on the reduced extremities of the axle-block between the shoulders of said axle-block and the inner sides of the longitudinal side blocks, said wheels adapted to contact with the inner sides of said longitudinal side blocks on the longitudinal movement of the axle-block, and thereby prevent said axle-block from working out of the openings of the bearing-blocks.

4. In toy blocks, a sled or sleigh consisting of side connecting-blocks having grooves upon their under sides, standard-blocks extending downwardly from the under sides of the side connecting-blocks, said standard-blocks provided with side grooves, and also having grooves in their lower ends, runner-blocks fitting the grooves at the lower ends of the standard-blocks, brace-blocks fitting the side grooves of the rear standard-blocks and the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, similar brace-blocks fitting the rear side grooves of the forward standard-blocks and the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, blocks fitting the forward side grooves of the forward standard-blocks and the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, and

forming the forward portions of the runners, said blocks provided with openings, and a spindle-block having reduced ends, said reduced ends fitting the openings of the blocks forming the forward portions of the runners.

5. In toy blocks, a sleigh or sled consisting of side connecting-blocks having grooves upon their under sides, standard-blocks extending downwardly from the under sides of the side connecting-blocks, said standard-blocks provided with grooves upon their forward, rear, and inner sides and at their lower ends, runner-blocks fitting the grooves at the lower ends of the standard-blocks, brace-blocks fitting the forward and rear side grooves of the standard-blocks, and a connecting-block having its opposite ends fitting the grooves on the inner sides of the standard-blocks.

6. The combination of side connecting-blocks provided with grooves upon their upper and under sides, bearing-blocks fitting in the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, said bearing-blocks provided with openings, an axle-block having its opposite ends fitting in said openings, wheel-blocks mounted on the axle-block, upright blocks extending upwardly from the side connecting-blocks, said upright blocks provided with grooves upon two of their sides, end blocks each having its perpendicular edges fitting in two of the opposed grooves of two of the upright blocks, and its lower edge fitting in the upper groove of the side connecting-block, and side blocks, each having its opposed end edges fitting into the grooves of two of the upright blocks.

7. The combination of side connecting-blocks provided with grooves upon their upper, under, and inner sides, bearing-blocks fitting in the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, said bearing-blocks provided with openings, an axle-block having its ends fitting in said openings, wheel-blocks mounted on the axle-block, upright blocks extending upwardly from the side connecting-blocks, said upright blocks provided with grooves upon two of their sides, end blocks each having its perpendicular edge fitting in two of the opposed grooves of two of the upright blocks, and its lower edge fitting in the upper groove of the side connecting-block, side blocks each having its opposed under edges fitting two of the grooves of two of the upright blocks, and a handle composed of side arm-blocks and end handle-bar block, said side arm-blocks having their inner ends fitting the inner grooves of the side connecting-blocks, and said handle-bar block having its opposite ends provided with grooves to receive the outer ends of the side arm-blocks.

8. In toy blocks, a wheel-rake consisting of a head-block having grooves on its under and inner sides, rake-teeth blocks fitting in said under grooves and extending downwardly therefrom, side connecting-blocks having grooves upon their under and inner sides, a bottom block having its edges fitting in the inner side grooves of the side connecting-blocks and the inner side groove of the head-block, bearing-blocks fitting the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, said bearing-blocks provided with openings, an axle-block fitting the openings of the bearing-blocks, and wheel-blocks mounted on the axle-block.

9. In toy blocks, a wheel-rake, consisting of a head-block having grooves on its under, inner, and upper sides, rake-teeth blocks fitting in the under groove, and extending downwardly therefrom, side connecting-blocks having grooves upon their under and inner sides, a bottom block having its edges fitting in the inner side grooves of the side connecting-blocks and the inner side groove of the head-block, bearing-blocks fitting the under grooves of the side connecting-blocks, said bearing-blocks provided with openings, an axle-block fitting the openings of the bearing-blocks, wheel-blocks mounted on the axle-block, and a seat extending upwardly from the head-block, said seat consisting of two upright blocks having grooves upon their inner and forward sides, a connecting-block having its opposite ends fitting the inner grooves of the upright blocks, horizontal blocks seated on top of the upright blocks, said horizontal blocks provided with grooves on their under and inner sides, brace-blocks fitting the forward grooves of the upright blocks and the under grooves of the horizontal blocks, and a seat-bottom block having its opposite ends fitting the inner side grooves of the horizontal blocks.

10. In toy blocks, a hay-rack consisting of the end pieces and the longitudinal slats, each end piece, consisting of two blocks having their inner ends beveled and fitted together, in order to give an obtuse-angular form to each end piece, and said end piece blocks provided with grooves upon their upper sides, and grooves upon their inner sides, connecting-blocks having their ends fitting the upper grooves of the blocks of each end piece, and thereby holding said blocks together, and longitudinal slat-blocks having their opposite ends fitting the end grooves of the blocks of the end pieces.

11. In toy blocks, a plow consisting of a plow-beam block having a groove on its under side, a plowshare-block having its opposite ends beveled, one beveled end thereof fitting against the under side of the plow-beam block, whereby the plowshare-block extends downwardly from the plow-beam block at a forward incline, and said plowshare-block provided with a groove in its forward side, and a connecting-block fitting in the groove of the plowshare-block and also in the groove on the under side of the plow-beam block.

12. In toy blocks, a plow consisting of a plow-beam block having a groove on its under side, a plowshare-block extending downwardly and at a forward incline from the un-

der side of the plow-beam block, said plowshare-block provided with a groove in its forward side and also with a groove in one of its lateral sides, a connecting-block fitting in the groove in the forward side of the plowshare-block, and also in the groove in the under side of the plow-beam block, and a moldboard-block fitting in the groove in the lateral side of the plowshare-block and extending laterally therefrom.

13. In toy blocks, a plow consisting of a plow-beam block having a groove on its under side, a plowshare-block extending downwardly and at a forward incline from the under side of the plow-beam block, said plowshare-block provided with a groove in its forward side, a connecting-block fitting in the groove of the plowshare-block and also in the groove on the under side of the plow-beam block, and a cutter or colter block fitting in the groove on the under side of the plow-beam block and bearing against the plowshare-block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD A. CANNON.

Witnesses:
A. L. MORSELL,
ANNA V. FAUST.