WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION, ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, AND MANUFACTURES.

Vol. XXXVIII.—No. 6. [NEW SERIES.]

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

[\$3.20 per Annum. [POSTAGE PREPAID.]

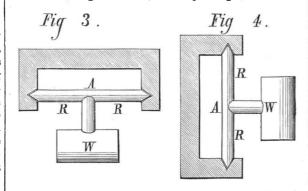
THE HORIZONTAL PENDULUM.

The most minute measurements known to science are made by an instrument which depends for its action upon gravitation. It is a pendulum suspended in an exceedingly delicate manner on the principle of the torsion balance, and the theory of its operation will be understood by the following simple experiment. In Fig. 3, RR represents a rigid rod which rotates freely on points at its ends. To the center of this is attached a shorter rod carrying the weight, W. If the rod, R R is horizontal, the weight will evidently hang vertically, and if pulled aside will swing to and fro like a pendulum. Now, if the rod, R R, be raised until it becomes vertical, as shown in Fig. 4, then gravity has no directing influence upon the arm and its weight, and they remain indifferently pointing to any point of the compass to which they may be directed. But if the rod be inclined never so little toward the horizon, gravity will act sufficiently upon the weight, W, to direct the arm, A W, into a vertical plane passing through the pivots of the rods, R R, and the more inclined this rod the greater is the force required to deflect arm and weight.

The instrument based on this principle, and devised by Zöllner, a noted German astronomer, in 1873, is represented in Fig. 2. It consists of a tripod with leveling screws supporting a vertical column, to which are attached two projecting pieces, C C'. To these are fastened two delicate watch springs, R R, which support the weight W. The latter therefore constantly exerts a pull on each of the springs,

means of the screw, L, the instrument is made as sensitive exceedingly sensitive to change of level, and the slightest movement of the screw, N, is sufficient to cause the weight to move away from the reader.

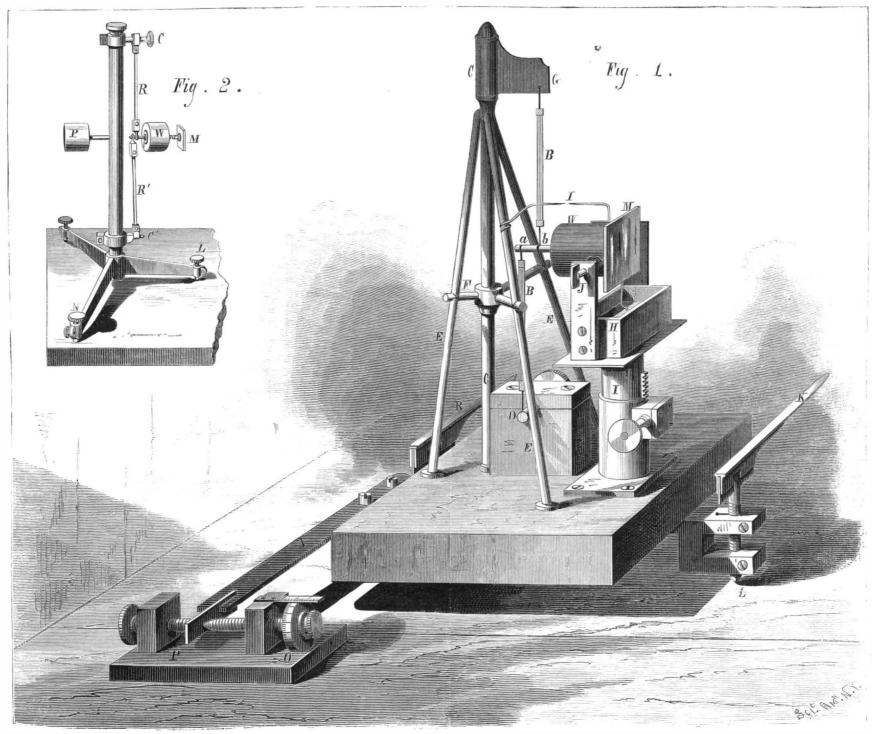
When the weight is at rest, the suspending wires without



torsion, the mirror, M, facing the south point of the horizon, and the sun or moon on the meridian, the position of the pendulum is at the point zero. When either celestial the pendulum to rest after a couple of oscillations, the oil body is to the east of the meridian it pulls the horizontal pendulum in that direction until the body reaches the meridian, when no further deflective influence is shown. Then as R and R'. A counterpoise at P balances the weight of the body moves over to the west, the deflection takes place in W and its attachment. The weight carries a mirror, M, that direction. Zöllner found the instrument so sensitive to

tion of the pendulum approximate values of the masses as desired by approaching to the vertical the line connecting and distances of the sun and moon expressed in units of the points of attachment of the wires. The instrument is the mass and semi-diameter of the earth. He has also pointed out that if it is found practicable to determine accurately the position of the horizontal pendulum when on the meridian to one minute of time, then the velocity of the propagation of gravitation can be measured even if it has eight times the rapidity of the transmission of light through celestial space, or 1,480,000 miles per second.

In the large illustration, Fig. 1, is represented the modification of Zöllner's pendulum, invented by Professor Rood, of Columbia College, in this city, and adapted by him to the measurements of minute changes in the dimensions of solid bodies. He has succeeded even under adverse conditions in measuring to the $\frac{1}{36\,00\,00\,00} th$ of an inch, the smallest linear magnitude which has yet been grasped within the compass of science. In order to render the column, C, rigid, Professor Rood attaches to it the long inclined braces, E. At J is shown the head of a screw, and another similar one is on the other side of W. To these screws are fastened spiral springs, which confine the motion of the pendulum within narrow limits, and aid in leveling the same. Also to the pendulum is attached a wire bent in zigzags, which enters a box, H, filled with olive oil. This is so adjusted as to bring box having an up-and-down movement by the mechanism shown. I is an index or pointer for adjusting the pendulum with regard to the scale, so that the mirror may be brought into position to reflect the zero or center of the scale into the telescope. Professor Rood suspends his pendulum by which reflects into a telescope a distant divided scale. By these actions that he could obtain from the observed deflectstrips of copper foil. Only one of the leveling screws,



ZOLLNER'S HORIZONTAL PENDULUM

that at L, is shown in the figure. The arm, K, is connected with this, so that the screw can be turned through a very small angle. The levers attached to the two rear screws are marked R and N. One of these screws rested on the body whose changes in dimension were to be measured. It is evident that if one of these screws be moved up or down, the vertical plane, passing through the points of suspension of the copper foil bands, would be tilted, and hence the weight and mirror would swing into a new lateral position. The left hand screw attached to the arm, N, served as a micrometer. A scale placed under the telescope was reflected in the mirror and then read from the telescope, being thus magnified about 60 diameters.

To illustrate the delicacy of the apparatus, Professor Rood says that "children playing on an iron bridge 360 feet distant caused temporary deflection of one or two divisions, and similar deviations were caused by the lower notes in an organ in a neighboring church, the medium and higher notes producing no sensible effect." The general mode of experimenting is as follows: In all cases the micrometer screw (that moved by the lever, N) rests directly or indirectly on the body the change in the dimensions of which is the subject of study. It is first necessary to ascertain whether the different portions of the apparatus are at rest relatively to each other or approximately so. Afterward the value of a scale division can be obtained by repeatedly moving the arm attached to the micrometer screw by the aid of threads leading to the observer seated at the telescope. When this has been satisfactorily accomplished, the body to be experimented on is subjected to the desired influence, and the change in its dimensions noted; for example, the change in the longitudinal dimensions of a bar of iron, when magnetized, produces with this instrument a large and sudden deviation, and it is also possible to note the gradual increase in its dimensions, owing to the heat developed by the act of demagnetization. When it is recollected that with the best optical and mechanical means it has hitherto been hardly possible to measure quantities smaller than 1 200000 of an English inch, the field which the use of the horizontal pendulum opens may be understood.

Our readers will find a very complete detailed description of Professor Rood's instrument, with directions for experimenting, in the Scientific American Supplement, in which the article whence the foregoing particulars are taken will appear in continuation of the valuable series on the "Minute Measurements of Modern Science," from the pen of Professor A. M. Mayer.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN 1877.

The London Lancet devotes a large portion of a recent issue to a very full summary of the advances made in medicine and surgery during the year just closed. Of these the most important are the following: M. Paul Bert has published an extensive work on the effect of variations of press ure on the body, and he shows that the observed effects of diminished pressure are exclusively due to a diminution in the tension of the oxygen in the air, and consequent predisposition to asphyxia; while on the contrary, increase of pressure up to three atmospheres occasions more active intraorganic changes, and when the pressure reaches five atmospheres the oxidizing processes either cease or become modified in such a way as to be inconsistent with the maintenance of life. Guttmann, Frickler, and Oertmann have demonstrated that the absorption of oxygen is independent of the mechanical acts of respiration. Richet has determined that when perfectly fresh the gastric juice contains only mineral acids, but that after standing for some time a kind of fermentation is set up in which much free organic acid is formed that on analysis proved to be lactic acid. It is believed to be beyond doubt that lactic as well as butyric and acetic acids are often either introduced into the stomach or are formed in it as a product of fermentation.

By far the most interesting discovery of the year in physiology is that made by Boll, that the retina possesses in health a peculiar red color, which is constantly being destroyed by the influence of light, and is as constantly being regenerated by the ordinary processes of nutrition. The "vision red" or "erythopsin," as its discoverer names it, attains its maximum after a night's rest and sleep, or when an animal has been kept for some hours in darkness; it is soluble in solutions of the biliaryacids and in glycerin, and probably plays a part in the production of the red reflection from the fundus of the eye seen on ophthalmoscopic examination, as well as in all probability in the ordinary acts of vision.

The most important progress in the department of pathology is that toward the establishment and diffusion of the opinion that minute organisms are concerned in the progress of acute infectious disease. Chaureau has shown that the horse is peculiarly receptive of the vaccine virus and is

capable of reproducing it in remarkable purity and force. In therapeutics salicin has been found to be a curative of ague, corvza, and some cases of neuralgia in which quinine has failed. Three cases of traumatic tetanus, one with a temperature of 108°, have been cured by chloral hydrate. Dr. Robert Bell, of Glasgow, has claimed for chloride of calcium remarkable power of controlling and curing many forms of tubercular disease. A large number of cases have been published showing the value of salicin, salicylic acid, and the salicylates in acute rheumatism and other febrile affections. In surgery Professor James Wood, of this city, has caused the reproduction of a new lower jaw bone, by the periosteum left in an operation for the removal of a jaw recussed from phosphorus.

Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

MUNN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

O. D. MUNN.

A. E. BEACH.

TERMS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

One copy, six months, postage included 1 60 Clubs.—One extra copy of The Scientific American will be supplied

gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$3.20 each; additional copies at same proportionate rate. Postage prepaid.

The Scientific American Supplement

is a distinct paper from the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. THE SOPPLEMENT is issued weekly; every number contains 16 octavo pages, with handsome cover uniform in size with SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Terms of subscription for Supplement, \$5.00 a year, postage paid, to subscribers Single copies 10 cents. Sold by all news dealers throughout the country.

Combined Rates. — The Scientific American and Supplement

will be sent for one year, postage free, on receipt of seven dollars. Both apers to one address or different addresses, as desired.

The safest way to remit is by draft, postal order, or registered letter. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

*** Subscriptions received and single copies of either paper sold by all

he news agents.

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 6. [New Series.] Thirty-third Year.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

Contents.

(Illustrated articles a	re r	marked with an asterisk.)	
Alloys (2) (40)	91	Observatory, national	84
Astronomical notes	90	Patent decisions	84
Bell, electric (36)	91	Patent office employees	81
Bicycle (1)	91	Patents, American in England.	90
Blasting (22)	91	Patents, official list of	92
Brass, casting (10)	91	Pendulum, Zollner's norizontal* 79	. 80
Business and personal	91	Phonograph	`8€
Calliper making *	85	Phosphorescent quinine sulphate	87
Chelodine, long necked *	87	Photo hash	90
China to India	88	Postal card, double	87
Cider mill, Sikes'*	86	River impurities, detecting	81
Coil heaters (2)	9ĭ	Ruhmkorff, death of	81
Cotton harvester, Powell's *	86	Safe, folding-door fireproof *	82
Desert lands	84	Salmon, Amer., in New Zealand.	87
Designs patented	92	Samples by mail	84
Diet and drinking	87	Sand blast (39)	91
Digging machine, Knight's *	83	School at Kolapore *	87
Emery wheels (11)	91	Smokestacks, setting up (18)	91
Forging, steam (26)	91	Steam boilers and engines (6) (7)	
Fowl monstrosity*	89	(9) (13) (14) (19) (20) (35) (36)	91
Fuchsias (27)	91	Stick to the law80,	81
Gases, explosive (15)	91	Sulphur, brittle (33)	91
Gravity a mode of motion*	80	Sunflower and malaria	90
How regarded, the Scientific Am	85	Telephone and telegraphy	89
Hydraulics (23) (29) (33)	91	Telephonic alarum*	89
Inventions, mechanical	89	Thill coupling, Beard's*	89
Inventions, new	84	Torpedo warfare *	82
Mail of the inetropolis	81	Trees, longevity of	88
Medical progress in 1877	80	Washington correspondence	84
Mineral oil fuel	81	Whales and whalebone *	88
Minerals 91.	92	Windmill, Smith's improved *	83
Moon, size of*	89	Woods, turnery	90
Notes and queries	91	Yachts, steam (2) (7)	91
Obelisk in England	87 I		
			_

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT No. 110,

For the Week ending February 9, 1878.

Price 10 cents. To be had at this office and of all newsdealers. ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.—Tube Wells for Large Water Supplies.—Paper read before the Society of Engineers, London. By ROBERT SUTCLIFF. Most favorable soils, and Water Supply obtained, Water for Refrigerating Purposes. How to obtain Clear Water. Rapidity of Driving. How to Drive through Dense Strata. Description of several Wells, the Water Supply Obtained, Cost, etc. 5 illustrations.

trations.

New Steam Dredger. Dimensions and General Particulars.—The Sandusky Water Tower. Dimensions and 3 illustrations.

New Method for Determining the Wind's Velocity. By John H. Long. Paper read before the Kansas Academy of Science. Experiments, Tabulated Results, and one illustration of Apparatus employed.

London Steam Fire Engine, with 1 Engraving.—Improved Ventilating Fireplaes, 2 engravings.—Progress of the English Channel Tunnel. A Triple-wick Lamp. A Gigantic Pendulum.

nel. A Triple-wick Lamp. A Gigantic Pendulum.

II. TECHNOLOGY.—The Technology of the Paper Trade. By WILLIAM ARNOT, F.R.S. Early History; Invention of the Beating Engine; Introduction of Soda, etc., and the First Machine-made Paper. Cameron's Machine; the Fourdrinier Machine. Interesting Picture of the Old-time Mill. The Mill of Modern Times; the Sorting, Boiling, Breaking, Poaching, and Beating Processes; Progress of the Pulp through the Machine; the Draining; the Rolls; the Cooling Cylinders; the Size Bath; the Drying Process; Preparation of Bleaching Liquors. An Exceedingly Clear and Comprehensive Treatment of every Operation. Raw Fibrous Materials, their Characteristics and Treatment preparatory to Pulping. Cotton, Straw, Linen, Hemp, Esparto, Wood. Instructive Accounts of the numerous Chemical and Boiling Processes. This Treatise deals with every department of Papermaking with Clearness and Minuteness, Describing the Latest and Best Processes, the Best Machines in Use, with Practical Particulars, Statistics, Profit, etc.

the Best Machines in Use, with PTactical Particulars, Scales of the St. Co. 18 Malt house. The Furnaces Kilns, etc., general Dimensions, and 1 illustration.—Improved Stitching Machine for Bookbinders. 2 engravings.—Improved Stitching Machine Filters. The Aerating Filter, etc. 3 illustrations.—Improved Cotton Opener. 1 illustration.
A Shuttle and How it is Made. 3 illustrations.—Improved Cotton Chemical Statistics.
Photo Exhibits of the Exhibition of the South London Photographic Society. Seenographs; Portable Photographic Apparatus; Plate Holders; Contrivances for Cleaning Plates; Pre-Lighting and Supplementary Lighting of Negatives; Convenient Hot Water Bath; Packing Wet Plates; Dropping-Tube; Simple Filter, etc., etc.

III. CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY.—Adulteration of Ground Madder, and of its Preparations. By M. C. Benner.—On a Distillatory Apparatus. By JOSEPH P. REMINGTON. 1 illustration.—Separation of Lead, Zinc, and Silver. By F. Maxwell Myte.

NATURAL HISTORY, GEOLOGY, ETC.—The Loss-Formation of Northern China.—Uranium Minerals in North Carolina. By W. C. Kerr, State Geologist.—Large Bowlders in New Hampshire.—A Boy's Trip to the South African Diamond Fields.—The Limits of Natural Knowledge.—Remarkable Artesian Well.—Mars and her Moons.

V. AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.—California Fruits in California.—Asparagus-forcing in Paris.—Hybridization of the Monukka and Black Hamburgh Grapes.—Strawberries.—California Oaks.—Oregon Fruits.—Grape Culture under Glass.

VI. MEDICINE AND HYGHENE.—The New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane. General Description of the Buildings, with Perspective and Bird's Eye View Engravings, Plan, with Dimensions, etc. The Culinary Department, Ventilation, the Laundry Building, the Bakery. These Departments contain Machinery and Apparatus of the Most Successful Form and Arrangement for large establishments. Gas, Water, Ice Pond. Live Stock, and Slaughter Houses, etc. Causes of Insanity, Predisposing and Exciting. Insanity from the Diseases of Infancy. Functional Causes of Derangement. Emotional Causes. Physiological Phenomena of Derangement.

VII. CHESS RECORD.—Biographical Sketch of W. S. Hallock, of Mo. with Portrait.—Problem by Alonzo Townsend.—Problem by Samue Loyd—Problem by L. W. Mudge.—Miron's Tournaments Continued —Paris Problem Tourney.—Five Enigmas by Samuel Loyd.—Tele graphic Match between New York and Philadelphia.—Solutions to

Problems.

Remit by postal order. Address

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York MUNN & CU., 37 Park Row, New York.

To Single copies of P. J desired number of the SUPPLEMENT sent to one ddress on receipt of .0 cents.

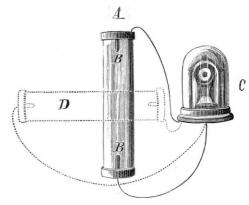
IS GRAVITY A MODE OF MOTION?

In his 24th series of experimental researches Professor Faraday describes the experiments undertaken, the results of which, he says, though "negative, do not shake my strong feeling of the existence of a relation between gravity and electricity, though they give no proof that such a relation exists." In 1859, returning to the same investigations, he reflects upon the infinity of actions in nature, in the mutual relations of electricity and gravity, which would come in play: he pictures the planets and comets, charging themselves as they approach the sun; cascades, rain, rising vapor, circulating currents of the atmosphere, the fumes of a volcano, the smoke in a chimney, become so many electrical machines. Many more experiments were made by Faraday, but the results were still negative, and the experimenter did not accept them as conclusive. In this position the question remains to the present day; it may be, as Professor Jevons has suggested, that the effect was too slight to be detected, or it may be that the arrangements adopted were not suited to develop the particular relation which exists.

The force of gravity, while conforming on one hand to experience, is on the other a mysterious existence. We know that it is proportional to mass and utterly independent of present or intervening matter. In common with light, sound, and other influences emanating from a point, the law of decrease of its intensity is inversely as the square of the distance, yet, unlike the former, its action appears to be absolutely instantaneous.

The hypothetical ether which transmits light undulations which according to Herschel exercise a pressure of 17 billion pounds per square inch, and is harder and more elastic than adamant, is not influenced by gravitation as matter is, but its density and mechanical properties are modified by gravity in a way yet unexplained. Science thus far has stood silent before this mysterious influence, and there have not been wanting those who, like the late Professor Vince of Cambridge, have held that the force could be explained in no other way than by ascribing it to the immediate and ever present action of the Deity, an easy way of settling problems not wholly satisfactory to scientific minds.

The reader will now perceive the possible importance of an experiment which in place of Faraday's negative results has caused positive ones, and by which an electric current seems to have been produced by the direct action of gravity alone. Professor F. J. Pirani, Lecturer on Natural Philos-



ophy and Logic in the University of Melbourne, writes to Professor Clerk Maxwell (who communicates the fact to Nature) with reference to the fact that a greater electric motive force is required to produce a given current between zinc electrodes in a solution of sulphate of zinc when carried upward instead of downward, testing the question whether a current should exist if two zinc electrodes connected by a wire are immersed in a solution of sulphate of zinc, the direction of the current being from the upper to the lower electrode. Professor Pirani used a glass tube, A, 18 inches long, filled with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper and closed with copper caps, B, with wires attached. This, on being attached to a Thomson static galvanometer, C, produced a deflection of 200 divisions when the tube was held vertically, the direction of deflection being reversed when the tube was reversed. When the tube after being held vertically was placed horizontally, as at D, the deflectiquidiminished, and after several minutes the index came

Professor Maxwell has repeated the experiment, and considers that the temporary permanence of the deflection after the tube is placed horizontally indicates the possibility of something being shifted from end to end when the tube was inverted, but which remained where it was when the tube was only laid on its side.

Further verification of this experiment will be looked for with the greatest interest, as, if its present import be substantiated, the possible conversion of gravity into electricity places that force at once in the same category as light and heat, and indicates future possibilities in discovery over which now it would be idle to speculate. One, at least, may be the measurement of the velocity of propagation of the influence, and the means for determining this are probably already in existence, as will be seen by an examination of the horizontal pendulum, to the illustration and description of which we devote the first page of this issue.

STICK TO THE LAW.

The Commissioner of Patents has recently issued a circular to the Patent Office Examiners requiring them to see that specifications contain specific statements as to the state of the art prior to the applicant's invention, and that if a de-

vice is an improvement on a previously patented article, that ing opinion among the experts there is that until the public go to Washington, and, Christmas gift or not, unsympathizfact be also declared: the object being to enable any one the art on which the invention is based. The section of the the description of the invention "shall be in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same," and that the invention or discovery claimed shall be particularly pointed out. There is nothing in the law requiring any specific statement as to the prior condition of the art or science, nor the embodiment of information which will post people unskilled in the subject matter, but on the contrary the tenor of the statute plainly presupposes knowledge which may be considered as at least that of an intelligent mechanic or student in the particular art or science affected by the invention. Such an amendment of the law (for such it amounts to) by the Commissioner, besides not being clearly warrantable, is objectionable because it complicates the formalities incident to the application for a patent, and makes the preparation of the opposite to the proper tendency of innovations, which should have as a cardinal object the simplification of every branch of our patent system, so that eventually the obtaining of a patent may be attended with as little ceremony and work as that of a copyright now is. It should be remembered that the majority of inventions are made by men whose pecuniary resources are too often inversely as their genius, and to whom the conception is mainly suggested by the practical needs which they see within their own immediate horizon. These inventors have neither the means, time, nor opportunities to study up the state of a great art or science; many have not the attainments requisite to make such an investigation; and therefore, to require them to do so would be burdensome to a degree hardly to be appreciated by those not familiar with the sacrifices these men now make to obtain a patent. Again, there is a large corps of skilled ex aminers in the Patent Office paid out of the inventors' money to do this very specific duty, and provided with all the facilit on the shoulders of the inventor would simply be to make it. the latter pay for work and still do it himself.

General Spear's administration of the Patent Office has been notably successful and satisfactory to inventors, and we are the more inclined to look to him for beneficial reforms and improvements. While his object in issuing the circular above referred to is laudable, we think that for the reasons stated the measure is ill-advised.

PATENT OFFICE EMPLOYEES TO BE DISGRACED.

Representative Douglas has brought a bill into the House which makes it unlawful for any past employee of the Patant Office to act as patent agent or attorney within two years after his connection with the office shall have ceased, and imposes penalties on any present employee of the United States who shall knowingly recognize a person so practicing. The idea is to correct certain abuses alleged to exist and to prevent impositions through knowledge acquired in Government service. The above measure is conspicuous for nothing but an endeavor to induce Congress to interfere where it has neither the authority nor reason for so doing. Why does not Mr. Douglas go the whole length and provide that all Patent Office employees shall after their service is expired be regarded as criminals and kept under police scrutiny for two years?

THE MAIL OF THE METROPOLIS.

Enough letters, circulars, and postal cards annually pass through the post office in this city to extend, if placed end to end, from one side of the Atlantic to the other; or, in round numbers, they aggregate over 240,000,000 per year. To this must be added over 100,000,000 newspapers which in the same period are dispatched, and then a roughly approximated idea of the enormous mass of mail matter which is handled in the lower floors of the new Post Office building no less than 152,266 letters misdirected came to the New primary coil with a secondary coil wound upon it of many will be obtained. It is curious to remark that the aggregate of letters is more than half of the total number dispatched at least of this carelessness was not due to ignorance, our at gress granted him, some years afterward, a patent on his inin all France, and over four times as many as are forwarded tention was called to the fact that over 3,500 of these letters vention. Professor Page was also the originator of the autoin Russia, while a notion of how extensively news and information is disseminated in this country may be obtained by comparing the above total of newspapers transmitted from New York alone with that representing the aggregate number sent in all Germany (2,300,000), or even with the same in all Great Britain, which is only about fifty per cent. in excess.

To explain with any detail the elaborate yet very simple great. system perfected by Postmaster James, and under which the mail of the metropolis is handled, would require far more space than is here at our disposal, but there are some interest- hundreds of people are anathematizing the mails for losing of determining the impurities in the Rhine, which consists ing features which are worth notice. At the outset the public is made to distribute its own mail by dropping its missives into boxes marked with names of States and large cities, and from these receptacles the letters are constantly being gathered and transmitted to the cancellers, who affix the post | terial, and it is a most heterogeneous collection. Here are mark and obliterate the postage stamp. It is well known bottles of hair tonic, packages of flour, dainty fancy work that this is done by the use of the hand stamp, and that, simple as the problem seems to be, no one has yet devised a this limbo because not properly prepared, jostling big bunmechanical system of cancellation which has been deemed dles of shoe blacking. Some damsel is minus her tresses, worthy of adoption. Machines have been tested in the New for a packet of female hair loosely rolled in newspaper occu- factory that the boilers of four other vessels will be adapted

can be made to produce letters uniform in size and thickness, ing buyers bid them in at perennial auctions. Another class reading the patent, even if unskilled in patent matters, to and always with the stamp in a certain position, no purely perceive not only what is claimed but the exact condition of mechanical contrivance is likely to succeed, or even ad- Post Office an accessory, but they always fail. Whenever a vantageously compete with hand work. The skill of the can-Patent Laws relating to specifications (§ 4888) requires that celling clerks is such that they can now mark on the average appear at the office, when a custom house official politely in-100 letters per minute, and a machine to be of value would of course have to do much better than this.

After the letters are stamped they are separated into bundles for States and large cities, and sent to be further distributed on board the railway postal cars on the different routes, or in many cases they are made up into packages for direct delivery to their different destinations. There is one point here that inventors might look to, and that is the way the bundles are done up. It was the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, we believe, who once reproved a clerk for putting an extra merchant would doubtless be horror-stricken could he witness the numerous turns of cotton twine which are deemed same more difficult and laborious. This is diametrically affixed in much less time, and which might be used until stined to make his name famous. Having gained sufficient worn out. Security is of course the first necessity, and readiness of application the second. Some philanthropic inventor itate the labor of the assorters in remembering names of individuals, of counties, of post offices, and box numbers. The skill these men attain now is wonderful. Every assorter of city letters is obliged to remember 2,500 names with the corresponding box numbers, and, besides, to keep track of the changes constantly occurring; and he must be able besides to use the knowledge as rapidly as he can glance at the superscriptions of the letters and toss them into the proper rerepresented by from 99.67 to 64.54 per cent.

The clerks also become exceedingly expert in weighing letities for doing it. To remove the labor from them and put and delivered in the city with the amount due stamped upon in the reverse direction upon the circuit being broken, so

> Still another kind of expertness is to be found among the newspaper distributors. Each employé stands before a semicircular tier of pigeon-holes, the openings in which are a little over a foot square. In some tiers there are 170 of these newspapers into the proper openings, often fifteen or more feet distant, as rapidly as he can glance at the addresses. Another field for expert talent is in the foreign letter departsimply a knowledge of all modern languages, a genius for of cuneiform inscriptions and Egyptian papyri, and an intuition of what people mean to write when they don't do it. The gentleman who unites in himself these phenomenal capacities informs us that of all letter writers the Italians are the worst, and he fully verified his statement by exhibiting a collection of missives, the addresses of which contained such tion. words as "uofbrg," which we were told meant "Mulberry," and which to add to their difficulty embodied all the complications of bad caligraphy, pale ink, and blots.

There is room for the exercise of no small skill, especially at guessing, in the searchers' department. Hither comes every irate citizen to know why his letter has not reached its the moment of breaking the circuit, to be again immedidestination, and in the majority of cases he departs with miti- ately utilized for increasing the main circuit when again gated and somewhat crest-fallen feelings on discovering that closed. By the application of this and the inventions and he has left out the essential portion of the address, or very possibly written only his correspondent's name and forgotten M. Ruhmkorff gradually brought his coils up to their present the address altogether. It is an anomalous fact that people state of improvement. While allowing Ruhmkorff all the on one hand should insist on the absolute accuracy of their credit which is justly his due in connection with the develmail service, and yet prove so extraordinarily careless themselves in regard to their correspondence. It is a common what has been done by our own countrymen. For instance, sight in this city to see papers and sometimes letters left on Professor C. G. Page, of Salem, Mass., published, in 1836, top of fire telegraph boxes, and as for defective addressing, the first account of an induction apparatus consisting of a York Post Office last year. By way of proving that some times its own length. As an acknowledgment of merit, Concame from banks, where, of all business houses, accuracy is matic circuit breaker. Ritchie, of Boston, in 1857, by an supposed in greatest degree to exist. It is admirable proof | improved method of winding the fine wire, vastly improved of the efficiency of those charged with sending these letters the induction coil, and made it possible to use with success on the right path that out of the above total 147,640 were re- a wire of several hundred thousand feet in length, while the directed and forwarded. The amount of labor involved in limit in the instrument as constructed by Ruhmkorff was overhauling all the directories of the country and the geographical and local knowledge requisite was of course very

The Post Office is subjected to constant inconvenience by the mailing of so-called "unmailable" matter. No doubt their Christmas gifts, when the articles are probably snugly entombed in the dead letter office, whither they have been sent after a temporary sojourn in the office where dispatched. There is quite a museum in the New York office of this mamade evidently by fair hands, but ruthlessly consigned to York Post Office, but have been discarded, and the prevail- pies a corner. No one tries to forward-these things. They to the new system.

of individuals try to evade the revenue laws by making the bulky letter comes from Europe the owner is requested to sists on seeing the packet opened, and, if the contents are dutiable, requires payment before delivery.

HEINRICH DANIEL RUHMKORFF.

In announcing the death of this noted man, who has been so closely identified for years with the progress of electrical science, and whose name is so widely known in connection with one of the most remarkable pieces of apparatus belonging to a philosophical cabinet, it would be out of place in a scientific journal to make no more than a mere passing alluand unnecessary turn of string on a bundle. That estimable sion to his life and labors. Ruhmkorff was, as his name indicates, a German, and was born at Hanover in the year 1801. Beginning the business of life in England, where he needful to hold a few letters together. We asked why, and remained for some years, he afterward went over to France the reply was "custom," and that "the Government issued as a journeyman and became an assistant in the atelier of that kind of string." It seems to us that a simple elastic M. Chevalier. Here he seems to have become imbued with fastening device might easily be contrived which could be a love for that branch of physical science which was deexperience under the friendly guidance of Chevalier, he soon afterward ventured into business on his own account might also devise a system of mnemonics which would facil- as a maker of philosophical instruments, and bringing to bear on all of his work a reasoning intelligence that had been lacking in his competitors, the merit of his instruments soon attracted the attention of scientists, who became thenceforth his friends and partners.

It was in 1831 that Faraday made the great discovery of electrical induction, and in 1833 our own Dr. Henry, experimenting with coils of insulated wire, discovered the fact that a bright spark is produced in long voltaic circuits when ceptacles. To show how this faculty can be cultivated, the contact is suddenly broken, an occurrence that does not haprecords of a recent examination exhibit degrees of proficiency pen when the circuit is short. Faraday investigated this, and the next year demonstrated the fact that the spark was an effect of what he termed the "extra current" induced ters by merely holding them in their hands for an instant in in the convolutions of the coil by the current traversing the distributing them, and on their individual estimate they toss other coils in their close vicinity, and that the induced extra the missive aside as underpaid. It is afterward weighed current was in one direction upon contact being made and that when the circuit was alternately made and interrupted, the effect of the extra current was to alternately diminish the principal one by inductive retardation, and to produce a secondary current in the opposite direction. The inductive effects were also found to be greatly increased by the inserreceptacles, yet the distributor in front of them tosses folded tion of a core of iron within the coil; or, better still, by a bundle of iron wires, by means of which a stronger induced current could be obtained.

The subject was also investigated by Masson, Brequet, ment to decipher addresses, and here the qualifications are and Fizeau, in France. Having collected the various results obtained by these different investigators and combined them deciphering hieroglyphics which seemingly would make light into a practical form, M. Ruhmkorff, after a long series of interesting experiments, produced the first induction coil, now known by his name. This was exhibited in 1851; and, although it produced sparks not much more than an eighth of an inch in length, it caused a profound sensation among scientists and at once gave its inventor a world-wide reputa

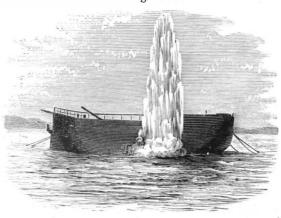
A serious obstacle to the success of the first induction coil was the retardation of the main current by the extra current when the circuit of the coil was closed. This defect was greatly diminished by M. Fizeau, who invented a condenser, by means of which the extra current was stored up, at suggestions of others, as well as by his own experiments, opment of this apparatus, we should not forget to point out about ten thousand feet only. Ritchie's improvements were quickly adopted by Ruhmkorff, and, it is said, afterward claimed by him as his own invention.

DR. Vohl, of Cologne, has adopted an ingenious method in analyzing the boiler incrustations of the river steamers, as well as the concentrated residues remaining in the boilers after passing over a given distance. Arsenious acid and other poisonous substances were found.

MINERAL OIL FUEL.—The neighborhood of the naphtha springs of Bakou has suggested the idea of using mineral oil as fuel for the Russian flotilla in the Caspian. Experiments on the boilers of three vessels have proved so satis-

MODERN TORPEDO WARFARE.

The torpedo is one of the most efficient agents in modern warfare, and the application of electricity and new explosive compounds have made it a foe greatly to be dreaded. No less than twenty-five ships were sunk by the Confederates during the rebellion by the use of the electric torpedo, and the recent execution they have accomplished on the Danube is well known. Within twenty years great changes have been made in the torpedo. The infernal machines strewn in the Baltic by the Russians twenty years ago were small can-



isters of powder, ignited by concussion. These were dangerous to friend and foe alike, and the explosion of gunpowder was insufficient to effect any material injury. this has been remedied. Electricity is nowadays employed as the igniting agent, and those terribly violent explosives, interesting matter from Nature:

Electric torpedoes may be broadly divided into two classes, for the protection of harbors, channels, and roadsteads; the former, in the shape of drifting or spar torpedoes, are carried to the attack in small swift-sailing steam launches. In England compressed gun cotton is generally used, but on the continent dynamite is the favorite. The gun cotton is pressed into cakes of disk-like form, and while still wet the slabs are stored away in the magazines. In this moist condition the compressed pulp is not only non-explosive, but actually noninflammable, except one possesses the key to its detonation. This is nothing more than a dry cake of the same material, which on being detonated by a few grains of fulminate brings about the explosion of any wet gun cotton in its immediate neighborhood. The possibility of communicating explosion in this way by vibration instead of by spark or flame is the germ of a system of counter-mining, or torpedo annihilation, which bids fair to develop into a particularly effective means of defense against these terrible machines. Dynamite is similarly exploded to gun cotton.

Dynamite and gun cotton explode with something like four or five times the force of gunpowder, and for this reason a very destructive charge may be confined within a comparatively small space. In the case of moored torpedoes there is no limit to size, but for a spar torpedo the charge must be considerably smaller, or it would destroy both the attacking and the attacked. A big moored torpedo of 500 lbs. of gun cotton has been found, when sunk in forty feet of water, to be fatal to a strong ironclad if the latter happens to be within this distance. Probably no ironclad could withstand this terrible volcano if it were to erupt in contact with the vessel's sides. Such a torpedo throws up a cone of water 60 feet in height, with a diameter at its base of no less than 220 feet. Its general form is shown in Fig. 2.

The fish torpedo is of very elaborate construction. The long tube is divided into three compartments: the head, which contains the explosive charge, the reservoir, in which the compressed air is stored, and the machinery by means of which the stored-up energy is converted into a propelling force. The air is compressed to the extent of 600 lbs. on the square inch. The

or mile and a half under water, the first 1,000 yards being got over at a rate of no less than 20 miles an hour, and if unaffected by tide or current, the machine will proceed in a perfectly straight direction. It floats at any distance under water that may be desirable, but is usually made sufficiently past been established, and there is indeed scarcely a naval nut street, Philadelphia. Their celebrated "Centennial buoyant to swim at eight feet from the surface; it explodes power which has not paid attention to submarine warfare; Safe," which contains a great number of memorial articles, on striking any object, but the machine is so contrived that consequently we may expect to see future battles upon the portraits of celebrities, etc., and which is not to be opened if it fails to strike, then it floats to the surface, and a trigger sea carried on just as much under the water as above it. In until 1976, is now under the rotunda of the Capitol at guard renders the fish at the same time innocuous, and per- | England, at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, instruc- | Washington.

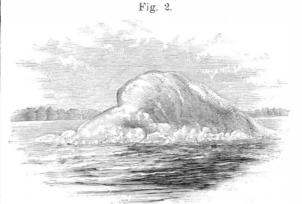
mits of its recapture without risk. Ingenious as the little creature is, there has been no authenticated employment of it during the present war.

On the Danube the spar torpedo alone seems to have been used against Turkish monitors. The Turkish ironclad at Matchin was the victim of two torpedoes of this class, the first of which was ignited by the crew of the launch by electricity, and the other on concussion with the vessel attacked. These Russian torpedoes are said to be innocuous at a distance of ten feet from the seat of explosion, and hence those in the launch do not suffer much except from the water that is thrown into the air. From the fact that small batteries in the boat are used to fire the charges, we may safely conclude that their explosion is brought about by a platinum wire fuse, which, together with a few grains of fulminate, would determine the detonation of dynamite or gun cotton.

In the case of moored torpedoes depending for their ignition upon electricity, many points of scientific interest have recently been brought to light. Some experiments undertaken in Denmark two or three years ago showed most conclusively that dynamite torpedoes cannot be placed close together without incurring the danger of one charge bringing about the explosion of others. A dynamite torpedo of 150 lbs. ignited in 10 feet of water was found capable of exploding other charges at a distance of 300 feet by the mere vibration imparted to the water; so that in constructing coast defenses with dynamite torpedoes it is absolutely necessary to keep them far apart from one another. Another point was also noted. A current of electricity, if it emanates from a powerful frictional electric machine, traversing one of a bundle of wires, will induce a current in the other wires, and thus bring about the explosion of torpedoes other than that which the operator on shore desires to ignite. It is these facts pargun cotton and dynamite, are used. We copy the following ticularly which have led to the development of a system of counter-attack, and have enabled our sailors to devise a means of defending themselves from the terrible sea monoffensive and defensive torpedoes. The latter are employed sters. Both dynamite and gun cotton are peculiarly sensitive to vibration-indeed their detonation, as we have seen is brought about by no other cause—and hence a captain of a man-of-war by exploding counter mines in his vicinity may soon get rid of any lurking torpedoes lying in wait for him, at any rate if they contain a nitro-glycerin compound, and so speedily clear a way for his ship.

> A crinoline of spars and wire rope may be employed to catch the fish torpedo, provided it is not a very large one, and the net is at some distance from the ship; but heavy moored torpedoes have been hitherto considered too dangerous to approach, so that marine countermining must prove invaluable. The spar or drifting torpedo cannot be dealt with by nets or booms alone, and in this case the only plan would seem to be to meet attack with attack and beat off launches with other small boats. That all ironclads in time of war will have to be surrounded by lesser craft as a protection is a matter that we may now take for granted, as also eight, or that alum-filling (water in crystallization) will rethat such vessels must be provided with some powerful isist heat eight times longer than any filling containing wa-

tion in the experimental sciences now forms one of the most important items in the curriculum. France has its naval torpedo school at Boyardville, where both officers and seamen are made acquainted with the principles of submarine warfare. Germany practiced torpedo warfare to such good purpose seven years ago that the magnificent fleet of the French never once ventured to visit the coast of the Fatherland. Both at Kiel and at Wilhelmshaven are to be found torpedo depots and a well organized staff of instructors. Lastly the news comes to us from Russia that the Czar has



sanctioned the organization of a distinct torpedo service, and two depots and instructional schools are to be formed.

FOLDING-DOOR FIREPROOF SAFE.

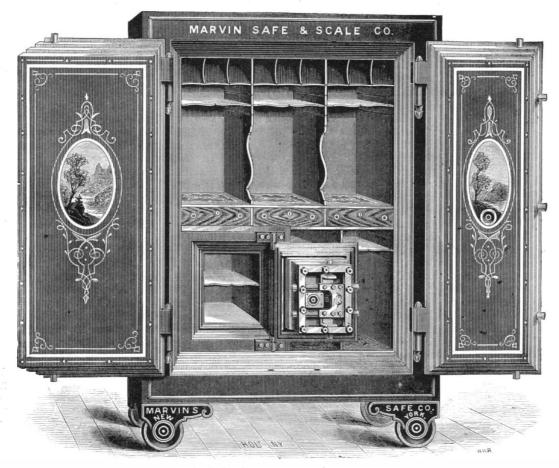
The engraving represents a folding-door fireproof safe, with bankers' chest, and is similar to one recently placed in the extensive office of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, being an additional one to others there of the largest size by the same makers. There are few documents more valuable than those pertaining to patents, patent records and cases. Their preservation and security are of the utmost importance to both solicitors and clients, and we may be pardoned for seeming egotism if we say that in the selection of this safe the best security against fire was taken into consideration.

Safes constructed after the manner represented are not only remarkable for the great strength obtained by a disposition of steel and iron plates, but more particularly for the means employed to render them fireproof. The filling between the plates, or safe lining, consists of alum and dry plaster. By chemical analysis it is found that alum contains over fifty per cent of water of crystallization; this water is given off into steam when subjected to 212° Fah. The moisture is absorbed by the plaster of Paris, setting the same into a hard wall. Experiments prove that the length-of time necessary to evaporate a given quantity of water into steam, as compared to an equal quantity of alum, is as one is to

> ter in suspension or in liquid. The association of alum with plaster is such that the atmosphere cannot evaporate the water, and it is held subject only to heat, and that only can cause it to change into liquid form. The alumis distributed in small lumps all through the calcined plaster, and in such combination is packed tightly between the outer and inner cases of iron. With safes filled in this manner and with these ingredients there can be no deterioration. They remain fireproof for any number of years, or, in fact, until subjected to withstand a test, be that period sooner or later.

> Another feature that should receive attention is that this filling being a steam generator, the iron of the door casing cannot become a conductor of heat in case of fire, as the steam impinges upon the iron and keeps the temperature reduced. The filling being perfectly dry (rendering rust and dampness impossible) is of immense advantage. Messrs. Marvin & Co. have had many years' experience in the construction of safes, and have succeeded admirably in the practical application of principles essential to safety and security.

Where these safes have been torpedo, when properly charged, will do a journey of a mile | means of illumination—the electric light, for instance—to | subjected to severe tests, as in the case of the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, in the Bond street and the recent Barclay street fires, in this city, besides many others, they have proved to be absolutely fireproof. The warerooms of the manuthe science of electricity and explosives have for some time facturers are at 265 Broadway, New York, and 627 Chest-



FOLDING-DOOR FIREPROOF SAFE.

prevent swift, low-lying torpedo launches from approaching unperceived at night time.

Special schools of instruction for acquainting officers with

SMITH'S IMPROVED WINDMILL.

is, from its simple construction and capability of self-adjustment, according to the strength of the wind, excellently suited for raising water for cattle, supplying water to houses, driving churns and other agricultural machinery, or to perform a number of the various duties for which a cheap and ard to turn in the proper direction to keep the wheel always light motor may be required. The new features to which at- in the right position. tention is directed are the mode of connecting the arms bearing the sails, so that an excess of wind tends to fold up the latter; a brake wheel whereby the motion may be retarded, and | 1874, and December 11, 1877. For further information relaan arrangement of a hollow revolving standard, which is held vertically and is free to be acted upon by the slightest Smith, Good Hope, McDonough county, Ill. change in the direction of the wind.

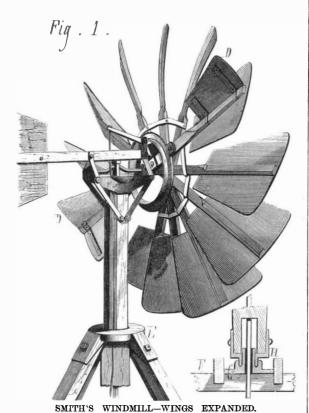


Fig. 1 shows the wings expanded and also a sectional view of the revolving standard. Fig. 2 exhibits the wings closed. In the latter figure the outer arm, A, alone is connected rigidly to the shaft, the other arms being free to revolve thereon. The sails, however, near their extremities are connected by leather straps which allow the wheel to spread out only to its full size. The rear end of the shaft has a crank arm, and this communicates with the pump rod. On the rear of which is the pivoted brake, C, governed by a rod leading

plete the wheel, transmitting all their power through the straps to the front arm, A. In order autoern the speed in

out and com-

matically to govcase of storms, the check wing, D, is applied to a sail of the rear arm. This wing is slightly held by a spring, and opens out when the wheel is in high motion, so far as to form a plane at right angles with the sail proper, thus retarding the movement sufficiently to fold the wheel but not to stop the same. To obtain

very slow motions the brake is employed as already in- | for every twenty-two of the former. Reference to the il- | tended to take hold of the snow and thus assist in steering. dicated. A weight on the end of the brake rod may be employed to hold the wheel when the latter is not required to revolve.

Referring to Fig. 1, the vane is attached to a cross head on the standard, and suitable bearings are provided for the passes round a pulley on the driving shaft of the engine, crank shaft to which the pitman is attached. This pitman $\sqrt{\text{passes down through the hollow of the standard to the pump}}$ the necessary tension, and is then led to the machine direct, rod. A frame composed of four angular legs is attached to being supported in a straight line by simple "porters," as

rests (see sectional view). In the center of this cross piece is The novel windmill represented in the annexed engraving attached a metal plate, G, provided with a tube in the center, through which the pitman passes. On the lower end of the standard is attached a metal plate, H, provided with upturned flanges and arranged to fit over the tube plate, G, and rest thereon. Any wind acting on the vane causes the stand-

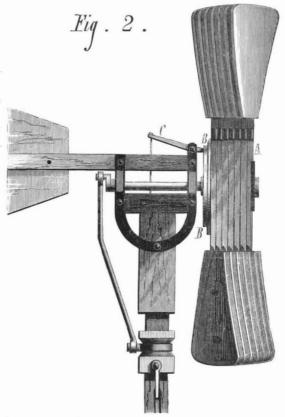
The inventor states that this windmill has been thoroughly tested with uniformly successful results. Patented May 5, tive to sale of rights, etc., address the inventor, Mr. E. S.

A NEW DIGGING MACHINE.

The digging machine illustrated is the invention of Mr. J. H. Knight, of Farnham, Surrey, England, and is the latest production of this engineer. The illustration, which we copy from Iron, will materially assist the reader in following our description. The angle iron frame, of the form shown, is supported in front by the fore carriage, which swivels on a-pivot, and is provided with a pole for steering; the wheels have a central flange cast on them for giving a good grip on the ground. The hind axle is carried by bear ings bolted under the frame. The land wheels, which are dished and roughened for greater adhesion, run loose on the axle, until made fast to it by clutches, which are independent for each wheel, so as to facilitate the work of turning round a corner. The clutch is keyed on the axle, and, on the screw being turned, is forced on the boss of the wheel, thus making the latter revolve with the axle. Carried by brackets on the top of the frame are three pulleys revolving freely in a horizontal plane. These pulleys are made to revolve by a high-speed rope, preferably of hemp, driven by a portable engine, which does not require to be reversed for running in a contrary direction. On the lower end of the vertical shaft of the central or driving pulley is keyed a spur pinion which communicates the motion, at a speed reduced to about one-third, to the spur wheel keyed on the crank shaft which actuates the digging forks. This shaft is cranked in the center, and has also two other cranks at its ends, all three forming an angle of 120° with each other. The shaft thus gives an oscillating motion to three wrought iron connecting rods terminating in cross ends. Into these ends are fitted separately the tines of steeled iron forming the fork, each having a shoulder and being secured by a set screw. The connecting rods are guided by segments attached to the lower part of the frame, for keeping them in a line parallel with the travel of the machine, and they are jointed near their cross ends to radius rods, which, being keyed on to a kind of weigh shaft working in bearings near the front of the machine, are capable of being raised or lowered, according to the depth of spit required. This action is effected by means of a hand wheel, worm, and lever, the rear arm the brake wheel, B, is secured, in contact with by which also the forks may be raised quite clear of the ground, while the machine is traveling but not digging. For down the standard which supports the mill. The tail board cutting off the motion altogether, a friction clutch, worked serves in the ordinary manner to cause the wheel to turn in by a lever and ball from the outside, is provided just below whichever direction the wind may be blowing. When the the driving pulley. The traveling motion is communicated is retarded. The other arms, however, are free to spread axle, thus reducing the speed of the latter to one revolution escape of the gaseous products of combustion, the chimney

ners of the gradually increasing rectangle described by the rope. By passing round the driving pulley, the rope causes the machine to propel itself by means of the land or bearing wheels. The tail rope is merely carried on porters back to the engine, the tension being kept up by the anchor carriage, which is in charge of the engine driver.

The speed of the rope is about 3,000 feet a minute, and that of the machine about 100 feet. The forks are driven into the ground one after the other, sending the earth flying out behind, with such speed that some minutes are required before the eye can follow their movement. It is natural to suppose that the forks would be simply inserted in the



SMITH'S WINDMILL-WINGS CLOSED.

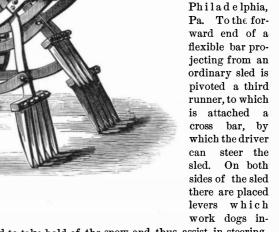
ground, and taken out, without turning over the earth; but this is not the case. The cranks give the vertical motion to the forks, and as the latter are pivoted, near their lower end, to the connecting rods, a leverage is exerted at this point for turning over the soil. The effect of this action is intensified, owing to the fact that from the time the points of the forks enter the ground to their leaving it, the machine has progressed a certain distance.

New Inventions.

The improvements in a new Box Iron devised by M. Jean G. Ruger, of Paris, France, consist in providing one end of wheel begins to revolve, and power is thus applied to the by a spur pinion on the crank shaft, working through a train the iron with a partition plate, so arranged as to form an crank arm, the front arm, A, being rigidly fixed to the shaft, of spur wheels and pinions gearing into a pinion fast on the air inlet passage; and second, in a movable chimney for the

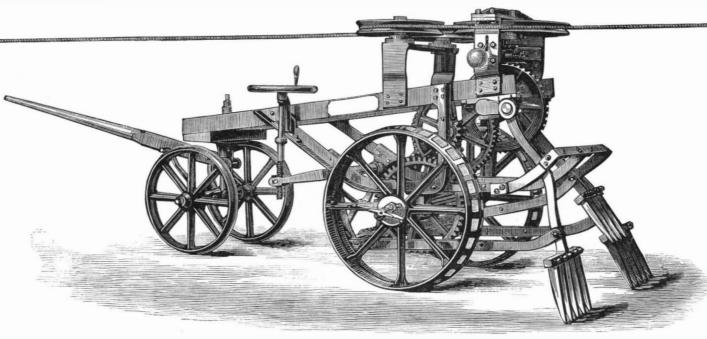
being adjustable to discharge the gases in the direction least liable to interfere with the operator or to injure the material.

A Sled Propeller has been patented by Mr. Daniel Williams, of West



Mr. Lars P. Bergstrom of Rock Island, Ill., has invented an improved Winding Alarm for Clocks. It is attached to eight day and thirty day clocks, run by weights, to cause them to give an alarm when they are about to run down.

Mr. Wm. T. Urie, of Warrensburgh, Johnson Co., Mo., has devised a new Spark Arrester. In the smoke stack is arranged a curved, downwardly projecting, annular flange, which deflects the sparks downwardly and to the center. arms in the cap, E. Near the lower end of the legs is placed they are called, or pulleys carried on a movable stand, and Below this is arranged a centrally located two-part hopper, a cross piece, F, on which the lower end of the standard the direction being changed by "angle porters" at the cor- which, in combination with the deflecting flange, causes the



KNIGHT'S IMPROVED DIGGING MACHINE.

lustration will show how the power is applied. The motion is transmitted to the machine by an endless rope, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, from an eight horse-power agricultural engine, moored as in steam plowing. The rope and also round the pulley of an anchor carriage for securing

sparks to be first diverted outwardly, then deflected downfurnace, whence they fall into the lower closed funnel, and workman may have been the first to suggest and describe a blast) up between the inner walls of the lower furnace and | the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Union which they circulate.

novel and ingenious manner.

A Tail Piece for Guitars has been invented by Mr. Jacob flanged foot rest, the object being to effect the vibration and the decision of the examiner of trade marks, the Assistant at the same time prevent cutting or scratching the box of | Commissioner decided that the trade marks which the law the guitar.

Communications.

Our Washington Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

As a result of a recent competitive examination the following promotions have been made in the corps of assistant examiners in the Patent Office: To be first assistant examiners-R. L. B. Packard, of Maine; L. B Wynne, of the District of Columbia; S. Brashears, of Maryland; and F. S. Williams, of New York. To be second assistant examiners-F. B. Pierce, of New York; H. S. Underwood, of Mississippi; George P. Fishee, of Delaware; and R. Mason, of Tennessee.

PATENT OFFICE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Patents has recently sent a circular to the examining corps which is causing some little excitement among the attorneys practicing before the office.

The circular requires that the examiners shall exercise art prior to the applicant's invention is stated specifically in the specification, and where it is an improvement on a previously patented article, it must be so stated, in order that any one reading the patent, even if unskilled in patent matters, would see not only what is claimed, but would see set forth clearly the exact state of the art upon which the invention was based. The fact that, owing to the great num- of the office in making searches. ber of patents granted with claims of a trivial nature, our patent system has grown into considerable disrepute, the Commissioner thinks is sufficient reason for greater care in

Many of the attorneys are of the opinion that the ideas set forth in the Commissioner's circular cannot be carried out, as it would be impossible to set forth the state of the art in many cases without making the specification of an specification in this manner, but only when it can be clearly seen that the alleged invention is only a slight improvement on a previous machine or device that it shall be so stated, instead of having the specification so worded as to convey the idea to unskilled readers that the patent covers the whole machine or device shown therein, when it really covers only some little point that is of very little value to any one and only useful as a means of obtaining a patent. There is no doubt that many worthy people have been badly swindled and if such swindles can be avoided it will certainly help to sustain our patent system against the outcry now being made against it.

In the application for the reissue of the patent No. 19,786, granted to John L. Mason March 30, 1858, and extended in 1872, an appeal having been taken from the Board of Appeals, who had rejected the first and fourth claims, the Commissioner affirmed the decision on the ground that the first claim, which was for "a screw chuck or former for caps of sheet metal provided with a rounded thread," was met by the reference cited, which showed a V-shaped thread only, as it required but the smallest amount of intelligence to enable one to take off the cutting edge formed by the apex of the thread so as to make it round, when it was found that it Patent Office in some way, and then, as soon as they had a regions be? cut the metal of the cap during the process of spinning. With regard to the fourth claim, which was for a screw purpose to open a patent agency. In this manner they got chuck or former made tapering toward its outer end, the Uncle Sam to pay them while they were educating them- some extent, looking to the removal of the Observatory to Commissioner decided that as screw chucks were old and tapering formers were also old, there was nothing patentable in combining the two, as their functions were in no wise modified by the combination.

In the interference case of Adelbert Gates (deceased) vs. Hiram Rowe, motion having been made that the preliminary statement be amended, and it appearing that said statement was made by the brother of the inventor, acting as administrator, who, since filing the statement, had discovered that one E. P. Bennett, who had recently returned home after an absence of several months, had knowledge that the invention was of earlier date than that given in the statement, and that it was unknown by the administrator at the time of making the statement that said Bennett knew anything of the invention, the Commissioner decided that the statement ought to be amended, especially in view of the fact that no testimony had been taken in behalf of Gates.

In the interference case of Stearns vs. Wood, in which the

wardly and centrally against the inner walls of the upper of the Board of Appeals to the effect that, although the are drawn (by a current induced by the force of the next certain portion of the device in controversy, yet, in view of the outer walls of the upper funnel into the main current, in Paper Collar Company vs. Van Deusen et al., 7 O. G., p. 919, that a person having made a new invention and em-An improvement in that class of Curtain Fixtures in ploying others to carry it out, if the employed persons make which the rolling curtains are adapted for lowering from discoveries auxilliary to the plan and preconceived design the top has been devised by Mr. William W. Pickford, of of the employer, the suggested improvements are in general East Palestine, Ohio. In this improved curtain fixture the to be regarded as the property of the latter, and may be emholders and clamps for the curtain cords are arranged in a bodied in his patent as part of his invention, the priority would have to be awarded to the employer.

An appeal having been taken in the case of Chas. McEvoy Abraham, of Silver City, New Mexico, which is made of for the registration of the word "Hibernicon" as a trade metal or other suitable material and is combined with a mark, to be used in connection with an exhibition, against contemplated referred solely to marks to be used on articles of trade, and that the purpose of a trade mark was to denote the origin or ownership of the articles of trade to which it was attached, and that therefore a trade mark connected with an amusement was something not contemplated by the law, and the examiner's decision was therefore af-

> The Commissioner in Kilmer's interference case has again decided, as on a former occasion, reported some weeks ago, that he would not allow a preliminary statement to be amended where the testimony of the opposite party had

In the case of the application of Getzendanner and Margreardt, which had been required to be divided by the examiner, because one of the devices related to a harness collar having a peculiar contrivance for automatically connecting the two parts of the collar at the lower ends, and the other device consisted of a suspending apparatus for holding the harness up until the horse should be placed thereunder, when the harness was released and dropped on the horse, the Commissioner decided that in view of the fact that each greater care in cases before them to see that the state of the of the devices in question operated independently of the other, that the harness would act just as well without the suspending device, and that the latter could be used to hold up a collar having a totally different fastening, or any other article, the case ought to be divided, as a strict attention to damaging the covering. the maintaining of the classification of the office was neces sary both for the good of the public and for the convenience

The St. Louis Beef Canning Company having applied for a trade mark for canned meats in which the figure of an ox was the symbol desired to be registered, the examiner of trade marks refused it on the ground that it was descriptive; the Assistant Commissioner reversed the decision on the ground that as the trade mark was designed to be applied to all kinds of meat, it could hardly be considered as descriptive, certainly not to all other meats except beef, and inordinate length. It is probable, however, that the office as to the latter the name of the figure represented was differwill not require such a full statement as to cumber up the ent from the commercial name of the article contained within. In this respect the use of a tomato on canned tomatoes or an ear of corn on canned corn differed essentially, and as these considerations give rise at least to a doubt, it should be given in favor of the applicant.

A recent visit to the burned district shows that considerable progress is being made with the work of restoring the surrounding high lands, the water will be taken round through partially destroyed models. About 140 hands are employed the upper portion of the Mexican State of Sonora, but the at present, and the interior of the north hall has the appearance of a large machine shop. Long rows of benches furthrough purchasing "rights" in patents of this character, nished with lathes and vises extend from one end to the other, and on which a variety of work is carried on. Large numbers of models are being picked out which when cleaned 3,500,000 acres is already capable of growing tolerably abunand painted look as good as new, and many of them I have no doubt look better than before the fire.

The first number of the Patent Office Gazette for 1878 has just been issued, and is a great improvement on that of last year. The form of the page has been changed from three to two columns, which allows of a much better display of the engravings, as under the old style the engravings had and supplies the nomads of that region with abundant shade to be so much cut down as to render them almost unintelli-

It has been the practice with many persons desiring to begin the business of a patent agent to get a position in the in vegetation as this is called a "desert," what must fertile slight knowledge of the practice of the office, resigning on this, one or two have been credited, or rather discredited, with rejecting cases previous to their leaving the office, so when acting as agents. To prevent these practices a bill or indirectly, in any firm established for prosecuting patent smoke of surrounding factories or dwellings. parties occupied the relative positions of employer and applications, or of any interest in letters patent, nor by any Washington, D. C.

workman, the Assistant Commissioner affirmed the decision | manner or means to aid in the prosecution of such patent applications within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk or employé; that any person in the service of the United States violating the provisions of this act by knowingly recognizing any such exofficer, clerk or employé in any application for letters patent or any interest in letters patent as counsel, attorney or agent, shall be, ipso facto, discharged from the service of the United States; and the District Attorney shall proceed by writ of quo warranto, against any person in the United States service who shall violate the provisions of this act, and shall prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office. Bills similar to this have been introduced into Congress several times before, but have never passed, and it is doubted if Congress has power to pass such a law under the Consti-

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.

I find the following in one of our dailies:

"The Post Office Department is considering a large number of petitions from persons in all sections of the country who desire to transmit samples of flour through the mails at third class rates. Heretofore the principal difficulty in the way of compliance with the petitions is the objectionable nature of the material sought to be transmitted. Under the postal regulations, as now existing, articles transmitted in the mails must be so put up as to enable postmasters to ascertain the contents without damaging the wrappers, and flour cannot be so inclosed without damaging the other contents of mail pouches. It is believed that, could this difficulty be overcome, a very considerable revenue might be derived to the department from the increased business that would be brought thereto by the large dealers in the commodity referred to. The matter is receiving careful consideration, and if any way can be devised to overcome the obstacle, a reasonable latitude of construction will be given to the law governing the transmission of third class matter through the mails.'

This seems to be a good chance for inventors to get up some new style of envelope or bag for mailing purposes, to be used for samples of flour, sugar, tea, and many other articles in the grocery line, that will not spill the contents among the other mail matter and yet allow of a ready examination being made by the Post Office authorities without

ANOTHER RAID ON "DESERT" LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has under consideration a bill referred to him by the House Committee on Public Lands, to authorize O. W. Wozencraft and his associates to irrigate the "desert" west of Fort Yuma, in California, which is said to contain about 3,500,000 acres. The bill provides that the company shall be allowed ten years to supply this tract with water from the Colorado river by aqueducts, ditches, or canals sufficient for the purposes of travel and emigration over the said desert, and also for irrigation. The land so irrigated at the end of ten years is to be conveyed in fee simple to Wozencraft and his associates at such price as shall be fixed by a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. This tract is supposed to have been at some remote period the bed of a sea or a part of the Gulf of California, and is represented as being about 200 feet below the Colorado, from which it is proposed to take the water for irrigation, etc. In order to avoid the distance the water supply has to be taken is not mentioned

It would appear, however, from the official surveys in the Land Office that this said-to-be useless waste or "desert" of dant vegetation. It is stated therein that when the Colorado overflows into the New river, that sinuates through the socalled desert, leaving a little water in the hollow places, 'weeds" spring up which in thirty days grow to a height of 12 feet and a diameter of 14 inches. The mosquito bean also flourishes here. This bean grows on trees, not vines, and cheap food, and it is stated that a single tree feasted twenty mules for three consecutive nights, without apparently making a diminution of the crop! If land that is so prolific

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate and debated to selves for their own private business. This, however, is not some position which shall possess the advantages of healththe worst of the matter, for some of them took lists of all par-fulness, clearness of atmosphere, and convenience of access, tially rejected cases they could find and then wrote to the in which the present location lacks, as the river fogs obscure ventors, boasting of the facilities that their connection with the sky, rendering observations at many times impossible: the Patent Office had given them, and stating that unless they the malaria sickens the officials; the hill on which it is built were employed, the cases referred to would finally be re- has been so cut into in laying out streets surrounding it that jected, and in this manner took a large amount of business access is difficult, and the traffic in the neighborhood affects out of the hands of experienced practitioners. Worse than the instruments. In addition to this the buildings are so old as to be falling to pieces, and are not worth repairing. These old buildings, which the recent "Fire Commission" stated that they might have a chance to get them passed afterward, were regular tinder boxes, contain a valuable library, priceless records, and the finest telescope in the world; and the has been brought into the House by Mr. Douglass, which Senate committee therefore agreed to report a bill appropriatprovides that it shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk or ing \$300,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building. employé of the Patent Office to act as counsel, agent or at- which it is believed will be put up on the hills north of the torney in the prosecution of applications for letters patent, city. It is intended to purchase about thirty acres of ground, or of any interest in letters patent, or be interested, directly so that the Observatory will not be interfered with by the

OCCASIONAL.

MAKING CALLIPERS.

Outside callipers for measuring external diameters are made in a great many shapes and forms, but may be classified as gauging callipers having measuring lines attached, those with simple legs and a set screw, those with a spring and an opening and closing screw, those with plain legs, and those combined with inside callipers. The latter may be termed the calliper proper in contradistinction to calliper gauges, such as the Vernier. Plain leg callipers occupy a field entirely their own, their use being as much directed to making a fit of one piece to another irrespective of the measure of the pieces as to actual diametrical rule measurement. Their shape enables them to pass over and measure diameters too large for the use of gauge callipers, the jaws of which cannot be kept true or parallel one with the other if they extend far out from the staff to which they fit. Plain leg callipers are, for all diameters less than about a foot, better without a set screw, because the thread of the latter bulges by wear; and, furthermore, the set screw wears into the radial segment upon which it fastens, and, as a result, when tightened it is apt to move the leg, destroying the adjustment. Then the screw wears smaller and the tapped hole larger, so that in time the thread strips and the tool becomes useless until repaired, and even then is never so efficient as at first. Spring callipers are very easily adjusted, but have several disadvantages. First the nut wears loose upon the thread, and is then very apt to slack back; then the nut will turn very easily if it happens to touch anything. Again, as usually made, the points are too thin and badly formed. Furthermore, the spring is apt in time to lose some of its elasticity, so that when opened to the full capacity the legs will be loose, in which case it is impossible shown in Fig. 6, in which the round point of the anvil is this will bring all parts of the joint home. Take hold of to measure large diameters with exactitude. The plain leg

callipers are open to none of these objections, which may justly be termed attempted refinements out of place for such work as this class of tool is intended for.

The considerations determining the proper proportions and shape of a pair of plain leg outside callipers are: A joint that shall move evenly and shall not get any looser by wear. A rivet that shall not wear so as to give that lost motion or loose spot commonly termed, with callipers as with jackknives, "the headache." Points of such a shape that the nearest or measuring spot shall remain in the same spot, no matter what size they may be set to. And legs sufficiently strong not to spring in rough callipering, and of a shape to be sightly and at the same time designed to take in as large a diameter as is proper in proportion to the length of the leg. Taking all these things into consideration, we arrive at the form shown in Fig. 1. It will be seen from Fig. 3, which is a view of the points

to make the point of contact in the middle, so that it shall always be correct to place the point of the inside callipers

The best method of making these callipers is as follows: The material should be good cast steel of an even thickness, and therefore (unless for very large ones) saw blade will answer the purpose. It should, be well softened by being made to a low red heat and buried in fine cinder ashes or lime, and allowed to cool there. The proper size of this piece of steel is such as shown in Fig. 4, the width being sufficiently greater than the size of the calliper washer, to allow room for a chisel cut and leave a little to file off in truing up the joint. The length should be somewhat more than that required to make the legs, because a piece will refor the points. The size of the washer should be shown at each end of the steel, as marked in the figure; the center of the washer should be centerpunch-marked as shown, and the line, A, should then be drawn to set off the two legs. The steel is then severed along the line, A, thus getting out the two rough legs. When shears are not at hand, or when it is not designed to use them for this purpose, the legs may be got out as follows: Take a piece of saw blade and soften it as before, but let its width be greater, as shown in Fig. 5. Draw the line, A, as before, and the piece will be ready to divide to form the two legs. This dividing, however, is a delicate operation, because the part on the narrower or weaker side of the line, A, is so apt to split or crack. Three methods of dividing may be pursued: First, we may drill small holes along the line, A, and cut between the holes with a chisel. The objection to this is that the blade is sometimes very hard to drill. Secondly, we may make centerpunch marks along the line, A, and then cut along the line with a chisel; and, thirdly, we may drill a few holes at each end, and cut the middle with the centerpunch and chisel. Each

centerpunching and chiseling at 2, and the drilling, at the end only, at 3. The entire drilling is the safest, and the centerpunching the most hazardous, but it can be accomplished if the centerpunching is done lightly and gone over several times, with the chisel applied between each time, and the latter will be much the quickest.

The hole is next drilled for the rivet, care being taken to the drill will not make a sufficiently true and parallel hole, and the latter must be reamed or trued out; and again because the legs have to go into the fire to be bent, and hence the holes may become damaged. There is another consideration, however, in determining the size to drill this hole, which is that the two legs require to be riveted together to bend them, and it is as well to drill the hole to suit the piece should be of brass or copper, so as to drive out easily after the bending is done. During the bending process the points should be thickened, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, care beblacksmith does the bending, the following instructions are pertinent: Heat the steel slowly and turn it over and the wider parts are sufficiently heated. Let the fire be a will get cool while being cleaned of adhering coal after be-

make it about $\frac{1}{33}$ inch smaller than the proper size, because of metal intended to be used for this temporary rivet, which ing taken not to twist them in the process. If other than a over in the fire so that the points may not get burned before clean one, that is, with no gaseous or blazing coal about it, or the coal will stick to the sides of the callipers, and they ing taken from the fire. Begin the bending from the thick end, carrying it forward by degrees. Strike light but rap- yond the end of the pin; then grip the whole tightly between idly succeeding blows, placing the steel upon the anvil as a pair of lead clamps or pieces of thick leather in the vise; shown in section: the upper edge of the callipers is repre- one leg in each hand and move them backward and forward

Fig.5 Fig.9.Fig.6. Fig.3

MANUFACTURE OF CALLIPERS.

on the outside, that they are slightly rounded: this is done | sented level with the upper edge of the tongs, and a ham- | and evenly all round the edge. As the riveting continues it mer is shown resting thereon. The object of the hammer is necessary to move the legs occasionally to see how the upon the tongs is to prevent the callipers from moving in or flying out from the tongs, and to increase the effect of the blows delivered upon the steel to bend it, thus greatly accelerating as well as facilitating the bending process.

The bending completed, and the points being thickened, the edges of the legs are trimmed upon an emery wheel or with a file, using the latter lengthwise of the edges if a new one, or crosswise if an old one. A full $\frac{1}{32}$ inch may be left to trim off after the callipers are put together. The temporaryrivet may next be driven out, first, however, gripping the legs firmly and near to the rivet end with a hand the end filed smooth, the rounded part of the washer and vise, putting a piece of sheet brass between each jaw of the the pin head should be drawfiled with a very fine file moved hand vise and the steel; otherwise the teeth of the latter will in varying directions, and then the polishing may be done quire to be cut off the narrow end to give substance enough mark the steel, entailing a great deal of extra labor to file the marks out. The rivet hole is then reamed out to the required size, the two legs being held together by the hand vise to render the reaming more steady and true by making the hole longer when the two are together.

The next operation is to turn the rivet and washers. It is a very common practice to turn two separate washers and a rivet, as shown in Fig. 7. On account, however, of the small amount of bearing in the washer holes, such washers are apt to rivet up out of fair, one with the other making an unsightly joint and causing them to be out of round when the edges of the joint are filed up. A better plan is to turn a pin and washer, as shown in Fig. 8, taking care to make the diameters of the two exactly equal and the flat faces of each quite level. The pin should be turned about $\frac{1}{64}$ inch taper, the small end being made a neat fit to the holes in the calliper legs, and should be made of cast steel properly annealed. When finished, the head of the pin should be left protruding so that the legs can be put upon it and re-

of these processes is shown in Fig. 5, the drilling at 1, the hard pressure, so that the pin will be forced a good and rather tight fit into the holes. This process will also smooth out the holes and condense the metal around both the holes and the pin. It is well to leave the pin to fit about one half as tight as the finished joint requires to be. The washer should be countersunk about three quarters of the way through the hole, the latter being left a close working fit to the pin. The amount of taper of the countersink on the washer should be about as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 7.

> The best method of holding the legs during the filing is to fasten them upon the planed flat surface of a piece of soft wood, as shown in Fig. 9, in which the dots around the edges of the leg show the brads. If the piece of wood is too wide to go between the jaws of the vise, a gripping strip may be nailed beneath, as shown in the edge view in Fig. 9 at A.

> The legs should be rough filed, second-cut filed, and smooth filed before being draw filed, care being used to keep the files clean, so as to avoid scratches. During this filing, however, the pin shown in Fig. 8 should be tried in the hole to see if the head comes fair down upon the face; thus the pin forms a guide and test in facing up the joint of the leg, and this is one of its advantages over the two washer plan. After carefully draw filing and polishing the sides of the legs the fitting of the joint is finished as follows: Place the two legs upon the pin in their proper position, and then put the washer into its place. Then behind the washer place another temporary one that will protrude be-

as far as the vise will let them go, repeating the operation about a dozen times or more. This will mark the high spots upon the legs, which may then be taken apart again and have the bright parts removed by a scraper. It is also well to place the flat face of the washer upon a smooth file and rub it backward and forward under pressure, which will tend to correct any defect in its flatness. When the faces of the joint bear all over, it may be put together with oil and placed in the vise as before. Work it well back and forth, take it apart again and cut off the rivet to the required length, taking care very slightly to recess the end to assist the riveting. The whole joint should then be wiped quite clean, freely oiled, and put together ready to rivet. The head of the pin should be rested upon a block of lead, so that it will not get damaged. The riveting should be done with a small light ball pened hammer, the blows being delivered very lightly

tightening proceeds, and when the legs are sufficiently tight, one of them may be gripped between pieces of leather in the vise, while the other is well worked and lubricated with oil. Then the riveted end should be filed off to very nearly its proper height and shape, and the joint well worked back and forth and round and round in the hand until it gets quite warm, when it may be cooled in water and tried for tightness. If too tight, it may be either worked until easy or the riveted end of the pin may be tapped with a hammer slightly to loosen it. The riveting being completed, and

How it is Regarded.

One of the best papers that come to the Hawkeye table is the Scientific American. It is unquestionably head and shoulders above any other science journal in the world. We say this because while it is truly scientific and profound, it is also readable and popular with the great masses of people who are not scientists, and make no pretensions to techniques. Hence a great mass of really valuable information is widely disseminated among the people, including not a little of really practical knowledge for everyday life. This valuable characteristic of the Scientific American is supplemented by almost the entire press of the United States, which copiously draws upon its rich stores for useful reading matter. Its illustrations are very fine, its editorials scholarly, and its various departments replete with instructive reading. The answers to correspondents are extremely popular gripped by a pair of lead clamps in the vise, the end being and valuable. There is hardly a profession in life but that would be benefited by making the Scientific American a volved back and forth with a good supply of oil and under | part of its stated reading.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

IMPROVED PORTABLE CIDER MILL.

We illustrate herewith a new horse power cider mill which is readily moved from farm to farm, and by which, it is claimed, entire crops of apples may be ground and pressed quickly and economically.

Upon a platform placed on wheels and adapted to be drawn by horses are longitudinal track rails on which are two curbs, A. These curbs have grooved bottoms so that they may be readily moved on the rails from one end of the platform to the other. Above one curb is placed a crossbeam for the screw of the press head, and above the other is the receiving hopper and grinding roller of the mill. A portion of the platform is inclined toward a central lateral gutter which has a spout at one side through which the cider | is carried upward, removed by fingers, H, and thus removed | tors Mr. Edison has succeeded in magnifying the sound so as

is drawn off. Opposite the exit spout is hinged a stepladder, which may be thrown upon the platform after use. A horizontal overhead frame extends back of the platform, and supports at the end the master wheel and shaft of a horse power, B. The horse is hitched to arms, one of which is rigidly attached to a socket of the shaft, and the other is hinged to fold up on the fixed arm after use. The arms are braced by a crosspiece and lock pin, and turn, when the horse is hitched to them, the master wheel, and thereby an intermeshing pinion and driving shaft supported on the overhead frame. A gear wheel at the opposite end of the driving shaft meshes with a pinion of the grinding cylinder and keeps the same in motion.

When the first curb is filled

and an empty curb is substituted beneath the grinding mill. naled in a frame, and the gearing between those of the two The pomace in the first curb is then pressed and the cake rear belts is such that the movement of one frame creates a is taken out, when the curb is again ready to be filled by the mill. In this way the curbs are alternately changed from This movement is governed by the lever, I, by operating mill to press, and work is continuously maintained at considerable saving of time and labor.

Patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency November 6, 1871. For further information address L. V. and S. R. Sikes, East Otto, Cattaraugus county, N.Y.

POWELL'S IMPROVED COTTON HARVESTER.

We have frequently called the attention of inventors to and have pointed out the saving in labor which an efficient length. They are placed very close together, so as to exapparatus would ef-

fect. The problem, however, is rather a difficult one, inasmuch as it involves not merely the picking of the cotton, but its gathering clean, that is, free from leaves and other trash. An ingenious device for this purpose is illustrated in the annexed engraving, and the mode in which it operates is by subjecting the bolls to a blast from the blower, which causes the light cotton to extend upward so that its filaments are easily caught in fine teeth on endless moving aprons. These last are cleared by stationary fingers, and the cotton is thus accumulated in the receptacles in the

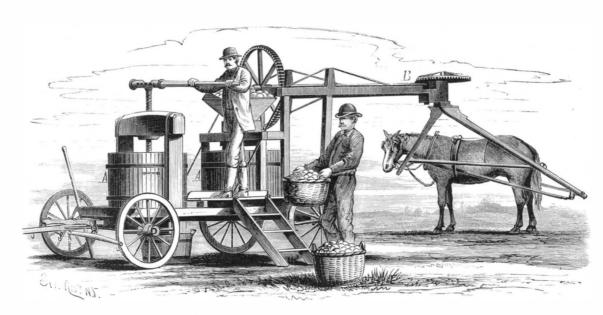
The mechanism is actuated by gearing at A, connected with one of the rear wheels. B is the blower, the blast of which is conducted

machine.

plants, and the latter in passing through said opening are stripped.

in contact with the top of the plant, and the cotton caught | mouth county, Mass.

by the teeth is carried upward until removed by the fingers, E, when it falls into the receptacle immediately below. By means of suitable lever connections by moving the handle, F, the lower roller over which the belt, D, passes may be swung up so that the action of the belt may be adjusted to ried upward until they are caught by the teeth. The same turn transmits the pulsations to the receiving diaphragm, blast also serves to remove sand. The cotton thus collected have not been materially modified, but by the use of reflec-



SIKES' PORTABLE CIDER MILL.

with ground fruit it is moved on the rail below the press into receptacles as before. The drums of each belt are joursimilar motion in the other, but in the opposite direction. which the lower drums are adjusted nearer together or further apart, so as to suit the sizes of the plants and to secure close picking. Horses are attached to caster wheels on the front corners of the machine, and a platform may be provided in rear for supporting the operator, Openings, one of which is shown at J, are made for emptying the cotton boxes. The machine is guided by the horse in the shafts shown. The teeth on the aprons are the same as card cloththe need which exists for a machine for harvesting cotton, ing, except that they are but three eighths of an inch in The Talking Phonograph. on Exhibition.

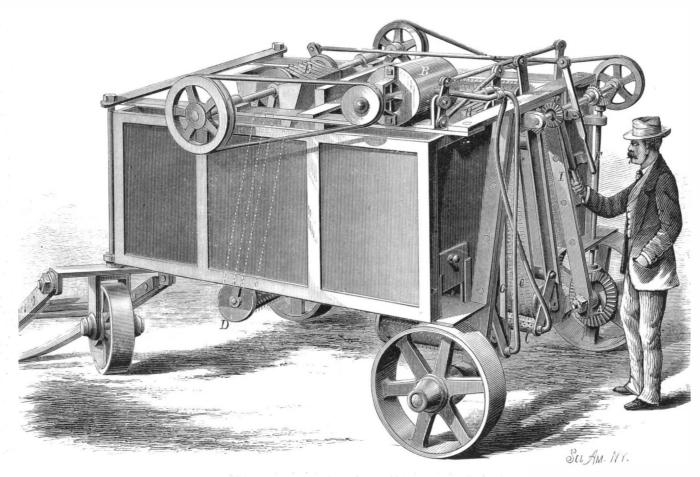
Mr. Thomas A. Edison recently exhibited his talking phonograph before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, in this city. This was the first public showing of the instrument, and although much yet remains to be plants of any height, or the belt may be lifted out of opera done to make it fulfill the design of its inventor, its capation altogether. The plants, as the machine passes over bilities have already been considerably advanced beyond them, are next stripped on the sides by the belts, G. The those which it possessed when displayed to us in this office perforated blast pipes, C, direct jets of air upward along the shortly after its origination. The mechanical construction, inner surface of the aprons, so that any particles of cotton that is, the rotating sliding cylinder, the vibratory membrane that may be detached by the action of the machine are car- and the tin foil strip which receives the indentation and in

> to render the same quite audible throughout a large apartment. The scientists who assembled to hear the phonograph manifested genuine astonishment, and the instrument itself, apparently on its good behavior, did its best to strengthen the impression. It proved its capacity as a linguist by repeating sentences spoken to it in English, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, and the Hebrew. It imitated with marvelous fidelity the barking of dogs, crowing of cocks, etc., and then taking a severe cold, coughed and sneezed and wheezed, until the physicians in the audience instinctively began to write prescriptions. After the inventor had exhibited its reproduction of his remarks, his auditors wanted the machine to imitate theirs also. and for a long time the appa-

ratus was made the recipient probably of all the different sounds that the human voice could produce or scientific ingenuity devise. It withstood the test triumphantly, and remained in modest silence while praises were lavished upon it and suggestions innumerable made as to its future uses. Another proposal was to reproduce figures of popular speakers in life size—electrotype Mr. Beecher, for instance—reproduce his speech in tin foil, put a phonograph, run by clockwork, inside of him—the statue, not the man—and stand him on a platform to repeat the new lecture on the "Wastes and Burdens of Society." Another suggestion was that public speakers might repeat their speeches to the phonograph, and then twenty-four hours later have the phonograph repeat the words to them. They could thus prevent themselves from making rash or overheated or silly remarks. An irreverent in-

> but that now, with the talking phonograph and singing telephone, clergymen and choirs were out of date. The phonograph could repeat service every Sunday and run off old sermons with wonderful accuracy; while, by having enough telephones, one choir would supply music to all the churches in the city." An amendment to this was the suggestion to use only the phonograph, because it could sing as well as speak, and thus it might do the duty of both preacher and choir. An indo lent listener to the foregoing wanted to know if a phonograph could not be combined with a clock so as at the proper times to remark, "7 o'clock, time to get up;" "12 o'clock, go to dinner," and so on. The audience, some of the members of

dividual "didn't see



POWELL'S IMPROVED COTTON HARVESTER.

downward by flexible tubes and discharged through the per- clude trash and leaves. The inventor informs us that this forated pipes, C. The machine has an opening at the mid- machine has been very successfully tested, and he claims dle so that its wheels move on each side of a row of that it will cause a saving of two cents a pound in cotton harvesting.

Patented October 23, 1877. For further particulars ad-As the machine progresses the toothed belt, D, first comes dress the inventor, Mr. William J. Powell, Marshfield, Ply-

which were at first rather doubtful as to the foundation for all we had said regarding Mr. Edison's invention, left well convinced as to its wonderful capabilities. Meanwhile the inventor is relaxing no efforts to improve it, and we shall be much mistaken if before many months he does not astonish us with a machine able to do much greater things than those already accomplished.

THE LONG-NECKED CHELODINE.

BY C. FEW SEISS.

The long-necked chelodine (chelodina longicollis, Gray) is turtles, trionychidae, and the snapping turtles, chelydridae, do in the American.

This chelodine is very remarkable for the great length of its neck, which may be termed both swan-like and serpentine, and indeed may almost be compared to that of the plesiosaurus of the liassic period, but of course in miniature. On land, New Zealand, of 40,000 salmon eggs from Columbia

account of this extraordinary length of neck, the chelodine is unable to draw its head and neck within the shell. This is contrary to the habits of a vast majority of the tortoises, and to all American species with which I am acquainted. When disturbed or frightened it hides its head under the side of the shell.

The chelodine is said to be fierce and rapacious, feeding upon fishes and various other animals. The superior surface of the head, neck, feet, and legs is blackish-gray or brown in color; the carapace (upper shell) is dull yellowish-brown, with pale mottled net-like markings, and a few brown spots; the plastron (under shell) is peculiarly broad and oval in front, and the plates are surrounded by a dusky border.

Phosphorescence of Sulphate of Quinine.

If some sulphate of quinine is strewn over a sheet of

by means of a plate of metal, it becomes phosphorescent when stirred with a glass rod. Valeriate of quinine exhibits the same phenomenon without heat being applied, if the crystals are rubbed in a mortar.

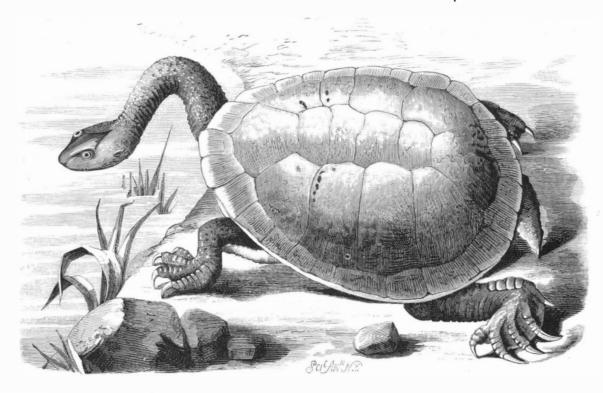
THE HIGH SCHOOL OF KOLAPORE, INDIA.

The native Indian State of Kolapore, in the Deccan region, two or three hundred miles southeast of Bombay, India, contains half a million of people. Some years ago a high school was established at Kolapore, upon the plans of Sir Alexander Grant, then Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. The school has prospered, and has been found useful to the native youth of the upper classes in Kolapore, being constantly attended by 300 students. The building, of which we give an illustration, has been constructed from the designs of Captain C. Mant, R.E., Executive Engineer. Its interior arrangements are suitable to the purpose, with twelve class rooms for the accommodation of

350 or 400 pupils, a lecture hall, a museum, and convenient offices. The style of architecture adopted is the Hindo-Saracenic, to agree with that of the adjoining gateway of a native of Australia. The chelodines occupy much the the Palace Yard. The building is exceedingly ornate, and same position in the Australian fauna which the soft-shelled forms an excellent example of a new architectural departure, for such the adaptation of the peculiarly Indian design to a building of this character may well be considered.

American Salmon in New Zealand.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival in Auck



THE LONG-NECKED CHELODINE.

smooth paper and exposed to a heat of from 120° to 140° Fah. | river. These eggs were sent from San Francisco by steamer, | ity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. consigned to the Napier Acclimatization Society; but on arrival at Auckland they were found to be so far advanced that it was determined not to risk sending them all to Napier, but to distribute them immediately in suitable localities in the neighborhood. One half was thus treated, and the remaining 20,000 were sent on to their original destination, Napier. There is every probability that an actual colony of salmon has now been planted in New Zealand, for the fry were in a healthy condition, and great care was taken by Mr. Firth to protect those placed in the rivers from all enemies.

> THE DOUBLE POSTAL CARD.—A new style of postal card has been introduced in Germany. It consists of two cards of the ordinary size attached together, each stamped, the object being to facilitate the return of answers.

AMERICAN coffins are now being exported to England. esting mission.

The Effect of Diet on Liquor Drinking.

Charles Napier, an English scientific man, has been testing the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor drinking is compatible with animal food but not with a farinaceous diet. The experiment was tried upon 27 liquor-drinking persons with results substantiating the Liebig theory. Among the most striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet was that of a gentleman of 60 who had been addicted to intemperate habits for 35 years; his outbursts averaged one a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of de-

> lirium tremens, which nearly ended fatally, he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which, we are assured, cured him completely in seven months. He seems to have been very thin at the beginning of the experiment, but by the close of the period named had gained twentyeight pounds, being then of about the normal weight for a person of his height.

> Among the articles of food which are specified by Napier as pre-eminent for antagonism to alcohol are macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas, and lentils, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter or olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food.

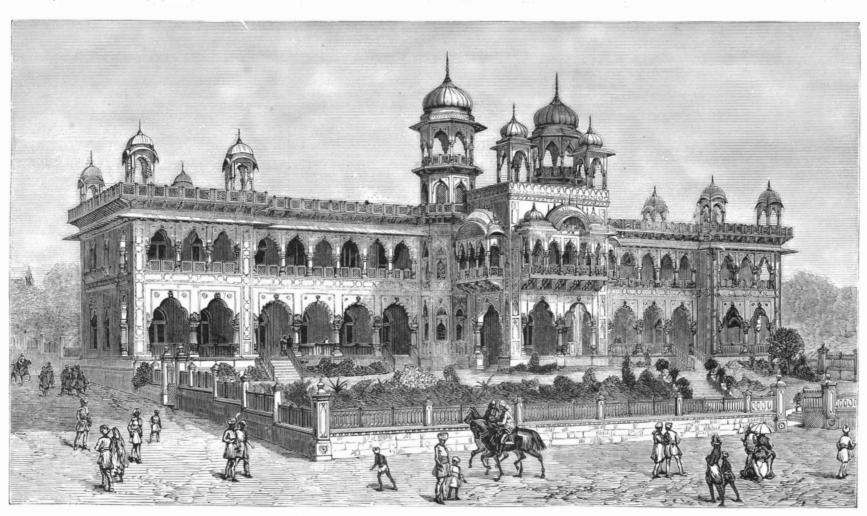
> From this point of view, highly glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acid-

A like remark may be applied to the use of salted food.

If we inquire the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the macaroni, beans, or oleaginous aliment appears to render unnecessary, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

The Arrival of the Obelisk in England.

Cleopatra's Needle has passed the perils of the Bay of Biscay and the Channel, and has reached Gravesend in safety. The New York World says that after its erection in London Mr. Dixon will be at liberty to set about carrying out the proposition made in this city by his representative some months ago. That proposition having been accepted by a liberal citizen of New York, we may hope at no very distant day to hear that the "needle ship" has been dispatched upon its second and, to Americans, more inter-



THE HIGH SCHOOL OF KOLAPORE, INDIA.

WHALES AND WHALEBONE.

We present in this issue a series of diagrams taken from actual measurements of the Greenland whale (balana mysticetus), showing the manner in which the whalebone, socalled, is arranged in the head; and also a full length portrait of the animal from which the drawings were made. For these illustrations we are indebted to Land and Water.

The mode of the progressive growth of the baleen, or

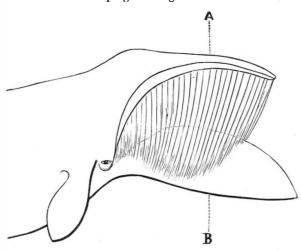


Fig. 1.—Position of the whalebone when the Whale is feeding, mouth open. A, Crown Bone. B, Lower Jaw.

whalebone of commerce, is a modification of the design adopted in the tooth of the rabbit or the tusk of the elephant. The baleen is wrongly called whalebone. It certainly comes out of the whale, but there is no bone whatever in its compo sition. It is composed of hardened hairs which are united one to the other by a kind of animal glue.

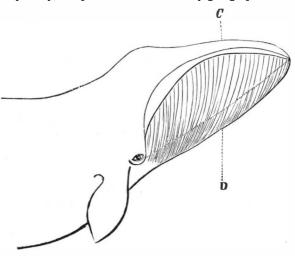
The principal food of the Greenland whale consists of a small crustacea not larger than the common house fly, which is found in greatest abundance when the temperature of the

of whalebone are separated from each other by three quarters of an inch of gum, but the interval decreases both toward the nose end and throat to a quarter of an inch. The gum is always white; in substance it resembles the hoof of a horse, but softer. It is easily cut with a knife or broken by the hand, and is tasteless. The whalebone representing the palate is lined inside the mouth with hair, for the purpose of of the Chinese service. Mr. Gill, speaking of this part of covering the spaces between the slips, and preventing the food on which the whale subsists from escaping; this hair is short at the root of the mouth, but is from twelve to twenty inches long at the points of the whalebone. This it requires to be, because when the mouth is opened the bone springs forward, and the spaces are greatest at the points. Hitherto it was believed that the whalebone had room to hang perpendicularly from the roof of the mouth to the lower jaw when the mouth was shut, but such is not the case. The bone is arranged, as will be seen from the sketch, to reach from the upper to the lower jaw when the mouth is open; were it otherwise, the whale would not be able to catch its food; it would allescape underneath the points of the whale-

Fig. 2 shows the position of the whalebone when the mouth is shut. The dotted lines show the jaw bone, and the black it will be observed that the line formed by the lower ends of the whalebone blades is hollowed out near the throat, in consequence of the shortness of the blades at this spot. This shows that it is for the purpose of allowing room for the points of the whalebone to lie in when the mouth is shut. The whale has no muscular power over its whalebone, any more than other animals have over their teeth. When the animal opens its mouth to feed, the whalebone springs forward and downward, so as to fill the mouth entirely; when in the act of shutting it again, the whalebone being pointed slightly toward the throat, the lower jaw catches it and carries it up into the hollow before described.

Fig. 3 is a cross section, cut half way between the blow three feet in diameter.

the head. Along the middle of the crown bone the blades positions of the principal places visited, as Hankow, Sungpan-ting on the borders of Coconoor, Bathang, Talifoo, and Bhamo, it will be seen that he traveled in a southwesterly direction, following the course of the Yang-tse-Kiang into Thibet, and then moved southward. During the most difficult and perilous part of the journey, namely, from Chengtu to Burmah overland, he was accompanied by Mr. Mesney the journey, compares it to "continually going up a stair-



2.—Mouth of Whale shut. The plates of whalebone packed awayby the action of the lower jaw. C, Crown Bone. D, Lower Jaw.

case." Roads there were none, the way consisting of mere tracks through a rocky, mountainous country. In the neighborhood of Bathang, which is almost in the thirtieth degree of latitude and quite on the borders of Thibet, ranges were crossed some 15,600 feet high. The most common tree near Bathang is the pine, which in some places was seen in magnificent forests, and the trunks of many of which are

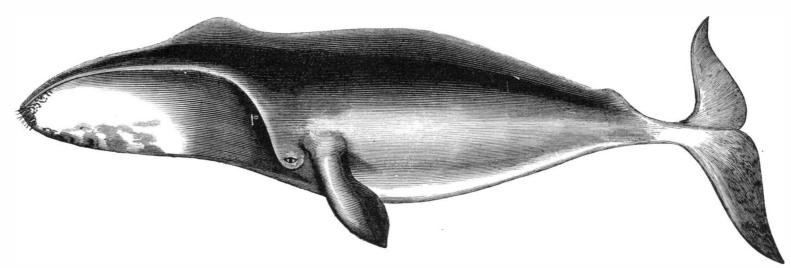


Fig. 5.-WHALEBONE WHALE ("BALÆNA MYSTICETUS") OF THE GREENLAND SEAS.

sea is from 34° to 35° Fah., the ordinary temperature among | holes and nose end, showing the mouth shut, and the arrange ice being 29°, the color of the water varying from dark brown to olive green and clear blue, the blue water being the coldest. To catch them teeth would not be of the least use to him. The only thing to be of use would be a sieve. Aristotle first remarked this fact. "Mysticetus etiam pilas in ore intus habet vice dentium suis setis similes"—"The whale has hairs in his mouth instead of teeth, like the hairs of a pig." On this Professor Owen remarks: "To a person looking into the mouth of a stranded whale the concavity of the palates would appear to be beset with coarse hair." The species of balano ptera, which frequents the Mediterranean, might have afforded to the father of natural history the subject of his philosophical comparison.

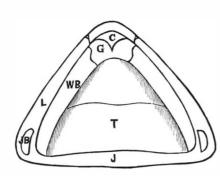


Fig. 3.—Section of Whale's Mouth shut. C, Crown Bone. G, Gum. W B, Whalebone. T, Tongue. L, Lips. J B, Jawbone.

Fig. 1 shows the mouth open and the position of the whalebone when the animal is feeding; it is drawn to a scale, and is a good representation of its appearance. It will be noticed that the correct number of slips of whalebone, which amount to 300 on each side of the head, are not filled in, only a few lines being drawn, showing the direction they take toward the lower jaw when the mouth is open. The number of blades of whalebone in a whale's head have been counted and found to be 286 on the left and 289 on the right side of British Burmah. Reference being made to the geographical former.

ment of the lips, jaw bones, tongue, and whalebone.

Fig. 4. is the same section showing the mouth open. It conveys a good idea of the great capacity of the mouth when open compared with the comparatively small space it has to hold the whalebone in when the mouth is shut.

Fig. 5 is the whale from which these measurements were taken, and is said to be the best representation of the balana mysticetus yet made. The dimensions are as follows:

		ın.
Length from nose to tail	47	0
Length of head from nose to eye	17	8
Breadth of body between the fins	11	0
Breadth of head across the jaw bones	9	3
Breadth of lip, including jaw bone	5	5
Gape	10	8
Breadth of tail	20	0
Length of whalebone	10	1

These measurements are of special interest and value in view of the absence heretofore of similarly careful and detailed information. They are taken from a specimen captured last year by Captain David Gray

Longevity of Trees.

From observations made on specimens still in existence, the longevity of various trees has been estimated to be, in round numbers, as follows: Deciduous cypress, 6,000 years; baobab trees, 5,000; dragon tree, 5,000; yew, 3,000; cedar of Lebanon, 3,000; "great trees" of California, 3,000; chestnut, 3,000; olive, 2,500; oak, 1,600; orange, 1,500; Oriental plane, 1,200; cabbage palm, 700; lime, 600; ash, 400; cocoanut palm, 300; pear, 300; apple, 200; Brazil wine palm, 150; Scotch fir, 100, and the balm of Gilead about 50 years. Such examples are quite sufficient to prove the truth of a remark of Schleiden's that there seems to be "a possibility of a compound plant living on without end."

The Latest Overland Journey through China to India.

Lieut. Gill, an English officer, has lately completed a successful journey through China to India. He left Shanghai in February, 1877, and arrived in December at Rangoon in

In the first part of the journey, after leaving Hankow, which is an open port on the Yang-tse-Kiang, and a four days' journey by steamer from Shanghai, he visited Tsi-liutsing and examined the fire wells there. These wells ge down some 3,000 feet below the surface, and an inflammable gas finds its way out of them. There are also brine wells, and these go down to about the same depth. The natives manufacture excellent salt of the brine. On the way from

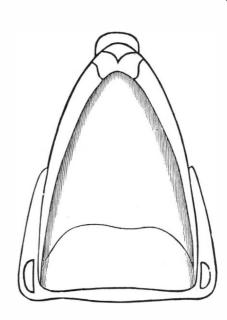


Fig. 4.-Section of Whale's Mouth when open.

Mandalay in Burmah to Rangoon, the travelers observed a marked difference between the two political sections of the country-Native and British Burmah. In the latter were cultivated fields, pleasant homesteads, and contented people, which contrasted strangely with the state of things in the

New Mechanical Inventions.

An improved Machine for Separating Fur from Pelts or Hides has been invented by Mr. Samuel M. Ball, of Fanwood, N. J. In this machine the fur is removed from the skin by a combination of pickers, carrying aprons, and separating screens, arranged in a compact manner. The machine is cheap as well as simple.

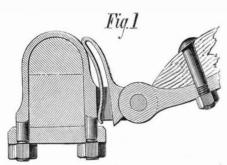
Mr. Gideon McBride, of Dover Hill, Ind., has invented an improved Tellurian for the use of schools, etc., which in a simple manner illustrates the elliptic orbit of the earth around the sun and that of the moon around the earth, to gether with all the phenomena resulting from the relation of these bodies to each other.

Mr. Lorenzo Meeker, of Oswego, N. Y., has invented an improved Lifting Jack. This has a peculiar construction of a clutch and lever for lifting the load, in combination with a clutch for sustaining it during the alternate movement of the lifting clutch, and differs from other lifting jacks in the construction and arrangement of the sustaining clutch and lever, and in the devices for disengaging the clutch from the bar when it is desired to retract or lower the latter.

In a new Millstone Gearing devised by Mr. Garrett W. Schreurs, of Muscatine, Iowa, the spindle of the runner stone is so stepped and geared that its motion can be instantly stopped at pleasure or in event of an accident.

BEARD'S THILL COUPLING.

The annexed engravings represent a new invention designed to prevent carriage thills from rattling. It consists of



a steel spring, and the manner of its operation will be seen



at a glance from our engravings. It is claimed that this spring is neat, cheap, effective, and far more durable than rubber. It can be inserted without uncoupling the thill or removing any part of the vehicle. Fig. 1 is a section of the entire device, and Fig. 2 shows the spring separate. It was patented October 30, 1877, and is sold by Luke Beard, 75 Hubbard avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

A Telephonic Alarm.

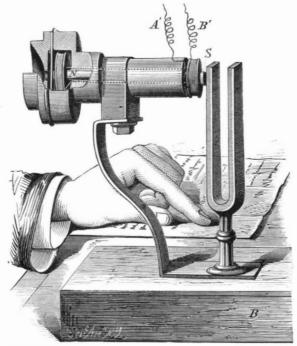
The speaking of the telephone is admittedly so weak that it can only be caught by keeping the instrument in immediate contact with the ear. Hence there is transmitted through the telephone in its present form no sound which would be intense enough to announce to any one who was in a large room, and who did not hold the telephone close to his ear, that a message was about to be sent from the transmitting station. The consequence is that a warning apparatus must be attached to the telephone, so that there may be no fear of missing a projected telephonic conversation.

It is clear that the conducting wire of a telephone can be used to sound a bell as an alarm by means of a current from a galvanic battery, and thereby the defect referred to would be supplied. But the necessary apparatus would considerably raise the price of fitting up a telephone apparatus, and besides, one most important property of the telephone, viz., producing the required electric current automatically, would be partly lost. I have, then, invented another warning apparatus, which, I believe, is quite

Hitherto telephones have been so constructed that only one pole (N in the figure) of the magnet is effective; I now use also the second pole, S, by providing it with a coil of wire, which is simply inserted in the circuit behind the first coil. (The dotted lines in the figure will explain this connection; the two ends A' and B' are connected with the binding screws fastened to the telephone; from this the circuit goes to the second telephone.) Before this pole of the magnet a tuning-fork, A, may be very easily set up, which, with the telephone, is simply fixed on a resonance case, B; this arrangement should be made both at the transmitting and receiving stations, and both forks should be in unison. If now the sending station wish to signal that a conversation is to be begun, the fork of that place will be sounded with a fiddlebow; the currents thereby induced in the coil are powerful enough to set the fork of the receiving station in such intense vibration that the sound may be distinctly heard in a large room; warned by this signal a person can in the usual way put the telephone to his ear and listen to the words from the transmitting station; and so vice versa.

100 people were present, and all could hear the sounds of the | be a genuine specimen. fork, which in the manner described was set in vibration by a second fork in a distant room. The two forks were König two similar ones at my disposal.

Let me mention two other experiments which I have made. The first is of importance in connection with the question as to how the clang-tints of tones are reproduced through the telephone. In one of the two telephones described substi-



THE TELEPHONIC ALARM.

tute for the Ut4 fork a higher one, and sound this by means of a fiddle-bow, and there will be heard with another inserted telephone of the ordinary construction tones of even 12,000 double vibrations per second, a sign that the variations of the magnetic condition of a magnet perceptibly occur, even when the forces producing these variations change their size 24,000 times in a second. This result, moreover, was not to be expected, since, as is known, magnetic polarization requires time to accomplish. Whether these higher tones are comparatively weaker than the deeper cannot be determined, but probably this is the case.

In another experiment I used the telephone to test the electric vibrations indicated by Helmholtz and others, which are produced by the opening of the primary current of an induction apparatus in the induced coil, when the ends of the latter are connected with the armatures of a condenser. For this purpose I inserted the telephone in the circuit between coil and condenser, and observed the effect when the current in the inducing spiral was opened.

When the ends of the induced spiral were not connected with the condenser, I heard a dull report in the telephone; when again these ends were connected with the condenser, this report was accompanied by a shorter, higher sound, whose vibration-number might perhaps be determined by a musical ear; a proof of the existence of the vibrations mentioned in the last case. The observations were made with a telephone the iron membrane of which was very thin and had a very deep tone.—W. D. RÖNTGEN, in Nature.

A FOWL MONSTROSITY.

BY JOHN MICHELS.

An interesting instance of a strange malformation in the head of a fowl has been exhibited alive at the New York



A FOWL MONSTROSITY.

Aquarium, and as Professor Fr. Stengel of Columbia Col-I have made an experiment in a large room, when about lege vouches for its authenticity, it may be presumed to

the peculiarities of the fowl in question, which is said to Ut4; lower forks give less clearly heard tones; with higher have a monkey's face. It will be noticed that the ordinary with the cable, 213 miles long, between Dover and Calais, forks I was unable to make any experiment, since I had not beak of a bird is absent, and that the nose and lips of an there was not the slightest failure during a period of two animal are fully developed.

The nose appears to be formed by an extension of the comb, which at the point of junction suddenly changes from a bright red to a pale fleshlike color; the lips, which are large and protruding, having the same hue.

Both lips and nose are formed of a moderately hard cartilagenous substance, having a smooth surface, the nostrils being very similar to those observed in many species of

The tongue is also modified in form, rounded at the point, and having unusual power of lateral motion.

With the exceptions I have named, or shown in the illustration, the general appearance of the specimen is normal, and indicative of its being of the Cochin China breed.

We have doubtless here an interesting specimen of one of those strongly marked and abrupt deviations of structure which occasionally occur without any apparent cause.

Such cases are rare with birds in a state of nature, but happen with greater frequency with those which have become domesticated.

This monstrosity probably arose from an arrest of development rather than arrest of growth, and is doubtless capable of being transmitted. Breeders take advantage of such freaks of nature to produce what is called a variety.

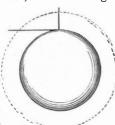
Speaking generally, it is conceded that changed conditions and external influences produce variation from type, and considerable effect upon organisms of all kinds.

There are, however, instances in which decided variation arises without any apparent exciting cause, and Darwin with his usual caution "provisionally" calls it "spontaneous;" he attributes such variations, whether consisting of slight individual differences or of more strongly-marked deviations of structure, as depending much more on the constitution of the organism than on the nature of the conditions to which it has been subjected.

The Apparent Size of the Moon.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

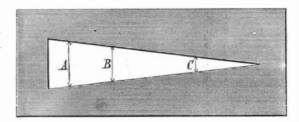
You have frequently noticed that the moon looks very much larger when it rises and sets, than when it is nearly overhead, on the same night, the objects on its surface appearing



magnified. I have accounted for the variation in its apparent size on the principle of the refraction of light, more rays being bent and brought to the eye while they pass through the dense medium, when the moon rises and sets, than when the rays pass through a rare medium, as when the moon is nearly overhead.

The rays, when the moon is near the horizon, pass through more air than when directly overhead.

I have heard it said, and think I read it in the Scientific AMERICAN, that the moon only looked larger by comparison with objects near the horizon. It did not occur to me how to test the matter until a short time since I made a triangular hole through a piece of card board and placed it 21 inches from my eye and looked through it at the moon. When it was rising near the horizon it would fill the space marked A, sometimes B, and (when overhead) C.



Does not this prove that the moon does really look larger by being magnified through the medium of the air?

Please mention this in your paper with remarks, which OBS. may enlighten others. Yours, etc,

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 25, 1877.

A. This apparent difference in the size of the moon, according to its position in the heavens, is (as has been frequently explained before) merely an optical illusion.

When we regard the celestial vault, it has the appearance to us of a very much depressed spheroid, instead of a hemisphere, and, for this fact, the zenith looks much nearer. In looking at objects along a horizontal plane, we are accustomed to estimate their relative sizes and distances by comparison. Now, in viewing objects situated above, as we lack the same means of comparison, and hence are apt to greatly under-estimate their distance, the rising moon may appear much larger than a tree placed beside it on the verge of the horizon; but, when she reaches the zenith, the tree (which at the horizon served to give us an idea of greater distance) being absent, we with our under-estimate of vertical distance unconsciously make an exaggerated allowance for it, and, doing this, we likewise underestimate the apparent size of the moon and see it smaller.

Col. W. H. Reynolds has concluded a contract with the English Government by which the Post Office Department The illustration will convey an excellent conception of has adopted the Bell telephone as a part of its telegraphic system. In a recent telephonic experiment in connection

Photo Hash.

To clean Negative Glass.—Put them in a stone jar; fill it up with cold water, set it on the stove till it boils; when cool wash up by laying them flat on a board and using a common splint scrubbing brush.

To prepare Albumen.—Take the whites of 8 eggs, be sure and take out the germ; to this add 24 drops of glacial acetic acid, diluted with 1 oz. pure water. Stir well, leave it stand 2 hours, then strain through a piece of muslin, then add 1 drachm of ammonia, and you will have a stock solution that solution and add 30 ozs. pure water, filter through 6 thicknesses of muslin.

The Albumen Brush.—Instead of flowing the plates with the albumen, use what I think is called the mansard brush make it yourself, as follows: Take a piece of glass three inches wide and 6 inches long, fold four thicknesses of Canton flannel over one end, and slip on a rubber ring to hold it in place—wash it thoroughly to free it from lint and dust, and set it in the dish containing the albumen (a glass goblet is a nice thing). After washing the plate, dip it into a pail of pure, warm, filtered water, let drain a moment, then draw your brush from top to bottom, and the work is done.

To prevent Pipholes.—There is a great deal said about pinholes in negatives, and their cause; one great hobby is an over-iodized bath; now, say you have 2 quarts of bath, 45 grains strong, iodized to saturation. That bath will not give pinholes, if dust and foreign matter is kept out, unless you keep the same quantity of bath with the same strength of silver, you never will get pinholes from over-iodizing.

Retouching Varnish, for a soft pencil.—Alcohol, 8 ozs.; gum sandarac, 7 drachms; Venice turpentine, ½ oz.; camphor, 1 drachm; dry without heat—gives a soft tone to the negative, increases the intensity, and gives a tooth that will take hold every touch.

white lac, 11/2 lb.; alcohol, 1 gallon; dry the lac and pound it fine, add to the alcohol, keep warm till dissolved, then filter; should be as thick as you can flow without ridges.

To prepare the varnished surface for retouching, take some powdered pumice stone, sprinkle over the face, and with the ball of the second finger commence a circular motion and grind the surface till you have the desired tooth; in touching, if you get too much lead on some part, you can pumice stone and grinding that particular spot.

A tray for floating paper and toning.—Make a box 4 inches deep, 19x24 inches inside; have the bottom in one piece, and put the bottom in the middle so you will have a double tray, one side for toning and the other for floating paper; to prepare it for use, take 1 lb. of good beeswax and melt it, lay the tray on the stove and warm it well, then flow the wax all over the inside, let it cool, then flow again, then give an extra flow around the corners. I made one seven years ago; has never leaked a drop, and is clean and healthy to-day as you could wish. Washing trays can be made by using half inch boards well nailed together the size you wish, and lined inside with white oilcloth, fitting it into the bottom well and tacking on the outside edge; very cheap, and will last for years.

To remove the Hypo.—Seven years ago Mr. Newton gave a formula for cleaning prints from hypo in a very few minutes. In the Mosaics for 1877 he reiterates the statement, and I have often wondered whether photographers generally have availed themselves of this little dodge. I have used it ever since I first saw it, and have made prints every year for the past seven years, and whatever other faults may be found with them, they have never been troubled with hypo. I use the acetate of lead, 2 ozs. in 16 ozs. water, which is a stock solution-2 ozs. of stock solution in 1 gallon of soft water form the wash for prints. Pass the prints through three waters after fixing, then into the lead wash; keep them in it for ten minutes, then rinse three times and your prints will be perfectly clean; if the water turns milky when you add the lead, add a few drops of acetic acid, and stir just enough to make it clear.

When to trim.—I visited a gallery in a city larger than ours not long since and found the printer trimming his prints, but they were all toned, fixed, washed, and dried. I don't know but what most printers do the same way, but they could not do it for me; times are too hard to squander time and money that way.

After printing, trim all your prints nicely to just the size you wish before toning; if you are an artist you will not tear one in ten thousand in the subsequent manipulations; by doing so you can save your clippings for the refiner, and won't need more than half the gold to do your toning.

When your prints are washed, lay them face down in a pack, press the water out of them, then paste the first one, take it by the corner and lay it on the card and rub down, and so with the next; in this way you will save silver, gold, time, and labor.

Corn starch makes a splendid clean paste. You can get just as good a gloss on your prints by rubbing them over with a piece of white Castile soap as you can to dissolve it in alcohol, and soak your prints up with that. Try it.

Have a rule to work by; don't guess so much, even if you careless way may work well seven times out of ten, but feet high by eight inches in diameter, growing at Gorontalo.

Papila.—This, one of the Rubiaceæ, is a tree of thirty RAILWAY SWITCH AND SIGNAL.—Joseph S. Williams, Riverton, N. J.

REAPER AND GRAIN STRAW BINDER.—W. A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, N.Y. may fail you the next three times, and cause you to lose your time, temper, money, and your customer.

How to get gold and silver.—Because there is a good margin in photography, it is no reason you should not practice economy. I have a friend who has been squinting through the camera for the last ten years, does good work, and always has a fair run of business, and yet he has not seemed to get along financially as he ought to. Of course there may be many reasons why, but when I visited his rooms this summer I found out some of them: When he develops a plate, he does it over the sink, and all the excess of silver goes out the waste pipe; washing from prints goes into the sink, and consequently the silver goes out the waste will keep for a year at least. For use, take 1 oz. of stock pipe; makes new toning every time he tones a batch of prints, and when done with it throws it into the sink, and so the gold goes out the waste pipe; three fourths of the money he spent for silver and gold was a dead loss; it went out the waste pipe to return to him no more forever. Try another way: develop over a stone pan, let the excess of developer and silver go into it, also the first water that spots. It is compact and heavy, and much used for turnery covers the plate in washing; it will keep evaporating, so you can use it for a year before you clear it up and send the contents to the refiner.

Save the first three waters from your prints in a cask or tub, and at each saving add common salt and stir well. When full, let settle, then draw off the water to within three inches of the bottom by putting in a faucet, or even by boring a hole and fitting a plug to it nicely.

Wipe out your holder every time you use it with a cloth; when the cloth becomes foul throw it in with your clippings -catch every drop of silver solution on something; the bulk impoverish it or waste the bulk of it. I claim that if you of your bath is composed of drops, and every drop contains

> Keep up the price of your work for mercy's sake don't make people think you are only a half-made photographer by offering them work at half price; people are willing to pay a good price for good work.

Never force your work on your customers; if they are not suited with it do not let them have it at any price; they will Varnish for a hard pencil.—To do a very fine job, take soon learn that you think as much of your reputation, as an artist, as you do of their money.

Keep your temper before your customers (now I know I am setting you a hard task, but it must be done); even after giving Miss Nancy four sittings, while others are waiting, and then she finds that one of her spit curls has not got just the exact curve she desires, and must sit again; let her sit, for you can plainly see and hear that she has a tongue (and I believe all women have), and that tongue had better wag easily remove it with a piece of rubber by dipping it into the in your favor than against you.—St. Louis Practical Photographer.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Saturday, February 9, 1878.

The following calculations are adapted to the latitude of New York city, and are expressed in true or clock time, being for the date given in the caption when not otherwise

H.M. 552 mo. Venus sets. 706 eve. Mars sets. 11 45 eve. Jupiter rises 5 43 mo.	Saturn sets
FIRST MAGN	ITUDE STARS.
Regulus rises 5 58 eve. Spica rises 10 35 eve. Arcturus rises 9 38 eve. Altair rises 3 58 mo. Vega sets 6 07 eve. Alpheratz sets 10 33 eve. Fomalhaut sets 5 31 eve.	Sirius in meridian 9 20 eve. Procyon in meridian 10 13 eve. Aldebaran in meridian 7 09 eve. Algol (var.) in meridian 5 41 eve. Capella in meridian 7 48 eve. 7 stars (cluster) in meridian 6 21 eve. Betelguese in meridian 8 29 eve. Rigel in meridian 7 48 eve.
REMA	ARKS.

Mercury rises 1h. 10m. before the sun, and 9° 6′ 24" south of the sunrise point, February 10. Venus has the same right ascension, and is only 53' south of η Aquarii, the southeast star of the λ . Mars and Neptune are in conjunction; Mars being 3° north. They are in Aries, almost directly south, at dark. Jupiter rises 1h. 19m. before and 9° 44' south of the sun. Saturn is in Aquarius, 15° southeast of Venus. Uranus is 26' north and 1' west of Regulus. This and the following week will be the best time to look for Uranus this year. Algol at minimum brilliancy February 11, 7h. 52m. evening. Mira will not attain its maximum brilliancy until the middle of October, 1878.

Turnery Woods.

In the Eastern Archipelago many woods are found which might probably be utilized if they were better known and introduced into European commerce. A few notes are therefore furnished of some.

Sawoe or sauw (Minusops Kauki, Lam.) is found in Bali and Java. The wood is red and flamed, of hard texture, close grained, and easily worked. It equals box for turnery work and engraving. The hard seeds, called kitjeh, are used for markers in games.

The gray wood of Seroet (Streblus aspera, Lour.) of Java, deposited for some time in running water, petrifies, and is used for making bracelets and other ornaments. Under the name of Tjautige or sautige several small trees grow in the central and eastern mountainous regions of Java which are known for their hardness as iron woods. The brown close wood is said to be good for turnery work.

The wood is straw colored, lustrous, of a compact texture, resembling ivory. It is easily worked, is like boxwood, TELEGRAPH CABLE.—David Brooks, Philadelphia, Pa.

and would be of great value for wood carving or delicate turnery work. Another similar wood is Tolotio, which is either Kleinhovia hospita, Lin., or would seem to be allied to the genera Nauclea and Blackwellia.

Toulimoe, a fruit tree of Gorontalo, has a straw colored veined wood, with fine undulated fiber. It is knotty and not easily worked, but seems fit for turnery.

Doenata (Glochidion molle, Bl.).—This is another tree of Gorontalo, about eighteen feet high by eight inches diameter. which has a fine, compact, straw colored wood, well fitted for wood carving and turnery work.

Doedock (Pemphis acidula, Forst.) is a small tree growing on the sea coasts, with wood of a fine solid texture, brown color and velvety luster. It is knotty, but fit for turners'

Glingsem (Blackwellia tomentosa, Vent.) grows in Central The inner wood is of a lustrous brown with glossy

Kajoe-fanasa, an undefined tree growing in the Arru Islands, south of New Guinea, has a satiny yellow wood, hard, fine grain, fit for turnery purposes.

Kemoening (Murrya paniculata, Dec.) is much valued by

Lameh (Alstonia spathulata, Bl.) grows in the mountain regions of Preangan, Java. The wood is clear, dense, with pure grain, works well, and is used in Europe for carving.

The Letterwood of Amboyna has a close resemblance to that of Guiana, and is probably a variety of Brosimum

Deamoedjoe (Podocarpus cupressina, R. Br.) is found in the higher regions of Preangan. The wood being light colored, and of a pure grain, is much valued for technical purposes, especially for wood carving.

Djoengkiel (Celtis reticulata, Torr.), found in the west of Java, has a firm and solid wood, which is useful for different technical purposes.

Before concluding these few notes, it may be added that the wood of the Gummarium, genus Ignotium, of Brazil, is said to be an excellent substitute for box for wood engraving.—Journal of Applied Science.

Cultivation of the Sunflower as a Protection against Malaria.

On this subject we have received from a correspondent a communication which, containing no facts that are not already familiar to the public, we deem unnecessary to publish.

However, for the benefit of those persons who may still be cultivating the unsightly sunflower, under the impression that it really possesses some hidden power to ward off malaria, we may state that this notion was long ago exploded, and now ranks only with such remedial absurdities as the carrying about in the pockets of horsechestnuts and potatoes as prophylactics of rheumatism, or the equally ludicrous one of basking in light that streams through "blue glass."

Notwithstanding the romance attached to its origin by mythology, it is about as coarse, ugly, and useless a plant as we know. With nothing about it to please the eye, with no medicinal qualities whatever to give it value, the only possible economic use to which it can be put is that of cultivation for the sake of an oil that its seeds yield. But whatever value it might have for this purpose is more than counterbalanced by the positive injury it does to the soil, for it is well known as an insatiable consumer of potash, and would rapidly exhaust any land of this already too scarce salt, and hence render it unproductive. The proper place, then, for this unpromising exotic is where we chiefly find it—the gardens of rural districts, in which it is often planted to hide objects that have the misfortune to be still more unsightly.

As regards the eucalyptus, which our correspondent incidentally mentions, we believe it is not generally held by scientists that the mere presence of the growing tree in any district will prevent the occurrence of malaria, but that its value as a remedial agent depends on the presence in its leaves and bark of a resin and alkaloid (in considerable quantity), that have been found to possess all the febrifuge qualities of cinchona and its derivatives.

Norway will send to the Paris Exhibition some fish skins tanned for gloves, eel skins prepared for harness, shark skins over 10 feet long and 3 wide, and whale skins nearly 60 feet long, for driving bands.

---PROFESSOR SIR WYVILLE THOMSON has been created a Knight of the Royal Order of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden.

Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

From December 18 to December 28, inclusive BERTHS.—Chas. Emery, Boston, Mass.
BOXES FOR TOBACCO, ETC.—W. L. Hubbell *et al.*, New York city,
BRAKE MECHANISM.—A. F. Gue *et al.*, Boston, Mass. CABINET DESK.—Joseph A. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind. CAR COUPLING.—Frank Gibford, Newton, Iowa. DRAFT REGULATOR.—R. F.Hyde, Springfield, Mass. FARE CHECK.—Geo. Beadle, Syracuse, N. Y. FIREARM.—D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass. FURNACES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—R. K. McMurray, New York city.
GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.—W. A. Cates, Union, Oregon.
HOT AIR FURNACE.—W. F. Nast, St. Louis, Mo.
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.—Edward Weston, Newark, N. J. PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINE.—David Brickner, New York city. SIREN FOG SIGNAL.—FelixBrown, New York city. STEAM GENERATOR.—Chas. Tyson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Business and Lersonal.

The Charge for Insertion under this head is One Dollar a line for each insertion.

An Engineer and Machinist of 20 years' experience, the last ten as Manager of a large establishment, desires to engage in the same capacity with some reliable manufacturing establishment. Address "Engineer," Box 938, Nashua, N. H.

For Power & Economy, Alcott's Turbine, Mt. Holly, N.J. For Solid Wroug.it Iron Beams, etc., see advertisement. Address Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., for

An active, healthy, strong and intelligent young man desires a situation with a Civil Engineer or Surveyor; fair education: good abilities Address Chas. L. Sullivan, 26 Pratt Place, Chicago, Ill.

For book on Lubricants, R. J.Chard, 134 M.Lane, N.Y.

Having dissolved partnership July 1, 1877, we have still on hand and for sale, a very large amount of new and 2d hand machines. See our notice on page 93. Steptoe, McFarlan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best Turbine Water Wheel, Alcott's, Mt. Holly, N. J. I have a perfect Liquid Waterproof, transparent or colored, for any surface. Address P. O. Box 5405, N.Y. Scroll Saw Designs. Send for illustrations and price lists. A. W. Morton, 104 John St., N. Y.

A situation wanted by an experienced Pattern Maker. Address H. A. Chase, Lee, Mass Assays of Ores, Analyses of Minerals, Waters, Com

mercial Articles, etc. Technical formulæ and processes Laboratory 33 Park Row, N. Y. Fuller & Stillman

The best Steam Trap now on the market sold by W. E. Kelly & Bro., 46 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale.—Machinery and Compositions of all kinds of Matches. Apply to J. H., P. O. Box 942, N. Y. city. Canadian Patent For Sale.-Mey's Dryer for Grain. Malt, etc., has been in practical use for several years in Buffalo, N Y. Address F. H. C. Mey, Buffalo, N. Y.

For a 15 in. Swing Lathe having 1% in. hole through Head Spindle, something new, address Star Tool Company, Providence, R. I.

Carpenters.—Your Saws will cut straight by using my Jointer; the teeth will all be of an equal length. Sample by mail, 25 cts.; \$2 per doz. E. Roth, New Oxford, Pa

2d Hand Iron Planer built by Smith of Salem. Plane 13 ft. x 30 in.; price \$375. A.C. Stebbins, Worcester, Mass. Cornice Brakes. J. M. Robinson & Co., Cincinnati, O. Noise-Quieting Nozzles for Locomotives, Steamboats, etc. T. Shaw, 915 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

John T. Noye & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., are Manufactur ers of Burr Mill Stones and Flour Mill Machinery of all kinds, and dealers in Dufour & Co.'s Bolting Cloth. Send for large illustrated catalogue.

Power & Foot Presses, Ferracute Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Solid Emery Vulcanite Wheels-The Solid Original Emery Wheel - other kinds imitations and inferior. Caution.-Our name is stamped in full on all our best Standard Belting, Packing, and Hose. Buy that only. The best is the cheapest. New York Belting and Packing Company, 37 and 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Steel Castings from one lb. to five thousand lbs. Invaluable for strength and durability. Circulars free Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Best Presses, Dies, and Fruit Can Tools, Bliss & Williams, cor. of Plymouth and Jay Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y. Hydraulic Presses and Jacks, new and second hand. Lathes and Machinery for Polishing and Buffing metals. E. Lyon & Co., 470 Grand St., N. Y.

Shaw's Mercury Gauges, U.S. Standard of Pressure, 915 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Improved Wood-working Machinery made by Walker Bros., 73 and 75 Laurel St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vertical Scientific Grain Mills. A.W.Straub & Co., Phila. Corliss Engine Builders, with Wetherill's improvements, Engineers, Machinists, Iron Founders, and Boiler Makers. Robt. Wetherill & Co., Chester, Pa.

The Turbine Wheel made by Risdon & Co., Mt. Holly, N. J., gave the best results at Centennial test

Best Machinists' Tools, Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Ct. Lansdell & Leng's Lever and Cam Gate Valves. Cheap est and best. Leng & Ogden, 212 Pearl St., N. Y.

Silver Solder and small Tubing. John Holland, Cincinnati, Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases.

Electrical Goods of every description, Annunciators, Bells. Batteries, Wire, Electro-plating Apparatus, etc. Finger, Risteen & Co., Melrose, Mass.

Chester Steel Castings Co. make castings for heavy gearing, and Hydraulic Cylinders where great strength is required. See their advertisement, page 94.

For Boult's Paneling, Moulding, and Dovetailing Machine, and other wood-working machinery, address B.C. Machinery Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Alcott's Turbine received the Centennial Medal.

Wanted.—A new Horizontal Slide Valve Engir inder 18 inches, diameter 30 to 36 inches stroke. Addre with detailed description and lowest cash price. Box 1597, Philadelphia P. O.

The Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, O., have second hand Machine Tools in first class order for sale

Saws direct on the arbor; can be stopped instantly; also Upright Mill Spindles, Safety Elevators, and Hoisting Machinery. D. Frisbie & Co., New Haven, Conn.

Wanted.—Second-hand Gun Stocking, and other Gun Machinery. Address V. A. King, Lock Box 81, New

For Extra Tempered Springs for Machinery, Sewing Machines, Locks, and all special purposes, address C. T Schoen, Wilmington, Del.

Diamond Engineer, J. Dickinson, 64 Nassau St., N.Y. Wanted.—A purchaser for Patentable Inventions W. R. W., Lincolnton, N. C.

The "Niles Engine" is eminently well suited for all purposes requiring an engine from 2 to 12 horse power. The boiler and engine are both erected on the same substantial and ornamental base, but are otherwise not conasterial, and workmanship. Address Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio.

Wanted.-Makers of Improved Wood-working Machinery and Rice Cleaning Machinery to send partic and prices to J. M. Lyon, Singapore, via China.

\$5 to \$50 per day to Agents. D.L.R.Co., Londale, R.I $\label{thm:condition} \textbf{Vertical \& Yacht Engines. N.W.Twiss, New Haven, Ct.}$ Patent Scroll and Band Saws. Best and cheapest in use. Cordesman, Egan & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Bound Volumes of the Scientific American.-I have on hand about 200 bound volumes of the Scientific American, which I will sell (singly or together) at \$1 each, to be sent by express. See advertisement on page 93. John Edwards, P. O. Box 773, N. Y.



(1) G. O. A. writes: Is there a practical bicycle made at present; that is, one which would enable a man of ordinary muscular development to travel a distance of 20 miles on a good country road in less time and with less fatigue than he could do it on foot? A. We think it is doubtful, but would be glad to hear from correspondents who can contribute items drawn from personal experience.

(2) M. P. F., writing from Edinburgh, is anxious to obtain information as to the progress in building steam yachts in America, and asks (1) for plans and estimates, particularly of boilers? A. We have published particulars of a number in the Scienti-FIC AMERICAN and the SUPPLEMENT. 2. I have a pair of engines, cylinder 5 inches in diameter, 6 inches stroke, with a return tubular boiler, working pressure 100 lbs. Please give me your advice as to size of boat for the above, to get at least 12 knots an hour in smooth water? A. Make a boat about 25 feet long. 3. What size and form of propeller would you recommend? A. As great diameter as possible, 31/2 to 4 feet

What are the proportions of a hard white alloy? A. Sheet brass, 32 parts; lead, 2; tin, 2; zinc, 2; by weight.

(3) G. G. asks whether there is any way of making soft castings out of hard iron, or any mode of reducing the hardness in the process of melting? A.

(4) A. Y. asks: Are there maps printed or stamped on leather? A. We do not know of any.

What will produce luster on block tin? I use it to coat the inside of cast hollow ware, and I find that some brands dull down too much in cooling? A. Put a little resin on the ware.

(5) R. H. E. writes: I wish to become an eronaut, but my means are limited and I know of no professional to address upon the subject. Would it be practicable for me to construct a balloon and use it without the aid of a regular aeronaut? What would be the dimensions and cost of one capable of carrying one man? A. See Scientific American, vol. 32, p. 64.

(6) T. C. asks whether it would be necessary to protect from internal corrosion a boiler having a pipe condenser made of galvanized iron pipe and fresh water, by coating inside with "salt scale?" A. When such condensers are used it is advisable to coat the interior of the boiler with a thin scale.

(7) J. C. W. asks: 1. Which of the two boilers, both built the same, one of 1/4 inch and the other 3/8 inch iron, will stand the most pressure of steam? A. The latter. 2. In a compound engine, does the steam exhaust direct from the high pressure cylin der into the low? A. In some forms it does; more commonly a receiver is employed. 3. Are the pistons of a marineengine the same as those of a stationary engine A. Yes.

(8) H. H. C. inquires: 1. Can a young man eighteen years of age, with a common education, go on a locomotive as fireman and work himself up to engineer, and what would be the best way for him to proceed? A. Generally shop experience is requisite. 2. What is the average cost per year for locomotive repairs on our largest roads: those that run daily? A. It

averagesfrom 5 to 7 cents per mile run.
(9) A. T. V. asks: 1. In Bell's telephone how thick is the soft iron disk? A. 100th of an inch. 2. Where is it obtained? A. At any photographic establishment. 3. How much insulated copper wire does it take, and of what size? A. Two ozs. of No. 40 for each spool. 4. Does the large wire have to be insulated? A. No. 5. Using illustrations of Bell's tele phone, would a person have the right to make one strictly for own use? A. No. $\,$

(10) W. A. asks: How can I best cast small small quantities of brass; that is, what will be my cheapest way of melting it? A. You can obtain sufficient heat at a blacksmith's forge. Use a plumber's crucible.

(11) O. M. asks: Will it injure an emery wheel to use water in grinding? A. Ordinarily, yes. There are emery wheels with which water can be used.

(12) M. J. B. inquires the method of calculating the angle of convergence of meridians and the Friction Clutches warranted to drive Circular Log true way of running out a parallel of latitude? A. Consult some standard work on surveying.

> (13) U. C. asks: In running a 4 x 5 inch cylinder engine at 200 turns per minute, with 50 lbs. steam pressure. I should exhaust into an iron tank having a capacity of 4 cubic feet, and allow the exhaust steam to escape from the tank under a press of 3 lbs, to the inch on the tank. What would be the temperature of the exhaust steam in the tank? A.

(14) P. D. H. writes: Would you be good enough to give me a formula to find the size of a feed pump for a boiler of a given dimension? A. Knowing the speed of the pump and the volume of water it must deliver per hour, multiply this volume by 2; then it is required that diameter of plunger in feet×stroke in feet×strokes per hour=cubic feet of water required nected except by the necessary piping. They are complete power outfits, and are strictly first class in design, per hour 2. Now assume either the diameter or the stroke, and the other dimension can be determined from the above equation.

(15) V. P. K. writes: I have just built a kiln for drving grain. 9 x 9 feet inside. 47 feet high. with six floors or nether pans. There is a coal fire in the basement, the gases passing up around the pans. Since the Barclay street explosion the question has been: Is there any danger in entering the kiln with a light? The gas does not prevent the workmen from remaining within the kiln without difficulty. A. As we understand the arrangement, there does not seem to be any danger in the use of a light, but by employing a safety lamp you can settle the matter beyond question.

(16) H. B. asks: Will a railroad train stop quicker when the brakes are put on hard enough to stop the wheels from turning, so that they slide on the rail, or will the train be brought to a standstill quicker by putting the brakes on so that the wheels can still turn a little under it? A. In the latter way.

(17) D. W. L. writes: I have a boat 21 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches beam, with a horizontal boiler 48 inches long and 33 inches diameter. Which would drive the boat the faster, a double engine with two $3\,x\,3$ cylinders, or a single 4 x 4 inch cylinder, and what size propeller would I need? A. For the same number of revolutions per minute, the single engine will give the most power. Use a screw with as large diameter as possible, and 3 feet pitch.

(18) H. E. G. asks: 1. Please give me a simple method for raising tall smokestacks and setting them up in the boilers? A. The most convenient way is to rig up shears and to hoist the stack into position. 2. Please explain the use of the air pump on condensing engines? A. It removes the air and vapor from the condenser. 3. What is meant by superheated steam? A. Steam which has a temperature greater than is due to the pressure.

(19) E. A. J. asks: How does the water in a 2-flue boiler, under a pressure of 120 lbs. to the inch, stand? A. At about 350° Fah.

(20) P. O. writes: I propose having a pair of high pressure stationary engines built for hoisting out of a mine, one third more power than I want to work on one shaft—cylinders 20 x 48, 60 lbs. steam, to cut off at half stroke. Which will be the most econom ical way of running them, 20 strokes per minute, or 40? A. The latter, as we understand your question.

(21) S. B. B. writes: We have a coil heater with 60 feet of 2 inch heavy pipe bent. The pump forces the water through the coil to the boiler, and when the water leaves the coil it shows 212°. Now, if we put in a second coil of 11/4 inch pipe, 70 feet long, and run the water through it first and to the pump admitting it, to come out of the 11/4 at 212° before it enters the 2 inch. what will we gain by it? There is a dispute about the question which we ask you to settle. I think we gain nothing. A. We think you have the right idea

(22) E. M. S. writes: In drilling holes for blasting purposes, would any advantage be gained by enlarging a hole at the bottom for the purpose of giving the explosive a more distinct bearing? An ordinary drill will make a straight hole, while the drill I have in my mind will make a hole expanding at the bottom, giving a bearing which cannot be had by using an ordinary drill, and as far as I am able to see, the same amount of explosive will do more work. Is this the case? A. We think it is doubtful whether any material advantage will be derived by the proposed method; but of course it can only be definitely settled by experi-

(23) J. E. C. asks: How much head will a 34 inch stream require to raise the same amount of wa ter 25 feet, using the most improved water wheel? A.

(24) F. T. asks: What can I do to mellow a soil that is of a stiff clavey nature? A. Plow it up as roughly as possible, so that the frost may penetrate it.

(25) O. W. asks: How can I anneal brass wire to prevent its breaking when used to make rivets? A. Heat it to a dark red and quench it in salt water.

(26) J. J. says: I am making some forgings with dies under a small steam hammer, and the scale hammers into the skin so that they are difficult to turn in the lathe. Can you suggest a remedy? A. After the forging is finished heat it to a low red heat and file off the scale with a coarse half round file.

(27) B. S. says: I have some fuchsias which I desire to bloom about the middle of May. How shall I treat them to make them bushy plants? A. Put the fuchsias, pots and all, in a damp place suffi-ciently protected to prevent their freezing, and let them remain there in the dark, if convenient, until about the middle of March. Then re-pot them, water freely, and cut off the stems to about three inches above the mould. Pinch the ends off the first shoots when they are 6 inches long.

(28) R. R. says: What is the best mould to strike slips of plants in, and at what temperature should the atmosphere be kept for them at this time of year? A. Strike them in pure sand, such as builders' sand. Keep well moist and at a temperature of about

(29) R. J. says: I have made a small hydraulic nump, and when it is under pressure the water oozes clear through the cast iron cylinder. How can I prevent this? A. Take a ball pened hammer and pene the casting all over on the outside. This will close the pores and stop the oozing.

(30) F. K. asks: What is the addendum of a gear wheel? A. The height of the tooth beyond the pitch line.

(31) W. H. H. G. says: If S. M. B. (49) will leave off one pair socks and put a very little red pepper in the toe of each boot he will need to complain no more. Cotton socks if his feet sweat.

(32) E. T. W. asks: Will you, to settle a controversy, please define what lightning is? A. It is the name of the discharge, accompanied by light, of a large quantity of static electricity, produced by the action of Nature.

(33) D. F. F. says: The sulphur from our refinery is brittle, and in order to prevent loss in shipping we are obliged to pack it in bags or boxes. Is there any simple process by which it may be hardened sufficiently to admit of shipping in bulk, loose? A. The sulphur will be somewhat less brittle if re-heated for a short time at a temperature of 470° Fah., and cooled as quickly as possible. If sulphur at this temperature is run directly into water, it assumes the tough, flexible allotropic condition, which, after some time, resumes the yellow crystalline character.

Can we convey water 2 miles in a 1/2 or 3/4 inch iron pipe up and down hill-from a spring to our worksspring being 1,000 feet above works? A. The loss of flow by friction in such a line would be very considerable and subject to frequent interruption from the accumulation of air in the elevated portions to be tapped.

(34) N. R. S. writes: 1. In your issue of September 22, under the head of "Electro-Silicic Light," you allude to secondary couples. Will you oblige an uninformed reader by describing the mode of constructing such couples? A. See Supplement No. 5, p. 65. 2. Will you also kindly inform me in whatbook or books I can obtain the best history in detail of the more famous electro-motors? A. We do not know of any work especially devoted to this subject; each step in this direction is described in our columns. See p. 184 of the issue of Scientific American of September 22, 1877.

(35) J. M. asks: How is a steam engine started when the crank is at its dead point? A. By moving the crank over the center by muscular power, applied in any way that is convenient and safe.

How is a copper wire insulated? A. By winding the wire with cotton or silk, or coating it with a non-conductor, such as shellac or rubber or gutta percha, or any way in which the wire is separated from different parts of its own length, or from other conductors by a non-conductor.

(36) F. P. writes: How can I make an electric bell ring as follows: I want to wind a copper or gold wire around a thin rubber tube a few times, and use this so that the bell will be made to ring by electricity when the rubber tube is blown full of air, thereby causing the tube to expand quite hard against the wire. A. Allow one end of the wire that is wrapped on the rubber tube to project, so that when the tube is expanded by the air, this projecting end will move. Then connect one binding post of your electric bell with the other end of this wire, and connect the other binding post of the bell with one pole of the battery; the other pole of the battery must be connected with a metallic point, so that when this projecting end moves it will touch the metallic point, and thereby close the electric circuit and cause the bell to ring.

1. Has there ever been a practical engine invented that has only one steam chest and yet cannot be deadcentered? A. None that have been generally considered practically useful. 2. Can steam be used again after it has passed through the cylinder? A. Yes. 3. Could it be used in another cylinder? A. Yes. 4. Would it perform the same amount of work as in the first cylinder? A. That will depend on the pressure of the steam and the size of the first cylinder, also as to whether the steam is used in the second cylinder expansively or by condensation. See our issue of the Scientific American, September 29, 1877, p. 191.

(37) K., Mo., asks: Is the iron plate which composes the diaphragm of the mouthpiece of a telephone soft iron or hard iron, and also how thick is it?

A. The diaphragm is made of rather hard iron, and is 100th of an inch thick.

Where will sound proceeding from a stage be best propagated, in a building with a smooth interior, without ornaments, etc., or in one with ornaments and galleries? A. The one without ornaments.

(38) C. H. C. asks if there is any way to harden an iron casting without warping the face after the surface has been pened? A. No.

(39) M. A. P. & Co. ask for information relative to the ornamentation of glass by the sand blast? A. Sand driven by an air blast of the pressure of 4 inches of water will completely grind or depolish the surface of glass in ten seconds. If the glass is covered by a stencil of paper or lace, or by a design drawn in any tough elastic substance, such as half-dried oil, paint, or gum, a picture will be engraved on the surface. Photographic copies in bichromated gelatin from delicate line engravings have been thus faithfully reproduced on glass. In photographic pictures in gelatin, taken from Nature, the lights and shadows produce films of gelatin of different degrees of thickness. A carefully regulated sand blast will act upon the glass beneath these films more or less powerfully, in proportion to the thickness of the films, and the gradations of light and shade are thus produced on the glass. In the apparatus used air rises through a curved tube, carrying the sand up with it, which is thrown into the air tube in endless belt of scoops arranged in the lower part of the angular box. The sand is carried up by the air and brought over and down the front air tube, where it discharges with great force upon the surface of the glass, which is contained within the front box and is carried by a belt gradually forward under the blast.

(40) C. C. asks: 1. What metal or mixture of metals should be used for making wiped joints on lead pipes? A. Use ordinary soft solder, 1 part lead, 1 tin. 2. What is the black paint composed of with which the parts near the joint are painted before the joint is made? A. Zinc dissolved in muriatic acid is often used.

(41) A. L. S. asks: What would you consider the horse power of an engine whose dimensions are as follows: Diameter of cylinder, 6 inches: length of stroke, 17 inches; number of revolutions, 125; of pounds' pressure,80; cutting off at 34 stroke? A. About 18 horse power, effective.

MINERALS, ETC.—Specimens have been received from the following correspondents, and examined, with the results stated:

W. A. M.—No. 1 is trap containing pyrites. No. 2.— The sample is quite rich in copper—calcopyrite, copper glance, etc.-and lead sulphide. The ore is probably

silver bearing. No. 3 is titaniferous iron. No. 4 is spathic hornblendic schist, possibly adjoining metaliferous films. No. 5 is a fine sandstone, or sandstone conglomerate containing lignite.

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We renew our request that correspondents, in referring to former answers or articles, will be kind enough to name the date of the paper and the page, or the number of the question.

Correspondents whose inquiries fail to appear should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. The address of the writer should always be given.

Inquiries relating to patents, or to the patentability of inventions, assignments, etc., will not be published here. All such questions, when initials only are given, are thrown into the waste basket, as it would fill half of our paper to print them all; but we generally take pleasure in answering briefly by mail, if the writer's address

WANTS AND BUSINESS INQUIRIES.

Almost any desired information, and that of a busi ness nature especially, can be expeditiously obtained by advertising in the column of "Business and Personal," which is set apart for that purpose, subject to the charge mentioned at its head.

We have received this week the following inquiries, particulars, etc., regarding which can probably be elicited from the writers by the insertion of a small advertisement in the column specified, by parties able to supply their wants:

What will it cost to erect a factory to condense milk of from 200 to 300 cows?

OFFICIAL.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS

Letters Patent of the United States were Granted in the Weeks Ending

Dec. 25, 1877, and Jan. 1, 1878, AND BEARING THOSE DATES.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

A complete copy of any patent in the annexed list, including both the specifications and drawings, will be furnished from this office for one dollar. In ordering, please state the number and date of the patent desired, and remit to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York city.

	130,042	** abol 010500) 01 121 1 00015011
Advertising brick, G. McMullen 198,651	Labeling machine, H. B. Smith 198,700	Water meter, piston, G. Fajen 198,539
Alkali from solutions, recovering, M. Nixon 198,671	Ladder, fire escape, A. d'Amore	Water wheel, I. Gothard 198,728
Ammonia soda manufacture, E. Solvay 198,699	Lamp, J. Funck	Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r) 8,009
Ash sifter, J. W. Littlefield	Lamp, J. D. Lane	Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins 198,583
Auger, earth, C. D. Pierce (r) 8,016	Lamp, D. Seawright 198,500	Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry 198,605
Bale tie, J. M. Goldsmith 198,603	Lamp burner, C. C. Richmond 198,683	Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham 198,475
Bank check, T. G. Hillhouse	Lamp burner, R. Whetherill	Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury 198,481
Basket, J. W. Sickler		Windmill, W. H. Evans
Bed bottom, A. Lombart 198,546	Latch, reversible, W. E. Sparks 198,704	Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder 198,557
Bed bottom, T. J. Pettit 198,676	Leather crimping machine, S. W. Jamison 198,622	Wrench, G. Kettlewell 198,544
Bedstead fastening, G. Luppert 198,639	Leather rolling machine, A. F. Stowe 198,473	Wrench, S. E. Robinson 198,685
Beefsteak pounder, Hill & Thurston	Lifting jack, L. Meeker	Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton 198,709
Beer, birch, J. J. Rogers	Lightning rod, C. H. Smith	Wringer, M. N. Lovell
Belting, tubular, W. M. Deutsch	Lock, time, E. J. Woolley 198,721	DESIGNS PATENTED.
Binder, temporary, P. C. Clausen 198,570	Logwood, grinding, C. P. Hayes 198,614	I
Blotting pad and ruler, W. H. Bennett 198,560	Loom mechanism, I. L. Wilbur	10,363 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London, Eng. 1
		10,368 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York city.
Blow pipe, T. Fletcher	Lubricating compound, G. G. Munger 198,664	10,380.—SKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass.
Book rest, W. W. & L. W. Liles 198,634	Magnifying glasses, stand for, L. Heath 198,542	
Boot and shoe counters, shaping, G. F. Moore 198,550	Mandrel, expanding, C. W. LeCount 198,633	10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, New F
Boot and shoe counters, Moore & Huribut 198,551	Mandrel, J. Murphy 198,497	York city.
		10,382.—HAT BLOCK.—J. Sealy, Newark, N. J.
Boot and shoe nail setting, L. Farnsworth 198,590	Martingale ring, W. Courtenay 198,534	10,383.—ARTICLES OF JEWELRY.—J. W. Miller et al., I
Boot and shoe shank burnisher, J. Woodley 198,722	Matches, stamps, etc., holder for, C. Scoffeld 198,692	
Boot and shoe shanks, making, J. M. Watson 193,525	Measuring apparatus for seed heaters, E. S. Taylor 198,706	Newark, N. J.
Bottle, table salt, H. J. White 198,551	Measuring device for seed bag fillers, W. Blake 198,532	10,384.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. Pienovi, Newark, N. J. F
		·
Bottled liquids, transporting, G. Wilson (r) 8,011	Microscopes, stage for, E. Gundlach	FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1878.
Box for books, E. K. Burke 198,565	Milk cooling apparatus, W. Dripps 198,537	TOW THE WEEK ENDING SANUARI I, 10/0. I
Brake lever, wagon, J. W. Anderson (r) 8,006	Millstone bail, A. H. Kirk 198,732	Air-cooling apparatus, A. Albertson 198,830
Brakes, coupling for vacuum, F. W. Eames 198,584	Mitering machine, Strong & Garretson 198,472	Amalgamator, I. M. Phelps
Brick kiln, C. F. Peck	Moulder's flask and its accessories, H. L. Eames. 198,490	
		Auger, H. L. Shaler
Brick machine, C. W. Eastwood 198,585	Moulding machine, T. F. Hammer (r) 8,007	Awning, window, J. Cain
Bridge, thorough brace, J. P. Derr 198,580	Mosquito net frame, Metz & Mader 198,465	Axle, car, W. F. Brooks 198,870
Broom support, G. Uibel	Motor, Joute & Bernard 198,461	Axle coupling, car, C. M. Kimball
Brush, Burtnett & Cook		
	Motor, G. W. Wilson 198,480	Bed bottom, J. Magers 198,892
Burglar alarm, electric, J. Young 198,529	Mower, W. F. Goodwin	Bed spring, E. C. Barmore
Burial case, Baur & Grom	Mower, lawn, E. P. Terrell	Bedstead, camp, R. A. Bradley 198,869
Butter carrier, refrigerating, S. D. Byram 198,568	Nut cracker and pick, S. Poole	Bedstead fastening, S. D. Butler 198,836 S
Cages, cup for animal, O. Lindemann (r)	Nut lock, E. Reese	
- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '		Belting machine, L. Starck
Can, metal, Miller & Coll 198,658	Nutmeg grater, J. R. Hughes 198,730	Bench dog, Z. Cook
Can or vessel, metallic, C. P. Maxfield (r) 8,015	Notation, phonetic and discritical, N. E. Dawson 198,507	Bending machine, wood, Swartz & Cross 198,780 S
Candlestick, F. R. & A. P. Minard 198,660	Oatmeal cutter, H. Z. Coles	Bird cage feed cup holder, A. B. Hendryx 198,846 S
Car coupling, G. W. Putnam	Oil wells, packed casing head for, J. Conlan 198,489	
		Boiler feeder, steam, T. W. Mather 198,850
Car coupling, D. W. Shockley 198,695	Ore crusher, T. A. Blake 198,561	Boilers, crown sheet for steam, W. S. Hudson 198,743
Car, metallic, B. J. LaMothe	Padlock, J. J. Turner 198,713	Boilers, fastening bottoms in, W. H. Cloke 198,794
Car roof, Burridge & Barnes 198,566	Padlock, combination, T. Fox198,595, 198,596	Boilers, feeding water for, S. M. Fulton 198,737
Car wheel, Sax & Kear (r)	Pantaloons protector, F. G. Hoffmann 198,460	
		Boot and shoe machines, Z. Beaudry 198,835
Car wheel, Scheibel et al	Paper boards, lining, J. F. & M. Seiberling 198,469	Brake for machinery, safety, A. A. Frecot 198,799
Carbureter, H. W. Merritt 198,731	Paper cutting machine, J. G. Morgan 198,519	Brush, scrubbing, J. M. Wilkinson
Carbureters, regulated valve, H. W. Merritt 198,657	Paper feeding machine, L. Morgenthau 198,662	Burial vault, portable, J. Chittock 198,872
Carpet beating, J. P. Prentiss	Pavement, S. E. Gross	Car coupling, H. J. L. Dette
Carpet fabric, A. Heald		
	Pavement, tessellated or mosaic, M. F. Lyons 198,638	Car coupling, S. N. Keith 198,746
Carriage curtain, D. W. Copeland 198,573	Pen, fountain, W. S. Briggs	Car coupling, B. Rowell
Casting wheels, T. Taylor 198,707	Piano support, J. Fairman 198,727	Car, dumping, D. O'Brien (r) 8,021 S
Chain machine, L. M. Rumsey 198,690	Pictures, device for hanging, W. D. Smith 198,703	Car spring, G. F. Godley
Chair, nursery, A. P. Freshman		
	Pipe and tube coupling, W. H. Butler 198,726	Car step register, W. Beeson
Chair, tilting, D. C. Meeker	Pipe, machine for jointing, M. W. House 198,729	Car wheel and lubricator, B. F. Shelabarger 198,819
Churn, reciprocating, T. J. Murphy 198,665	Plaiting machine, C. S. Caple	Car windows, screen holder for, E. L. Wallace 198,917
Cider mill, J. Weed 198,476	Planter attachment, corn, W. W. S. Kime 198,629	Carpet lining, A. Robinson
Clock, illuminated dial, H. J. & W. D. Davies 198,577	Planter, corn and cotton, C. Domschke	
Cloth-finishing machine, Leach & Allen 198,463		Carriage knob, G. L. Crandal
	Planters, marker for corn, C. M. Hoghton 198,514	Casting metals, mould for, A. J. Nellis 198,852
Coal-mining machine, J. W. Harrison 198,610		Chair, rocking, T. J. Palmer 198,810
Coat hanger, T. Donohoe	Plow, swivel, J. Hartmann	Churn, H. T. Davis 198,797
Cock attachment, stop, Denniston & Simmons. 198 579	Pocket protector, J. Koehler 198,545	Churn, J. A. & W. V. McConnell 198,806
Cock, cylinder. G. M. Weinman 198,526	Post hole and well auger, L. M. Lee	
		Churn, J. G. Taylor 198,906
Coin holder, H. E. Dewey 198,536	Printing machine, rotary, W. F. Widmayer, 198, 479, 198, 502	Churn, rotary box, Isbell & Taylor 198,802
Corset, L. H. Foy	Pulley attachment for gaffs. H. Loud 198,636	Clamp, Rockwell & Doty 198,754 T
Couches, head section for, C. Raabe 198,681	Pulleyblock, E. R. Wethered 198.527	Commode, S. Whitnum
Cranberry gatherer, L. L. & D. Lumbert 198.641	Railway cross tie D. Horrie	Condenser, injection, W. H. Guild
Crane, traveling, T. A. Weston	Railway cross tie, E. E. Lewis	Corn sheller, J. W. Fingar 198,878
Cultivator, R. T. Bowne	Railway signal, W. Buchanan	Corset, C. W. Foster
Cultivator, J. Higgins 198,616	Railway signals, closer for, J. I. Conklin, Jr 198,572	Cotton cleaner, Desha & Manahan 198,873 V
Cultivator, J. S. Johnston et al 198,624	Ranges, hot water tank coupling, N. M. Simonds. 198,697	Cradle, L. J. Adams
Cultivator, R. H. Slifer 198,698		
	Razor strop, J. S. Fisher	Cultivators, ridging attachment, H. Parker 198,752
Cultivator, revolving, J. Graner 198,540	Refrigerator, E. R. Olin	Curtain fixture, G. W. Cornell
Curtain fixture, W. W. Pickford 198,677	Rein holder, L. Pentz	Dental articulator, H. C. F. Oehlecker 198,853
Curtain fixture, H. T. Raeke	Road scraper, S. J. Hayes 198,541	Derrick, portable, A. Meharry 198,895
	200m Dorapor, D. v. 110,021	
Door cheek W. Von Anor	Pook drilling machine E France	
Door check, W. Von Auer	Rock drilling machine, F. Keenan 198,625	Desk, school, F. T. June
Drawers, suspensory, M. Krickl 198,516		Desk, school, F. T. June
	Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster 198,486	Disintegrating or mixing machine, D. C. Ebaugh. 198,764
Drawers, suspensory, M. Krickl. 198,516 Engine, reciprocating, J. Davies. 198,535	Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster 198,486 Rock drills, clamp for, P. S. Buckminster 198,485	Disintegrating or mixing machine, D. C. Ebaugh. 198,764 Ditching machine, M. J. Austin
Drawers, suspensory, M. Krickl. 198,516 Engine, reciprocating, J. Davies 198,535 Exeavator, J. A. Ball 198,445	Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster 198,486 Rock drills, clamp for, P. S. Buckminster 198,485 Rolling iron, F. Nevergold 198,667	Disintegrating or mixing machine, D. C. Ebaugh. 198,764 Ditching machine, M. J. Austin
Drawers, suspensory, M. Krickl. 198,516 Engine, reciprocating, J. Davies 198,535 Exeavator, J. A. Ball 198,445	Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster 198,486 Rock drills, clamp for, P. S. Buckminster 198,485 Rolling iron, F. Nevergold 198,667	Disintegrating or mixing machine, D. C. Ebaugh. 198,764 Ditching machine, M. J. Austin
Drawers, suspensory, M. Krickl. 198,516 Engine, reciprocating, J. Davies 198,535 Exeavator, J. A. Ball 198,445	Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster 198,486 Rock drills, clamp for, P. S. Buckminster 198,485 Rolling iron, F. Nevergold 198,667	Disintegrating or mixing machine, D. C. Ebaugh. 198,764 Ditching machine, M. J. Austin

	
Fare register, W. H. Hornum (r)	8,014 198,640
Fence post, A. Shaffer	198,694 198,598 198,688
Filter, atmospheric, R. C. Ludlow	198,637 198,649
Fire escape, W. H. Fack	198,720
Fire kindler, W. J. Boda Fracture apparatus, J. T. Woods Fruit basket, L. W. Beecher	198,446
Fruit jar, T. F. Woodward	198,558
Furnace grate, T. R. Butman	198,487 198,653
Furnace, reverberating, J. Morrison Furnaces, supplying air to, H. F. Hayden Gas, making, Aiken & Young	198,613
Gate, S. W. Erwin Gig saddle, J. M. Gwinnell	198,609
Glass pot, G. Kim	198,711
Grain winnower, J. W. Johnson	198,556
Guns, breech-loading, Nichels & Livingston Harness check rein, A. P. Mason	198,670
Harness saddle, A. Gilliam	198,608
Harrow, C. Du Perow	198,538
Harrow, Tolle & Wirth Harrow, W. T. Wertman Harvester and thrasher, Rice & Hoult.	
Harvester rake, J. Pagin Hay and grain unloader, R. Cowden	198,520
Hinge for shutters, etc., spring, T. Duffy	198,533
Hog feeder, S. Bryan Hoisting apparatus, W. W. Carlile	198,564 198,506
Honey comb, foundation, A. E. McConnell Hook, lacing, E. Maynz Horse collars, blank for, L. & J. W. Deming	198,646
Horse toe weight, P. G. Olds Horseshoe, A. L. Lincoln	198,498 198,635
Horseshoe nails, cutting, J. A. Huggett	198,448
Hose nozzle, J. H. Johnson	198,515 198,620
Ice, covering roads with, F. Byron	198,569 198,492
Implement, compound, W. H. Sprague Indicator, T. E. Barrow Journal, compensating, G. D. Kempton	198,483 198,626
Label for cigars, G. W. Yerby	
Labeling machine, H. B. Smith	198,576 198,660
Lamp, D. D. Lane	198,632 198,500
Lamp burner, R. Whetherill Latch for doors, F. D. Robinson (r)	198,719 8,008
Leather crimping machine, S. W. Jamison Leather rolling machine, A. F. Stowe	
Lifting jack, L. Meeker198,654, Lightning rod, C. H. Smith	198,656 198,471
Lock, time, E. J. Woolley	198,614
Lubricating compound, G. G. Munger	198,664 198,542
Mandrel, expanding, C. W. LeCount	198,497
Matches, stamps, etc., holder for, C. Scofield Measuring apparatus for seed heaters, E. S. Taylor	198,692 198,706
Measuring device for seed bag fillers, W. Blake Microscopes, stage for, E. Gundlach Milk cooling apparatus, W. Dripps	198,607
Millstone bail, A. H. Kirk	198,732 198,472
Moulder's flask and its accessories, H. L. Eames. Moulding machine, T. F. Hammer (r) Mosquito net frame, Metz & Mader	8,007
Motor, Joute & Bernard	198,461 198,480
Mower, W. F. Goodwin	
Nut lock, E. Reese	198,521 198,730
Oatmeal cutter, H. Z. Coles Oil wells, packed casing head for, J. Conlan	198,571 198,489
Ore crusher, T. A. Blake Padlock, J. J. Turner Padlock, combination, T. Fox 198,595,	198,561 198,713
Pantaloons protector, F. G. Hoffmann Paper boards, lining, J. F. & M. Seiberling	198,460 198,469
Paper cutting machine, J. G. Morgan	198,662
Pavement, tessellated or mosaic, M. F. Lyons	198,638
Pen, fountain, W. S. Briggs. Piano support, J. Fairman Pictures, device for hanging, W. D. Smith.	198,703
Pipe and tube coupling, W. H. Butler	198,729 198,488
Planter attachment, corn, W. W. S. Kime Planter, corn and cotton, C. Domschke Planters, marker for corn, C. M. Hoghton	198,629
Plow, steam, S. P. Goddard	198,601 198,611
Pocket protector, J. Koehler Post hole and well anger, L. M. Lee Printing machine, rotary, W. F. Widmayer, 198,479,	198,517
Pulley attachment for gaffs. H: Loud Pulley block, E. R. Wethered	198,636 198,527
Railway cross tie, D. Horrie Railway cross tie, E. E. Lewis Railway signal, W. Buchanan	198,464
Railway signals, closer for, J. I. Conklin, Jr Ranges, hot water tank coupling, N. M. Simonds.	198,572 198,697
Razor strop, J. S. Fisher	198,466
Road scraper, S. J. Hayes	198,5 4 1 198,625
Rock drills chuck for, P. S. Buckminster	198,486

Rubber, cutting, T. A. Richards	
Sad iron, O. Avery, Jr	198,530
Sand pump reel, M. B. McManus	
Sash balance, W. Milner	
Sam gauge F M Cregar	100,010
Saw gauge, F. T. Grogan	100,400
Saw nandle, cross cut, Moss & Addott	198,663
Scales, weighing, C. L. Crowell	
Sewing machine, darning attachment, Y. M. Rose	198,687
Sewing machine shuttle, C. A. Schumacher	198,693
Sewing machine, wax thread, H. Folsom Sewing machine, N. D. Stoops	198 594
Cowing machine, W.D. Steeps	100,004
sewing machine, N. D. Stoops	190,700
Shafting, etc., cylindrical coupling for, T. Dowling	
Shelf, portable folding, A. C. French	198,454
Ship's rigging, fair leader for, J. Betts	198.447
Shoe, A. G. Colby	
Shoulder brace, M. Altmann	
Shutter fastener D. Ward	198,715
Shutter worker, H. Smidt	198,470
Sirups, manufacture of, B. S. Toothill	198,474
Skirt and hose suspenders, L. Z. Hitchcock	198.617
Skylight, self ventilating, P. F. Kirk	109 469
Close C C Chaphard	100,402
Slate, C. C. Shepherd	
Sleigh knee, metallic, P. Filman	198,591
Snow plow, G. Royal	198,468
Spark arrester for steam boilers, T. W. Godwin	
Stamp, steam, J. B. Ellenbecker	
Standards, support for upright, J. Warner (r)	
Steel, butcher's, W. T. Nicholson	
Stench trap, Grim & Low	198,457
Stench trap, F. W. Volkman	198,501
Stirrup, H. H. Knight	
Stove, gas, McKinley & True	100,000
Swing, Hartman & Freese	
Tag fastener, E. A. G. Roulstone	198,689
Tanning leather, I. Wells	198,477
Tanning leather, extract for, I. Wells	198.478
Telegraph relay, electric, Allan & Brown	100 400
Tellurian, G. McBride	
Tent, J. C. French	198,599
Thill tug, J. T. Smith	198,702
Tombstones, covering for, E. F. Towers	198,712
Toy portrait gallery, D. C. Fabronius	
Tree protector, D. P. Mathews (r)	0.010
Tree protector, D. 1. Mathews (1)	8,012
Tree protector, A. S. Smith	198,701
Truck, transformable stove, B. Slemmons	198,523
Truss, E. Edel	109 596
Tubing, machine for lining. H. Meyer	
	198.547
	198,547
Type case, J. Ropes	198,547 198,686
Type case, J. Ropes	198,547 198,686 198,621
Type case, J. Ropes	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549
Type case, J. Ropes	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549
Type case, J. Ropes	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley. Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear. A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,672
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,672
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy .	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,692
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy .	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,692
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,496 198,456 198,456
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc. apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,496 198,456 198,456 198,504
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,627 198,672 198,496 198,504 198,645 198,675
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,655 198,455 198,471 198,672 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,504 198,675 198,675
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard	199,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,675 198,673 198,728
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard	199,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,627 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,675 198,673 198,728
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r).	199,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,566 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,627 198,496 198,496 198,504 198,675 198,675 198,672 198,728 8,009
Type case, J. Ropes Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle trunning gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r) Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins	199,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,627 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,645 198,645 198,675 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,588
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear. A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,566 198,455 198,457 198,471 198,672 198,672 198,504 198,645 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,539 198,539 198,539 198,539
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheel cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 198,471 198,627 198,672 198,672 198,504 198,504 198,645 198,675 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,685 198,675
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrellac covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe . Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheel taracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury	198,547 198,621 198,621 198,505 198,505 198,456 198,455 198,471 198,627 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,605 198,539 198,739 198,738 198,738 198,738 198,738 198,738
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,675 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,605 198,475 198,475 198,481
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,675 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,605 198,475 198,475 198,481
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans. Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,666 198,455 199,444 198,717 198,672 198,672 198,673 198,675 198,675 198,573 198,573 198,583 198,583 198,695 198,475 198,695 198,475
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson Water meter, piston, G. Fajen Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,559 198,566 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,005 198,475 198,475 198,475 198,475 198,475
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheel to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wood washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,471 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,504 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,539 198,539 198,539 198,539 198,486 198,475 198,485 198,455 198,457 198,458
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton.	198,547 198,686 198,691 198,505 198,456 198,466 198,665 198,477 198,672 198,496 198,645 198,675 198,673 198,673 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,585 198,475 198,481 198,685 198,544 198,685 198,570
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493,	198,547 198,686 198,691 198,505 198,456 198,466 198,665 198,477 198,672 198,496 198,645 198,675 198,673 198,673 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,585 198,475 198,481 198,685 198,544 198,685 198,570
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493,	198,547 198,686 198,691 198,505 198,456 198,466 198,665 198,477 198,672 198,496 198,645 198,675 198,673 198,673 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,583 198,585 198,475 198,481 198,685 198,544 198,685 198,570
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley. Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield. Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy. Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham. Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury. Windmill, W. H. Evans. Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder. Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, Bipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED,	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,455 198,456 198,457 198,496 198,672 198,496 198,656 198,504 198,655 198,728 8,009 198,539 193,728 8,009 198,481 198,475 198,475 198,475 198,475 198,471 198,453 198,475 198,475 198,475 198,474 198,453 198,479 198,454 198,685 198,709 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r) Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wringer, M. N. Lovell 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,863 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,672 198,672 198,496 198,504 198,657 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,588 198,605 198,455 198,451 198,458 198,675 198,489 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear. A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Water wheel, I. Gothard Wellis, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,672 198,672 198,496 198,504 198,657 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,588 198,605 198,455 198,451 198,458 198,675 198,489 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon Vehicle running gear, A. Graham Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais Water closet, J. H. Peterson Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r) Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wringer, M. N. Lovell 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,863 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,672 198,672 198,496 198,504 198,657 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,588 198,605 198,455 198,451 198,458 198,675 198,489 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED. 10,363 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London 10,363 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—Skates.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,645 198,675 198,675 198,572 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,593 198,593 198,593 198,594 198,544 198,685 198,695 198,494 , Eng.
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley. Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield. Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy. Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water wheel, I. Gothard. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham. Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury. Windmill, W. H. Evans. Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder. Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,363 to 10,367.—Carpers.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—BKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,380.—BKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally,	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,645 198,675 198,675 198,572 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,593 198,593 198,593 198,594 198,544 198,685 198,695 198,494 , Eng.
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle crunning gear. A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 10,363 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London 10,368 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—SKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,645 198,645 198,675 198,675 198,572 8,009 198,583 198,583 198,593 198,593 198,593 198,594 198,544 198,685 198,695 198,494 , Eng.
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton Wrench, pipe, with cutter, J. Campbell, London 10,363 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London 10,363 to 10,379.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,330.—SKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city. 10,382.—HAT BLOCK.—J. Sealy, Newark, N. J.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,673 198,673 198,673 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,675 198,475 198,544 198,574 198,545 198,695 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,497 198,544 198,685 198,709 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley. Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield. Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy. Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham. Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury. Windmill, W. H. Evans. Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder. Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,363 to 10,367.—Carperts.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—Skates.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city. 10,382.—ARTICLES OF JEWELRY.—J. W. Miller	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,505 198,456 198,456 198,457 198,672 198,672 198,673 198,673 198,673 198,728 8,009 198,583 198,675 198,475 198,544 198,574 198,545 198,695 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,496 198,497 198,544 198,685 198,709 198,494
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 10,363 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Campbell, London 10,368 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—SKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city. 10,383.—ARTICLES OF JEWELRY.—J. W. Miller Newark, N. J.	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,572 198,687 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,494 198,657 198,453 198,605 198,475 198,453 198,675 198,475 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,685 198,709 198,494 **Eng.** **Teng.** **
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley. Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle shade, Andrus & Hammond. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield. Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park. Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy. Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland. Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Water meter, piston, G. Fajen. Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham. Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury. Windmill, W. H. Evans. Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder. Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, S. E. Robinson. Wrench, pipe, with cutter, W. E. Thornton. Wringer, M. N. Lovell. 198,493, DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,363 to 10,367.—Carperts.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—Skates.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city. 10,382.—ARTICLES OF JEWELRY.—J. W. Miller	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,572 198,687 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,494 198,657 198,453 198,605 198,475 198,453 198,675 198,475 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,685 198,709 198,494 **Eng.** **Teng.** **
Type case, J. Ropes. Umbrella covers, clasp tip for, J. C. Hurcombe Umbrellas, notch ringfor, A. Milliken. Undersuit, C. L. Bradley Vehicle draft attachment, M. D. Nelon. Vehicle running gear, A. Graham. Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Vehicle spring, E. T. Westerfield Velocipede, C. C. Kerr. Vent, air pressure fluid, H. B. Park Vulcanized rubber fabric for belting, J. Murphy Wash basin, Grim & Low. Washing machine, J. O. Beauperland Water, etc., apparatus for raising, J. J. Marcais. Water closet, J. H. Peterson. Water wheel, I. Gothard Welding metal tubes, S. P. M. Tasker (r). Wells, device for lining, Dunton & Simkins. Wheat cracking machine, Grant & Henry. Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheelbarrow, A. J. Upham Wheels to shafts, keying, D. A. Woodbury Windmill, W. H. Evans Wool washing machine, J. Bachelder Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell Wrench, G. Kettlewell DESIGNS PATENTED, 10,363 to 10,367.—CARPETS.—J. Fisher, New York c 10,380.—SKATES.—E. H. Barney, Springfield, Mass. 10,381.—PATTERNS FOR WINDMILLS.—G. Neally, York city. 10,382.—Hat Block.—J. Sealy, Newark, N. J. 10,383.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. Pienovi, Newark, N. J. 10,384.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. Pienovi, Newark,	198,547 198,686 198,621 198,549 198,505 198,455 198,444 198,717 198,672 198,496 198,456 198,504 198,645 198,572 198,687 198,539 198,728 8,009 198,494 198,657 198,453 198,605 198,475 198,453 198,675 198,475 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,481 198,685 198,709 198,494 **Eng.** **Teng.** **

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1878. Air-cooling apparatus, A. Albertson 198,830

Evaporating pan, W. A. Morrison	100,000
Fan, automatic, F. & I. Elkins	198,798
Fifth wheel for vehicles, P. Okelund File handle, W. T. Nicholson	198,80
Fire arms, extractor for, Jones & Marston Fire escape and spring bed, J. G. King	198,848
Fish trap, D. S. McBryde Fishing rod tip, C. R. Fisher	198,894
Flour bolt, F. Kruse	198,888
Fork, horse hay, S. ChapmanFruit and hop dryer, W. Butts	198,791
Gauge, weather board, W. Z. Marsh	198,772 198,862
Gases, recovery of nitrous, Molloy & Warren Gate, N. B. Cooksey	198,776
Gate, P. Smith	198,858
Glassware, manufacture of, J. H. Hobbs	
Grain binder, C. Colahan	198,735
Harrow, J. Lennon	198,920
Harvester and thrasher, J. Hay	198,868
Hats, stretching, R. Eickemeyer	198,876
Heater, tubular, E. E. Gold	198,766
Hinge, lock, J. B. Stone	198,832
Hoe, hand, W. D. Webster	198,910 198,825
Hops, curing, W. W. Edgarton	198,875
Horseshoes, buffer for, C. Hartmann	198,885
Hydrant valve, Stevens & Bond	198,831
Injector, J. D. Lynde	198,891
Iron and steel manufacture, I. L. Bell Knitting machine, E. Tiffany	198,733
Ladder, A. H. Middleton	198,89
Lamp wick measurer and cutter, G. Washington Land roller, harrow, and drill, S. F. Reynolds	
Latch and lock, S. Oppenheimer Latch, door, T. Percival	198,751
Level, spirit, Ward & Bedworth	198,909
Lock, combined indicator and seal, E. B. Caton Lock, hasp, W. D. Spencer	198,859
Locomotives, exhaust for, G. S. Brainerd Loom, vertical, J. M. Flagg	
Lubricator, J. Farley	198,842
Manure grinder, T. C. Garlington Meal bin, J. Thickett	198,781
Meat tenderer, C. T. Stephens	198,788
Microscopes, object glass for, E. Gundlach Middlings, separating machine, G. Milbank	198,914
Moulded articles, composition for, J. P. Hayden	198,884
Moulding machine, H. Reynolds	198,866
Nail machine, rotary cut, R. C. Grant Nut lock, A. G. & R. Heinle	
Oiler, J. J. Newbaker Ore roasting apparatus, H. F. Howell	198,806
Oven, hot blast, J. M. Smith	198,820
Overshoe, rubber, J. A. Olmstead	198,918
Painting wire cloth, C. H. Waters (r)	8,022 8,020
Paper, reducing wood to, W. H. Haskins Paper pulp distributor, I. Jennings	198,845
Pearl surfaces, imitation, F. Tuchfarber	
	100 016
Pen, soluble ink, J. Perkins	198,898
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias	198,898 198,854 198,912
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,818
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,818 198,760
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw. Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews.	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,818 198,760 198,874 198,773
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,876 198,760 198,773 198,773 198,902 198,753
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett	198,895 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,818 198,760 198,874 198,775 198,902 198,753 198,805
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson.	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,876 198,760 198,773 198,902 198,758 198,805 198,834 198,907
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison	198,898 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,818 198,760 198,874 198,773 198,902 198,753 198,805 198,834 198,907 198,913
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus.	198,895 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,816 198,76 198,972 198,753 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,907 198,913 198,913 198,847 198,855
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett.	198,895 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,760 198,773 198,902 198,753 198,805 198,907 198,913 198,847 198,955 198,855 198,888 198,768
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin.	198,895 198,854 198,912 198,890 198,874 198,775 198,755 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,875 198,875 198,875 198,875 198,875 198,877 198,877
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger	198,898 198,854 198,890 198,876 198,760 198,874 198,773 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,891 198,913 198,913 198,845 198,774 198,888 198,768 198,770 198,888
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller	198,89£ 198,912 198,812 198,812 198,762 198,874 198,762 198,874 198,752 198,806 198,834 198,912 198,847 198,855 198,856 198,758 198,758 198,758 198,758 198,847
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner	198,898 198,912 198,912 198,918 198,718 198,718 198,708 198,718 198,907 198,918 198,878 198,907 198,918 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,788
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming.	198,898 198,854 198,812 198,872 198,872 198,874 198,774 198,874 198,874 198,874 198,874 198,865 198,865 198,874 198,865 198,874 198,865 198,874 198,865 198,874 198,865 198,874 198,865
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, S. Cole Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith.	198,854 198,854 198,912 198,864 198,764 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,762 198,902 198,752 198,902 198,902 198,902 198,902 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,70
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for poadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller.	198,985 198,854 198,912 198,912 198,912 198,912 198,912 198,75 198,902 198,847 198,912 198,812 198,814
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing fickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie.	198,895 198,854 198,912 198,766 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,806 198,767 198,907 198,913 198,807 198,913 198,807 198,913 198,807 198,913 198,807 198,80
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs. Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller. Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie.	198,985 198,854 198,912 198,912 198,912 198,912 198,913 198,752 198,752 198,802 198,902 198,902 198,902 198,902 198,902 198,802 198,802 198,902 198,902 198,80
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing fickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case	198,895 198,854 198,764 198,712 198,712 198,766 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,907 198,913 198,847 198,907 198,913 198,847 198,84
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett. Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller. Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring book, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge.	198,695 198,707 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,702 198,755 198,902 198,755 198,902 198,755 198,907 199,913 199,913 199,913 199,855 198,767 198,767 198,857
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller. Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton.	198,695 198,707 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,702 198,755 198,902 198,755 198,902 198,755 198,907 199,913 199,913 199,913 199,855 198,767 198,767 198,857
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printier's composing stick, H. C. Fenton. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett. Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden.	198,984 198,914 198,912 198,766 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,762 198,762 198,902 198,752 198,902 198,752 198,902 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,704 198,704 198,704 198,805 198,704 198,805 198,704 198,805 198,704 198,805 198,704 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,805 198,707 198,805 198,80
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing fickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof	198,895 198,854 198,796 198,718
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor.	198,894 198,394 198,312 198,766 198,766 198,766 198,766 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,902 198,752 198,902 198,752 198,902 198,762 198,902 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,903 198,762 198,763 198,763 198,763 198,864 198,864 198,763 198,763 198,763 198,763 198,763 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,765 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,765 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,764 198,765 198,764 198,765 198,764 198,765 198,76
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs. Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller. Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring hook, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steal, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden. Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Seehler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor. Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin.	198,895 198,854 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,767 198,808 198,768 198,868 198,768 198,868 198,768 198,868 198,768 198,868 198,768 198,868 198,768 198,868
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, S. Cole Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor. Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Teeth on aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton	198,894 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30 198,31 198,30
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash balance, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs. Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller. Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring hook, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steam generator, G. A. Trimble Tected no aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton. Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill coupling, D. A. Johnson.	198,895 198,854 198,314 198,198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring book, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Stoves, P. Symons Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor. Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Teelgraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill coupling, D. A. Johnson Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps.	198,985 198,364 198,312 198,312 198,766 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,302 198,302 198,302 198,302 198,303 198,30
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. I. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Stoves, P. Symons Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler	198,894 198,314 198,364 198,364 198,365 198,366 198,367 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,762 198,763 198,976 198,763 198,764 198,765 198,766 198,767 198,861 198,768 198,868
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing fickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Steves, P. Symons Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps Tobacco, measuring and packing, C. C. Clawson	198,894 198,34 198,36 198,76
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast Plow, W. L. Mathews Plow, W. L. Mathews Plow, J. M. Payne Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus. Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett. Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spinned diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steel, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor. Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Teeth on aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton. Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill coupling, D. A. Johnson Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps. Tobacco, measuring and packing, C. C. Clawson. Trace carrier and buckle, J. T. Gathright Trough for cattle, S. Johnson Truck, water carrying, Blackman & Griffing Turnstile register, B. F. Card	198,695 198,71 198,854 198,912 198,864 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,765 198,767 198,711 198,767 198,711 198,762 198,763 198,763 198,764 198,767 198,884 198,767 198,885 198,767 198,886 198,767 198,886 198,768 198,768 198,768 198,768 198,769 198,878 198,788 198,798 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,798 198,878 198,878 198,798 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878 198,878
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. R. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Seynrak extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring hook, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steed, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof. Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Seehler Strainer, on aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps. Tobacco, measuring and packing, C. C. Clawson Truck, water carrying, Blackman & Griffing Turnstile register, B. F. Card. Umbrella, E. Evans.	198,894 198,344 198,345 198,365 198,767 198,776 198,776 198,776 198,776 198,776 198,777 198,776 198,777 198,776 198,777 198,777 198,776 198,777 198,777 198,777 198,778 198,777 198,778 198,777 198,788 198,778 198,788
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson Printer's composing stick, H. C. Fenton Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney Scraper, road, J. Fleming Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Rriggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton Spring hook, G. E. Perrin Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steamer, culinary, H. T. King. Steed, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof Stoves, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Teeth on aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton. Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps. Tobacco, measuring and packing, C. C. Clawson. Truck, water carrying, Blackman & Griffing Turnstije register, B. F. Card. Umbreila, E. Evans. Valve for steam engines, F. B. Rice. Valve for steam engines, F. B. Rice. Valve for steam engines, F. B. Rice. Valve for steam engines, R. H. D. Morrison.	198,894 198,314 198,326 198,314 198,316 198,716 198,716 198,716 198,716 198,717 198,316 198,317 198,318
Pianos, pedal attachment, L. Mathias Pile for making skelps, D. B. Oliver. Pin, safety, W. A. Butler Pin, safety, J. P. Lindsay. Pipes, union or joint for, J. Shaw Planter, corn, G. W. Brown Planter, corn, Dodge, Jr., & Mast. Plow, W. L. Mathews. Plow, J. M. Payne. Pocket, safety, W. V. Perry Poke, D. S. & L. W. Ludlum Press, S. R. Bartlett. Press, cotton, R. C. & J. N. Thompson. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing surfaces, producing, J. P. Jamison. Printing tickets and recording receipts, B. C. Pole Pump reel, sand, M. B. McManus Railway, inclined plane, R. Knudsen. Refrigerator, E. B. Jewett Reservoir and wash stand, A. D. Lufkin. Rowlock, R. R. & E. Spedden. Sash-fastener, S. Cole. Sash-fastener, C. Messenger Sash-fastener, C. Steller Scales for pasteboard, Fairbanks & Spooner. Scales for weighing, pendulum, N. H. Putney. Scraper, road, J. Fleming. Seeder, broadcast, H. H. Monroe. Sewing machine mechanism, T. K. Keith. Sewing machine mechanism, T. Briggs Shaft tug, J. & W. B. Miller Sled runner attachment for vehicles, F. Kuempel Spark arrester, W. T. Urie. Spark extinguisher, B. V. Crumrine. Spine diseases, machine for treating, M. Case. Spinning mules, Howland & Lawton. Spring hook, G. E. Perrin. Steam generator, water tube, W. P. Trowbridge. Steal, apparatus for tempering, A. Luttges. Stone breaker, S. L. Marsden Stove pipe expander, H. Imhof. Steven pipe expander, H. Imhof. Steven, P. Symons. Strainer, milk, J. D. Sechler Stump extractor, I. O. Sailor. Table, folding, G. A. Trimble Teaching history, etc., N. Loverin Teeth on aluminum plates, J. T. Thornton. Telegraphy, Morse telephonic, E. Gray Thill couplings, H. U. Upjohn Time recorder, W. E. Phelps. Tobacco, measuring and packing, C. C. Clawson. Trace carrier and buckle, J. T. Gathright Trough for cattle, S. Johnson Trinck, water carrying, Blackman & Griffing Turnstile register, B. F. Card Umbreila, E. Evans. Valve for steam engines, R. H. D. Morrison.	198,98,198,198,198,198,198,198,198,198,1

[A copy of any of the above patents may be liad by remitting one dollar to MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York city.]

Advertisements.

Inside Page, each insertion --- 75 cents a line. Back Page, each insertion ---- \$1.00 a line Engravings may head advertisements at the same rate per line, by measurement, as the letter press. Adver-tisements must be received at publication office as early as Friday morning to appear in next issue.

Bound Volumes

Scientific American.

OLD SERIES.	NEW SERIES.		NEW SERIES.		
Vol. 64 Copies.	Vol. 1 9 (copies.	Vol	13. 14	Copies.
" 102 "	" 3 7	"	44	1511	"
" 11? " " 135 "	" 410	"	66	1613 202	"
" 144 "	" 6 4	44	. 66	21 2	44
	" 7 7	44	- 66	2815	**
Vols. of Old Se-	" 8 8	44		3228	66
ries contain one	" 9 8	**	1		
year's numbers.	" 1014	**	ì		
and the New Se-	" 11 7	"			
ries six months.	" 1215	**	,		

The books will be sent by express on receipt of price Address, JOHN EDWARDS, P. O. Box 773, New York.

TELEPHONE Full descript'n how tomake, 3 stamps.
A. D. Hard 138 Blackstone St., Boston.

WANTED—Men in each State for the Detective
Service and to report crime. Pay
liberal Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND
EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Improved Slide Valve for Steam Engines. Fuel saved, power gained. May be adapted to any ngine at small cost. Thoroughly tested for seven ears. In one case saved \$800 monthly in fuel. Circuars free. J. F. TALLANT, Burlington, Iowa.



and Shaped Diamond Carbon Points, indispensable for Trueing Emery Wheels, Grindstones, Hardened Steel and Paper Calendar Rollers, Drilling, Planing, Moulding and Sawing Stone. J. DICKINSON, 64 Nassau St., N. Y.

TUNNELS AND ROCK-BORING MA-CHINERY. By John Darlington. Particulars, Dimensions, and Methods employed in the Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, Hoosae. Sutro, Musconetcong, and Severn Tunnels. Rapidity of Work, Performances and Cost of Various Machines, Amount of Water, Compressed Air, etc., required, and nine illustrations. The Altenberg Zinc Mines, Aix-la-Chapelle; Perseberg Mines, Sweden; Shaft at Salzberg Altenwald; Marie Colliery; Pierre Dennis Pit; Stahlberg Musen, Prussia; Gouley Colliery; Pryrook Iron Mines; Sir Francis Level, Yorkshire; FrederichsegenWrexam Mineral Mines; Johann Colliery, Mineral Mines; Johann Colliery, Mineral Mines; Johann Colliery, Mineral Mines; Johann Colliery, Mineral Mines; Johann Colliers

FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FOOT Lathes, Scroll Saws, Small Steam Engines and Amateur's Tools, send stamp to Chase & Woodman, Newark, N. J.

SPANISH CEDAR CIGAR-BOX LUMBER!

Finished Ready for Use.

First Quality at 34c. Second Quality at 24c. POPLAR-1st Quality at \$15 per M. Feet; 2d Quality at \$13.50 per M. Feet.

BUNDLING AND CARTAGE ADDITIONAL.

Above prices will remain until advised. No order received for less than 1,000 feet.

GEO. W. READ & CO., 186 to 200 Lewis St., New York.

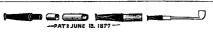


NILES ENGINE

COTTON GINS, CORN MILLS, CRAIN ELEVATORS, FARMS & PLANTATIONS, PRINTING OFFICES,

And for any purpose requiring an engine from 2 to 12 horse-power. Address NILES TOOL WORKS, Hamilton, Ohio.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF THE PAPER
TRADE. By Willam Arnot, F.R.S. Its Early History.
Invention of the Beating Engine, Introduction of Soda,
etc., and the First Machine-made Paper Camero's
Machine; the Fourtinier Machine. In Missing the the
of the Old Time Paper the Missing the Color
Times, the latter described at longth, with all the Apparatus; the Sorting, Boiling, Beating, Poaching, and
Beating Processes; Frogress of the Coloing Rolls, the
Size-bath. Raw prous Materials, their Characteristics
and Treatment Preparaty to Philping. Cotton, Straw,
Linen, Hemp, Esparaty to Philping. Cotton, Straw,
Linen, Hemp, Esparative of Boiling Processes, etc.
This treatise trees Practical Particulars on every Depart of Papermaking, describing the Latest and
Best Processes and Machines in use, with Statistics,
Froit, etc. Contained in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT Nos. 109 and 110, Price 20 cents for the
two. To be had at this office and of all newsdealers.



Spring mouth-piece for clay pipes and cigarettes. Horn, steel socket, coiled tube. Samples, 25c. Agents wanted. New French patent for same for sale. E. S. MAY, Campbelltown, Steuben Co., N. Y.

PRUNING OF NEWLY-SET FRUIT
Trees, with Careful Instructions for Cutting Back, etc.,
with 3 illustrations. Additional information on new
Vegetables, Orchard Culture, etc. Contained in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT No. 109. Price of
cents. To be had at this office and or all newsdealers.



FIRST & PRYIBIL, MACHINISTS, And Manufacturers of

Wood Working Machinery, 461, 463, 465 & 467 West 40th St., New York Corner 10th Avenue.

Shaftings, Pulleys, Hangers, &c., of the latest improved styles. Send for circular.

A. ROGERS,

19 John Street, N.Y.

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, Best and Cheapest EVERYTHING IN THE LINE.

WORK FOR ALL

Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.



GOLD WATCH and CHAIN ONLY \$20 Cheapest in the World! Sample MATCH and CHAIN FREE to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

MADE TO ORDER.

Special Machinery, Tools, and Pat'd Articles. Estimates given. A. A. Pool & Co., 55 N. J. R. R. Ave., Newark, N. J.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

Town and County privileges for making Driven Wells and selling Licenses under the established American Driven Well Patent, leased by the year to responsible parties, by

WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO. NEW YORK.

The George Place Machinery Agency

Machinery of Every Description. 121 Chambers and 103 Reade Streets, New York

\$2500 ayear. Agentswantedeverywhere, Business strictly legitimate, Particulars free Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Brainerd MILLING MACHINES, all styles universal, Index, Gear Cutting, and Plain. Screw Machines and Vises. Address, for illustrated circular and prices, B. M. M. CO., 131 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

THE HOADLEY
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.
WITH AUTOMATICAL CUT-OFF REGULATOR
AND BALANCED VALVE.
THE BEST & MOST ECONOMICAL ENGINE MADE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
The J.C. HOADLEY CO. LAWRENCE. MASS.
STATE WHERE YOU SAW THIS.

Second-Hand Microscopes.

Beck's, Crouch's, Ross', Nachet's Hartnack's, Zent-mayer's and other makers, from 25 to 50 per cent. below the catalogue prices.

Glass slips and thin glass covers for mounting objects, at reduced price. Send for the list. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., OPTICIANS, 924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Pond's Tools,

Engine Lathes, Planers, Drills, &c. Send for Catalogue. DAVID W. POND, Successor to LUCIUS W. POND. Worcester, Mass.

GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

65 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. and stamp Agent's Outfit, 10c L. C. COE & CO., Bristol, Ct.

EAGLE FOOT LATHES.



Improvement in style. Reduction in prices April 20th. Small Engine Lathes, Slide Rests, Tools, etc. Also Scroll and Circular Saw Attachments, Hand Plan-ers, etc. Send for Catalogue of outfits for Amateurs or Artisans.

WM. L. CHASE & CO. 95 & 97 Liberty St., New York.

MPORTANT FOR ALL CORPORATIONS AND MANF'3 CONCERNS.—Buerk's Watchman's Time Detector, capable of accurately controlling the motion of a watchman or patrolman at the different stations of his beat. Send for circular.

J.E. BUERK, P.O. Box 979, Boston, Mass N.B.—The suitagainst Imhaeuser & Co., of New York, was decided in my favor, June 10, 1874. A fine was assessed against them Nov. 11, 1876, for selling contrary to the order of the court. Persons buying or using clocks infringing on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

SPARE THE CROTON AND SAVE THE COST. Driven or Tube Wells

furnished to large consumers of Croton and Ridgewood Water. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water St., N.Y. who control the patent for Green's American Driven Well.

\$1200 Salary. Salesmen wanted to sellour Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Fernamentemployment address S. A. GRANT & Cod. 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Clinchmati, O.

ARRISON, MUILD BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES. STEAM PUMP, Brooklyn, E. D., New York.

EUREKA SAFETY POWER!



Practically impossible to ex-plode. Tested to 300 lbs. pressure per square inch. 2-Horse Power, \$150, 3 to 4 H. P., \$250. Also, Stationary Engines and boilers, and Spark Arresting Portable Engines for plantation use. Send for our circular. Discount to the trade.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y.

PER MONTH and EXPENSES YEARLY
OF COmmission to a few good To Contract
The Contract
OC., No. 445 Faller Sick, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS SOLD.

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS & GIRDERS

THE UNION IRON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of improved wrought iron Beams and

THE UNION IRON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Pa, Manufacturers of improved wrought iron Beams and Girders (patented).

Grant (patented) which has taken place in the prices of Irone gracafall which has taken place in the prices of Irone gracafall which has taken place in the construction of Fire PROOF BUILDINGS, induces us to call the special attention of Engineers, Architects, and Builders to the undoubted advantages of now erecting Fire Foot Structures; and by reference to pages 3.6 56 of our Book of Structures; and the reference of the properties of the control of the production of the production of the control of the cost of Insurance avoided, and the serious losses and interruption to business caused by fire; these and like control of the production of the producti in cost may at once be ascertained. Address CARNEGIE, BROS. & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wood-Working Machinery,

Such as Woodworth Planing, Tongueing, and Grooving Machines, Daniel's Planers, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, Mortising, Moulding, and Re-Saw Machines, and Wood-Working Machinery generally. Manufactured by WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON, 26 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass. (Shop formerly occupied by R. BALL & CO.)

ERTISERS SELDOM FAIL TO MAKE MONEY

EDWIN ALDEN'S AGENCY 174 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, O. Best rates in the best papers.

MINERAL WOOL

Incombustible. The best non-conductor. For illustrated description see SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of January 12th.

A. D. ELBERS,
P. O. Box 4461.

26½ Broadway, N. Y.

DON'T FAIL TO USE Massey's Revolving Shoe Heel Protector.

Warranted to wear the heel evenly on all sides, maintaining an upright tread to the Foot, and avoiding uneven wear of the Sole and Upper. It doubles the durability of Shoes and Boots, saves expense of reheeling, is Noiseless, does not Tire the Foot, and does not Sip. No nails to wear the carpet. Can be attached by any one. Twelve Sizes made, suitable for all Shoes and Boots. Samples, with Tool and Directions for applying, sent postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal discounts to the Trade. N.B.—In ordering, send width of heel for proper size. Address

proper size. Address MASSEY REVOLVING SHOE HEEL CO., 824 Broadway, New York.

WONDERFUL PEN AND HOLDER.
Write with water in letters of Gold, Silver, Violet, Blue, Black, Brown, Carmine, Yellow, etc. No ink required. Samples by mail 15c; one doz. by mail 75c. Magic Water Pens, any color desired, one doz. by mail 25c; per gross, reduced rates. Two samples by mail 10c. The Cornetto, the new Italian musical instrument. Most wonderful and amusing invention. Samples by mail 25c. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Empire Novelty Co., 309 B'way, N.Y.

WANTED SALESMEN for a wholesale house. Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address R. & Co., box 1364, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lathes, Planers, Shapers Machinery. E. GOULD & EBERHARDT, Newark, N. J.



SECOND HAND ENGINES,

Portable and Stationary, at Low Prices.
HARRIS IRON WORKS, TITUSVILLE, PA.

AMATEUR CHUCK FOR LATHE OR Drill Work sent free for \$5.50. Warranted or money returned. A. F. Cushman, Hartford, Ct. Sold by all dealers.

84 page Picture Book, free. My plan beats all to make money. Is easy, honest, and pays you \$10 a day. DAVID C. COOK, Chicago, Ill.

25 EXTRA NEW YEAR CARDS, with 20 cts Samples 3c. J. B. HUST ED, NASSAU, N. Y.



DUC'S IMPROVED ELEVATOR BUCKET. DUC'S IMPROVED FLEVATOR BUCKET. For use in Flour Mills Grain Flevators, Sugar Refineries, Malt Houses, Breweries, White Lead Works, &c., &c. These buckets are made of Charooal Iron, and are very strong and durable. No corners to catch, require less power to operate, thousands already sold. T. F. Rowland, Sole Manuffr, Send for circular.

Patents and Standard Articles. AGENCY OF ABOVE WANTED. Address "R.," P. O. Box 2124, New Orleans, La.

25 Snowflake Assorted Cards, with na Outfit 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northfora, Ct.



NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 140 pages, on New Tools, Foot Lathes, Saws, Hand Drills, Small Engines, etc., sent on receipt of 3c. stamp for postage.

JACKSON & TYLER,

16 German St., Baltimore, Md.

HENDERSON'S COMBINED CATALOGUE OF EVERYTHING GARDEN (price \$1.50 cach, c., Plain Frances, on receipt of 25c. Plain Frances, without Plate, free to all

$oldsymbol{AIR}$ $oldsymbol{COMPRESSORS}$

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
A SPECIALTY of HEAVY PRESSURES. THE NORWALK IRON WORKS CO., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

SALESMEN 5125 Month and Expenses WANTED 1125 SAMPLES FREE CHARS WANTED 1:Bullet Barber S. STAMP to DIGARS

NEW ROAD LOCOMOTIVES, BY Marshall, Sons & Co. General description and one engraving. SUPPLEMENT NO. 56. 10 cents.





Send for Price List to HAGSTOZ & THORPE, Sole Manufacturers. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

the Necessary Strength of Roofs, Towers, Tall Chimneys, etc., to withstand the Wind. The Solution of all Problems of the kind, with numerous Formula. Contained in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT No. 109. Price 10 cents. To be had at this office and of all newsdealers. FORCE OF WIND. HOW TO ESTIMATE



RAPID ADDITION! Wonderful Invention.

ART of Adding Figures from left to right; or from Middle either way; or Six Columns at one time! Done as quick as Thought! Sent to any address on re-ceipt of Price, 1 dollar. WILLIAM FURNISS.

Batavia, Genesee Co., N.V. NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
is now offered by us at a very great reduction in price,
for the purpose of closing up our business. Machinists'
Tools, consisting of Engine Lathes from 42-inch swing
down to 15 inch swing; Iron Planers; Drills; Radial,
Column, and Post Shapers; Universal Milling Machines;
Gear Cutters; and machines for making cutters.
Wood-working Machinery; Woodworth Planers, both
light and heavy; Farrar Planers from 24 inches to 28
inches wide; Daniels' Planers; Tenon Machines; Sash
and Moulding Machines; Single and Double Spindle
Friezers; Scroll and Band Saws; Weather-board and
Cross-cut Saws; Wood Turner's Lathes, &c., &c. Send
for descriptive catalogue to STEPTOE, McFARLAN &
CO., 214 West 2d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

50 Best Mixed Cards, with name, in case, 13c., or 25 no 2 alike, 10c. Outfit 10c. Dowd & Co., Bristol, Ct.

Baker Rotary Pressure Blower. (FORCED BLAST) Warranted superior to any other. WILBRAHAM BROS.

2318 Frankford Ave.
PHILADELPHIA. MECHANICAL DRAWING.—BY PROF. MECHANICAL DRAWING.—BY PROF.
C. W. MacCord. A series of practical lessons in Mechanical Drawing, accompanied by carefully prepared examples for practice, with directions, all of simple and plain character, intended to enable any person, young or old, skilled or unskilled, to acquire the art of drawing. No expensive instruments are involved. Any person with slate or paper may rapidly learn. The series embodies the most abundant illustrations for all descriptions of drawing, and forms the most valuable treaties upon the subject ever published, as well as the cheapest. These instructions are contained in Supplements Nos. 13, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 25, 30, 32, 36, 37, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48. Price ii) ets. each; or. \$3 for the entre series of thirty-three numbers. To be had at this office and of allnewsdealers.

CODY' PAT. SHAFT OILERS, OIL FEEDER & G Adr. CINCINNATI BRASS WORKS

Can I Obtain a Patent?

This is the first inquiry that naturally occurs to every author or discoverer of a new idea or improvement. The quickest and best way to obtain a satisfactory answer, without expense, is to write to us (Munn & Co.), describing the invention, with a small sketch. All we need is to get the idea. Do not use pale ink. Be brief. Send stamps for postage. We will immediately answer and inform you whather probably patentable; and if so, give you the necessary instructions for further procedure. Our long experience enables us to decide quickly. For this advice we make no charge. All persons who desire to consult us in regard to obtaining patents are cordially invited to do so. We shall be happy to see them in person at our office, or to advise them by letter. In all cases, they may expect from us a careful consideration of their plans, an honest opinion, and a prompt reply.

What Security Have I that my communication to Munn & Co. will be faithfully guarded and remain confidential?

Answer.—You have none except our well-known integrity in this respect, based upon a most extensive practice of thirty years' standing. Our clients are numbered by hundreds of thousands. They are to be found in every town and city in the Union. Please to make inquiry about us. Such a thing as the betrayal of a client's interests, when committed to our professional care, never has occurred, and is not likely to occur. All business and communications intrusted to us are kept secret and confidential.

Address MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 37 Park Row, New York.

Advertisements.

Inside Page, each insertion --- 75 cents a line. Back Page, each insertion --- \$1.00 a line. Engravings may head advertisements at the same rate per line, by measurement, as the letter press. Advertisements must be received at publication office as early



JOSEPH C. TODD,

(Formerly of Todd & Rafferty), ENGINEER and MACHINIST. Flax, Hemp, Jute, Rope, Oakum, and Bagging Machinery, Steam Engines, Boilers, etc. Also Agent for the celebrated and improved Rawson & Rittinger Hoisting Engine, I will furnish specifications and estimates for all kinds of machinery. Send for descriptive circular and price Address

J. C. TODD, 10 Barclay St., New York, or Paterson, N. J.

Jarvis Gas Consuming Furnace.

For Setting Steam Boilers, Will burn screenings with small mixture of soft coal without blower, also green wet peat. Three boilers set this way will make as much steam as five old way. Address A. F. UPTON, Agent, Boston, Mass.

PATTERN ETTERS (NIGHT BROS

Steel Castings,

price list to CHESTER STEEL CASTING COMPAN EVELINA STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Working Models And Experimental Machinery, Metal or Wood, made to order by J. F. WERNER, 62 Centre St., N. Y.



CAVEATS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Messrs. Munn & Co., in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, continue to examine Improvements, and to act as Solicitors of Patents for Inventors.

In this line of business they have had OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and now have unequaled facilities for the preparation of Patent Drawings, Specifications, and the Prosecution of Applications for Patents in the United States, Canada, and Foreign Countries. Messrs. Munn & Co. also attend to the preparation of Caveats, Trade Mark Regulations, Copyrights for Books, Labels, Reissues, Assignments, and Reports on Infringements of Patents. All business intrusted to them is done with special care and promptness, on ve y moderate terms.

We send free of charge, on application, a pamphlet containing further information about Patents and how to procure them; directions concerning Trade Marks, Copyrights, Designs, Patents, Appeals, Reissues, Infringements, Assignments, Rejected Cases, Hints on the Sale of Patents, etc.

Foreign Patents .- We also send, free of charge, Synopsis of Foreign Patent Laws, showing the cost and method of securing patents in all the principal countries of the world. American inventors should bear in mind that, as a general rule, any invention that is valuable to the patentee in this country is worth 'equally as much in England and some other foreign countries. Five patents-embracing Canadian, English, German, French, and Belgian—will secure to an inventor the ex-clusive monopoly to his discovery among about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS of the most intelligent people in the world. The facilities of business and steam communication are such that patents can be obtained abroad by our citizens almost as easily as at home. The expense to apply for an English patent is \$75; German, \$109; French, \$100; Belgian, \$100; Canadian, \$50.

Copies of Patents.-Persons desiring any patent issued from 1836 to November 26, 1867, can be supplied with official copies at reasonable cost, the price depending upon the extent of drawings and length of specifications.

Any patent issued since November 27, 1867, at which time the Patent Office commenced printing the drawings and specifications, may be had by remitting to this office \$1.

A copy of the claims of any patent issued since 1836 will be furnished for \$1.

When ordering copies, please to remit for the same as above, and state name of patentee, title of invention, and date of patent.

A pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining United States patents, sent free. A handsomely bound Reference Book, gilt edges, contains 140 pages and many engravings and tables important to every patentee and mechanic, and is a useful hand book of reference for everybody. Price 25 cents, mailed free.

Address MUNN & CO.,

Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

37 Park Row, N. Y. BRANCH OFFICE—Corner of F and 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

CTARDIOLA'S

COFFEE & SUGAR MACHINERY Coffee, Malt, Corn, Cocoa, and Grain-Drying Machine. Coffee-Hulling and Polishing Machines. Coffee-Washing Machine. Helix Sugar Evaporator.

Messrs. C. ADOLPHE LOW & CO., 42 Cedar Street, Messrs. MUNOZ & ESPRIELLA, 52 Pine Street, New York, are Mr. Guardiola's Agents, and they will give prompt attention to all orders for any of the above machines.

Harrison's System of Grinding! Illustrated Catalogue Now Ready.

NEW STANDARD FLOURING MILLS. Old Theories, Horizontal Ginders, Slow Runners, Fully Exploded. Fine Flour, High Speed, and Economical Milling Fully Established.

A NEW Copy For All.
Millers and Editors please address

EDWARD HARRISON,

No. 135 Howard Ave. New Haven, Conn.

Steel Name Stamps

N. Y. STENCIL WORKS, 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

Cut Brass Gears, list free. Grant, 194 Beverly St., Boston.

ROCK DRILLING MACHINES AIR COMPRESSORS,
MANUFACTURED BY BURLEICH ROCK DRILL CO.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET. FITCH BURG MASS.

Mill Stones and Corn Mills

We make Burr Millstones, Portable Mills, Smut Machines, Packers, Mill Picks, Water Wheels, Pulleys, and Gearing, specially adapted to Flour Mills. Send for J. T. NOYE & SON, Buffalo, N. Y.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

NEW AND IMPROVED PATTERNS. Send for new illustrated catalogue.

Lathes, Planers, Drills, &c.
NEW HAVEN MANUFACTURING CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

WATSONS NON CHANGEABLE GAP LATHE HAS WORK JAMES WATSON GREAT FACILITIES FOR LARGE OR MEDIUM STANK 1608 S. FRONT ST. PHILA MANNE 1608 S. FRONT ST. PHILA

SAVE 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO., Foot East 9th St, New York

KNOW

THYSELF or LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," à book for everybody.

THYSELF or ginal prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is beyond all comparison, the most extra-ordinary work on Physiology ever published." An Illustrated Pamphlet sent FREE, Address THYSELF Bullinch St eet, Boston, Mass.

PUNCHING Drop Hammers and Dies, for working Metals, &c. THE STILES & PARKER PRESS CO., Middletown, Conn.

BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celeb ated PHILLAN & COLLENDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only
in future, as I will not furnish them to any other
manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, loth, cues, &c.,
at lowest prices—send for catalogue and reduced price
list. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York,
Successor to Phelan & Collender.

CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, POWDER-KEG and Wire-drawing Machinery manufactured at S. HEALD & SONS, Send for prices, etc.

H. R. WORTHINGTON,
239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Hydraulic Works, Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn,
Manufactures Pumping Engines for Water Works. In
daily use at 100 stations. Also Steam Pumps, Water
Motors and Water Meters. See SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
SUPPLEMENT, Ja uary 27th, 1877. Priceslargely reduced
July 1ts, 1877.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER

Inspection & Insurance COMPANY.

W. B. FRANKLIN, V. Pres't. J. M. ALLEN, Pres't. J. B. PIERCE, Sec'y.

TOINVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS

FOLLOWS & BATE, Manchester, England, Hardware and Machinery Merchants, are prepared to buy American Goods for Cash, and to act as Sole Wholesale Agents.

DROP FORGINGS and MACHINERY, THE HULL & BELDEN CO., Danbury, Conn.

DAMPER REGULATORS **BEST** AND WEIGHTED GAUGE COCKS.
MURRILL & KEIZER, 44 HOLLIDAY ST., BALTIMORE.

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY—Apply to S. C. HILLS, 78 Chambers St., New York.

PATENT PORTABLE FORGE.



ADAPTED TO **EVERY VARIETY** OF WORK.

THE ONLY FORGE WITH FORCE BLAST BLOWER.

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE FORGE MADE.

P. H. & F. M. ROOTS, Manuf'rs, CONNERSVILLE, IND. S. S. TOWNSEND. Gen'l Ag't, 6 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK,

The best in the world. 5 sizes, adapted perfectly for Prushing and Grinding Minerals and all hard substances. Grinding surfaces quickly a d cheaply renewed. Send

BAUGH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Address JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS, Manufacturs, Trenton, N. J., or 117 Liberty Street, New York. Wheels and Rope for conveying power long distances.

25 NEW YEAR CARDS, with name, 20c. 25 Extra Mixed, 10c. Geo, I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

NATIONAL STEAM PUMP

Adapted to every possible duty.
price, embodying latest improvements.
W. E. KELLY & BRO.,
46 Cortlandt St., New York.

"OLD RELIABLE." TO KNOW ALL about the Best Pump for Paper Makers, Tanners, Contractors, and for irrigation, send for illustrated pamphlet, 78 pages. HEALD, SISCO & CO., Baldwinsville, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINES.

We build the best Portable or Farm Engines in the world. More power with less water and fuel than any others. Low prices. We have the largest line of Engine Patterns in the U.S. Foreign correspondence solicited. TAYLOR MFG CO., Westminster, Md., Successors to Utica Steam Engine Co., formerly Wood & Mann, of Utica, N. Y. Good, responsible Agents wanted in territory not taken.



2 H. P. Boiler and Engine, \$175 3 H. P., \$200.

125 North 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

pliances for use in case of Explosions, etc. By Chas, Hawksley and Edwards of the day, possessing a rare and peculiar teen illustrations of the most approved apparatus for quickly discharging water from mines, promptly restoring Ventilation, etc., namely: the Pulsometer, the Steam Ejector, the Centrifugal and other Pumps, combined Egler, Engine, and Air Compressor; Aft Lock, and Portable Winding Gear. Contained in Scientific American Supplement No. 105. Price 10 cents. To be had at this office and of all newsdealers.

Anderson's Safety Index.

Anderson's Safety Inkstand.—Don't spill, spoil pens, or soil fingers. Over 150,000 sold. Sent in exchange for old books, or free on easy conditions. Send postal card to American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED. Package of Goods free to every applicant. Star Novelty Co., Charlotte, Mich.

PERFECT

NEWSPAPER FILE

The Koch Patent File, for preserving newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, has been recently improved and price reduced. Subscribers to the SULENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT can be supplied for the low price of \$1.50 by mail, or \$1.25 at the office of this paper. Heavy board sides; inscription "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," in glit. Necessary for every one who wishes to preserve the paper.

Address

MUNN & CO., Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE TANITE CO. STROUDSBURG, PA EMERY WHEELS AND CRINDERS. GEO. PLACE, 121 Chambers, St., New York Agent.

1872, 1874, 1875, SCIENCE RECORD.

A few copies of these splendid books are offered at the following very low prices.

Among the subjects, the following are the most noteworthy, exhibiting in a condensed form a general account of the Progress of the World:

CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY,
MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING,
ELECTRICITY, LIGHT, HEAT, SOUND.
TECHNOLOGY, THE USEFUL ARTS,
BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE,
AGRICULTURE,
RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY,
MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, HYGIENE,
NATURAL HISTORY AND ZOOLOGY,
METEOROLOGY, TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS,
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY,
ASTRONOMY,
BIOGRAPHY AND NECROLOGY.
Bach yearly volume contains about 600 octavo pages,

Each yearly volume contains about 600 octavo pages, including a large number of handsome engravings. They are bound in substantial and handsome bindings, and will be mailed on receipt of \$1.25 each. Address

MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 37 Park Row, New York city.

H. W. JOHNS' PATENT.

Liquid Paints—all shades, finest in the world.
Fire Proof Paint, for Wood work, &c.
Roof Paint, for Un Roofs, Iron Work, &c.
Roofing, with white Fire Proof Coating.
Roof Coating, for restoring and preserving old roofs.
Cements, for Retorts, Furnaces, Leaky Roofs, &c.
Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings.
Steam Packing, Asbestos Bords, Fire Proof
Coatings, Sheathings and Roofing Felts, &cc.
These articles are ready for use, and can be easily applied by any one. Send for Samples, Pamphlets, Price
Lists, &c.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, 406 Arch St.
DOWNIE, TRAINER & CO., Boston.
S. W. HEMPSTED & CO., Columbus, Ohio.
M. M. BUCK & CO., St. Louis.
C. A. PARKER & CO., New Orleans.
THOMPSON & UPSON, San Francisco.

Scientific American.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World. THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

Only \$3.20 a Year including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year.

This widely circulated and splendidly illustrated paper is published weekly. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and a large number of original engravings of new inventions and discoveries. representing Engineering Works, Steam Machinéry, New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Electricity, Telegraphy, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural History, etc.

All Classes of Readers find in The Scientific AMERICAN a popular resume of the best scientific information of the day; and it is the aim of the publishers to present it in an attractive form, avoiding as much as possible abstruse terms. To every intelligent mind, this journal affords a constant supply of instructive reading. It is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates.

Terms of Subscription.-One copy of The Scien-TIFIC AMERICAN will be sent for one year-52 numbers—postage prepaid, to any subscriber in the United States or Canada, on receipt of three dollars and twenty cents by the publishers; six months, \$1.60; three months, \$1.00.

Clubs.—One extra copy of The Scientific American will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$3.20 each; additional copies at same proportionate rate. Postage prepaid.

One copy of THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN and one copy of The Scientific American Supplement will be sent for one year, postage prepaid, to any subscriber in the United States or Canada, on receipt of seven dollars by the publishers.

The safest way to remit is by Postal Order, Draft, or Express. Money carefully placed inside of envelopes, securely sealed, and correctly addressed, seldom goes astray, but is at the sender's risk. Address all letters and make all orders, drafts, etc., payable to

> MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row New York.

nent Inventors:

8 F. B. MORSE

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK. Reaper.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK. Lathe for Irregular Forms.

WILLIAM T. G. MORTON. Revolving Fire-Arms.

CHARLES GOODYEAR. Revolving Fire-Arms.

CHARLES GOODYEAR. Revolving Fire-Arms.

CHARLES GOODYEAR. Revolving Fire-Arms.

FREDERICK E. SICKELS. Steam Cut-Off.

HENRY BURDEN. Horse Shoe Machine.

JOHN ERICSSON. First Monitor.

JAMES BOGARDUS. Iron Buildings.

JOSEPH SAXTON. Watch Machinery.

JOSEPH HENRY Electro-Magnetic Machinery.

JOSEPH HENRY Electro-Magnetic Machines.

BAIAH JENNINGS. Firtition Matches.

RICHARD M. HOE. Fost long and two feet hick

The picture, which is three feet long and two feet high, forms an enduring and desirable object for the adornment of the parior and library. It was engraved by the celebrated JOHN SARTAIN, from a large painting by SCHUSSELE, and all the portraits were taken from life. Price \$5. Put up in stiff rolled paper cases, and sent by mail, postage free, to all parts of the country, on receipt of price. Address

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York city.

THE "Scientific American" is printed with CHAS. ENEU JOHNSON & CO.'S INK, Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.