Ephraim Ball, of Canton, Ohio, assignor to Ball \& But-
ler, and Ball \& Batler assignors to Ephraim Ball
aforesaid, for an Improvement in Mowing-ma-
chines. Patented Dec. 1, 1857:
I claim first, The combination of the short curved arm, R, with the
bar , ond
join


 main frame, when the parts are constructed aud arringed in the
manner sulutatatiant an described whereby greater freeiom of the
movement ofthe cutting apparatus is secured.
Ephraim Ball, of Canton, Ohio, assignor to Ball \& Butler, and Ball \& Butler assignors to Tphraim Ball ler, and Ball \& Butler assignors to ephram Ball aforesaid, for an Improve
Patronted Dec. 1, 1857:
I claim tiie combination of the independent driving wheel, B, at
the grain side of the mahne, with the hinged bar, Q, to which the


## designs.

S. B. Ellithorp, of New York City, for a Design for the Frame of a Sewing-machine.
B. M. Johnson, of New York City, for a Design for Gas Cocks, \&c.

A. T. L., of Ga.-Your galvanic battery is similar to what is called the "Maynooth battery." You have simply substicoal. R. D. \& Co., of C. W.-The condensers of coal-oil vapora used here are simply close tanks of boiler-iron, which we vapors used here are simply close tank
suppoee yon can have made at Toronto.
H. B. M., of Conn.-The best substance which we can recommend to put on your smoke stack, to prevent it burning off, $\$$ black-lead mixed with alum water (some alum dissolved in warm
water). It will not burn of so rapidly as the coal.tar which you water). It will not burn off so rapidly as the coal-tar which you have tried
J. McR., of Ga.-It will require a very large hydraulic ram to force water half a mile to an elcvation of 30 fect, with a
fall of 5 feet. Ifthe supply of water is abundant you can do it, but the cost for lead pipe and apparatus will be great.
H. S. S., of Pa.-The best way to prepare a black board Is to give it one or two coats of black paint as a groundwork, then put on one coat of copal varnish and allow it to dry, after which it
should he slightly rubbed down with fine sand paper. After this should he slightly rubbed down with fine sand paper. After this give it another coat of the same kind of varnish, in which some very
fine emery or ground glass is mixed, which will permit the board to fine emery or ground glass is mixed, which will perm
be used either with chalk or a common slate pencil.
R. K., of Texas.-We cannot forward you any single number containing a description of the hydraulic ram. In Vol. $\mathbf{v}$. of the Sotrentific American this hydraulic motor is illustrated and described. If well constructed, it is perfectly reliable; and on a fall of 5 feet, it will raise about one-twelfth of the inlet water 60 feet high through 1,000 feet of lead pipe.
W. H., of III.-The evaporation of a cubic foot of water per hour is considered to be the horse-power of a boiler; but by
uiing steam expansively, the horse-power of an engine does not require this amount of witer crapporated. About 12 pounds of water have been evaporated with one pound of coal.
W. B., of Pa.-We are in favor of employing insulators on houses for fastening lightning-rods. Iron staples, being con-
ductors, are not so suitable for staying the rods an non-conductors : they are safe, however, if driven into dry wood or some other good non-conductor, bat not otherwise.
Anti-strike.-We prefer not to publish any communications upon the subject of strikes. The fucts stated in your case are no doubt correct.
S. A., of Pa.-Your suggestions ins regard to steamensines are not founded upon a correct knowledge of what Watt and others have doge. If you procure Bourne's "Catechism of the
Steam-engine" you will get some ideas on this subject with which you are not familiar.
J. P. H., of Va.-You state that the feed-water for your boiler comes through coal seams, and that it corrodes the metal at the water level oft he boiler in such a manner that it requires to be patched about onee every year. In all likelihood the feed-water
contnins sulphur (taken up from the iron pryites in the conll, which contains sulphur (taken up from the iron pyrites in the coal), which
is converted into dilute sulphuric or sulphurous acid in the boiler, and thus corrodes the iron rapidly. The remedy for you is to change gour feed-water by collecting rain in a pond, if you cannot get suitable water from a well. R. TI. L., of Minn.-By combining bismuth, in and lead in various proportions, alloys are formed of various degrees
of fusibility above and below the temperature of boillne water Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead temperature of boillng water. which melts in boiling water. This was discovered by Sir Isanc ${ }^{\text {which me }}$ mewt
G. E. R., of Ohio.-Sulphurous acid is a gas taking on the liguid form only at a temperature of zero or below. Water,
however, absorbs some 40 times its bulkof this gas, and the solution ho somet, abses called liquid sulphurous acid. It retains, in the solu$t i: \times n$, its bleaching properties. A solution of the sulphite of soda fin ures a similar bleaching liquid. Sulphurous acid does not produce a permanent white as chlorine does.
L. E., of N. Y.-The best way to lay a pipe of varying diameter for carrying water from an elevation is to place the end of greatest diameter at the spring and the narrow end of the outlet near your house.
H. S., of Conn.-Yoa will find a letter to your initials in the post-office, upon the subject of coal-oil.
J. W, of N. Y. -The glass water-gage on the outside of a steam boiler secures the object you desire to attain by a long metal tube inside, connected with the gaae-ecocks. We consider the glass
K , Conn. -Bilers are
G. K., of Conn.-Boilers are placed in a horizontal position in steamships and down in the lower deck or floor. We have seen a vertical boiler used on a steamboat, but the horizon
tubular are in general use, and are the best for such purposes.
M. V. C., of Ala.-There is no possible way of detecting poison in apirituous liquors but by analysis
W. L. B., of Mass.-When air is compressed its latent heat becomes sensible; but in grlnding tools, this action, we think, will not account for the sensation experienced in grinding by the correspondent to which you refer.
D. N. \& $\mathrm{Co}_{.}$, of Md.-The cement for mending broken china-ware and glass is made by stirring finely powdered quicklime among the white of eggs.
W. L., of C. W.-We think the place you name is healthy, but before deciding to remove there, you had better make it a visit and learn from observation all about it.
E. F., of Wis.-We do not know where you can procure the "Tinner's Gulde."
R. H., of Mass. - You should stamp the date of your coppright upon each article sold. This will be a warning to all who undertake to infringe your right.
J. A., of Wis.-If the person you refer to has had the the cement you described in use for 22 ycars, of course it is now public property, as he did not take proper measures to securea patent.
P. Rr , of Mo . - Iron is the proper metal for a pump to pump mercury with. The india-rubber manufacturers say that rubber-packing would be serviceable and unobjectionable for packing such a pump.
S. F. S., of Wis.-Exhibitions of the magic lantern and microscope have been tried, but perhaps with insufficient effort and enterpisis. Microscopes are exhibited daily in fine weather in the Park, New York. There is no more interesting study than the wonders of the invisible world, and it is attracting a great deal of
sttention. Lardner, on the microscope, is a good book to begin atten
with.
G. C. J., of N. Y.-Engravings are transferred to wood by the photographic process ; to glass, by cutting out the engraving and pasting it on the inside of the glass vessel, and then painting the whole inside of the vessel. This is the potichomanie which was Bo fashionable a few years since.
J. P., of Cal. - We can send you the bound volumes of the Scientific Anerican by Wells, Fargo \& Co.'s express. The price will be-For subscription, $\$ 2$; binding two volumes ln one $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 3$; you to pay the express charge.
S. M. B., of Mass.-Your patent is for a door hinge, and you cllim the roller between two inclined planes in the manner and for the purpose described. By the terms of four patent your invention applies to linges only, so that the use of analogous parts an infringement of your patent.
W. T. T., of N. Y.--Asks the following question: "If I patent a machine and dispose of the right, and then make an imme or to the purchaser of the original fight and conent belong to use said improvement without my consent?" We answer: Unless there is a previous agreement by which the patentee stipulates to convey all subsequent improvements made by him, he would have entire control of the patent for the improvement, and no one could use it without his consent.
G. C. T., of Pa.-All marble, chalk, and nearly all shells, are limestone. It is composed of carbonic acid and lime. There is nodistinctive marks by which you can distinguish lime-
stone suitable for hydraulic cement quantity and try it. This variety contains various foreign sub. stances, the essential one being sllex. To make 12 gallons of black ink take 12 lbs . of nutgalls, 5 lbs. of green sulphate of iron, 5 lbs . of gum sene gal and 12 gallons of water. Put the bruised nutgalls into a copper kettle of $a$ depth equal to its diameter, and boil during three hours with three-fourths of the above quantity of water, taking care to add fresh water to replace what is lost by evaporation. The decoction is to be emptied into a tub, allowed to settle, and the clear liquor being drawn off, the lees are to be drained. The skins which thicken on the top of open vessels of paint (called paint-skins) are the best application to prevent a shingle roof from leaking at the seam where it joins a neighboring building. P. H. W., of N. Y.-The "New York Belting and Packing Company," No. ${ }^{4}$ Park-row, inform us that they do not recommend rubber for packing the pistons of pumps; but for packing the piston-rods and valves they consider it better than leather. The a mount of pressure required to raise water in a tube is 15 lbs . to the inch for every 34 feet, which would give 102\% lbs. for 236 feet. In order to ascertain the pressure required to throw a jet to this hight in the open air, many circumstances would require to be taken into account-the lentth, size and material of the hose, the shape and size of the pipe, the shape of the nozzle, \&c. In the case
you mention, the pressure was probably not less than 150 lbs. to the you m.
inch.

## Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859 :A. E., of Mich., $\$ 30$; J. G., of Ky., $\$ 75$; J. H. S., of Canada, $\$ 30$; W. H. L., of N. Y., $\$ 35 ;$ R. \& S., of Ohio, $\$ 30 ;$ D. W. C., of MI., $\$ 30$; W. \& C., of Ind., $\$ 25$; A. \& D., of Ala., $\$ \$ \bar{z}$; G. J. P., of Muss, $\$ 25$;
W. C. C., of N. Y., $\$ 30$; J. C. L, of Conn., $\$ 12$; S. B., of Wis., $\$ 25$; J. E., of N. Y., $\$ 33$; T. C. McK., of Tenn., $\$ 25$; J. J. M., of Fla. $\$ 35$ S. S. S., of N. Y., $\$ 30$; S. F. L., of Conn., $\$ 25$; N. \& $\mathbf{B}$., of Tenn., $\$ 22 ;$ B. B., of Md., $\$ 30$; W. J. J., of Ala., $\$ 35$; T. W., of Conn., $\$ 25$, O. E. W., of Mass., $\$ 20$; W. H. H., of Cul., $\$ 35$; N. S., of Mass., $\$ 33$;
D. W., of Mass., $\$ 30 ;$ S. P., of Mass, $\$ 25$ J. J. C. R., of N. Y., $\$ 30$;

 G. C., of Maine, $\$ 30$; R. C. C., of Ga., \$25; ; W. E., of Maine, $\$ 225$

 E. T. W., of N. H., $\$ 30$; C. W. . R., of Ga., $\$ 30$; W. T., of Mass., $\$ 30$;
B. F. D., of Pa., $\$ 30$; W. E., of Texas, $\$ 3.3$; W. P. C., of Ind., $\$ 25$
 B., of Ala., $\$ 30$; G. F. P., of N. II., $\$ 25$; P. L., of N. Y., $\$ 30$; T. C. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {, of }}$ of a., $\$ 35$; J. S. D., of N. J., $\$ 100$; 11. ए., of III., $\$ 15$.

Specifications, drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859:-
H. \& B. of England; H. \&F. of Pa.; J. G. K. of N. Y.; J. C. L. of Conn.; D. P., of N. Y.; T. C. McK. of Tenn.; H. C. R. of Mass.; W H. L of N. Y.; G.J. P. of Mass, A. \&D. of Ga.; N G. S. of N. Y.; T. R. of Conn.; W. \& C. of Ind.; S. P. of Mass.; S. F. L. of Cal.; W.
E. of Maine; R C. C. of Ga.; G. C. of Matne; C. \& C. of Pa. S . B. E. of Maine ; R. C. C. of Ga.; G. C. of Matne; C. \& C. of Pa.; S. B.
of Wis; D. M. C. of N. H.; H. B. F. of N. Y.; L. A. B. of N. Y.; J. of Wis.; D. M. C. of N. H.; H. B. F. of N. Y.; L. A. B. of N. Y.; J.
L. of R. L.; N. \& B. of Tenn.; H. B., JL', of Ya.; G. S. A., of N. Y.; L. of R. I.; N. \& B. of Tenn.; H. B., J., of Ya.; G. S. A., of N. Y.; S. \& H. of N. Y.; J. B. A. of N. Y.

## Literary Notices.

Life and Travels of Humboldt. - Rudd \& Carle-

 It is a most attractive book, and contsins
the admirers of the curious and learned.
$\underset{\text { Ann-street. }}{\text { Dictionary of Love. }}$ OL.-A book interesting to love-sick swains, to Ann-street. Price $\$ 1 .-$ A book interes
which class only do we recommend it.
Blackwood's Magazine.-Le mard Scott \& Co., No. 54 Gold-street.-The number for this month 18 as attractive as
usual. This masazine tands in the front rank of liternture. Oue articie on volutatary and involuntarer netions, contains much that is
avery curious about the "macline of mactines
The Telegraph Manual.- This is a noble volume,

 Swain, \&rc. It is the best, most cumprehensive and most handsome
work on the subict which has yet veen given to the public, and it
appears to be edited witl mucl ability and candor.

History of the Scientific American and Important Information to Patentees.
We have printed a supplementary edition of the Scientifio American, in which there is a history of its rise and progreas, with illustrations of the building, externally and internally, show. conducted spacious rooms in which our immense pateat bots, engineers and specifur per contains information on the many intricate points arising in patent law and practice, and comprises the best popular treatise on the subject ever published; it should be in the hands of all whoare interested either in procuring, managing or nising patented inventions. The legal information contained in this paper is the result of Feurreen yenrs' experience as patent solicitors, and it cannot be found in any other treatise on patent law. It also contains information in regard to Foreign Patents and Extensions. It is published in octavo form, sixteen pages, and mailed upon receipt of two three-centstamps. Address MOnn \& Co., publishers of the Sorentific American, New York Cits.
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