Francis Wolle, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improvement in Machines for Making Paper Bags. Patented

in Machines for Making Paper Bags. Patented July 6, 1858:
I claim, first, The combination of the creaser, C, and lappers, F G, arranged and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose described and set forth.

Second, The folding of a lap in the manufacture of a bag of paper, or other material, by means of a creaser blade and two rolling surfaces operating in combination with each other, substantially as described.

Third, The revolving lapper shaft, U, in combination with the creaser, V S, the feed-roller, M, and aprons, uq, substantially as described, the creaser being brought into operation on the lap during the intermission in the motion of the feed-rollers.

the intermission in the motion of the feed-rollers.

Conrad Poppenhusen, of New York City, assignee of L. Otto P. Mever, of Newtown, Conn., for an Improvement in Treating Caoutchouc and other Vulcanizable Gums. Patented April 4, 1854:

I claim the mode of operation or mode of proceedure, substantially such as described, which said mode of operation consists in the employment of a pliable or flexible envelope, substantially such as described, or the equivalent thereof, applied by pressure to the hard compound of vulcanizable gum, white in the green or plastic state, so as to insure the contact of such covering with the surface of the compound, and while thus covered or protected, subjecting it to the vulcanizing heat, and when vulcanized, stripping off such covering, the whole process being substantially such as specified.

Christian Shunk, of Canton, Ohio, for an Improvement in Refining Iron in the Heat of a Blast Furnace. Patented May 17, 1859:

I claim the employment, immediately before the tapping of the furnace, of an auxiliary tuyere pipe or pipes within the hearth of the common blast furnace, when charged with molten iron, at such an inclination as to cause the blast of air to commingle with the particles of iron and give to the whole mass in the hearth a spiral or rotary motion, substantially as described.

EXTENSION.

Beriah Swift, of Washington, D. C., for an Improve-ment in Grinding Mills. Patent dated Aug. 16,

1845:
I claim making the grinding teeth of mills, in concentric rows, projecting from the surface of the plates, so that the teeth of one plate shall run in the spaces between the teeth on the other, and vice versa, in combination with the grooves or furrows running towards the periphery of the plates, through which the substances acted upon are carried outwards, whether these furrows be arranged radially according to what is technically termed the eight quarter dress, or in any other manner leading from the inner to the enter range of teeth.

And I also claim, in combination with the teeth arranged as expressed in the above claim, the breaking the teeth on a cylinder or cone, arranged substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

Garrettson Smith and Henry Brown (assignors to Cox, Whitman & Cox), of Philadelphia, Pa., for Stoves.



- J. A., of Conn.-It is very difficult to form an alloy with antimony and copper, and it is not so strong as east-iron. Tin and antimony form an alloy that is both hard and tough, and with the addition of lead it forms type metal. Antimony does not combinewith carbon likeiron.
- N. H., of Conn .- If you employ dextrine for making Dutch metal adhere to paper, you will find it superior to the white of eggs. Good size made by boiling parchment clippings is superior to dextrine, but is more expensive. A solution of isinglass mixed with whiskey, we think, will answer your purpose better than any
- S. W., of Cal.-A pump 20 feet in length will not raise water easier than one 10 feet in length from a pit 10 feet deep. If the short pump to which you refer requires more power to work it than the long one placed besideit, you may depend upon it that its buckets are set so as to cause more friction, or else it draws more
- -.-All vulcanized india-rubber is made Goodyear's patent. You would have to buy it for making boot heels, but we do not think you could obtain a patent for it, as all waterproof overshoes have heels of this material,
- J. Y. H., of Pa.-We cannot well determine as to the exact rights of the parties in the case you mention, without seeing a copy of the deed of assignment. But we will state, in general terms, that if an individual purchases a cider-mill, with right of use in a certain town, he has a right to use it anywhere in that town He may use it in his own house or in that of his neighbor. He may use it personally, or his neighbor may use it as his representative.

 The original owner of the patent would, under such circumstances, have no right to demand back pay for the loan to a neighbor, nor could he, at law, recover damages for such continued loanings. If the facts in the case resemble the above the \$2 paid was incorrectly demanded; but if the deed expressly limits the use of the machine to the barn or actual premises of the purchaser, then the latter would have no right to use it elsewhere.
- S. T., of Mass.—Common mortar used for roofing would be liable to crack; if saturated with oil of sulphur varnish, it may preventthis tendency
- C. G., of Iowa.—Your subscription will expire with No. ol III., or one year from next November.
- H. M., of Ky.—When it is satisfactorily demonstrated by experiments that water-wheels do more work during night than day it will be time enough to seek forthe cause of the phenom
- T. A. S., of Va.—The stone you send us is a common et, and is not of any value.
- S. W. G., of N. Y .- There is no work published containing the dyeing recipes to which you refer, and back numb is con taining them cannot be obtained.
- W. I. L., of N. Y.-We do not understand your views the earth having two revolutions on its axis as prese in your letter, but suppose you mean that its annual revolution round the sun involves an axial motion besides its daily rotation on an axis. If so, your views will not be disputed

- C. H. C., of Ala.—The Babbitt patent is for lining the hard shell of journal boxes with a softer metal: there is no patent
- W. B., of Minn.—The falling of the mercury in a weather-glass indicates a storm of wind and also rain, but the reason why is not well understood.
- C. D. P., of N. Y .- Fine emery is employed for grinding and either calcined tin or calcined sulphate of iron for polishing lenses. Boiled linseed oil containing a drier, such as litharg, is about as good a waterproof varnish as you can employ for watertton cloth
- W. K., of Mo.—The furnace of a saw-mill for burning saw-dust, chips, &c., should be lined with the best fire-brick, and made somewhat deeper than one for burning coal. If we were in your place, we would use a grate five feet longand three feet wide, and would feed in the chips on the front end, and push back the red fuel gradually.
- E. A. D., of N. Y .- If you take an equal quantity of steam at 2500 and superheated steam at 350 will contain the most latent heat, and will therefore require more water to condense it: but if a certain volume of satu rated steam at water to condense it, but it a certain volume of sate rates seem at 25:0 is superheated to 39:0, it will certainly require more water to condense it, because the total amount of heat in it is greater. The article to which you refer embraces this idea.
- A. C. T., of N. Y .- We can only refer you to our back volumes, where you will find illustrations and descriptions of all kinds of windmills. As to which is the best adapted for your special purpose or location, you must be your own judge.
- D. A. J., of Pa.—A square frame with wires stretched across to guide the hand will enable a blind person to write in straight lines, and prevent the letters running into one another by moving the hand continually along a certain wire. There is no ma chine bywhicha blind person can write in raised letters. Mr. Chapin, of the Institution for the Blind, in yourcity, will give you any information concerning appa atus for the blind.
- H. D. E., of N. Y.-Three-cornered files are only made small at one end, and that is for doing smaller work than the larger, and also to make the cut easier by commencing narrow, and gradually widening to the end of the file.
- E. R. C., of C. W.-If your battery and solution are in good condition, the white metal only requires to be perfectly clean, in order to take on the silver for polishing. We thinkyour articles have not been properly cleaned before you put them into the electro-plating baths.
- N. L. O., of Pa.-When you come to this city, you will see how our office is heated and ventilated. It is held to be a very efficient and superior method.
- W. C. K., of Texas.-Write to Mr. James Bogardus, Center-street, this city, and he will furnish you with a grinding center-street, this city, and asswan turning you with a granding-mill suitable in every respect for your purpose; but we do not think you can succeed in making pottery without employing a practical man to conduct the busine
- L. A. R., of N. Y.-We cannot refer you to any work defining the character of the Virginian cannel coal.

 G. V. A., of N. Y.—We have no doubt that Goodwin's
- wheel is a good one. It has been illustrated and described in our
- L. A. B., of N. H.—There is not the slightest chance for a patent on your alleged improvement in devices for producing reciprocating motion in harvesters. The zig-zag wheel has long been known for this purpose.
- W. M. H., of Md.—You will find the information you mping water) in another column
- S. S., of Mo.—The shining particles in the sand which you have sent us are mica scales. The red chalk is anoxydofiron. It is of no practical value. Send us a good sketch of your fence, and we will be able to judge of its patentability.
- D. R., of N. C.—The paragraph in No. 7, stating that "there are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and that of these 83,353,388 die everyyear, 7,780 every hour, and 60 every minute," was inserted by the printer to fill upat the last moment before going to press. When too late, we noticed the error in its calculation, but did not deem it of sufficient consequence to correct it.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859:-

Office business, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859:—

H. W. W., of Cal., \$30; E. C., of Mass., \$250; E. D., of La., \$30; R. S. U., of N. Y., \$20; W. H. B., of N. Y., \$30; J. C. A., of Ohio, \$40; A. H. P., of Mass., \$25; W. R. A., of Wis., \$32; R. C. F., of N. Y., \$10; D. A., of N. Y., \$10; S. & M., of N. Y., \$30; J. W., of Mo., \$25; W. D. J., of N. C., \$75; H. R. B., of N. Y., \$30; J. K., of Y., \$35; G. W. B., of Ga., \$35; F. S., of Mich., \$30; S. F. Van C., of Cal., \$20; B. & C., of N. Y., \$30; N. W., of Wis., \$55; L. H., of Cal., \$20; B. & C., of N. Y., \$30; H. S. L., of Ill., \$25; I. McC., Jr., of Mass., \$30; Van H. & A., of Mo., \$21; A. T., of Conn., \$27; G. C. B., of Ill., \$20; C. & B., of Conn., \$30; I. A., of N. J., \$40; J. H. F., of Ohio, \$25; R. T. C., of Ill., \$10; H. W. B. R., of La., \$70; H. M., of Va., \$25; A. L. C., of N. Y., \$25; L. & V., of N. Y., \$35; F. C. L., of N. Y., \$30; J. N. R., of Mass., \$30; Ohio, \$20; A. T., of Maine, \$30; J. N., of Mass., \$30; A. L., of Mich., \$30; F. C. C. B., of Ohio, \$25; R. T. C., of Ill., \$10; H. W. B. R., of M., \$70; H. M., of Va., \$25; A. L. C., of N. Y., \$35; F. C. C., of Pa., \$30; L. & H., of Mich., \$30; B. S. M., of Iowa, \$30; I. & H., of Mich., \$30; B. S. M., of Iowa, \$30; H. W. H., of Gonn., \$100; J. S. L., of Pa., \$30; F. & C., of Pa., \$30; L. & H., of Ill., \$30; W. M., of Malne, \$30; B. S. M., of Iowa, \$30; H. W. H., of Conn., \$100; J. S. L., of Pa., \$30; J. S. D., of N. J., \$10; W. & C., of Ind., \$30; W. M. H., of Vt., \$25; W. & F., of Mo., \$25; A. L. F., of N. Y., \$30; O. C. McC., of Ohio, \$30; E. K. B., of Conn., \$35; W. C., of Ill., \$30; J. W., of S. C., \$45; J. & F. E. H., of N. Y., \$250; P. B., of N. Y., \$55; J. H. L., \$55; J. M., of Maine, \$25. J. H. G., of Ky., \$30, L. & V., of N. Y., £55; C. W. C., of Ill., \$26; E. K. B., of N. J., \$29.

Specifications, drawings and models belonging to par

A., of Wis.; H. S. L., of Ill.; W. & S., of Vt.; L. H., of N. Y.; W. & F., of Mo.; A. B., of N. Y.; W. D. J., of N. C. (three cases); J. M., of Ill.; J. H. L., of N. Y.; I. W., of Mass.; T. G. G., of Ill.; D. A., of N. Y.; S. & C., of Maine; W. M. H., of Vt.; E. K. B., of Conn.; J. M., of Maine; H. & T., of N. Y.; E. K. B., of N. Y.; A, & B., of N. J.; C. W. C., of Ill., L. & V., of N. Y.; A. L., of Mich.

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ties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859:—

N. W., of Wis.; C. & B., of Conn.; A. T., of Conn.; A. H. P., of Mass.; C. W., of Iowa; E. & R., of Mich.; I. C. L., of N. Y.; J. H. F., of Ohio; H. M., of Va.; W. & S., of Vt.; P. B., of L. I.; W. R.