41,815.—Preparation of a Phosphate of Lime for Culinary and other Purposes.—E. N. Horsford, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to John H. Cheever, New York City:

I claim this double phosphate of lime of the composition and preparation substantially as above described for the uses above set forth.

41,816.—Current Water Wheel.—Jerome B. Howe (assignor to himself and Josiah C. Richards), Middle-ville, Mich.:
I claim in the construction of a submerged vertical shaft current water-wheel, the combination of the hinged buckets, d d, and braces, e e, arm aged and operating substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

1,817.—Lock.—Casper Jagy & Frederick Denzler (assignors to Walter K. Marvin), New York City:
We claim the tumbler, I, provided with the pendant, J, in comination with the plate, D, bolt, B, and knob arbor, G, all arranged o operate in the manner substantially as and for the purpose herein et forth.

41,818.—Cutting Tool for Turning.—Asa S. Libby, Man-chester, N. H., assignor to Gordon McKay, Boston

chester, N. H., assignor to Gordon munay, mass.:

I claim the described cutting tool when constructed and made so as to operate substantially as set forth.

41,819.—Apparatus for distilling and rectifying Whiskey and other Spirits.—Elijah Freeman Prentiss, Philadelphia, Pa., and Robert Adam Robertson, Liverpool, England:

We claim, first, The arrangement and combination of the chambers, I and 2, whereby the liquid to be distilled is made to act as a cooling medium i. chamber I, and as a regulating medium in chamber 2, substantially in the manner described.

Second, The employment of chamber No. 2, in combination with the regulator or its equivalent for maintaining any constant or desired temporature, substantially as described.

Third, fine construction of the shelves in chamber, 4, substantially as described.

as described.

Fourth, The employment of one or more perforated cases, U, or its equivalent, in connection with either or both of the chambers, 2 or 3, for decodrating, purifying, or flavoring the distilled spirit while in the vaporous condition, and before condensation, substantially as described.

ror decorptains, parally, and before condensation, substancing as devaporous condition, and before condensation, substancing as devaporous condition, and before condensation, substancing the wash before it is introduced into chamber, 4, to a greater heat than said wash gets in chamber, 2, substantially in the manner described.

41,820.—Card Games.—C. W. Saladee (assignor to Samuel Hart & Isaac Levy), Paducah, Ky.:
I claim a "card register" (for registering the "points" and "games" in games at cards), when constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

41,991.—Water Wheel.—D. S. Stephens (assignor to

stantially as set forth.

41,321.—Water Wheel.—D. S. Stephens (assignor to himself and Charles Seymour), La Porte, Ind.:

I claim, first, The bucket, B. placed longitudinally on the shaft, A, with inclined planes, a, between them, in combination with the curved or spiral buckets, C C placed at each end of the buckets, B, and the latter encompassed by chutes, E, all being placed within a box or penstock, D, and arranged as and for the purpose specified.

Second, The inclined planes, a a, placed on the shaft, A, between the buckets, E, when used in connection with the buckets, C C, box or penstock, D, and chutes, E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to an improved water-wheel of that class which the direct and reactive force of the water is obtained, and it consists in the employment or use of a series of buckets which are placed longitudinally on the shaft with inclined planes between them in combination with a series of curved or spiral buckets at each end of the longitudinal buckets, the latter being encompassed by chutes for directing the water properly upon them, and all placed within a box or penstock, whereby it is believed that on economical wheel is obtained and one that will give out a large per-centage of the effective wer of the water.]

41,822.—Machine for making Augers.—Mary Tower, (administratrix of the estate of Isaiah Tower, deceased), Rochester, N. Y.:

I claim a series of plates constructed and operating in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein described and represented.

1,823.—Cement for sealing Preserve Cans.—Joseph B. Wilson (assignor to himself and John B. Moore), Fisherville, N. J.:
Isherville, N. J.: Ishim a sealing cement composed of the ingredients and in the namer described. 41.823.

#### DESIGNS.

04.—Jacket for Lamp Burners.—Charles Deavs (assignor to Archer & Pancoast), New York City:

1,905.—Spool-holder for Sewing Machines.—John G. Folsom, Winchendon, Mass.: 1,906.-Macaroni Spoon.-Webb Harding, Cambridge

-Floor-cloth Pattern. John Neil (assignor to

Wm. M. Brasher & S. H. Herriman), Clinton, Mass. 18.—Floor-cloth Pattern.—Joseph Robley (assignor to Brasher, Herriman & Co.), Brooklyn, N. Y.:

#### EXTENSION.

-cutting Apparatus.—John G. Perry, South Kingson, R. I. Patented Feb. 26, 1850. Re-issued Feb. Meat-cutting Apparatus.—John G. Perry, South Amgoton, R. I. Patented Feb. 26, 1850. Re-issued Feb. 25, 1862:
Iclaim, first, The use and employment of the studs, sss, Fig. 3, with one or both of the discharge openings, LL, substantially as described and for the purpose herein set forth.
Second, I claim combining the knives and space blocks with the case of a meat-cutter, in the manner substantially as herein described and for the purposes set forth.

#### TO OUR READERS.

PATENT CLAIMS .- Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within thirty years, can obtain a copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee and date of patent, when known, and enclosing \$1 as fe copying. We can also furnish a sketch of any patented machine issued since 1853, to accompany the claim, on receipt of \$2. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, No. 37 Park Row, New York

INVARIABLE RULE.—It is an established rule of this office to stop sending the paper when the time for which it was pre-naid

Models are required to accompany applications for Patents under the new law, the same as formerly, except on design patents, when two good drawings are all that are required to accompany the petition, specification and oath, except the Government fee

RECEIPTS.—When money is paid at the office for subons, a receipt for it will always be given : but when subscriber remit their money by mail, they may consider the arrival of the first pa er a hone-fide acknowledgement of our reception of their funds.



# FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS!

MUNN & COMPANY. In connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, have act-

ed as Solicitors and Attorneys for procuring "Letters Patent" for new inventions in the United States and in all foreign countries during the past seventeen years. Statistics show that nearly one-third of all the applications made for patents in the United States are solicited through this office; while nearly THREE-FOURTHS of all the patents taken in foreign countries are procured through the same source. It is almost needless to add that, after seventeen years' experience in pr paring specifications and drawings for the United States Patent Office the proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are perfectly con versant with the preparation of applications in the best manner, and the transaction of all business before the Patent Office; but they take pleasure in presenting the annexed testimonials from the three oners of Patents :-

last ex-Commissioners of Patents:—

MESSRS. MUNN & CO. — I take pleasure in stating that, while I hel
the office of Commissioner of Patents, more tran one-pourth o
ALL THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE CAME THROUGH YOUR HAND.
have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has bee
fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse wit
the office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to th
interests of your employers.

Yours very truly.

CHAS. MASON.

Judge Mason was succeeded by that eminent patriot and statesman, Hon. Joseph Holt, whose administration of the Patent Office was so distinguished that, upon the death of Gov. Brown, he was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General of the United States. Soon after entering upon his new duties, in March, 1899, he addressed to us the following very gratifying letter:

Messes, Muny & Co.:—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties as Solicitors of Patents, while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustamed (and I doubt not justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Holt.

Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, late Member of Congress from Connecticut, succeeded Mr. Holt as Commissioner of Patents. Upon resigning the office he wrote to us as follows:

Messes, Munn & Co.:—It gives me much pleasure to say that, during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent Office was transacted through your agency; and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. D. Bishop.

#### THE EXAMINATION OF INVENTIONS.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patent able, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submit it to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefully examined, and a written reply, corres with the facts, is promptly sent, free of charge. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in their Agency by inventors throughout the country, Messrs. MUNN & CO. would state that they have acted as agents for more than TWENTY THOUSAND inventors! In fact, the publishers of this paper have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom they have taken out pat ents have addressed to them most flattering testimonials for the services rendered them; and the wealth which has inured to the individuals whose patents were secured through this office, and afterwards illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars! Messrs, MUNN & CO, would state that they minions of donatas messars. Mercha a cost would see that only never had a more efficient corps of Draughtsmen and Specification Writers than those employed at present in their extensive offices, and that they are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds in the time and on the most liberal terms.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

The service which Messrs, MUNN & CO, render gratuitously upon opinion based upon what knowledge they may acquire of a similar invention from the records in their Home Office. But for a fee of \$5, ompanied with a model, or drawing and description, they have a cial search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a patent, &c., made up mailed to the inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through the Branch Office of Messrs. MUNN & CO., corner of F. and Seventh streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. Many thousands of such examinations have been made through Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

#### HOW TO MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

Every applicant for a patent must furnish a model of his invention if susceptible of one; or, if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists. for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the Govern fees, by express. The express charge should be pre-paid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. and a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by a draft on New York, payable to the order of Messrs-MUNN & CO. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mail, having the letter retered by the postmaster. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Re

Patents are now granted for SEVENTEEN years, and the Govern fee required on filing an application for a patent is \$15. Other change in the fees are also made as follows:—

on application for a patent is \$15. Otherchar the fees are also made as follows:—

On filing each Caveat. \$10 on filing each paper and easign. \$15 on ilsuding each paper and easign. \$15 on issuing each original Patent. \$20 on appel at 0 commissioner of Patents. \$20 on application for Re-issue. \$20 on application for extension of Patent. \$20 on application for extension of Patent. \$30 on granting the Extension. \$30 on filing application for Design (three and a Disclaimer.

application for Design (three and a half years).

application for Design (seven years).

application for Design (fourteen years).

The Patent Laws, enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who

are concerned in new inventions.

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, excepting natives of such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing Austrian, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to russian, spanish and an other total guest, each the canadians, enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms. Foreigners cannot secure their inventional by filing a caveat; to citizens only is this privilegeaccorded.

#### CAVEATS.

Persons desiring to file a caveat can have the papers prepared in the hortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention The Government tee for a caveat is \$10. A pamphlet of advice re garding applications for patents and caveats is furnished gratis, ou application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row New

#### EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

Many valuable patents are annually expiring which might readily be extended, and if extended, might prove the source of wealth to be extended, and it extended, might prove the source of weather weith their fortunate possesors. Messrs. MUNN & CO. are persuaded that very many patents are suffered to expire without any effort at extended the suffered to expire without any expire without at extended the suffered to expire without any expire without at expire without sion, owing to want of proper mformation on the part of the patentees, their relatives or assgus, as to the law and the mode of procedure in order to obtain a renewed grant. Some of the most valuable grants now existing are extended potents. Patentees, or, if deceased, their heirs, may apply for the extension of patents, but should give ninety days' notice of their intention.

ulting or writingto MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

#### REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases, on reasonable terms. The close proximity of their Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords them rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of ref-erences, models, drawings, documents, &c. Their success in the prose cution of rejected cases has seen very great. The principal portion of their charge is generally left dependent upon the final result.

All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have produted, are invited to correspond with MUNN & CO., on the subje giving a brief history of the case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

#### FOREIGN PATENTS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., are very extensively engaged in the prepara-tion and securing of patents in the various European countries. For tion anuscorring of patents in the various curpean countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. They think they can safely say that THREE-FOURTHS of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are pro

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of patents to inventors. Any one can take out a pat-

Circulars of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining patents in foreign countries through MUNN & CO's Agency, the requirements of different Government Patent Offices, &c., may be had, gratis, upon application at the principal office, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or any of the branch offices.

#### SEARCHES OF THE , RECORDS.

Having access to all the official records at Washington, pertaining to the sale and transfer of patents, MESSRS. MUNN& CO., are at all times ready to make examinations as to titles, ownership, or assign of patents. Fees moderate.

### INVITATION TO INVENTORS.

Inventors who come to New York should not fail to pay a visit to the extensive offices of MUNN & CO. They will find a large collection of models (several hundred) of various inventions, which will afford them much interest. The whole establishment is one of great interest to inventors, and is undoubtedly the most spacious and best arranged

MUNN & CO. wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not speculate or traffic in patents, under any circumstances; but is they devote their whole time and energies to the interests of their

# COPIES OF PATENT CLAIMS.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., having access to all the patents granted ince the rebuilding of the Patent Office, after the fire of 1836, can furnish the claims of any patent granted since that date, for \$1.

#### THE VALIDITY OF PATENTS.

Persons who are about purchasing patent property, or patentees who are about erecting extensive works for manufacturing under their patents, should have their claims examined carefully by petent attorneys, to see if they are not likely to infringe some existing patent, before making large investments. Written opinions on the validity of patents, after careful examination into the facts, can be had for a reasonable remuneration. The price for such services is always settled upon in advance, after knowing the nature of their vention and being informed of the points on which an opinion is so. licited. For further particulars address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF PATENTS.

The assignment of patents, and agreements between patentees and manufacturers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN& CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially in-viteall who have anything to do with patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York, where y questions regarding the Rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully

Communications and remittances by mail, and models by express (prepaid) should be addressed to MUNN & CO. No. 37 Park Row, New

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It is important that all works of reference should be well bound. The Scientific American being the only publication in the country which records the doings of the United States Patent Office, it is preserved by a large class of its patrons, lawyers and others, for refer-since. Some complaints have been made that our past mode of bind ingin cloh is not serviceable

would adopt the style of pinding used on the old series, i. e., heavy poard sides covered with marble paper, and mor

corners.

Believing that the latter style of binding will better please a large portion of our readers, we commenced on the expiration of Volume VII., to bind the sheets sent to us for the purpose in heavy board

eldes, covered with marble paper and leather backs and corners.

The price of binding in the above style is 75 cents. We shall be unable hereafter to furnish covers to the trade, but will be happy to receive orders for binding at the publication office. No. 37 Park Row,

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VOLUMES I., III., IV., VII., VIII. AND IX., (NEW SERIES) complete (bound) may be had at this office and from periodical dealers. Price, bound, \$2.25 per volume, by mail, \$3—which includes postage. Every mechanic, inventor or artisan in the United States should have a complete set of this publication for reference. States should nave a complete set of the preserve their numbers for binding. Subscribers should not fail to preserve their numbers for binding. VOLS.II., V. and VI. areoutof print and cannot be supplied. We are unable to supply any of the first six numbers of the current volume ew subscriptions will begin hereafter with the time the money is r. c. ived.



- J. P. K., of the U. S. N.—We are almost daily in receipt of letters from naval engineers, but are pained to notice t ars—out of all the number—is the only one that is intemperate journes out of an the industrial state of the state of th paper, it is only necessary to write him an abusive letter to con vince him of his ignorance. We shall be pleased to receive criti-cisms on our articles from you or any one else; but ridicule is not argument, neither does it convince any one, and so far from errors of statement passing unnoticed in this journal, if you would just bear in mind the fact that there are some 30,000 mechanics, more or less, who weekly read the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, you would think it st possible that you might be wrong and others right. You should not snub us for stating that smoke is combustible, and quot C. Wye Williams to sustain you; it is one of the most combustible substances, and even Williams himself makes no such broad assertion as you impute to him; he finds that it is not economical in a pecuniary point of view, although the combustion of smoke itself is inently practicable.
- B. T. L., of R. I. -Indian ink is a mixture of lamp-black and glue, with the addition of camphor and other substances in small quantities. It is said that the attempts to imitate it in thi country and Europe have not been entirely successful. Many, of forts have been made to obtain a suitable fluid vehicle for the carbon inks. Professor Traill says that an acetic solution of gluten answers thepurpose. The gluten should be keptfrom 24 to 36 hours in water, and then be digested in acetic acid of specific gravity in water, and then be digested in acetic acid of specific gravity 1.033 to 1.034 in the proportion of 3 parts of gluten to 20 of acid. It is submitted to a gentle heat till a greyish white saponaceous fuld is obtained. Then 8 to 12 grains of the best lamp-black and 2 grains of indigo are incorporated with each fl id ounce of the liquid. Some cloves digested at first with the acid are thought to prevent mildew.
- C. F., of Ill. The profession of civil engineer has furnished to skillful men constant and we believe rem nerative employment. We judge from this that the future will be equally encouraging. We would not, however, have you adopt the profession on this statement, as you might be disappointed with the result. You are better qualified to judge for yourself than others are for you what business you should follow
- E. H., of N. Y.-We cannot inform you where chilled iron has been used on journals under water. It would last longer than common cast-iron if the scale was not broken from the pe-culiar vitreous or glassy texture of the outside; chilled iron is often spoiled by turning; the chill not striking in much below the surface is removed by the tool and the work renderedusel sa for its pecu-liar office. Franklinite cannot be worked practically by tools; we have seen a specimen of it drilled into at the Novelty Works, but it must be alloyed before it can be employed to any advantage for turning or planing. Chilled surfaces are to be avo ded where have to be used, as it is impossible to make a good job on them Chilled surfaces are to be avo ded where tools
- J. A. S., of Ill.—We do not know what became of "Paine's Spray Engine," but we imagine it died a natural death.
  The difficulty of preventing the heaters from burning out rapidly has not yet been overcome practically. The idea has been tried

#### Money Received.

At the Scientific American Office, on account of Patent

Office business, from Wednesday, March 2, 1864, to Wednesday, March 9, 1864:—
H.W. K., of N. Y., \$25; Mrs. S. A. M., of N. Y., \$50; £. S. H., of N. Y., \$12; A. & S., of N. Y., \$20; D. P., of N. Y., \$25; E. W. B., of N. Y., \$20; W. U., of Ohio, \$50; F. B. & D. F. D., of N. Y., \$10; A. C., N. Y., \$20; W. U., of Ohio, \$50; F. B. & D. F. D., of N. Y., \$10; A. C., of N. Y., \$16; J. T. E., of N. Y., \$16; W. B. I., of N. Y., \$10; L. R., of N. Y., \$150; J. H. S., of Ill, \$45; D. M., of N. Y., \$31; J. B. W., of N. J., \$16; P. B., of N. J., \$20; A. L., of W. Va., \$20; T. S. W., of Ohio, \$25; G. B. McD., of Ky., \$20; J. McK., of N. Y., \$41; W. F., of Mass., \$62; W. & V., of N. J., \$16; E. S. H., of N. J., \$25; S. S., of N. Y., \$16; F. J. N., of Mo., \$25; J. R. B., of Pa., \$16; W. W., of N. Y., \$25; W. A., of Wis., \$16; D. D. G., of Wis., \$25; O. J. B., of Cal., \$25; J. S., of N. Y., \$25; A. A., of N. Y., \$25; F. A. De M., of N. Y., \$25; F. B., of N. Y., \$41; D. M., of N. Y., \$25; W. H., of N. Y., \$25; J. R. A. J. M. J., N. Y., \$25; J. R. A. J. M. J., N. Y., \$25; J. R. A. D. M., of N. Y., \$ 825; J. B., of N. J., \$16; S. & G., of Pa., \$45; L. & L., of Mass., \$20; F. K., of N. Y., \$16; C. A. S., of N. Y., \$16; E. C., of Mich., \$20; M. T., of Iowa, \$20; C. T., of N. J., \$20; A. T. T., of N. Y., \$16; E. S. H., of N. Y., \$20; H. S. R., of N. Y., \$16; O. D. D., of Mich., \$45; T. R.,

of N.Y., \$164; S. & B., of N.Y., \$101; A. T., of Pa., \$32; J. A. II., of Mo., \$16; S. W., of Mass., \$44; A. H. W., of N. Y., \$16; E. S. A., of Ill., \$16; A. R. S., of Pa., \$16; W. S. N., of Mo., \$16; C. E. G., of Iowa, \$25; G. W. & H. H. F., of N. Y., \$25; J. F. C., of N. Y., \$22; B. M. F., \$25; G. W. & H. H. F., of N. Y., \$25; J. F. C., of N. Y., \$22; B. M. F., of N. Y., \$25; C. A., of N. Y., \$25; J. F. C., of N. Y., \$25; W. H., of Pa., \$20; E. F., of N. Y., \$41; J. B. R., of N. Y., \$16; P. B., of N. Y., \$45; N. H., of Pa., \$20; E. F., of N. Y., \$41; J. B. R., of N. Y., \$16; W. R., of Wis., \$45; N. & H., of N. J., \$20; F. C. P., of N. Y., \$20; F. H., of N. Y., \$45; L. B. S. of Conn., \$20; H. O. G., of Ill., \$70; C. B. H., of Mass., \$20; W. R., of N. Y., \$31; B. M., of Ohio, \$16; J. W. R., of N. J., \$16; J. A. T., of Mass., \$11; W. C. G., of N. Y., \$19; W. O., of Mass., \$16; U. B. V., oj Pa., \$16; B. & W., of Pa., \$28; O. W., of N. Y., \$25; H. & R., of Pa., \$16; E. B., of Ind., \$16; H. & S., of Ill., \$35; C. G. H., of Kansas, \$16; W. A. B., of V. S.; S.; H. N. T., of V. S.; S.; L. H., JT., of N. J., \$16; A. P., of Pa., \$25; W. S. W. Jr., of Ill., \$25; C. B. II., of N. Y., \$16; G. E. H., of Maine, \$25; S. E., of Pa., \$25; F. J. T., of Conn., \$25; J. W. of Ill., \$25; O. S. Jr., of Iowa, \$25; C. W., of Iowa, \$16; J. W., of Mass., \$16; A. G. W., of Cal., \$10; J. M. C., of Iowa, \$10; J. M. C., of Or Iowa, \$16; J. W., of Mass., \$16; A. G. W., of Cal., \$10; J. M. C., of Oregon, \$25; H. L., of Minn., \$16; A. I., of Ind., \$16; V. H. H., of N. Y., \$16; D. M., of Mass., \$10; S. C. K., of Mass., \$16; O. A. K., of R. I., \$20; N. S. W., of Conn., \$16; D. B. L., of N. Y., \$16; B. F. T., of Mich., \$16.

the above list to see that their initials appear in it and if they have not received an acknowledgment by mail, and their initials are not to be found in this list, they will please notify us immediately, stating the amount and how it was sent, whether by mail or express.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office, from Wednesday, March 2, 1864, to Wednesday, March 9,

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