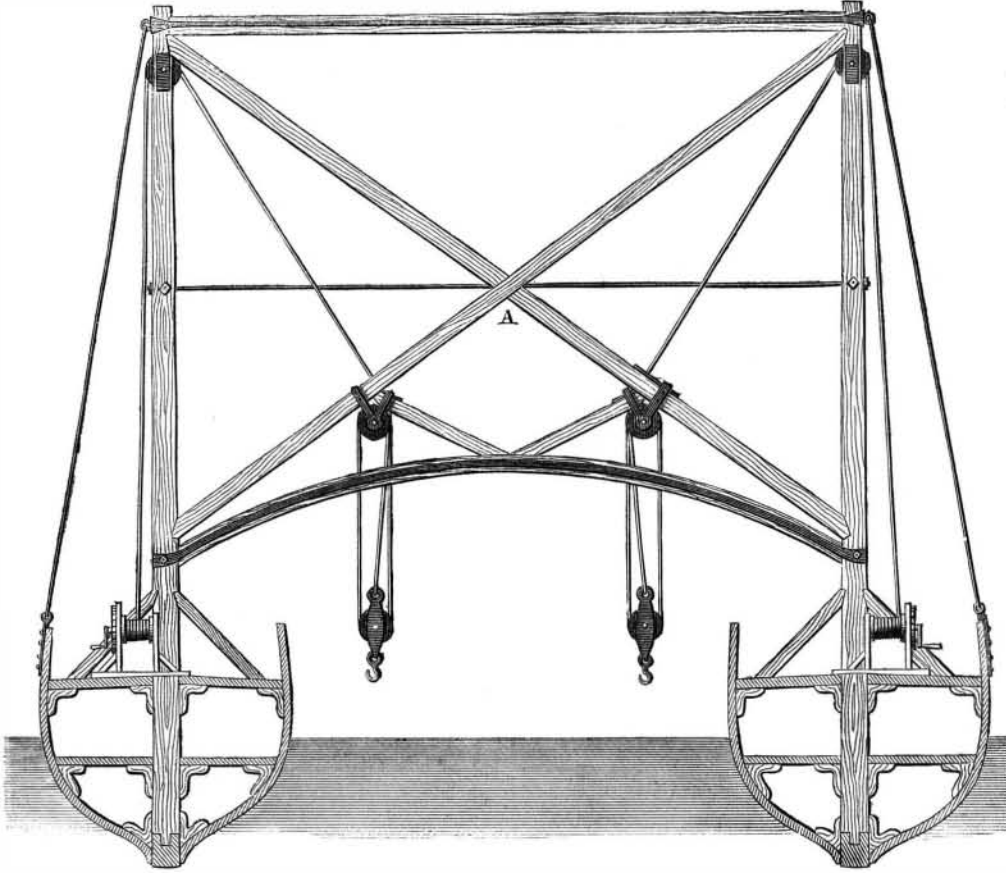


Improved Floating Derrick.

A convenient and powerful apparatus for raising sunken ships, anchors lost overboard, or prosecuting similar duties is most useful, and in harbors or large cities they are in great request for lifting cargo that

the darkest night as in the daylight; and, as was quaintly remarked to us by a distinguished pharmacist, the label almost suggests that a lucifer should be struck on its roughened surface to enable the nature of the contents of the bottle to be seen. It ap-



COLLINS'S FLOATING DERRICK.

has fallen overboard or for conveying water-logged boats sunk in slips to some out-of-the-way place. A derrick which can be used for these purposes is here illustrated, and a glance at the engraving is sufficient to give the reader a clear idea of its objects and the uses to which it may be put.

The derrick consists of two strong hulls or boats connected by a rigid frame, A. These frames are braced and trussed in all directions, and so strengthened, both fore and aft the boats, and "athwart ships," as shown in the engraving, that they will sustain a great load with safety. The hoisting arrangement may be any combination of blocks or pulleys which is suitable for the work in hand. The very large space on the frames amidships, between the hulls, permits the use of any kind of tackle, so that heavy weights, such as ordnance, anchors, or steam boilers can be raised, swung clear of the water, and carried to a place of safety, or deposited on one of the boats. Steam or horse power may be applied to this derrick, and by the introduction of engines and boilers to one of the hulls it may be independent in its movements, and not only propel the boat but furnish power for hoisting.

The frames are so made that they can be taken down and stowed on board either one of the boats for transportation to a distance. This is a most useful invention, and one that can be employed to great advantage under a great variety of circumstances; it was patented on May 3, 1864, through the Scientific American Patent Agency, by James V. Collins, of Georgetown, D. C.; for further information address the inventor at that place.

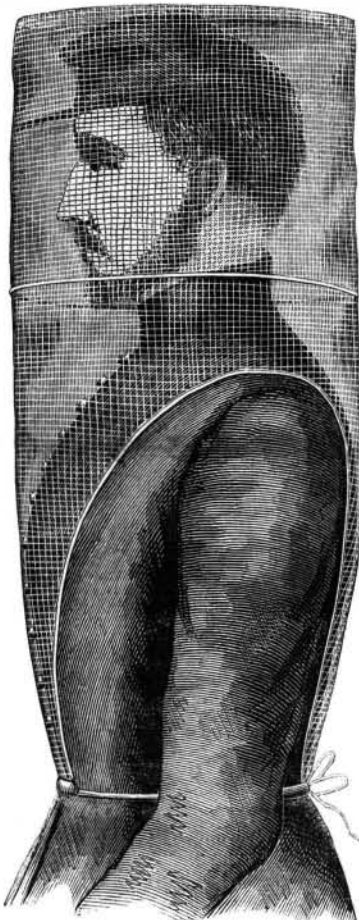
Thonger's Patent "Caution" Label.

The object of this label, which is intended to be employed only with poisonous medicines and those used for outward application, is to prevent accidental poisoning by the caution which its peculiar nature involuntarily suggests when the bottle is taken into the hand. The patent consists in the application of a broad bordering of rough glass paper around the label. The effect of this on coming in contact with the hand is so well marked that it is impossible to conceive that it should be taken up without being noticed. This effect is as surely produced during

appears to us to be the most practically useful poison label that we have seen. It is manufactured in the various sizes required both for dispensing and retail bottles.—*Chemist and Druggist, London,*

PORTABLE MUSQUITO NET.

Most persons during their life-time have had occa-



sion to use some protection from the annoyance of insects, and have "made-shift," so to speak, by em-

ploying veils, newspapers, etc., for their protection. The simple arrangement shown in the accompanying engraving is a perfect safeguard against the annoyance alluded to; and travelers, tourists, sportsmen, and in fact all classes, will find it a great convenience. One half the pleasure of trout fishing is often taken away by the assaults of the little gnats or black flies with which the woods abound, and the angler has as much as he can do to protect himself without making war on the fish.

Soldiers in the field will also be greatly comforted by the use of this net, and may enjoy a refreshing slumber in spite of mosquitoes, "gallinippers," and pests of that class. Who has not been robbed of a noon-day's nap by flies walking over his face? This contrivance remedies all such evils. The engraving explains the invention; the weight is only two ounces, and the net folds up so compact as to be easily carried in the pocket.

This invention was patented by John Zengeler, of Chicago, Ill., through the Scientific American Patent Agency, on Dec. 2, 1863. For further information address him as above, Box 2,682.

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