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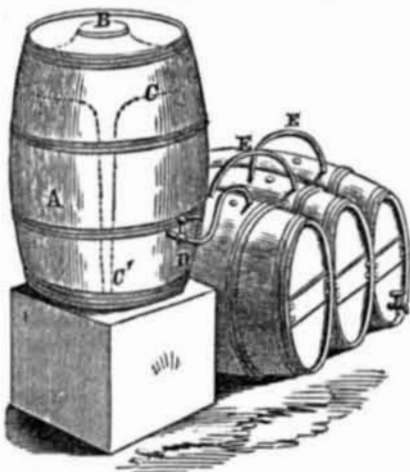
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Boyd's Liquor Preserver.

There are many liquors which are far better when first tapped than after the cask has been allowed to remain partially filled, and consequently with an extensive surface in contact with the air, for a considerable period. This evil is so great as to induce, in many instances, the pouring of a quantity of olive oil into the bung, which oil, by spreading over the surface, protects the liquid from injury. The invention now to be described is intended to accomplish the same purpose in a cleaner and far more desirable manner. It consists in providing a thin flexible bag of sufficient size, when expanded with air, to fill the whole cask, but capable of being collapsed to very small and almost inappreciable dimensions as the cask is filled. The air is admitted to the interior of this bag; and as the liquor is withdrawn, the bag expands, and thus affords a free vent, but effectually prevents the actual contact of the two fluids.

In the accompanying figure, A represents a barrel on tap, B a vent hole, C the bag referred to, and C' a small quantity of shot placed in the bag, which compels a portion to be immersed to a considerable depth in the

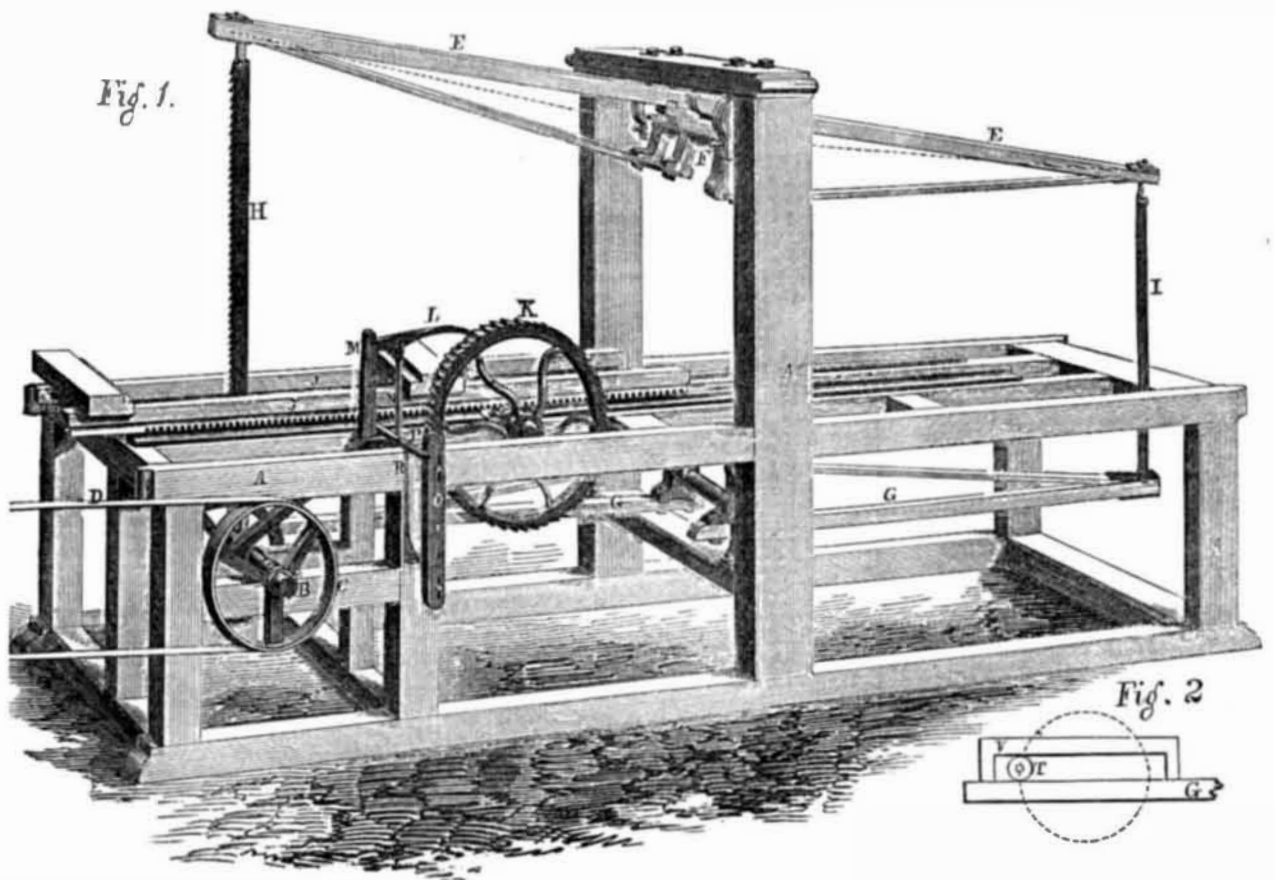


liquid. This arrangement prevents the possibility of the bag becoming entangled in any fold, and ensures its gradual and perfect expansion, as the liquor is withdrawn. D is a discharge tap or cock arranged in the ordinary manner.

It is sometimes much labor to keep barrels perfectly filled with liquor. The gradual change of volume due to fermentation or to other causes induces a sinking of the surface. When it is desired to keep the barrel perfectly filled, small quantities of liquor must be supplied at very short intervals. Our engraving represents a device for keeping any quantity of barrels perfectly filled, by the aid of this invention; the barrels being arranged side by side, and freely connected by the pipes, E. The cock, D, being left open, all the casks are kept perfectly filled, and the access of air to any part of the surface is effectually prevented.

This invention was patented April 21, 1857, by A. F. Boyd, of Zanesville, Ohio, from whom any further information may be obtained.

WHIPPLE'S RECIPROCATING SAW MILL.



The mill represented in the accompanying engraving is the invention of Carlyle Whipple, of Lewiston, Me., and was patented on the 13th of January last. In it, the saw is stretched between two reciprocating levers, each resembling the walking beam of a steam-boat, the means by which the motion is communicated being represented separately in Fig. 2.

A represents the frame of the mill, and B the driving shaft, receiving its motion from the belt, D, acting on a pulley, C, or in any other suitable manner. E E represent the two parts of the upper beam, and F the rocking shaft or main center on which it is mounted. G G represent the lower beam, mounted on a corresponding center, directly below the other. H is the saw, and I the tie-rod connecting the other extremity of the beams. The length of this tie-rod may be adjusted by a screw, and consequently any desired degree of tension may be given to the saw. J is a carriage on which the saw is mounted; K the ratchet wheel; L the pawl, and M the feed lever, which latter, actuated by a cam on the driving shaft, B, gives motion to L. N is a forked rod by which the pawl L may be lifted out of connection with K by the gravity of weight, O, which is connected to N by a lever, not represented. P is a detaching lever, so mounted as to be

pressed by the spring, R, into a notch in the side of O, and sustain it until P is moved by the usual stop, S, under the carriage, by which movement the weight, O, is released, and in its descent lifts the pawl L out of gear. The carriage is giggered back in any ordinary manner.

A natural effect of mounting the saw on levers is to give each end a slight forward and backward motion, in addition to the vertical movement at each stroke. This would tend to induce the saw to advance into the wood during the first half of its descent, and to retreat therefrom during the remaining half; but this effect is modified by the peculiar position of the beams. Both beams are practically straight—that is, the fulcrums or centers of motion lie in a right line between the end centers or those to which the saw and tie-rod are attached, but the beams are not mounted in positions parallel to each other. The tie-rod is considerably shorter than the saw. When the saw is up and ready to perform its downward journey, the position of the beam is such that the top of the saw is thrown back of a right angle line with the carriage, and when the saw is half way down, the lower end commences to recede, giving the sawdust which is cut from the top of the log a chance to escape. The bottom of the saw strikes the wood first and does its work

while the top remains back, and when the saw has finished its journey down, it should be at right angles with the log. The top beam can be set forward or back, to give the saw more or less rake forward.

The turning centers upon the lower beam are level when the saw is half way down, and the centers upon the upper beam should be level when the saw is down or nearly so. Both beams are trussed so as to give great strength with a small amount of material, and there is sufficient elasticity to allow for the slight inequality in the strain due to the want of parallelism of the beams. The motion of the crank is transmitted directly, through the agency simply of a suitable well-fitted wheel which travels in a corresponding slot or hollow frame, bolted on the lower beam, as shown in Fig. 2. There is consequently little or no lost motion in the mechanism, and the vertical depth of the mill may be considerably less than usual. The crank is turned in the direction indicated by the arrow, so that greater leverage is obtained when the saw descends; and the invention has been highly commended as a strong and admirable form for all ordinary purposes. It is also applicable for jig saws.

For further information, the inventor may be addressed as above.

Wool.

The Cleveland Plaindealer estimates that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by three millions of pounds. The prices paid for the greater portion range from forty to fifty cents, and in some of the best districts fifty-five and sixty cents have been paid. The amount of cash distributed in Ohio alone for wool this year will exceed six millions of dollars. This State has become the leading wool-growing one in the Union.

The increased quantity is not due entirely to the increased number of sheep, but partly to the fact that the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time

affords an increase of eight per cent to the clip. Within a few years past, the Eastern States have to a considerable extent abandoned the competition, and left Ohio to furnish the best wools now grown. The counties in the center of that State are now as famous for their fine wool, as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat.

Advance Wages for Seamen.

The practice of paying sailors a portion of their wages in advance originated no doubt in a desire to enable this improvident class to provide themselves with suitable clothing and comforts for the voyage. But this end is so rarely attained in practice, owing to the land sharks, or keepers of sailors' dens, always managing to keep them drunk until they are

in debt to the whole amount of their advance wages, that a very earnest and general effort to abandon the practice, has been lately made by ship owners, who, in order to secure crews, have offered higher wages on the new system, but generally with very poor success. The owners of Liverpool packets offer \$20 a month, with no advance, or the usual price of \$17 and advance; but so far, sailors have accepted the latter price. The ship *Devonshire*, for London, has been put on the shippers' bulletin for \$22 per month, without advance, and the ship *Rhine*, also for London, has offered \$20, and yet sailors prefer to accept the old terms, \$17 a month with the advance; being led on by the landlords whom, apparently, they dare not disobey.



LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS Issued from the United States Patent Office FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1857.

POWER LOOMS—Andrew Allen, of Wilmington, Del.: I claim first, The combination of the step-formed indicator, L, attached to the lifting and dropping mechanism of the shuttle boxes, and the adjustable pins, P1 P2 P3 P4, of the pattern chain, substantially in the manner described, for the purpose of controlling the pattern and affording a greater facility for varying the same than the means heretofore used.

I am aware of the means described in the patent of B. H. Jenks, dated October 24, 1851, for varying the movement of the shuttle boxes by an auxiliary wheel, and this, therefore, I do not claim.

But I claim, second, The retarding wheel C, with its pins h, combined with the pattern chain wheel or cylinder, substantially as described, to arrest the pattern chain or cylinder, when several picks are required to be made by the same shuttle, or with the same filling thread.

Third, The combination of the pins, m, on the pattern chain or cylinder, and the lever, N, with the pawl, E, of the retarding wheel, for the purpose of causing the operation of the retarding wheel to be suspended under the control of the pattern chain when desired, substantially as described.

[This invention has been applied with great success to the weaving of fancy checks, gingham, and other fancy goods, and produces a long pattern with but a short pattern chain. It also provides an extremely convenient and ready means of varying the pattern, by simply turning the pins referred to, with a pair of pincers, instead of taking them out and supplying others of different lengths, and in new places, as in the ordinary manner.]

TRUCKS FOR LOCOMOTIVES—Levi Bissell, of New York City: I claim attaching trucks having four or more wheels, to locomotive engines in the manner substantially as described, so that the said truck is allowed a lateral motion under the engine, and moves upon a center located between the drivers and the center of the truck, in such a manner that the relative positions of the four or more truck wheels with the driving wheels, as determined by the straight or curved track, shall cause the body of the engine to assume the correct position relatively with said track substantially as specified.

I also claim the inclined planes, o or q, and blocks, n or p, or their equivalents, in combination with a truck of four or more wheels, having a lateral motion under the locomotive engine, the whole constructed and acting substantially as and for the purposes specified.

NUT MACHINES—Robert Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim the use of the trigger, s, spring catch, Q, arm, L, pin, I, slider, d, V, provided with the spring, e, notch, v, protection, g, and inclined plane, h, substantially as described, and in relation to and being operated by the foot lever, a, and spring, c, constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purposes specified.

WALKING-STICK GUNS—Ira Buckman, Jr., of New York City: I do not claim combining a gun and cane together, so that they can be used for either purpose.

But I claim first, Moving the lock piston H, backward, to effect the cocking of the lock by revolving the section T, and its attached spiral cam, T', as described.

Second, Cocking the lock—retaining the lock piston, H, in position when moved backward to its full extent—by the locking plate, E, dropping into a transverse groove in the top of the piston, as described.

Third, The construction and operation of the trigger, G, as described, which enables the trigger to be closed up against the body of the gun while the lock is cocked.

Fourth, The combination of the locking plate, E, with the trigger, G, as described, by which the strain of the spring of the piston, H, is brought entirely upon the locking plate, leaving the trigger free from strain or pressure, and enabling the trigger to discharge the lock with slight effort.

Fifth, The thimble, V, as described, for the purpose of being moved over the lock catch, E, and trigger, G, to confine and secure them so that the lock cannot be operated without first moving back the thimble.

VAPOR BURNERS—D. H. Carpenter, of Wallingford, Conn.: I claim the bent pipe, or equivalent, mangling reservoir, for mixing the atmospheric air and vapor, as described, and bringing the jet, c, on a level with the jetting orifice, d, by which means the proper draft communicating and heat is attained, and the combination thereof with the check valve, a, which supplies and regulates the quantity of vapor necessary to produce the maximum effect for the purposes designed.

MAKING PAPER—Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.: I am aware that the pump, U, or an equivalent device, for getting water into the pipe, C, entering the vat at V, is old and well known in connection with such machines as I have described, and the pipes, F and K, are also old and well known.

Therefore I do not claim those pipes separately and in themselves.

Neither do I claim to have invented the use of a cistern to collect the water which is separated from the pulp during the process of forming pulp into paper by means of a machine.

I claim the arrangement of the conducting pipes, W, connecting the pump, U, with the jet pipes, F and K, for the purpose of washing the felt, X, and cylinder, A, with the water which has been separated from the pulp, and thus avoid the necessity of introducing for that purpose water from any other source into the machine, all substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

COUPLING OF TRILLS TO VEHICLES—S. T. J. Coleman and J. W. Sibbutt, of Cincinnati, Ohio: We claim securing or adjusting the heads, A, in the loops or hooks B, by means of the boxes, U, and bars, D, provided with the screws, E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[The heads fixed to the shaft are secured in loops attached to the axle by such means that a very secure fastening is obtained, and one that may be readily adjusted, so that the heads will always be kept tight.]

COAL STOVES—J. A. Davis, of Syracuse, N. Y.: I do not wish to be understood as claiming the downward draft at that is well known.

But I claim the combined arrangement of the shallow fire-box, G, constructed as described, flues, M M and N N, and dampers, D and C, the whole constructed and operating as described.

DISCHARGING CANNON—Josiah Dodge, of Summers-ton, Vt.: I claim the double spring hammer, s, h, as described in combination with the inclined surfaces, a, b, c, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

SMOOTHING PLANES—John F. W. Erdmann, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I am aware that an iron similar to mine is known as a scraper, and that irons h, v, have been adjusted in stock with mechanism for changing the cutting (or scraping) angle, and I do not wish therefore to be understood as claiming such features as my invention.

But I claim in combination with the die stock, B, the volute or spiral spring, d, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

OPENING AND CLOSING WINDOW BLINDS—Lucius N. Fay and Wm. Masin, of Warren, Mass.: We are aware that a worm wheel and screw have been used for a similar purpose, but the operation of the screw is rather slow, and if a quick threaded screw is employed considerable power is required to operate it. Our device operates the blind quickly, and not much power is required to operate it, as but little friction is created by the working parts.

We claim operating the blind, A, by means of the worm wheel, F, and flanged plate, I, arranged and applied to the blind and jamb post, substantially as shown, for the purpose specified.

We further claim attaching the worm wheel, F, to the rod, E, which is secured to the lower part of the blind and curved as shown, whereby the gearing of wheel, F, and flanged plate, I, or any other device gearing into wheel, F, may be perfectly protected from the weather and dust, in consequence of the rod, E, passing through the underside of the shell, J, as described.

[This enables swinging blinds or shutters to be operated from the inside without raising the window sash, and provides for retaining them open or closed, or in any intermediate position, as may be desired, for shade or other purposes.]

OPERATING SLATS OF WINDOW BLINDS—Lucius N. Fay and Wm. Masin, of Warren, Mass.: We claim the sliding head or knob, B, placed on the guide rod, b, which is attached to the cross rail, a, of the blind, the head or knob being connected with the slat rod, d, by the rod, e, the slat rod being braced or supported by a rod, f, attached to a rod, g, and the stile, g, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This device, by the same inventors as the last, is a very perfect fastener for the Venetian or rolling-slat blind. The slats are adjusted in the desired position by simply sliding a knob on the inside of the lower rail of the blind, and cannot be turned by the wind nor by any force applied on the outer side. It removes one great source of annoyance which always attend the use of ordinary rolling slats so soon as they begin to turn easily.]

STEAM BOILERS—Robert Ferguson, of New Orleans, La.: I claim the eccentric arrangement of the water spaces, A A', connected with each other, and alternating with the flues of lunc cross section, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CULTIVATOR TEETH—F. R. Forsythe, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.: I claim the new manufacture of cultivator teeth consisting of a sheet steel blade bent to the required form with a cast iron boss cast thereon, substantially as specified.

LET-OFF MOTION OF POWER LOOMS—Wm. H. Gray, of Dover, N. H.: I claim first, The combination of the shaft, P, the endless screw and worm wheel, a, and c, or their equivalents, the friction clutch, D E, the arms, d, e, attached to the friction clutch, the lever, F, the cams G and I, and the lever, K, the whole arranged, applied and operating substantially as set forth, for the purpose specified.

Second, The combination of the latch, d', attached to the loose portion, E, of the friction clutch, the levers, J and T, operating as described, to detain and liberate the said portion of the clutch, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This is a positive "let-off," and maintains an almost perfectly uniform tension on the warp. The amount of let-off motion is regulated by an endless screw and the lever, K, the weighted end of the latter being raised more or less, according as there is more or less yarn upon the beam, D, thus permitting a greater or less movement of the part E of the clutch.]

HARVESTERS—Samuel Gumaer, of Chicago, Ill.: I claim the combination of the blades, m, m', with the peculiarly constructed platform, A, and the center swell reel, C, when said parts are arranged to operate in relation to each other, as and for the purpose set forth.

FILE-CUTTING MACHINE—Wm. Halliwell and Levi Osborn, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: We claim first, The combined action of the two carriages, B and C, by which the machine is enabled to remove the file that has been cut (from under the chisel) and automatically to replace it by one to be cut.

Secondly, We claim the swivel head for holding the chisel, by which, in connection with the springs, z, z, the chisel adjusts itself on the surface of the file.

Thirdly, We claim the levers, cams, and ratchet bar, as described, for holding the file in place.

BOBBINS FOR ROVING AND STUBBING—Isaac Hayden, of Lawrence, Mass.: I claim making that portion of the barrel of the bobbin which receives and takes up the second layer of roving, larger than that part of the barrel which receives and takes up the first layer, substantially as described, to compensate for the thickness of the said first layer, and makes the draft on the roving or stubbing uniform.

SEWING MACHINES—Abial C. Herron, of Remsen, N. Y.: I do not claim a rotating hook which has a longitudinal or transverse motion in the direction of its axis in addition to its rotary motion.

But I claim the hook, h, and roll, t, arranged and operating in combination with the needle, in the manner substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

FACTITIOUS IVORY—Dr. Ludwig Held, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not wish to be understood as claiming any portions of materials mentioned above nor to any of the gums enumerated; and I do not claim the combining resinous substances or gums with bone or ivory powder, and with metallic oxys, as has been, to my knowledge, prescribed for plastic compounds resembling ivory.

But I claim the ivory like plastic compound, produced principally by a combination of crystalline substances and vegetable fibers with a chloride of zinc and gum resin prepared and applied in the manner substantially as described.

SUGAR BOILERS—Peter Holbrook, of Whitingham, Vt.: I claim the steam pan, B, in combination with the sap pan A, and the stop cocks, C, D, and the steam pan, B, and sap pan, A, or their equivalents, and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

PROTECTING THE NECKS OF HORSES FROM FLIES—Ernst L. Kurry, of New York City: I claim the stretchers, a, and e, in combination with the connecting cords, operating substantially as described, as a fly protection.

I also claim the weighted cords, m and n, connected therewith, for keeping the protector stretched, and at the same time permitting the free movement of the animal's head.

PROJECTILE FOR RIFLED CANNON—T. T. S. Laidley, of U. S. Army: I do not claim, of course, the attachment of a malleable iron tube to a cast iron head, which tube, forming the body of the projectile is expanded by the force of the discharge so as to take the grooves of the rifled gun.

Neither do I claim the attachment to elongated shot or shells of a cylinder of wrought iron fastened to the body of the shot or shell, by having its bottom or sides more or less imbedded in the cast metal of which the shot may be composed; the cylinder to be attached to the butt of the shot or shell, and its sides projecting beyond.

But I claim the attachment to the main body of an elongated projectile, either solid or hollow, of a covering of some malleable material, composed of one or more pieces, embracing the whole or a portion of the exterior surface, by imbedding in the cast metal of the shot, the turned in end, and two or more longitudinal seams or edges, so as to form on the cylindrical surface of the projectile two or more pockets, having a free space between the cast metal of the shot and the malleable covering into which the gases at the moment of discharge entering will force out the covering, and cause it to fill the grooves of the rifled gun, and diminish or entirely cut off the windage of the projectile, whether fired from a rifled or smooth bored cannon, substantially as described.

STOP COCK GAS REGULATOR—O. L. Lawson and A. A. Starr, of New York City: We claim the cock, F, with conical plug, B, on which is cone-shaped groove, f, extending entirely around the same, in combination with the mechanical devices arranged and operating as described, and for the purpose of a portable gas apparatus for vessels, cars, &c.

WINDOW BLIND SLAT HOLDER—Wm. S. Mayo, of New York City: I do not confine myself to the form here indicated. They may be made of many different forms.

But I claim the construction and application to the rods of window blinds of springs or friction pieces of metal to hold the slats in any given position, substantially after the manner and form indicated.

OPERATING WINDOW BLINDS—James McMackin, of New York City: I claim the bar, E, constructed of three pieces, a, b, c, provided with the fastening formed of the slotted plate, f, on the piece, c, and the ledge k, on the piece b, the bar, E, being applied to the blind, A, and fitted within the sill, D, substantially as shown for the purpose set forth.

[Another ingenious device for opening, closing, or fixing in any intermediate position either shutters or swinging blinds, without opening the window.]

KEY—Stuart Perry, of Newport, N. Y.: I claim a bank or store lock key, in which the bits have a movement before, during and after they have arranged the slides or tumbler of the lock which it is to operate upon, so that all trace of the exact point or part of the movement of said key bits, at said such arrangement of the slides or tumblers takes place shall be destroyed, and thus prevent any one but the maker of the lock from making a duplicate, substantially as set forth.

CAPSTANS FOR SHIPS—Chas. Perley, of New York City: I do not claim a capstan, windlass and wench combined; neither do I claim a horizontal heaver in itself.

But I claim the combination of the adjustable bearing block, o, with the heaver or windlass, m, so constructed as to receive the strain and weight of chain cable, and relieve the shaft, l, therefrom, leaving said shaft, l, when disconnected from said heaver or windlass free to rotate, and be used for other purposes without loss of power by the friction of said heaver or windlass, even when the vessel is riding at anchor by said heaver, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

I also claim the power capstan, n, and its coupling, q, fitted to slide endways of the shaft, l, combined with the heaver or windlass, m, and bearing block, o, whereby the said power capstan, n, connects the shaft, l, and heaver m, or is itself free for use as a power capstan or bit when connected to or disconnected from said heaver or windlass m, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

FORGING NAILS—S. J. Seely, of New York City, assignor to John M. Hood, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the use of the kind of feeder and cutters above described, as equivalent devices and arrangements may be substituted.

Nor do I wish to be understood as limiting my claim of invention to the described special construction of the anvils and hammers, nor to the described arrangement of the mechanism for imparting the motions, as the same results may be obtained by my invention by the substitution of equivalents.

I claim the employment of two anvil faces placed at an angle with each other, and having a rocking motion to bring them alternately in contact with the article to be forged, substantially as described, in combination with the hammers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HARVESTERS—N. C. Sherman and S. Lightcap, of Hazle Green, Wis.: We claim the combination of the peculiarly formed adjustable collar, H, with the castor frame, F, in the manner described, whereby the castor wheel may be at the pleasure of the driver, held rigid in line parallel with the driving wheels or released so as to turn in the ordinary manner.

[This provides a means of obviating the side draught when in straight motion without obstructing the turning about of the harvester when the latter motion is desired. The axis of the castor wheel may be set either directly parallel to the axis of the driving wheels or a little oblique thereto, according to the amount of side draught experienced in traveling through the grain. On turning the team, the castor wheel may be set entirely at liberty, so as to turn freely in any direction in which it may be impelled, and thus offer no resistance to the motion.]

PROPELLER BLADE—G. W. Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim a propeller blade constructed in such a manner as to embody said principles, substantially as set forth.

SELF-FEEDING DRILL—G. C. Taft, of Worcester, Mass.: I do not claim placing the drill arbor within the hollow screw, for that arrangement is commonly used for feeding the drill to its work, the screw being turned by hand.

Neither do I claim the means employed for adjusting the head I.

But I claim connecting the screw C, with the crank G, by means of the clamp H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention provides a peculiar friction clamp for feeding the drill automatically to its work in drilling metals. By the use of a friction, clamp the tool is fed with a force readily adjustable by the attendant, and is free to stand and turn without advancing in case of meeting with any too great obstruction, thus avoiding the breaking of any part.]

HARVESTERS—Chas. Tinker and J. A. Sprague, of Mantua, O.: We claim the vibrating arm, K, parallel rod L, and connecting rod T, in combination with the bent levers, X, X', fulcrum wheels Y, Y', levers Z, Z', and stops U, U', when the same are arranged to operate in relation to each other, (and used in connection with a self-adjusting cutter and finger bar,) substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

BEVELING STAVES, &c.—John Trahin and Charles Voebel, of New Orleans, La.: We do not claim separately any essential features in the machine described, but merely their specific arrangement, as shown and described for the purpose set forth.

BOOT TREES—Wm. Uffeld, of Lancaster, O.: I claim, first, The grooves, G, G', cut in wedges, A, A, the side-pieces, F, F', with inclined planes, S, S, substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

Second, I claim wedge K, in combination with post I, and wedges A, A, or their equivalents, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Third, I claim nut H, the right and left screw shaft, D and E, wedges A, A, or their equivalents, when arranged, combined and operating substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

Fourth, I claim in this connection sleeve, m, in combination with block B, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

SHOWER BATH APPARATUS—Noah Warlick, of Lafayette, Ala.: I do not claim the distributor or rose drip D, neither do I lay claim to the portability of the apparatus.

But I claim the combination of the double armed bolt c, with the valve v, as described, whereby it is made to perform the double function of securing the valve to its seat, and also of operating said valve, the arrangement being as set forth.

FACTITIOUS IVORY—Wm. M. Willing, of New York City: I claim forming artificial ivory by thoroughly mixing and combining the articles specified, or others, having equivalent properties while under the operation of heat, substantially as specified.

ELASTIC GORE CLOTH—Charles Winslow, of Lynn, Mass.: I am aware that an elastic cloth has been made as a shirred fabric. This, however, differs essentially from the gore cloth made in accordance with my invention.

I do not claim the peculiar elastic cloth as made with its filling arranged at an acute angle with its warp, nor do I claim the elastic fabric, as made of two layers of such cloth combined.

But I claim an elastic band or gore cloth when made not only of a fabric composed of a cement of india rubber or gutta percha, and two pieces of cloth, in which the warp and weft of each piece are made to cross one another diagonally or at an acute angle, but with the edges of the cloth cut and overlapped in lines parallel or approximately so to the weft, and at acute angles with the warp threads, and cemented down to the fabric as described.

GRINDING KNIVES—Anthony Hauky and Francis Stiles, Jr., (assignors to themselves and F. S. Taylor) of Leicester, Mass.: We claim giving to the knife or other article to be ground or polished, a vibratory motion in a tangent to the plane of motion of the stone or wheel or parallel therewith.

PEDESTAL FOR RAILROAD CARS—D. H. Feger (assignor to himself and Daniel Sheperd) of New York City: I claim the employment of a loose or movable jaw to the pedestal constructed and operating substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

JOINERS' PLANS—T. D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.: Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is, first, The employment of the clamp lever, C, for securing and tending the bit, in the man or fully set forth and described.

Second, I claim the clamp lever, C, as arranged in combination with T, strap B, and nut F, for the purpose of regulating and adjusting the bit for cutting, when firmly wedged and secured as set forth and described.

CLEANING AND CARDING MOSS—Louis Boudreaux, of Thibodeaux, La.: It is obvious that my machine may be used for other purposes, such as combing wool carding cotton, and threshing or separating grain from its straw, &c., but I do not claim it for any such purpose.

I claim the combination of the vibrating bed, H, with the bed I, and the teeth arranged as described with relation to the cylinder E, and roller F, operating in the manner set forth.

TAWING AND COLORING SKINS AND FURS—Harmon Hibbard, of Henrietta, N. Y.: I claim the process of compounding either of the above mentioned alkalies with the materials and in the manner as above described, and the process of applying those compounds or either of them to pelts, fur, wool, or hair for tawing or coloring as described.

WIRE STRENGTHENED SPOONS—Chas. Parker, of Meriden, Conn., assignor of Wm. Mix, of Prospect, Ct. Patented May 1, 1849: I claim, therefore, as my improvement casting the spoon handle in a mold of larger dimension than the finished handles is required to be, as set forth, and subsequently swaging the handles into the proper shape, and condensing the metal upon the strengthening wire by means of the drop press and dies, as described.

DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS OF FLOURING MILLS—A. T. Clark, of Lancaster, Pa. Patented June 30, 1857: I am aware that a single series of spouts h, is been connected with a bolt, as in the Patent of E. and J. M. Clark, patented June 6, 1854, and I shall not therefore lay any claim to this device, but intend to limit my claim to the double series of spouts and valve, so arranged in connection with the bolt and the open conveyor, A, as to give me facilities for separation and mixing of the material by a single series.

I claim the double series of spouts and valves arranged and connected with the bolting chamber, substantially as set forth.

I also claim the arrangement of the conveyor, A, in combination with a double series of valves and spouts, as set forth.

STATUES OF GEN. WARREN—Henry Dexter, of Cambridge, Mass., assignor to Wm. Carleton, of Charlestown, Mass.

STOVES—J. J. Dudley and Russell Mann, of Troy, N. R., assignors to Geo. W. Eddy, of Waterford, N. Y.

STOVES—S. W. Gibbs, (assignor to Young & Brother) of Albany, N. Y.

COOKING STOVES—Elias Young, of Cincinnati, O.

Counterfeit Trade Marks.

Among not the least of the many evils inflicted by the fashionable rage for foreign goods is the fact that it tends to deceive, and that this deceit, in its turn, finally redounds to injure very unjustly the reputation and sale of American fabrics. The dry goods' correspondent of the Providence Journal justly contends that the best specimens of domestic production—specimens which compare with the best foreign importations, and which reflect high credit on American skill and taste, are sold as foreign by retailers, and only the poorer qualities are exhibited as American, so that the excellence of American fabrics goes to enhance the reputation of foreign goods, and to keep down that of our own. This ought to be prevented. It may serve the interests of one season, or of a particular style, to call it French or English, but it is surely against the permanent interests of the manufacturer. The temporary sacrifice which the American producer might make by having his goods sold for what they really are, would be ten-fold repaid by the reputation which they would speedily acquire for themselves. This has been tried in other articles, and with such success as should leave no doubt on the subject. There are American articles that have struggled through the same difficulties, and have reached a position where they stand higher in our own and the foreign markets than the same kind of articles manufactured in Europe. An American manufacturer of edge tools has lately recovered damages in an English court against an English manufacturer who counterfeited his trade mark.— This shows the value which the American producer can give to his articles, and the folly of concealing his reputation under an English name.

But the reform of this evil, as well as of so many others, requires a better organization of our industrial interests. We need this greatly; there are so many things that can be done by associated effort that will benefit each individual, but that no individual can undertake for himself. In England they understand these things better—it is one of the great advantages that they have over us. The manufacturer who produces a superior article should associate his own name with it, and that association will, in time, be a capital to him—a capital that will stand by him at the time when he most needs it, and which cannot be taken from him except by his own fault.