#### NEW INVENTIONS

The following are some of the most prominent of the patents issued this week, with the names of the patentees :-

PAPER HOLDER.-D. M. SMITH, Springfield, Vt.-This invention sists in providing a device by which sheets of paper may be held and hung upon a wall or other convenient places

GONG BELL.-ISAAC A. BEVIN, Chatham, Conn.-The object of this inv. ntion is to construct a gong bell of that class in which the clapper strikes twice by one pull of the handle, so that a powerful spring may be employed and a heavy blow may be struck upon the bell, while the pull will be comparatively easy and

METALLIC BUSHING AND FASTENING FOR BUCKLES MANSFIELD, South Canton, Mass .- The object of this invention is to provide a simple and cheap article by which woven or leather straps may be securely attached to the loop part of a buckle, so that the end of the said strap will be wellprotected and prevented from raveling, and the most exposed parts of the strap will be prevented from wearing out too fast.

PEN HOLDER.-EDWIN DWIGHT BARRIT, New York City.-This invention relates to a combination of a spring with the barrel of the pen holder in such a manner that the said spring depresses the rear end of the pen and also acts as an elastic bolster for the pen and also permitting an easy introduction and security of pens of different sizes in the same pen holder.

CREAM CRACKERS.—DANIEL M. HOLMES, Brooklyn, N. Y.—This invention relates to an improved cracker of a very light and friable kind, somewhat similar to those now manufactured by ba kers under the name of egg crackers.

GANG PLOW.—8. F. DAVENPORT, Jerseyville, 111.—This inver tion relates to a gang plow of extremely simple construction, and which will admit of the driver having full control over the plows.

MACHINE FOR HARVESTING GRAIN.—CHARLES DENTON, Pekin. III.—This invention relates to a machine for harvesting grain, whereby the labor of binding and shocking the same is avoided, and is of that class in which the team is placed behind so as to propel or shove the machine along in front of them

DEVICE FOR RAEING AND LOADING HAY.—H. S. PALMER, Nor well, Mich.—Patented Sept. 25, 1866.—This invention consists in so combining an elevator to a hav rake that hav may be raked and at the same time elevated and deposited upon the load, and in providing or constructing a portion of the elevator in sections in such a manner that they will recede from each other while upon the ground, and approach each other while being elevated, so that a much wider space is raked over than the load or wagon is wide; thus, while the hay is being elevated it is brought trans versely to the load and deposited thereon.

COMBINED ROLLER AND HARROW.-JAMES DAVIS, Laomi, Ill. This invention combines the harrow and roller into one machine, and mounts both on wheels, and is so arranged that the driver may ride, so that the hardest work of the farm is made the easiest both for the attendant and team:

PORTABLE BORING MACHINE .- ROBT. ALLISON, Port Carbon Pa .- This portable machine is for boring or reaming shaft holes in large cast-iron cog and fly wheels, pulleys, spiders, etc., and is ecially adapted to the use of machine shons in the interior of country not provided with lathes of sufficient capacity for this kind of work. It obviates the slow and expensive hand labor of cutting key seats, fitting keys, and staking the shaft true

DUMPING CARRIAGE FOR COAL, ETC.—M. G. SMITH and W. P. STEVENS, Kingston, Pa.—This invention relates to carraiges for coal and other mines, and other purposes, where loads are to be raised or lowered and discharged.

GANG AND SUB-SOIL PLOW.—ROBT. L. DODGE and E. M. WALKER Gallatin, Mo.-This invention consists in constructing a gang of plows and arranging them in beams, and attaching them to a frame in such a manner that they may be either used for surface plows or for sub-soiling.

WEEDINGAND HILLING PLANTS.—THOMAS BEALE, New Milford Ill.-This implement is for weeding and hilling plants, and is designed to supersede the hoe and other hand implements hitherto used for such purposes, by rendering the labor lighter, a person being enabled to use this implement without stooping.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER .- FRANK S. ALLEN, New York City. -This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of that class of blasting and gun powder which is composed of an explosive compound mixed with any vegetable or other substance such as paper, saw dust, etc.

EVAPORATOR .- J. COOPER. Mount Vernon, Ohio.-This invention relates to a pan for evaporating saccharine and other liquids, which is provided with a sheet-metal bottom and partitions of gradually-increasing hight which are produced either by doubling the bottom up, or, ifdesired, the bottom can be in several section the ends of which are turned up and bent one over the other and suitable wires used for streng thening the top edges of the partitions.

AXLE-BOX COVER .- F. K. HAIN, Renova, Pa.-This invention an axle-box cover which is provided with two gudgeons ntended to work in suitable eyes on the box. One of these eyes is open on top so that the cover when turned clear up can be moved, and in the other uncuteye a spring is placed which presses against the end of the gudgeons and forces the cover up against the inner shoulder of the cut or open eye. This shoulder is provided with a notch into which the cover catches so that it is prevented from opening spontaneously, and the inner edges or shoulders of both eyes form inclined planes which, in combination with the spring aforesaid, render the cover self closing.

BEEUIVE.—SAMUEL TAYLOR, Burlington, Me.—This invention consists in constructing the beehive in sections so arranged and connected together that any one of the sections may be removed at pleasure, and the sections arranged or disposed as may be required, in order to take all the surplus honey from the hive the colony of bees can spare without killing or injuring the bees in the least; the invention also admitting of old combs being re moved Whenever necessary.

REAPER.-HORATIO WHITING, New York City.-This inven relates to a discharging device for the purpose oflaying the cut grain in a continuous swath so that it may be readily bound into sheaves, and a rake dispensed with entirely

SELF-EXPANDING AUGER FOR BORING ARTSESIAN T. PARKER. Farmington, Me.-This invention relates to that class of auger in which the tubing of the well is made to follow immediately in the rear of the auger, and owing to its expanding and con tracting construction, the auger may be removed at pleasure through the bore of the tubing; it consists in a pod auger divided into two parts and hinged together in such a manner that when boring the auger is expanded by the resistance of the material which is being bored or acted upon.

RUNNING GEAR OF RAILROAD CARS.-B. HEIDERICK, Brady's Bend, Pa.—This invention consists in a novel manner of arranging the bearings of the axles, whereby due provision is made against accidents caused by the breaking of the axles. It also consists in a means for supporting the trucks whereby they will be re-tained in running position if a wheel should break. And further, it consists in a mode of connecting the two trucks together whereby the same will be made to adjust or turn themselves in a radial position in turning curves on the road and the trucks prevented from running off the rails if a flange of a wheel should break, one truck serving as a guide for the other.

SAND PUMP.-JAMES BENSON, Bellair, Ohio.-The object this invention is to construct a pump for removing sand, mud, and

reduced rock from an oil or other deep well.
WINNOWER.—FRANCIS FRYE, Time, Ill.—This invention consists in so combining an eccentric to an upright lever which is connected to a screen or fan for cleaning grain as to produce a regular longitudinal reciprocating motion to the screen of a

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW.-JOHN CLARRIDGE, Pancoastburgh This invention is designed to furnish an improved double shovel plow so constructed and arranged that by occasionally changing one of the shovels, the same plow may be used for cultivating the corn through the whole season.

COMBINED SINGLE ROW CORN DRILL AND PLANTER.-JOHN CLARRINGE, Pancoastburgh, Ohio.—This invention is designed to furnish an improved machine which may be used for planting corn in drills or hills as may be desired.

SELF-UNLOADING WAGON,-HARVEY BARTON, Black Earth. Wis.—This wagon is intended for farmers' use for halling dirt, for venders of different kinds of articles such as vegetables, etc., and for all uses where it is desirable to keep different articles separate from each other, as well as to produce a quick means for unload-

TOP FOR FRUIT JARS.—J. F. WINCHELL, Springfield, Ohio.— This invention consists in the construction of a cap or cover for fruit jars, etc., with a convex upper face; and in the employment and arrangement of a cam lever and pressure lever upon a clamping or cross piece, in such manner that the cap can be pressed tightly upon the jar, and quickly released from pressure when desired, none of the parts being in any wise damaged by repeated use, but on the contrary, remaining in a proper position for continued use.

MINERS' FUSE LOCK .- GEBHARD HAGENMEYER, Big River, Cal. The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus by means of which miners and others can light a fuse with safety to themselves and with certainty.

BUCKLE ANDRING.-R. C. DUNHAM, New Britain, Conn invention consists of a buckle or ring composed of a metal core covered with or protected by vulcanized india-rubber or other vulcanizable gum in such manner that a strong, cheap and durable buckle or ring is obtained which is not liable to wear out the leather straps, and which lasts much longer than an ordinary leather covered buckle or ring.

BRAIDING CIRCULAR WARP FRAME.-J. DALTON, Williamsburgh, N. Y.-This invention relates to a machine which produces a combined warp and knit stitch applicable particularly for cover ing skirt wires, cords or other materials, or for the manufacture of lamp wick, lacings, etc. The stitch is produced by a series of to neadles which are placed in a zigzag position and which are operated easily by an independent lever in a circular frame, in such a manner that a perfect web can be produced of three or more strands or threads of the same or of different materials, each strand or thread being received by its own and unchangeable line of needles at every revolution.

MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING MOLDINGS.—THOMAS J. CLOSE, Philadelphia, Pa.-This invention is designed to furnish an imnachine, by means of which composition moldings of any desired length and of any desired pattern, may be easily, quickly, and accurately manufactured.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND TANNING HIDES AND SKINS.—GEO. M. MERSEY, Greenbush, Wis.—This invention relates to a new and improved process for preparing and tanning hides or skins, with or without the hair, whereby a soft and pliable leather is produced in a comparatively short time and with little labor.

WINDLASS.—WM. GOODMAN, St. John, N. B.—The shaft in this ship's windlass is like those in common use, having two ratchet wheels and a center cylinder with ratchet teeth for detents. The ratchet wheels are operated on by a pair of jaws with suitable pawls attached to them, the jaws being placed at the end of wrought iron levers, each of which has on its inner and a roller fixed on a cast iron shoe, such rollers working on the surface of a horizontal cam, which is connected to the spindle of the capstan by means of a coupling collar and keys.

BEEHIVE.-ALVA E. ELLIS, Friendsville, Ill.-This invention has for its object the constructing of a beehive in such a manner that perfect ventilation will be obtained, superior facilities afforded for hiving the bees, and also for removing surplus honey from

BEEHIVE.—HENRY A. Tozier, Littleton, Maine.—This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of beehives, where by several advantages are obtained over the ordinary hives, such as a more thorough protection against the bee moth, proper ventilation, security against cold, etc., etc.

CORN CULTIVATOR.—L. O. STEVENS, Pekin, 111.—This invention relates to a new and improved cultivator, designed for culti-

vating corn and other crops grown in hills or drills, and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the operator or driver has complete control over the implement, and operates the plows with the greatest facility in the prosecution of his work.

CORN PLANTER.-E. R. HOLFORD, Westford, Wis.-This invention consists principally in constructing, in a peculiar and novel manner, a slotted slide or valve to regulate the flow of seed from a corn planter, in combination with a lever and cam or ratchet wheel.

LATHE CHUCK .- D. E. WHITON, West Stafford, Conn.-This invention consists principally in a novel manner of holding and securing the pinion within the body or case of the chuck.

#### Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

[Condensed from the "Journal of the Commissioners of Patents."]

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.

1,514.—Construction of Reflector.—William M. Marshall, Philadelphia. June 2,1866.

2,002.—SMOKE-CONSUMING HEATER.—George W. Fair, Dayton, Ohio. August 2, 1866.

2,041.—DOUBLE HYDROSTATIC SCALES FOR DETERMINING THE LOAD OF SHIPS OR BOA'RS.—Wilhelm O. Reim, Springfield, Ohio. August 8, 1866.

2,172.—Mode of Preventing Eggs from Spoiling.—Jesse K Marsh, Terre Haute, Ind. August 23, 1866.

2.181.—IMPROVEMENT IN ORGANS, PIANOFORTES, AND MELO-DEONS, ALSO APPLICABLE TO OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS HAV-ING KEYBOARDS.—George B. Kirkham, New York City. August 24, 1866.

2,190.—COMBING OF WOOL AND OTHER FIBER.—Cullen Whipple, Cranston, R. I., and Elisha Johnson, Wethersfield, Conn. August 25, 1866.

2,198.—CHURN.—Sylvester F. Schoonnaker, New York City.

2,199.—STEAM ENGINE.—John F. Allen, New York City, and Charles T. Porter, Old Trafford, county of Loncaster, England. August 25, 1866.

2,215.—MODE OF PREVENTING OXIDATION OF LEAD BALLS IN FIXED AMMUNITION.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburgh, Pa. August 28, 1866.

2,229.—Loom.—Thomas Robjohn, New York City. August 29, 1866.

2231.—Breech-Loading Fire-Arm.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesurgh, Pa. August 29, 1866. 2,233.—Lifting Jack.—Augustus B. Childs, Rochester, N. Y. August 30, 1866.

2,325.—NEWAND USEFUL MACHINE FOR SCOURING, SLEEKING, OR SETTING HIDES OR LEATHER.—Edward Fitzhenry, Oregon. September 10, 1866.

## THE MARKETS.

There is no marked change in business matters since our last. The prem um on gold continues nearly the same, with a present temporary inflation, and the prices of almost all commodities are steadily maintained. Money is plenty, and paper is sought for at five and even four percent. Buyers purchase for immediate con-sumption, the general expectation of a change in values inclining to caution. For this, among other reasons, there is little dispos tion toward speculation. It is a gratifying fact that up to Sept. 30th, our public debt has been reduced \$183,916,334, while we have in the treasury \$86,259,909 in coin. There has been somewhat of a decline in flour and wheat, but most other articles of prime no cessity maintain their former prices

ASHES-Pots are in demand, but the supply is limited. Prices, \$9 75@10 80 \$\text{bbl}. Pearls are scarce.

BRICKS-Common Hard, \$12@513. Croton and Philadelphia phia are \$i6@\$17 for the former, and \$50 for the latter.

COAL—Foreign scarce and in demand. Lehigh at Elizabeth-port, \$750. Cumberland, at Georgetown, D.C., \$550. Freight on Cumberland \$25. Stove retails at \$750, \$850. COFFEE—Demand for Rio. Laguayra, 181/2019c., gold; 26c., currency. Costa Rica, 20c. Java, 251/2.

currency. Costa Rica, 20c. Java, 25½c.

COPPER—Detroit, 31@31½c.; Portage Lake, 31½c.

COTTON—There has been a continued active speculative and spinning demand, and prices have further advanced 2c. & h, and in some instances still higher prices have been pad. Ordinary, 32½c.; Middling, 38½@40½c.; Good Middling, 41@44c.

FLOUR—Prices have declined 25@50c. Common brands rule from \$9 80@\$1175; Ohio fancy brands \$11 80@1185; Genesee, extra, \$12 25@\$14 50.

GRAIN—Wheat declined 5@10c. Milwaukee, \$2 25@\$2 31 Amber, \$2@\$2 88. Rye—\$1 05@\$1 08 for No.1 Western; \$1.25 for Canada. Barley, \$1.35. Oats—50@55c. for Chicago; 55@58c. for Milwaukee; 57c. for Ohlo. Corn—39c. for inferior Western mixed; 90@91c. for shipping, 96c. for choice White. IRON—Scotch Pig. scarce. Prices have advanced. Glengarnock, \$52@\$53. American \$48. Bar refined, \$105@107 50

LATHS-Are firm, with sales of Eastern at \$4, three months. LEAD-Marketdull. Pig 104 currency. Bar, 11; and Sheet and Pipe, 114c.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock Sole is very firm, with a fair demand. We quote Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Light Weights, 2½(333; Middle do., 3½(435; Heavy do., 37638; Callfornia Light, 32632; Middle do., 34(35; Heavy do., 36637; Orinoco, etc., Light, 306313; Middle do., 32633; Heavy do., 31; 433; Slaughter Upper in Rough, 33636.

LIME—The market for Rockland is steady at \$1 70 for common, and \$2 10 for Lump, cash. Rosendale Cement, \$1 75, cash.

LUMBER—The market for Eastern Spruce and Pine is moderately active, with sales at \$21@a\$24, usual terms.

MOLASSES—Centrifugal and Clayed Cuba, part mixed, 45@47; Cuba Muscovado, 48@51%c. Barbadoes, at 58. Porto Rico, 56@75c.

NAILS—Cut may be quoted 75.7%c, the lower rates for lots of 500 kegs and over—8d., 11d., 3d, 593 3d. Fine are very scarce Clinch, 84 (8d are very scarce); for ged horse, 32; pressed do., 2.@41: copper,50; yellow metal, 32; Zinc, 20; and wrought ship and boatspikes, 7@8, cash.

SUGAR—Refining Cuba, 10%@11½. Refined, 16½@16½ for hard; 15½@15½, softwhite; 14½@14½, yellow. Crushed and granulated 16c.

WOOL—The demand for low and medium fleece has been moderatery active, but at the low prices previously current, and the market is rather weak for all kinds, except those suitable for combing, which are scarce and wanted at slightly improved quotations.

ZINC-9%c. less 4 per cent. for gold; 13%c., currency, for Le-

RECEIP'TS .- When money is paid at the office for subscriptions, a receipt for it will always be given; but when subscribers remit their money by mail, they may consider the arrival of the first paper a bona-fide acknowledgment of the re ception of their tunds.

### Improved Wheeled Litter and Ambulance.

The war created a demand for appliances to be used for the sick and wounded, appliances of which our service was, at the opening of the struggle, lamentably deficient. The invention illustrated in the engravings appears to be the best and most comprehensive device which has yet come under our observation. Nothing has been omitted that could be employed to diminish the torture of a wounded soldier or sick person. Surgeon General Barnes says that this litter should be used not only in the army, but should be adopted in all large towns and cities for conveying the injured and sick to their homes or the hospital. As will be seen, by examining Fig. 2, it can be put into a compact form for transportation when not in use.

Two longitudinal bars, with transverse connections, form the frame of the litter. These lengthwise bars have handles at each end to give facility for using the device as an ordinary stretcher. An axle can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place of injury to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter then becomes an ambulance.

The longitudinal bars, A, are hinged at B, at which point is a sliding bolt, which rigidly secures the two pieces in

and secured in a vertical position by the semicircular braces, D. At E is a sacking to support the person, which is attached at one end to a sliding bar, by which it can be fixed in a level or concave form, as the patient may require. The arm rests, F, are flexible and adjustable, and can be made to meet over the person at any convenient angle, for resting a wounded arm or arms. The head is supported on a flexible sacking, which also can be adjusted and secured as required, the space, G, under the head forming a receptacle for articles necessary for the patient. At the foot is a cloth, H,



top of G is an expansion top similar to that of a rets of our monitors present always a segment of chaise or buggy.

The axle is made in two pieces, jointed at the center, and, when straightened, held by a sliding sleeve covering the joint. The wheels are held on the axle by screw collars which screw into the inner end of the hub, so that there are no nuts to be lost. The springs are attached to the bars by means of blocks having dovetailed or T grooves, which receive corresponding tenons on the spring blocks. The whole apparatus can be made ready for the reception of a patient in a few seconds, and can be as quickly folded for transportation.

Patented Aug. 7, 1866, by Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., who will furnish all additional information.

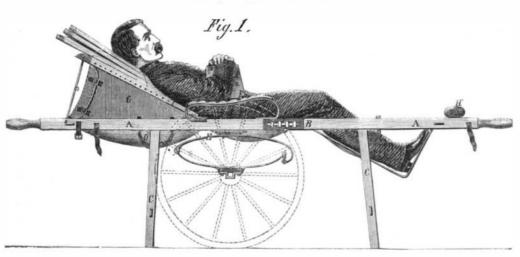
## The Rose.

The trade in roses, as is well known is of considerable importance in France. Rose trees are cultivated in different parts of the country in open fields, just as turnips or cabbages. Thus, there are 500,000 rose trees near Orleans, 200,000 near Metz, 1,000,000 near Angers, 1,500,000 near Lyons, 2,000,-000 near Paris, and 2,000,000 in the thirteen communes of Bri-Comte-Robert. The varieties called Rose-The, the Bourbon, and Mousseuse flourish particularly in the environs of Paris and Orleans. These coveries within convenience distans of that city,

flowers are raised for distillation into extracts, used in perfumery as rose water and as a constituent of Eau de Cologne. The ottar of rose is manufactured mainly in the East and is exceedingly valuable. The city of Damascus is almost environed with rose

# VULNERABILITY OF IRON-CLADS.--THE SHOE-BURYNESS EXPERIMENTS,

A trial has lately been made at Shoeburyness, England, with a nine-inch muzzle-loading Woolwich gun, firing a 250-lb. Palliser chilled shot, which is said by the London Times to demonstrate that no iron-clad can now be considered invulnerable. The facts, as nearly as can be ascertained, are, that a target built of eighteen inches of teak, faced with plates but little, perhaps, about the personal appearance of



GENERAL TOMPKINS'S WHEELED LITTER AND AMBULANCE,

by a plate of iron three-quarters of an inch thick, was pierced through and through by a nine-inch Palliser shot, or shell, weighing 250 pounds, propelled by a charge of 43 pounds of powder. From this bare fact the *Times* draws the inference that the supremacy of iron-clads and monitors no longer exists, and that as this was an English gun and an English shot, the lost sovereignty of the seas is restored to Britain.

But there are some considerations which do not seem to have entered into these sanguine calculations. We are informed that the target was exactly rolled, which can be used to cover the person. The at right angles to the line of fire, and we are not in-

formed as to the distance of the gun from the target; two very important points in the decision of the question of iron-clads against guns. It is not often that the side of a ship is presented to the guns of an enemy so that the shot shall strike fair. Our iron-clads "tumble home," offering a diagonal target, and the tur-

a circle for a mark. It may be doubted, also, whether this Shoeburyness target presented a resistance equal to that of our monitor turrets, They are made of twelve inches of iron and may be increased to twenty-four. It certainly makes some difference whether a shot strikes against a vertical wall or against one inclined at an angle or curved on a circle. Distance from the object is also another point of difference.

But the shot, from any point of view, was a remarkable one. The gun was smaller than those used in our Fortress Monroe experiments, and the charge of powder less. The effects of those trials were of such a nature as to demonstrate the worthlessness of granite walls as a defense against great guns, and those at Shoeburyness seem to indicate great progress in deciding the vulnerability of iron ships.

THE ship-rigged boat Red, White and Blue, now creating some excitement in England, is the identical metallic life boat which received the gold medal at the fair of the American Institute in this city last fall.

THE Mobile papers announce valuable coal dis-

#### CLEANLINESS OF TOOLS.

Dirt is a great disorganizer. Cleanly use will no t half so rapidly wear a tool as uncleanly abus e. "Gurry" in the machine shop was at one time esteemed a saving ointment, and the workman who could most beplaster his clothes with oil and dirt, whose bench and lathe bore the marks of frequent contact with greasy filth, was considered a valuable hand; too busy to attend to the unimportant matter of cleanliness, and too much engaged with his work to look to the condition of his tools.

It is pleasant to note a change. It is encouraging to see that our master mechanics are unwilling longer to pay a premium on slovenliness. They care

> a workman-although he is not so pleasant when he appears as though just fished out of a barrel of petroleum-but it is not comfortable to find a tool. after being used, so coated with dirt that it has to be cleaned before being gaged.

Whenever tools are left coated with grease they gather particles of iron and steel, which, when they are put to use, act so many particles of emery-grinding and wearing away the cutting edges. Latterly, in well-managed shops, there has been established a department for

one. The legs, C, are also hinged to the bars, A, of solid rolled iron, eight inches thick, and backed the care of small tools, and when the workman has done with them he must return them in a clean state, or he is charged with the time employed in cleaning them. The practice is a good one and should be generally adopted.

## RUSS'S PATENT KWIFE AND SCISSORS SHARP-ENER.

The above little implement, which is engraved full size, needs but little explanation to exhibit its advantages. Dull knives and gnawing scissors are an abomination, as every householder and housewife can testify. With this sharpener these commonly used utensils can always be kept in order.



It is a block of hard wood with slots inclined to the central blade, A, the lower ones adapted to the edge of a knife and the upper ones adapted to the bevel of scissors blades. The blade, A, is a piece of very hard steel, the edges beveled to present a cutting surface. The knife or scissors is placed in the slot, and drawn toward the operator, being held, the while, firmly against the cutter. A slot and screw admits of the re-adjustment of the cutter when worn at one point, and it can be readily removed for grinding.

Patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency July 24, 1866, by James J. Russ. For rights and other particulars address Russ & Eddy, Worcester, Mass.

MR. BURNS, a telegraph operator in Worcester, Mass., recently sent 250 words, containing 1,166 letters, in six minutes and seven seconds.