red light, undoubtedly the effect of contrast. The thicknes of ths Euperposed mass was not enough to show a greate effect than the almost complete absence of the red, and a great diminution of the y $\in$ llow. The ice was perfectly compact, limpid, and with few air bubbles.

Origir of the Connecticut Clock musiness Bishop, in his "History of American Manufactures," say that the wooden clock manufacture was commenced in Wa terbury, Conn., by James Harrison, in 1790, on whose books
the first is charged January 1, 1791, at $£ 3$ 12s. 8d. In East Windsor the brass clock manufacture was carried on by Dariel Burnap. Specimens which are still preserved are sai to be nowise inferior in workmanship to the best English clocks of that or any later period. Clocks were also made in East Hartford by a Mr. Cheeny. In 1793, Eli Terry who had been instructed by Burnap in the business as practiced by bim and Cheeny, removed from East Windsor, where he had carried on clock-making, to Plymouth, in Litchfield County His subsequent enterprise and improvements in the art in that place entitle him to be considered the parent of the man ufacture in Connecticut. At that time, Thomas Barnes, of Litchficld, and Gideon Roberts, of Bristol, were also known as clock-makers. The kinds of clocks made by these were brass and wooden clocks, with long pendulums, and their price was, for a wooden clock and case, from $\$ 18$ to $\$ 48$, the higher priced ones having a brass dial and dial for seconds, with a case, cost from $\$ 38$ to $\$ 60$. So limited was the sal at those prices, that three or four hundred constituted a stock in trade, and they were carried out for sale by the maker on horseback, the case being procured by the purchaser at from 85 to 30 , according to his taste. Terry made both kinds, using a hand engine for cutting the teeth of the wheels and pinions, and a foot lathe for the turned work. In November, 1797, he patented an improvement in clocks, watches, and time-pieces, covering a new construction of an equation clock, showing the difference between apparent and mean time. In 1802 , in which year Willard of Boston took a patent for his time-pieces, Terry began the business on a larger scale by water power, and, five or six years after, his success in making them by the thousand, which had been ridiculed as chimerical, enabled him greatly to extend the manufacture, which others now commenced on the wholesale system. In 1814 he introduced a new erain the business by commencing on the Naugatuck river the manufacture of the shelf or mantel clock, which he patented in 1816. The cheapness of these created a wide demand. Several improvements made by him in the mechanism, and the later progress in machinery gencrally, have increased the annual production in that State to hundreds of thousands, and given to every househcld a clock, equal to the old ones, at a cost of $\$ 2$ and upward. His descendants have been engaged in the business to the present time, and his pupil, Chauncey Jerome, since
1821. ${ }^{1821 .}$
Apart from the importance of horological machines in every department of life, and especially in relation to science and
business, there are few of the mechanic arts which have furnished more numerous and striking examples of great and useful in ventions among its members than the clock and watchmaking business. Many, both in Europe and America, have first exercised in this way their ingenuity, which has afterward conducted to discoveries of universal utility. Rittenhouse, Fitch (also a native of Connecticut), Whittemore, who, before any of the above, also constructed without a model, an efficient wooden clock, Dr. Franklin, and others, might be named. Clock-makers are said to have been the first who employed speeial machines for their manufactures, the wheel-cutting engine having been invented by Dr. Hooke about 1655, and the screw-cutting lathe by Hindley, a clockmaker of York, England, in 1741. The fusee engine and slide rest, the value of which are known to all mechanicians who use metal, are of later introduction, although the latter, in an imperfect form, was used at Rome in 1648, and attaine its present form in 1772
The Assembly of Connecticut, in October, 1783, awarded a patent for fourteen years to Benjamin Hanks, of Litchfield for a self-winding clock. It was to wind itself by the help of the air, and to keep more regular time than other machines. The principle was made use of in New York and elsewhere.

## Practical application ofthe rransparen

Metals have generally been considered as opaque bodie not permitting the passage of light through their substance, It is, however, very casy to show, by the use of an extremely thin film, as of gold or silver deposited upon glass, that light passes quite freely through it, and this property has latterly
been turned to very rood advantage. One of the earliest apbeen turned to very good advantage. One of the earliest ap-
plications was as a cubstitute for the ordinary soot-blackened plications was as a cubstitute for the ordinary soot-blackened or at other times; and the silvering of the objective glass of the great telescope of the Paris Observatory has permitted an investigation of the sun's disk such as could not otherwise be prosecuted. Viewed through a lens, or even a plane very sharply defined against a black background, formed of the sky. All the peculiarities of the solar image, the different spots and foci in their variations of intensity, and the less luminous marginal regions, are shown with the greatest clearness, and even the filmiest clouds and vapors which seem to
sweep over the disk can be readily perceived. The examination can be kept up any length of time without strain to the eyes. The physiological influence is very different from that of colored glasses, the use of which is sometimes very objectionable. Since all the different rays of light pass through
ed rays, which are excluded, together with the dark hea rays, the silver must be deposited in the usual galvanoplas tic or chemical manner, so as to form a very delicate film Gold and platinum may also be used, but silver possesses sev er $: 1$ advantages.
This property, in the part of metals, of greatly subduing the rays of light without extinguishing chem to any extent and of excluding almost entirely the rays of heat, is now ap plied to other practical purposes. Weak eyes can use spec tacles thus prepared to the greatest advantage, where colore glasses are not to be thought of. For persons whose busines keeps them before a glowing fire, such glasses are invaluable since the sight is not strained by the light, nor the eye-ball injured by the heat, which is measurably excluded. Screens of glass, to be placed before fires, have alse been made on the same principle.
By inserting plates of glass thus treated in the panels of doors, or using them as window panes, it will be easy to observe from within all that is going on outside, while it will be impossible to see into the room unless there be another indow on the opposite side, so as to show through. The application of the silver to the glass converts it into a mir ror, which reflects the light, and to the observer is as opaque as mirrors are generally. The use of such windows wher ever an observer within has occasion to notice persons out side without being seen, will be readily understood in the case of prisons, workshops, stores, etc., where, however, as already remarked, there musit be but the one opening. The platinized glass has been found most convenient for this purpose.
These few illustrations of a general principle, capable of a great variety of practical applications, show, at the same time, how often the man of science, seeking for the solution of some problem in his theoretical investigations, reaches a result capable of a thousand uses in every day life, which are eagerly caught up and turned to profitable account.-Plicl. Ledger.

## Brunel's Mishaps.

Although Brunel died at the comparatively early age o fifty-three, it is even matter of surprise that he lived so long, He had more perilous escapes from violent death than fall to the lot of most men. We have seen that at the outset of his career, when acting as assistant engineer to his father, in the Thames Tunnel, he had two narrow escapes from drowning by the river suddenly bursting in upon the works. Some time after, when inspecting the slafts of the railway tunne under Box Hill, he was one day riding a shaggy pony at a rapid pace down the hill, when the animal stumbled and fell pitching the engineer on his head with great violence; he he was taken up for dead, but eventually recovered. When the Great Western line was finished and at work, he used fre quently to ride upon the engine with the driver, and occa sionally he drove it himself. One day, when passing through the Box Tunnel upon the engine at considerable speed, Brunel thought he discerned between him and the light some object standing on the same line of road along which his engine was traveling. He instantly turned on the full steam and dashed at the object, which was driven into a thousand pieces. It aterwar sturned out to be a contractor's truck, which had bel. loose from a ballast train on its way through the th Great Western steamship, where he fell down a hatchway into the hold, and was nearly killed. But the most extraordinary accident which befell him was that which occurred while one day playing with his children. Like his father, Sir Marc, he was fond of astonishing them with sleight-of-hand tricks, in which he displayed considerable dexterity; and the feat which he proposed to them on this occasion was the passing of a half-sovereign through his mouth out at his ear. Unfortunately, he swallowed the coin, which dropped into his wind pipe. The accident occurred on the $3 \mathbf{d}$ of April, 1843, and it was followed by frequent fits of coughing, and occasional uneasiness in the right side of the chest; but so slight was the disturbance of breathing that it was for some time doubted whether the coin had really fallen into the windpipe. After the lapse of fifteen days, Sir B. Brodie met Mr. Key in consul tation, and they concurred in the opinion that most probably the half-sovereign was lodged at the bottom of the right bronchus. 'Jhe day after, Mr. Brunel placed himself in prone position on his face upon some chairs, and bending his head and neck downwards, he distinctly felt the coin drop towards the glottis. A violent cough ensued, and on resum ing the erect posture he felt as if the object again moved
downward into the chest. Here was an engineering difficuldownward into the chest. Here was an engineering difficul-
ty, the like of which Mr. Brunel had never before encountered. The mischief was purely mechanical ; a foreign bod had gone into his breathing apparatus, and must be removed, if at all, by some mechanical expedient. Mr. Brunel was, however, equal to the occasion. He had an apparatus constructed, consisting of a platform which moved upon a hinge in the center. Upon this he had himself strapped, and his body was then inverted, in order that the coin might drop downward by its own weight, and so be expelled. At the first experiment the coin again slipped towards the glottis, but it caused such an alarming fit of convulsive coughing and appearance of choking that danger was apprehended, and the experiment was discontinued. Two days after, on the 25th, the operation of tracheotomy was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, assisted by Mr. Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by forceps, it possible. Two attempts to do so were made without success. The introduction of the forceps into the windpipe, on the second occasion, was attended with so excessive a degree of irritation that it was felt the experiment could not be continued without imminent danger to ife. The incision in the windpipe was, however, kept open
by means of a quill or tube, until May 13, by which time Mr. Brunel's strength had sufficiently recovered to enable the original experiment to be repeated. He was again strapped to his apparatus; his body was inverted ; his back was struck gently, and he distinctly felt the coin quit its jace on the right side of his chest. The opening in the windige allowe im to breathe while the throat was stopped by the coin, and it thus had the effect to prevent the spasmodic action of the clottis. After a few coughs the coin dropped into his wouth Mr. Brunel used afterwards to say that the moment when he heard the gold piece strike against his upper front teeth, wa erhaps the most exquisite in his whole life. The half-sover ign had been in his windpipe for not less than six weeks!

OFFICIAI, REPORT OF

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Issued by the United States Patent Office,
for the welia endive november 12, 1867
Reported offecilly for the scionullc Amerwean
fatents are granted For seventeen felsk the olionin
 or Camada and Nova Scotia pay 8500 on application.

## Pamphlets containing the Patent Lavos and full particulars of the mod of applying for Letters Patent,specifying size ormodel reqzired, and much other information use ful to Inventors, may be had gratis by add $M C N N$ do CO., Publishers of the Sc:entitic American, New York.

70,675.-Meat Mangler.-A. T. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.
 70,677., NIOTH-PROOF CASE.-James W. Aikin and John H.
 rer. and the eastle band ring. b", the said partg beng constructed, ar
ranged, and combined to operate together substantially as and for the pur
$70,677 .-N E E D L E$ Machine.-Walter Aiken, Franklin, N. H. H.

substantially as expiained.
70, if8.-Machine For Making the Tongues of Machine







70,580 .-SAw.-James E. Atwool, Trenton, N. J., assignor





 70,6 Sid - CONSTRUCTION OF SALVEMS.-Seuli C. Babbitt, Mcri-
 70,i83-Truss.-Charles A. Baker, Auburn, N. Y.


 0,685.-Machinery for Laying and Twisting Rope.-










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70,689.-CAR Coupling.-Luther Boyd and Philip Krieg-


70,690--Evaporation and Vaporization.-M. S. Bringier





 appliances herein described, for the purpose ser forth.
70,692 .- Mop W WINEER.-OScar M. Brooks and Elisha J. Mat




 70,694.- MoDe or ATTACIING FERRULES to Handles.-As
 70,695.-Horse Hay Fori.-William Carroll, Hillsdale



 70,697.-Journal Box por Cars.-G. H. Clemens, Baltimore



 $70,699 .-D$ oon AND ${ }^{\text {bon }}$.









 70 , zribed.-Cloth-folding Machine.-Henry Dunphy, New




 70,707:-Steam Engine.-Charles E. Emery, Brooklyn, N. Y.


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 70, 1



 selif and Louis Godder), towell, Mas8.









 70,716 - Wrapper for Needles.-Jason Hill, Astwood,





















 and the liberating pin, i, operating on the en, of the detent rever, tivand the ${ }^{0}$ esstribed. Churn--C. H. Lee, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 at the eame time prevent the cream from escaping, substantially as herein set
fort and descibed.
70,726. - BLIND FASTENING.-Goodrich Lightfoot (assignor to
 70.727.-I InsuLator For Lequrning-Rods.-Thomas J. Lock


 sintition whth the oblong holes or s.ots, E, tor the purposes substantially a
sot
$70,729 .-$ CAR Coupuring.-Samuel L. Loomis, Byron, N. Y.








 70,732.- Modo of obtanining Motive Power from Peiro-




 , iescrined, and for the parpose specitited. .-Charles G. Miller, CincinI nati, Onio arts, D DEFIII, upon the top of a chiconey, arranged sub stantialy as deseribed. 7 , 7 R.-DROPRER FOR HARVESTERS.-Lewis Miller, Akron,

 ation by rhe roller, substantially as and for the purpose described.
70,356 .-FAN-ELOWER. Warren P. Miller, San Francisco,

 substantially asdestribed.
$70,738 .-$ MACHIN For



 P0, $739 .-$ LAND



 70,740.-Flask for Casting Tweers-Beneville C. Paint-

 70,741-Lightning Conductor.-William G. Pike, Phila-




 nurios weth thie cyinder, e, made and optrated sustantialy as aud or the










 70, 746 . - STEAM GENERATOR.-Robert E. Rogers, and James





 0,748 - Constivection of Butr Hinges.-D. C. Sage, Mid


 nern
$70,749$. CoAT AND HAT Hoor.-J. B. Sargent; New Haven,






 It claim the chain link, as constructed, for the parpose specitied.
70,753.-CORN PLANTER.-William H. Shepherd, College










 $70,750$. -Machine for Tempering Files, Saw Blades, and


 thit The ringead plate or apron, J, applied to the jatr, D, in combination



 70,757-STeam Generator.-Jas. T. Smith and Jobn Wal-





 NA.


 th, manner and for the owr Pres.

 $70,720 .-G A T E .-G$. L. Templeton, Pierceton, Ind.
 70,773.-CARRIAGE JACK - Isaac Varney, Kenebunk, Me,



 70,765.-Fountain Pen.-Michael Wagner (assignor to him-






 Iotaim, Hist Extending the frame of the machine haterally aroses and be













 Merein shown and described and for the purpose set forth,
 70,774.- STEAMM ENGINE.-Ernesto Ansaldi, Leghorn, Italy,


 substantially as andr or the object stated. Baker, Oakland, Md.





 ${ }_{70,799}{ }^{\text {snown }}$-Colfivator.-Morgan Barnett and Eli Wood, Har





 70 , 780 . - HAM-Slicing Holder.-John Baumgartner and
 ${ }_{70}^{\text {seffirth. - }}$ Seeding Machine.-R. Baxter, French Camp, Cal



 ses set torth
70,783 .
Horssshoe. - Jacob Behel and John Perrine, Rock-




 $70,755 .-$ CUTTVATMORS,













air of dirving friction pulleys, adapted to grasp the saw at at shintrind poin





 tuciet. R. ITNG STEAM BOILERS.-C. T. Boardman, Paw

 I claim patting each of the elect tro motive metals of each element in direc

 70,792.-House Ventilators.-Robert Boyd, Evansville Ind. Ind. A ventilator so constructed that pure ain may pass into the
Iom, mand foul or impure air mias be passed therexeon, substantially in the
 eating sub , 793 . - RALIW AY AT-ALLE Box.-C. C.B. Boynton, St. Paul, Minn


 0,795 .-Sash Fastener-Geo. Brosius, Ranch's Gap, Pa.
 70,796.- APPARATUS FOR DRANING TIRES FROM ENGINE





 3d, I claim the dogs, G G ${ }^{\prime}$, for the purpose specified.
$70,799 .-$ CAR AxLE.-Samuel S. Burt, Marquette, Mich.
 A and the hot



 in
$0,022 .-$ Rotary ENGINES.- Eidwin Chapman, Rochester

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 deserined and for the purposes set torth
In IVke combination $p$ then




 0,805.-Roofing.-Geo. Cook, Paris, Ill


 7,806 .-Silent Bolt Feeder.-Jacob Cornwell, Kalama
 70,807 .-Low WATER DETECTOR.-Clemoire F. Cosfeldt, Jr

 0,808 . Clothes Wringer.-E. Hall Covel, New York city
 2a. The double bailor semi-circular levers. H H, Jointed toget her. and form



 0,810 - Chees Press - E. J. Crane, Laporte, Ind.
 0, Crane Cassignor toctran of Sheedeet Metal Boxes.-Martin H
 70,812.- Ventilating Device for Railioad Cars.-Wm.
 70,813.-Boat Hoisting A praratus.-A. F. Crosman, Steam-



,814.-Method of Starting and Stopping Cars.-Alonzo


 0,815 . - F UCET For Stove Reservorks. - John B. Crowley





 er rame and bed of a corn cutting machine, and arranned and operated sul. 0,817 - AsH SIFER-J. Warren Custer, Trappe, Pa.
 70,818.-Sash Supporter and Fastener.-Amos Cutter










 Iegs olaim the dararonal brace tracing and strengthening both the body an 70,822.-Marble Shooter.-Wm. F. Falls, Boston, assigno
 s.,823.-Door Holder.-C. J. Fisher, Waukon, Iowa
 0,824.-Crook for Musical Instruments.-Isaac Fiske I claim a crook for musical instruments made of one piece of metal an formad into sape substantiall as set forth 1 letcher, South Bend, Ind
 0,









 hercinime ist, The employment of the tripleserew exster, substantially
 0,881 . - META MORY HUSCOHE - -E. A. Goodes (assignor to








70,835.-TREADLE FOR SEWING MACHINES.-T homas J. Hal









 20.838.-Medical Compound.-John Harrigan, East Bos It onimass.






































 fotic parmonatedion it
70
 70,855- - Yoke for Grain Elevators.-Eliza Jane Jewell,

 ons, $\mathbf{r}$, , on the uprights of the stationary frame, a, arranged
 tion with non-conductor, B , shell, A, and eatinguisher, E, as herein set forth
and desrribed
70857 .-Compound Tool For Puncing and Shearing.-
 ion, E, handle, F, shears, BG, cam, H, box, L, mandrel, I, punch, M, and die
f, al a aranged and operating substantially as herein described and repre
sented.
70,858--Fireplace.--Israel Kepler, Corry, Pa.
 70,859.-Sheep Trough.-Frank Ketcham, Monongahela Itity, Pa. ,he sheep trough of the form and configuration substantially as
and for the purposes herein shown and described. and for the purposes heresin shown and described.
ro, 860 . BoOR LATCH
Edward King, Taunton, Mass.
 70,861.-SHEEP SHEARS.- Brainerd Kingsley, Sharon, Mich.
I claim 1st, The bands, $G$ G, and
handle, I, arranged to held and


70,862.-NUt-TAPping Maching.-Jas. Kirkley, Chicago, Ill




 70,863.- Machine For Cutting Paper Stock.-Abijah L.



70,864.-Machine for Molding Pulleys.-Thos. Knowles,







 gotiofic-Bour Fastening - V. Lapham, El Paso, Ill


























 Red


 70,875.-Railway Superstructure.-J. Audley Maxwell Savannah, Ga.
I clainininthe construction and arrangement of the superstructure of rail.
ooads, the combination of the ties, A A and B, string pieces,










 ${ }_{70,879}$.-SLide for Extension Table.-Elisha Mets, (as-
 ${ }^{2} 0,880$. $-A$ Awing.-S . Miller, and J. S. McClellan, Cham-

 0,


 nol
 70,883.-DISH Washer.-Edwin Norton and J. S. B. Norton,


 0,885.-Fanning Mille Grain and Seed Separator.-











 0,885. -Rant ATM Citith--Nathaniel F. Page (assignor to

 0,88\%:-CARD HoDDER Fori Trunks.-William L. Paine,











 T0,891- Sitraw C OTr




















 0,898.-C Comb INT HAR HARow AND SEEDER.-Benjamin Ran









 0, ortil -Carpentrrs' Squarr.-C. H. P. Robinson (assignor
 $\mathrm{T}^{2}, 902-$ Compound Tool for Curting, Punching, And Up-



 70,904.-SChool Dess and jeat.-J. P. Scott, Lewisburg,

 70,905-A APPARATUS For PuNCHING SEEET METAL.-Morris














 Sonord water E. Hawes, charles Herser, and francis . Hereyey). Bos.






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 7, 0,932 - Drie Box.- Justus E. Zender, New York city



## ReISSUES.

2,797. - Machine for Boliting and Cleaning Clover-










## PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR REISSUES.

pplication has been made to the Commissioner of Patent.s for the Reissue of the following Patents, with new claims as subjoined. Parties who desire to oppose the grant of any of the
MUNN $\&$ Co., 37 Park Row, $N$. $\mathbf{x}$.



 26 ,327-Nustiva Bortiv.-Milo S. Burr (assignee by mesne

解 tube, substantialy as ancior the pu
 8,398-O Orersfoe--Henry $G$. Tyer, Andover. Mass. Dated


63,7TJ.- Centrifugal Machine for Dranivg Sigar ami






 57,006.-Gas Marss -I. N. Stanley, Brooki yn. N. Y. Dated








 56,189.-Horse Rake.-George Deal, wilmot, Ohio. Dated

Note.-The above claims for Reissue are now pending before the Pat ent oflce andwill not be offlcially passed upon until the expirationof 30
days trom the date of fling the application. All persons who desire to oppose the grant of any of these claims should make immediate appli
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$\mathbf{Y}_{\text {Withour }}^{\text {OU Soldering }}$ CAR your own tin ware


## TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS.-Prof H  <br>  


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$\mathrm{T}_{\text {Rill }}^{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{P} \Lambda$ Tesentivitiven - Metal Small Wares


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tor circular, (iving price and other an information. At An
P OSITIVE STEAM PUMIP.

Dow

THE STONE'S RIVER UTILITY Works


The IIoliday Joumual.

$\mathrm{H}_{\text {Painting. Full directions for mixinn and }}^{\text {OUSEKEPS }}$


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