## the metal nicrel-..-Its use in connage.

The people of thiscountry have become somewhat familiarized with the name of the metal known as nickel from its employment in the composition of our lower class of coins. Indeed, our "lame duck" cents-so called from the abortive effigy of a flying cagle, resembling a duck tlying-are denominated "nickels" from the known fact that nickel forms an important part of their composition. While the intention of the government in the coining of gold and silver is to give value for value received, and thus keep.the intrinsic value of the coins as a bar against the use or export of the precious metals, except as coin, those coins composed of pure copper or copper with alloys were never intended to represent, by their weight and composition merely, the value of the metals employed. Such was, however, nearly the case years ago, when a copper cent was about one sixteenth or one twentieth the wight of a pound of copper when that metal was worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound; but our pure copper two cen pieces, less than one half the weight of an old fashioned cent
bear now no proper relation to the market value of copper.
Sar now no proper relation to the market value of copper.
Still, the object has been to keep our lower valued coin somewhere near the market price of the metals of which they are composed, and at the same time to prevent them from becoming inconveniently large; so nickel was intro ducd as a composition of our cents in order to reduce their size while preserving their value.
Nickle is a brilliant, ductile, and malleable metal discov cred by Cronstedt in 1751. It is found associated with cobal and with iron in the ore, and is a common constituent of me eoric iron. The usual sources of supply are the arseniurets of nickle in cobalt and in what the Germans Kupfernickel or oopper-nickel, containing 56 per cent of arsenic and 44 pe cent of nickel. Nickel is found in Saxony, Thuringia, Hesse Styria, Dauphiné, and in Sweden. In this country its ores are found at Chatham, Conn., and in Lancaster, Pa., or rather about fourteen miles from the latter place; from which most of that used in the government mints is obtained.
Our nickel cents contain 88 parts copper and 12 nickel. It has been used for coinage also in Bavaria. It is valuable as an ingredient of the alloy known as (tbrman silver, the best of which is made of nickel, 3 parts; zinc, $3 \frac{1}{2}$; copper, 8 . The Chinese tutenag also contains nickel, although often regarded as zinc. The pakfong of the East Indies is also a composition of which nickel forms a part. Nickel is more fusible than iron, and like iron is rendered still more so by combination with carbon. It is magnetic at ordinary temperatures. Ow ing to its freedom from oxidation in ordinary atmospheric temperatures it has been used for the needles of compasses It appears to have some marked points of resemblance $t$ iron.
POISONOUS CHARACTER OF SO-CALLED "CALIFORNIA ROSEWOOD.'

We are aware that some trees in a state of growth are poisonous, but entertained the belief that when cut down and seasoned no injury could arise from their use; but our faith is now shaken by the assurance of one of our subscribers that he has frequently had his hands and face poisoned when turning the so-called "California rosewood."
This wood is of a more brilliant red than Brazilian rosewood, and very handsomely grained with dark lines; its texture is however, closer than rosewood, and it resembles in that re spect, as well as in its agreeable odur when worked, the red cedar.
We wish some botanical reader of the Scientific American in California would investigate the subject and give us the re sult. Occasionally parcels of this wood arrive by sailing vessels from San Francisco at this port and are purchased by the dealers in fancy woods. A beautiful specimen of this and turned by our informant to make an ear ring. Thi and tuiece did not weigh an the dust from it This piece did not weigh an ounce, but the dust from it while it
was being turned settled on the back of both hands and on was being turned settled on the back of both hands and on
the wrists of the turner. Not having used this kind of wood for some months he had forgotten to take the precaution of wearing a leather glove. Theday was warm and perspiration extended over the hands, allowing the dust to lodge on them.
The effect was similar to nettle rash ; the back of the hands and wrists became like those of a child with scarlatina, and the itching sointense thatit kept him awake almost all of the night. This effect had invariably attended tho turning of the wood when no precaution had been taken to suard the hands. Some one of our chemical friends might like to analyse the specimen on our table and give the benefit of his skill to our readers.

## TRANSPLANTING 'RREES...THE BEST TIME AND wAy

For most trees, especially fruit treef, no time is inure pro pitious for transplanting than the autumn. If the leaves are green they may be either growing, or not yet in process of decay; the difference between these two stages must be determined by experience and a knowledge of the nature of important matter than the condition of the trees. The time should not ba chosen in the tempests of the late autumn nor the rains of the late summer. In the one casa the newly transplanted trees may be strained, the roots loosened from the soil, and so injured or laid open to injury from mice and mold as to effectually kill them ; and in the other the heavy rains may produce the same result. Yet trees can be transplanted at almost any time, as has been done in London and Paris at the World's exhibitions, where full grown trees have been borne from one locality to another without injury or any apparent detriment to their growth.
If growing and full-leaved, the leaves ought to be taken
from the twigs, otherwise the rapid evaporation of moisture from the roots by means of these lungs will certainly kill them. By the first of October in the northern sections he country our fruit trees have ceased growing-such cherries, plums, pears, etc. If the leaves are removed the may be transplanted without injury
But the soil to which they are transplanted should 1 mellow, friable, and fine, so that it can be sifted well in among the roots and leave no interstices for water, frost, or mice. The roots should also be well covered and the stem buried to a depth of one or perhaps too feet, with a moun covering the roots, to be removed in the spring.

## TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

On Tuesday last we were present at a competitive trial of wo steam engines manufactured the one by the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester, N. H., the other by the Gould Machine Company, of Newark, N. J. The trial was under the direction of the Metropolitan Fire Department of thi ity, and was undertaken to test the value of the claims fo uperiority made by the makers of the latter engine
The Amoskeag steamer, Metropolitan, has a cylinder eigh aches diameter, twelve inches stroke. The Gould engin has a cylinder seven and one-half inches in diameter, and ten inches stroke. The manufacturers assert that by their improvement in introducing two more pumps than arc ordinarily employed, one of their second-class engines will throw a greater amount, and more streams of water, than a first-clas eamer of other makers.
In the first trial for rapidity in generating steam, the ngines were practically on a par. Both were then sul plied with two hundred and fifty feet of hose, to which wa tachod a one and one-eight inch nozzle. The streams were hrown nearly equal distance, the Amoskeag perhaps throw ing a few feet further than her opponent, her steam and water gages showing at the same time a pressure of eighty and one hundred and sixty pounds, to fifty-five and one hundred and forty pounds respectively of the Gould engino. a the second test, but fifty feet of hose was used and with an pen butt of two and one-half inches. The steam from the Gould engine was now thrown much further than the Amoskeag. Even when the former engine was partially disabled by breaking one of the four patent division pumps its superiorit
The last test was forcing a stream of water through one housand feet of hose with the nozzles first used, attached The result showed that the Gould engine with one pump working with ninety pounds of steam and two hundred and twenty of water pressure, could throw water to a distance of one hundred and forty eight feet. Her competitor with one hundred and sixty pounds steam, and two hundred and twenty-five pounds water, threw a stream one handred and fifty four feet.
The hose used on this occasion stood a very severe test, and made of office by Messrs. Perry and Torrey, has a filling of duck cut in strips and so wound that the warp threads of the fabric will cross ouch other at right angles. It stands a water pressure of over three hundred and fifty pounds without bursting, and the water never vozes through to the outside. This hose has been adopted by the fire departments of this and other cities on account of its superior strength and durability.

## Coal Gas Explosions.

When coal is stored in bulk in a confined space, highly ex losive gases are given off which may accumulate and on being ignited cause the destruction of the confining struc ture. This catastrophe frequently happens on board vessels freighted with bituminous coal, and the provision should always be made, as we intimated in an article bearing on this subject some months since, for thoroughly ventilating the hold of all vessels engaged in the coal-carrying trade. The latest accident of this kind reported occurred on board the English screw steamship Conservator on a passage from Sun derland, bound for London. The cargo consisted chiefly of dust coal, and the gas appears to have been set on fire by a naked light that was burning in, the forecastle. The lamp, it appears further, was purposely placed there under the supposition that it would consume the coal gas as it arose from the hold. With what success it accomplished its pur pose, three of the crew who were severely injured by the ex plosion, can best testify.

The Allanthus.
There is a great hue and cry throughout the West just ow against the Ailanthus; but a writer in the Cincinnati Times thus defends it: " The Ailanthus tree is a native of the northern provinces of China, brought from there in 1750. The tree will grow in any soil, and to a large size where scarcely any other tree will grow at all. It grows so rapidly that it may be cut down for fuel every fourth year. As fuel, the wood is superior to that of most other trees; for open fires I prefer it to any other wood. It makes a clear, bright flame, and throws out a great deal of heat Its charcoal is of a superior quality, and its ashes rich in potash. Its wood burns well when green, and every branch and limb may be cut into stove wood, leaving no brush on the ground. The wood is hard and of a fine grain, and well fitted or cabinet making. Sooner or later our farmers must grow wood for fuel and for cabinet making, and the Ailanthus tree offersitself as the most available tree for that purpose.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF

## Patents and Craims

Issued by the United States Patent Office
for the weeb ending july 30, 1867.
Reported Oficially for the Scientific american
patunts ake granted for seventeen ygars the followio on flitng hedule of fees:


Nawawaww waw
67,155.-Eaves Trough, Bracket, and Cornice.-John N
 escribed. Clothes-Line F'ıstening.-Samuel A. Barr, Pitts


 7,158.-Hoor Skirts.-F. $\Lambda$. Brewster, Springfield, Mass.

 or the purpose her -CARPET SNRETHCIER and Tack Diiver.-W.Brown,

 67,160.-Relay Magne't. - Walter a. Brownson, WellsI Fille Ohin. Ohise of one or more adjusting or counter-lalangce magnets, W, in
combination with tue armature i ver, K, of a telerraphic relav instrument,
 purpose set forth.

 ranged in the joint. in the manner herein shown and described
67,162 .-U MBRELLA.-Chas. O. Buell, Stamford, Ct
 67,163.-Portabie Writing and Copying Case.-A. G.

 himser Sheep Shears.-Gco. W. Carpenter (assignor to nd the adidtiom of thation of thum the narrow blade, A, with the crool
a7.165.-CAR SEATs.-J. R. Chiles, Richmond, Va.
 di, Tine combination and arrangement ot the chair back, $B$, the joint. $s$, the
cusion seat, $M$, and the roller, $m$, substantally as and for the purpose do-
 67,165.-Calendar Clock.-C. M. Clinton and L. Mood,


 lever. We clasim the specifle device of the tumbler, $M$, attached to any part of
the cross bar, $F$, and acting by an elbow jolnt or lifing action on the stop, $D$,


forth. 167 .-Eye Glass.-Geo. N. Cummings, Providence, R. I. manner and for the parposes set forth. 67,168.-SEEDING MACHINE.-Herman V. Davis, Amherst,
 nat, The vibrating hopper, arranged and operating as descritied, In coinbl-
described the funnel-stapedseed run or discharge opening,
3abstant The


 syecined.-Emishmug and Preserving Dead Bodies.-E. de 1a, Granja Casignor to himself and Herman Susmann), Boston, Mass. .
ast.I clailn the proparation above described for injection into the veins and
arteries, aubstantiall ad, The preparation above described for filling the eavities of the head, 8d, The process or preserving dead liodies above described.
67,171.-MoLD FOR CASTING INGOTS.-Henry Dickinson, Jersey City, N. J.
I Clasm the aboribed construction and arrangement of a mold for
rastling eteel band other ingots, substantially as and for the purposes set 67,172.-Portable Oven for Drying Fruits.-George Dif-
 and strengthened, substantially as described.
67,173.-CuLIVATOR. - W. A. and C. E. Dryden, Mon-












 spr, 1



 67,180 .-Broom Head. - D. P. Farnham, Janesville, Wis





 G7, 188.-R Roge Psin-Hirriet M. Fiish New York City.

 67,188.-Ruffling Attacumient' for Sewing Machines.-









 seribiti-Adjusting Tires to Wiekls.-W. J. Garland












 in the order and for the purgese named. Cm . H. Henshall, Philadel


 67,1 titi.- Machinery for Preparing Floor oil Cloth. -

 67,196 .- Clothees-line Hook.-J. L. Howard, N. Y. City.





 67,199 . SUSPENDING. Claw for Horse Hay Forks.-C. $+5+=$
 67,200.-KNIFE SHARPENER.-Thomas K. Knapp (assignor






















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 ation

 D7,214.-CUT-off Stop Cocks.-Wm. II. Pollard (assignor to







 7,216.-Carburiating Apparatus.-Franklin Rañsom, (as



 and for the purpose speciffed.
in ombinato wht the carbureting vessel, E , the reservoir.
the hydrocarbon hquid to the former. operating in the 67, 217. MANUEACTURE OF GAS.-John T. Rich, Philadel-


 67,218.-Sifter, Egg-Beat
6, 18.-Sifter, Egg-Beater, and Spice-mixer -C. Rosen


 acribed. -Gear-Cuttina Wieels.-Thomas B. Russell, Sa-
67,


 oriter to secare the contents from explosion
orpony it a hinh degree ot heat.




 67,222.-Rolling Cutters for Plows.-J. H. Sherman 1s, I claim the frame, B B, separater rom the standard, but attached to it
 67,223.- W Atch.-O. F. Stedman, Ravenna, Ohio







 tind














 iot, 233 .- Roorriva Compositrov. - James R. Van Horn and











 ${ }_{67}$ afterarth. Whip Socker. -Theos Weaver, Harrisburr, Pa




















 b7,

 netsia




















 and
andidi-M MAchine For PACKING FLour.-H. A. Barnard,




 rangeed and ueed in the manner and for the purpoees get forth
$67,252$. CORN AND CoTTON SCRAPER.-C.Billups,Norfolk,Va.

 thth Theosot, o, throurd which the centereseboard or pivot cutter pasees, and

rinisg Percussion Caps.-Amos S





 67,255.-STEAM GENERATOR.-Charles T. Boardman, Paw-





 I Malidon, Iow in ined dog and cam, D, having beak upon ite outer end






 67.260.- FANNING MLLL.-John J. Bradner, Pine Creek, N. Y.
 67,261.-Straw Cutter.-J. D. Burdick, New Haven, Conn








 67,263.-Knitting Machine.-A. C.Carey, (assignor to him-
















67,267- BuTToNs.-Victor Chalet, Hoboken, N. J
 67,268.-HEMP Brake.-Erastus Christianson, St. Joseph
 67, 68. - SLIDE FOR RULESE, Scales, and TAbles.-F. J.

























 b7,275--PARNP CAV.-Horace Everett, Philadeldhia, Pa.









 67,282.-STIPS' DAvTI.-L. F. Frazee, South Amboy, N. J. J

 67.283.--Base Burning Stove.-C. H. Frost, Peekskill, N. Y
 67,


 \&7,R86. C CLAMP FOR PANT BRTNHES.-G. R. Gardiner (as-




 67,289.-Cotton Cultivator.-Charles Gibbon, Hicksford


 $67,290$. Door Spring.-William Gilililan. Syracuse, N. Y.,



 67,292.-Bottle Stopper.-John H. Gould, Newburyport,







67,295-CCultivator.-A. M. Griswold, Momence, Ill


 67,236.- FREIT PICKER.-E. W. Gurner, Haverstraw, N. Y

 the eurpose eppecited. Clamp.-J. F. Hammond, Providence, R.I.



 machineating top plates of way-thread sewiva



 sthr sumportitig the tenilon wheel on the etatad Lit the said wheel being arr,301.-CORN HUSEER.-H. N. Hill, Pontiac, Mich










 forth. - Horse Rate.- Charles Howard, Bearsville, N. Y.
 b7,306.-W HEEL-SPOKING MACHINE.-Alexander Humphries,
 OT,007.- FASTENIN FOR LASTs.-William S. Huntington (as-



 67,309.-Device for Snuffing Lamps.-Julius Ives, Brook-



 each other as and for the purpose set forth.








 gribed. -Machine for Making Slate Frames.-William





 67,317.-Match Safe.-P. Killin and H. C. Yates. Decatur,









rille N
rollarit th
and







 Mod


 67,824,-Valve for Steam Engines.-Richard C. M. Low-
 I claim chamfering the bottom of the table immediately under the hori
ontalknife,C, in combination with said knife for the purpose and in the
 (oz, s26.-Spring SEAT.-Joseph I. Mabbett, Titusville, Pa.
 f7,327.-CotTon Giv.-Fones McCarthy, Orange Springs, Fa. 18t, I claim the feeding of the cotton to the drawing cylinder or the gin in a
vertical direction, substantialy in the manner as and for the purpose set
forth.
 67,328.-MACHINE FOR DRYING SIZED OR DYED cords, Skirf Wirs Webswa, etc.-Donald M. Inroy, New York City. AntedatedJuly
18t, 18 claim a series of steam drying pipes, it. arranged in ranges in the
 67,329.-ALAFm WHistle.-William J. McLea, (assignor to

 67,303.-FLLor CLOTH AND CARPETING.-John B. Meldrum 1 clain a a carpet, drugget, or filoor cloth, composed or bleached or whitened
dith, printed upon in in ures as described.
 $67,332 .-$ Fence.-William A. Middleton, Harrisburg, Pa.
 67,333.-Corset.-Wesley Miller, New York City, assigno Todd.
Claim an Improved article of manutacture, a corset constr ucted in whol
in sections of raw or partially tanned hide or parchment, substantially a

 ished thickness, substantilly as and for the parpose set forth.

 a n droller, C Cowhen All are arranged as described.
67,337 WINDO CURTAIN.-D. G. Morgan, Jordan, N. Y.
 1y as and for the parposes speciiled.
67,338 . SQUARE. J. Mor
I claim
 as and for the parpose herein set forth.
67,329 -WARDROBE OR CLOSET.-Ignatz Moser, Cincinnati,
 3d, I claim a closet or wardrobe conposed of separable parts, A B C, fasten-
ed together by clamps, Da, and keys, A , or their equivalent for the parpose
get forth. 67,340.-Steam Boiler.-Richard Needham, Dukinfield,
 1nabove set forth.
 67,342 .-Boat and Trunk.-J.A. Olmstead, New York City.


 the boat is used asa atrunks substantially as herein set forth. Ind.
Ine cail the above described attachment to the saw frames oritsequalvalent,
when ased and applied for the purpose and in the manner shown and ex-67,344.-Cooking Stove.-D. E. Paris, Troy, N. Y.






 the stove and then back again for theparpose of nestirg the reservoir.
$67,345-B_{L O W E R}-W m$. A. Parmele, New

 67,346.-Corking Bottiles.-C. H. Porter, Albany, N. Y.

 da, '1he legs, B, connected to the bars, A A', by bolts, $G$, affording rigi
ateral support, and adapted to fold long ituainally againgt the bars as repre

 7,348.-Machine for Rolling Horse Shoe Bars.-Abram



 67,349.-Weighing Scales.-W. W. Reynolds, (assignor to
 the stack, $c$ c. or the equination and arrangement of the extenions b b, and
thereot, with the welght and scale pan sup , 77,350 . -MandFacture of Iron.-William Haden Richard
 hereor. $\begin{aligned} & \text { The introduction hhereof of a blast or blasts of air or air and stean } \\ & \text { either separately or combined into the body or mass of metai in the puddllin }\end{aligned}$



 67,351.-Gang Plow.-D. C. Rigges, St. Joseph, Mo


 67,352 .-PUNCH AND SHEARS.-D. D. Robinson, Niles, Mich.


 7,353.-DouGG KNEADER.-P. W. Robinson, New Bedford, I Mass. the combination of the frame, A, rollers, B, tray, C, and adjanatable 67,354.--WATER TANK AND REFRIGERATOR.--William Rosen


 2attuntijll as and forthe purpose specified. Searles (assignor to him

 sur,357.-HANGING Stirrup.-Prentiss Selby, San Francisco

 Wiliam Serriss, Sldney, Ohio.
1st, I claim the co mbination of the two clamping plates, a, with the adjust

 Boston, Mass.
We claim the arrangement and combination of the cross bar, , t, the screw,
, and nith the slat and the conical spril. With the base coll con 67,360.-CALIPERS AND TJIVMI):Rs.-Lienard Shelters (as

 67,361.-Boiler Cleaner.-W. P. Slen.sby, Chicago, Ill.
 if stam generators and the exterior surface of the boller tubes, and at the 67,362.-BED Botтom.-Eleazer Small, Dennisport, Mass.

67,363.-Window Blind.-Hiram Smith and T. J. Lumis,
 duced edgese, anbitantlallyin the manner and for the parposes d escribed.
d7,364.-ESCAPE PIPE FOR STEAM ENGINES.-Joseph Smith, Philadelphia. Pa.
I clalm a seeam escape pipe for high pressure engines, locomotive or sta.
 67,365.-MACHINE FOR PULING Hor Poles.-William
Smith, Nunda, N. Y.

 67,366.-Method of Preserving Wooden Piles.-W. Har Trialm the woomph plite tinn timer or structure, A, protected substantially
the manner and tor the purposes set forth. in the manner and for the purposes set forth.





 67,370.-suspended.
67,371.-Prop Block for Carriage Tops.-W. H. Stickel I claim the prop block; A, when provided with the dovetallal groove, e,
adapted recerverthe corresponding dovetailed elastic remorthile errips, Di,

 Ra, The combination of the adjastable loops or clevises, $F$, with the catter
ping, Band coupling bar, $D$, substantially as herein sho wn and described
nd for the purnose set forth
 67,373.-Burning Flivin.-...M. L. Stoddard, Corning, N. Y. set forth for the parposed described.
63,374.- APPARATVS FOR CUTTING FILES.- S. A. Sutton,
Pawtucket, R.I., assignor to himself and Lysander Flagg, Smithileld,


 67,375.-Dogs FOR SAW Logs.- Samuel Sykes, Chippewa , Forming with the body of the dog a pent te parpose herein shown and described.
Chataim -PROPELER.-C. E. Foley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 67,377.-SpItTOON FOR RAILROAD CARS.-Morris Traver

 67,378.-Folding Chair.-Gregor Trinks, New York City
 td, The adjustable silides, f, in combination with the fexible arm pieces, purpose set Borth.
$67,379 .-H_{\text {ARNESS }}$ Hames.-Seth G. Tufts, Maineville, Ohio

 67,880.-Hedge-trimming Machine.-Armstrong Tweedy


 1st, iciaim the combination of the sides, B, with the hell, A, so arranged
to silide around and cover the slots around the handles, as herein set
 as heren set forth.
sdide
Retining the sildes in position in the shell by the grooves, 1 , and pro ecting rim, k, as specinfed.
67, 882 . A A APARATU FOR Kinding Fire.- Henry Van Aus

 herein set forth for the parpose specifled. I chiaim the opening b b, in the top plate of the stove, in combinati on
ith the cross pariticu, $G$, and valve or valves, a, for the purpose herein
specilied.

 tally as and for the parpose heren fpecified.
hoile claim the division plate hi, either with or without the plate, g , on the
oiler for b7,884.-DREDGING MACHINE.-Jean Louis Vergniais, Paris, France.
I Claim. 1 Bt, The undulating lower face of the sucker, having perforations
 er, substantially as describe. Vainsonheller, Urbana, Ohio.
Ination with lime and copperas, as and for the purpose desc ribed. Iclaim the lever, C, stop - block, D, and Werrated, plate, F, when acting in
 I'claim the straps of iron, B B and C C, with their hooks, , and eyes, d, or
 67,388.-Mop Wringer.-Charles E. Wareham, Sedalia, Mo





 land, Oh10.
I claimone or more grings E , placed apon the side of the hinged arm D , in
combination with the fotted stay C , in the manner as and tor the purpose
substantially as set forth. 67,391. - MoDE OF PUTTING UP AND PRESERVING BUTTER.-

 tht, I claim a butter cup and stamp or marker a. When made in one and the
same piece, abbstantilly a and for the purpose described. 8ame piece, substantially as and for the parpose described. F . Y. City.
 and for the parpose substantially a a set forth. M. Wright (assignor to

 1st, I claim the combination, with suitable feeding mechanism and knife or



 reissues,
2,701-Bridge.-Da id Hammond and W. R. Reeves Can


 2,702.-METHOD OF CASTING THE DRIVING Wheels of Horse-

 2d, The combination of the drivioy whee, A, the pin, , and the friction
roiler B, Bonstructed in the manner and arraned sustantinly as eseribed.
2,703.-PLow.-Frederick Volk man, Hoboken, N. J., assignee








 2,704-_Criver Mely, springfield, Ohio. Whiteley, Jerome Fassler and







 opposite sides or sad segmental ear, so as to operate the str pping appara,
tus, nand move the clesnsing frame alternatey, substantially as described,
5 the






2,706.-Strippring Top Flats for Carding Machines.-








 on card to cleanse the the strippnns cord will be crirred beneath the raise
5th



2,707.-HRं DGE.-Zenas King. for himself and assignee of P

 2,708.- Centrifugal Sugar Machine.--Alexauder Mackey,

 2,709.-CookiNG STove.- Daniel E. Paris, Troy, N. Y., as-
 front, next tadjoining gaid rear fuyes, the back of which latter shall be of a
similar and contorming shape, for the purpose set torth and herein explained,
za, 13 oling or fastening the reservoir to the upright plate ot the stove, sub-
stantially as herein shown and described. 2713.-Cemfin.-Henry Hoffman, Jenner's Cross Roads, Pa. Note.--Fifty-four patents in the:bove list were obtained through the
ome oflice of the Scientifio Amerioan, exclusive of $a$ number solicited through the Washington branch.--EDS.

## PATENT OFFICE DECISIONS

before the board of examiners-in-Chief of appeat
Interference Between the Applications of M. and D.










Patent Claims,-Persons desiring the claim of any Invention, patented within thirty years, can obname of patentee and date of patent, when known, and Inclosing $\$ 1$ as a fee for copying. We can also furnish a
sketch of any patented machine to accompany the claim, at a reasonable additional Cost. Address MUNN \& CO.
Patent Solicitors, No. 37 Park Row. New York.

## gaturtipements.



TOREMAN WANTED-To take charge ed with Architecturill Iron - $\boldsymbol{W}$ ork , and well recommended
 THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO DIS



SCHOOL OF MINES,
COI」UMBIACOIJLEGE. Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metal
 East 43th street, New Fork.

RAFTSMAN WANTED-


JUST READY
MINERALOGY SIMPLIFIED; A Shor











 any one favoring ne with his address.
HENKY CARE
Industrail Ph,
${ }^{71}$





O NE-HALF INTEREST in Forign Pat


PRICE LIST of mernit

GUN DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN


Laboratory
INDUSTRIAL ${ }^{\text {of }}$ CHEMISTRY.




THE HYDRAULIC AUTOMATIC

PRONOUNCED A "PERFECT SUC
LUBRICATOR The M. and G. F. P. Co.'s Premium We have the pleasure to announce to iand Machinists, excelsior lubricating petroledm FIRST PREMIUMI



## $F^{\text {LOATING }}$ STEAM EXCAVATORS


INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL DRAW


$\mathrm{B}^{\text {URGH }}$ JUT READY. ON THE SLIDE-VALVE--
THE SLIDE-VALVE PRACTICALLY





$\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{AMDEN} \text { TUBE WORKS CO}}$





## At the great Paris Exposition of 1867

ROOM, WATERe haVe ample

 BULKLEY'S PROCESS WILL DRY


 W ANTED-Agents in every State to sell
 I ORENZ WOLF"S Patent Punch, adapt$\mathrm{F}_{\text {Lay ing Machines, address }}^{\text {OR R ROM }}$ AND WALL-

P ATENTED WOOD BENDERS.-THE

$\mathrm{T}_{-\mathrm{A}}^{\mathrm{O}}$ userul and practical invention or fale.


## BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, GERMAN BLIVER, BTO,

 THOMAS MANUFPACTUTURING CO.,

[^0]
[^0]:    A
    MESSIEURS LES INVENTEURS-
    
    
    

