working in grooves in the sides of the can, and provided with a lever by means of which it can be operated. The grooves in the sides of the can are semi-annular, so that the can can be inserted from either side and applied on either side of the cover.

MITERING MACHINE.—John J. Sanders, Jr., New York city.—This invention relates to a machine formiteringmoldings and other articles, and consists in a new manner of combining planing knives with circular saws, so that the edges of the moldings which are being sawed may, at the same time and by the same instrument, be planed.

POTATO DIGGER.—John W. Burnham and Wilson Coulon, Middletown Point, N. J.—This invention relates to a potato digger which is so arranged that the scoop may be placed at any desired angle, and may be raised and lowered at will, inpependent of the irame to which the lower roller, holding the endless apron, is secured, although the latter frame may also also be raised or lowered at will.

PIPE WRENCH.—Nardo F. Loi, New York city.—This invention relates to a wrench which is so arranged that it can be adapted for ciamping all sizes of pipe, from the smallest to the largest, and also for clamping plates or other articles of sultable shape. It is infact a universal wrench, useful in every machine shop, and wherever wrenches are required.

UNIVERSAL HOLDER FOR CARVING MACHINES.—Isaac Hall, New York city. —This invention thas for its object to furnish an improved holder for holding the pattern and work for carving machines, designed especially to be used with the improved carving machine patented by the same inventor March 10, 1868, and numbered 75,413, but equally applicable for use with other machines tor similar purposes.

AIR-CHANBERED SHIPPING CASE.—Moses H. Nichols, Hancock, N. Y.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved shipping case, designed especially for shipping butter and honey, but which may be used with equal advantage for other similar articles.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUILTED SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC.—Marie L. Hill, New York city.—This invention relates to a manner of constructing quilted shoes, boots, and slippers, and consists in arranging between the filling and outer covering of the quilting a layer of flannel or other suitable materal, of the same color as the outer covering. The object of the invention is to produce a shoe which, after the outer covering is worn at some places, will still appear whole, and will not be made useless by the exposing of the generally white filling.

BRICK MACHINE.—John S. Wood, Hartford, Conn.—This invention relates to certain improvements in brick machines, by means of which the pressure upon the clay in the molds can be regulated at will, by means or which the machine can be interrupted at once, whenever desired, without, stopping the motion of the main driving shaft, whereby the 'grate will be enabled to yield to stones or other obstacles that may project from the molds, and whereby the gate in front of the mold box will also be aucomatically raised by such obstructions.

WATER WHEEL.—Patented May 5, 1868. Alonzo J. Hall, Derry, N. H.—This invention consists of an inner reacting wheel acting in conjunction with an outer wheel, together with a governor and valve for regulating the quantity and force of water. The inner wheel is constructed with four arms, through which the water is conducted to the outer wheel, where the water issuing from each arm impinges against two of the floats at once, and at such an angle as to produce greater effect than if the whole volume of water were directed against one float at a time. The outer wheel is supported upon a body of water, whereby the friction is greatly reduced, and at the same time the water acts as a lubricant to the bearing surfaces.

HAY FORK.—M. H. Pope, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.—This invention consists of the arrangement and operating devices of the lifting tines, which latter are thrust out horizontally from the main shank and case containing it, through suitable slots.

GAS REGULATOR.—S. F. Mathews, Mechanicsburgh, Pa.—The objectof this nvention is to provide means for governing and controlling the flow of gas from the main pipe in a house before it is distributed to the burners, and it consists in arranging an adjustable thimble on the end of a gas-pipe nipple, the position of which thimble is regulated by the pressure of the gas, and determines the quantity which is allowed to pass through to the burners.

WINDMILL.—Hiram M. Shaw and Geo. G. Tindall, Fremont, Ohio.—This invention consists in an arrangement for pumping or raising water by the power of the wind, and in controlling that power by the weight of the water so raised, whereby many advantages not hitherto secured by the application of such power are obtained.

GLOBE AND CHECK VALVE.—John B. T. Van Patten, Sing Sing, N. Y.—This invention relates to an improvement in globe valves, whereby they are made to operate as check valves.

WOOD CLEAVER.-John Van Winkle, New York city.-This invention relates to an improvement in implements used for splitting the wood used in cities and other places for kindling fires, and for other purposes.

BROOM HOLDER.—F. B. Batchelder, Prairie du Chien, Wis.—The object of this invention is to furnisha cheap and convenient articleforholding brooms, mops, brushes, and other articles of a similar nature, and for household or other purposes.

SAFETY VALVE.—F. Harden, Conshokocken Pa.—This invention relates to an improvement in safety valves, whereby they are made much more sensitive and sure in their operation than those hitherto in use.

BRICK MACHINE.—Lewis M. Vansickle, Woodbridge, N. Y.—This invention relates to a machine for molding and pressing brick, tile, etc., and it consists in a new and improved construction of the soraper of the mud mill, whereby the scrapers are rendered less liable to break than; those of ordinary construction. It consists in a peculiar mechanism for molding, pressing, and discharging the bricks, whereby said work may berapidly performed, and in a perfect manner.

SEEDING MACHINE.—E. P. Harris, Conneautville, Pa.—This invention realesto a machine for sowing seed of various kinds, and may be adapted for planting potatoes. It consists in a peculiar construction of certain parts, whereby an exceedingly simple and efficient device for the purpose specified is obtained.

HAND AND BENOM DRILL.—Charles G. Miller, Brattleboro,  $\nabla t$ .—This invention relates to a hand and bench drill, and consists of a peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, whereby an exceedingly convenient and desirable article for the purpose specified is obtained.

SAWING MACHINE.—James R Logan, Rolla, Mo.—This invention relates to improvements on cross-cut sawing machines, and is more especially designed to be applied to a machine of that kind for which Letters Patent were grantCONVERTING CAST IRON INTO WROUGHT OR MALLEABLE IRON.—Alexander Lisk, Philadelphia, Pa., and Adam Woolever, Allentown, Pa.—This process consists in commingling with melted cast iron certain chemical substances, which, being decomposed by the intense heat of the iron, produces the requisite chemical change and quality in the latter which is known as malleable or wrought iron.

COOKING STOVE.—B. Newbury, Coxsackie, N. Y.—This invention has for its object to improve the construction of cooking stoves so as to make them more convenient in use.

ANIMAL TRAP.-John C. McClamrock, Edina, Mo.-This invention has for its object to furnish an improved self-setting animal trap, which shall be simple in construction, durable and reliable, which will require little attention, and with which any desired number of animals may be caught without the trap being visited.

FOLDING STOOL.-W.E. Cameron, Green Island, N. Y.-This invention has for its object to furnish an improved folding; portable stool, so constructed and arranged that it may be folded into a very neat and compact form for storage or transportation.

BILL POSTER.—A. H. Fatzinger, Washington, N. J.—This invention relates to a device for securing bills in position or holding them against a wall or other fixture. The invention consists of a series of clips, of peculiar construction, attached to a cleat which is nailed or secured to the wall or other fixture, so that the upper end of the bill may bereadily inserted in the clips and retained or held thereby.

GRATE BAR.—Henry King, Waterbury, Conn.—This invention relates to a method of constructing the grate bars of furnaces, fire boxes, etc., whereby air is more freely admitted to the burning fuel.

TAPE Box.—A. J. Fellows, Meriden, Conn.—This invention relates to the catch by means of which the drum of the box having the tape wound arour d it, is held or released, as may be desired.

GAS APPARATUS.—James McCleish, New York city.—This invention relates to a gis apparatus for lighting steamboats, railway cars, and other conveyances and movable structures. The object of the invention is to obtain a means for the purpose specified, which will be compact, so as not to monopolize much space, efficient in its operation, and, especially as regards pressure, simple in construction, and not liable to become deranged by use.

SURCINGLE.—Stephen Hyde, New York city.—The object of this invention is to provide a surcingle or girth for horses, which will yield sufficiently when the animal breathes, or lies down, or exerts himselt in any unusual manner. It consists in the inter position of two rubber straps or joints on each side of the buckle, these joints being sewed to the ends of the girth or surcingle and to the buckle strap. The tongue strap is sewn to the other rubber joint in the same manner, and the joints are inclosed in \_leather sheathes for protection.

## Answers to Correspondents.

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CORRESPONDENTS who expect to receive answers to their letters must, in all cases, sign their names. We have a right to know those who seek in formation from us; besides, as sometimes happens, we may prefer to address the correspondent by mail.

- SPECIAL NOTE.—This column is designed for the general interest and instruction of our readers, not for gratuitous replies to questions of a purely business or personal nature. We will publish such inquiries, however, when paid for as advertisemets at \$100 a line, under the head of "Eusiness and Personal."
- B All reference to back numbers should be by volume and page.
- G. W. A., of Mass.—Excellent emery wheels which may be used with water, as are grindstones, are made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol, mixing the emery with it and pouring and pressing in molds. Good wheels mayalso be made by a mixture of glue. dissolved, and j emery, treated in a similar manner. Ordinary wheels are made by covering the periphery of a wooden disk, suitably secured to a mandrel, with folds of woolen or Canton flannel, and covering the whole with leather or strong cloth. Upon this is placed a coating of emerysecured by glue.

P. B. C., of Ind.—For car or other axles plumbago—blacklead-mixed with the oil preventsheating and insures smoothness of rotation.

J. E., of Mass.—This correspondent is entirely mistaken in supposing that we ridicule what are called spiritual manifestations. But before we open our columns to the discussion of this subject we wish to see some evidence that it may be "made useful," as our correspondent seems to think. We are always ready to advocate and present the useful, but not to devote the columns of our paper to discussions annoying to most and valuable to none of our readers.

W. P. H., of Mass., asks "why are the cones of fly frames convex and concave? Some contend that straight cones will produce the same result, which is not correct. I think the necessity for this torm is because of the position the belt is inclined to occupy, in changing places on the cones." We were not aware that cones were so made, but if so it is evident the concave cone should be the driver and the convex the driven, as a belt will always seek the highest place on the pulley face, as is well known.

S. A. M., Jr., of Pa.—" Can you give me the titles of works or papers on aluminum?" We cannot. Better refer to D. Van Nostrand, corner of John street and Broadway, New York city, orto H. C. Baird, 406 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

E. H. C., of Iowa.—Kalsomining is simply a species of distemperpainting, the ingredients being whiting, glue, and water, with such colors added as will give the required that, if any but pure white is desired.

J. H. M., of L. I.—" Is there more power gained by a long beltthan a short one? WhatshallI put on leather belts to keep them soft? What is the best work on stationary engines?" A long belt adheres with more force to the face of a pulley than a short one because of its superior weight. As long belts may be runslackerthan short belts, millwrights and mechanics prefer a considerable distance between shafts driven by belts running from one to the other. Neatsfoot oil is the best softener and preserver of leather beits with which we are acquainted. "Bourne on the Steam Engine," and "Bourne's Catechism " are among the best treatises on the subject. Castor oil is perhaps the best oil for greasing belting; see Vol. XV., p. 337.

J. K. P., of Miss., asks what is the best water wheel for a small stream, one that will give the most power, suitable for a corn mill. He says, "I have a small stream that will afford a body of water only three

J. R. N., of Pa.—That your fruit did not keep in glass jars with "thin corks "as well as in tin cans with "tin covers" is very natural. Sealing with wax even does not make a cork proof against the penetration of oxygen when it is dry; therefore wine bottles must lay down and a champagne or beer bottle kept in a position that the cork remains dry, they will surely be spoiled in a week even with the best style of corking. For truit even the inversion will not do, as all air must be prevented from coming in contact with the liquideven in the pores of a cork.

W. H. G.—Tobacco ashes would be good for manuring soil where tobaccogrows, only they cannot be obtained insufficient quantity; they are also recommended for tooth powder, and sometimes contain small quantities of the rarernew metals, rubidium and cæsium. We have in our possession a bottle with pure white sait, crystallized out of a lye made from tobacco ashes sent us by a correspondent. However we do not now any use for it.

H. M., of S. C., sends us a few algebraical problems with the answers and partial solutions, and states that he will "disclose them in full, for an adequate remuneration;" we do not feel inclined to pay a man for solving his own puzzles.

S. S., of Ind.—Lemon juice may be preserved by making an almost saturated solution with sugar; likewise all other extracts of truits. It is, in fact, the way by which all the flavoring sirups for soda water are preserved. Flavoring extracts are preserved by the addition of a small quantity of alcohol.

W.C.W., of Ala —Rubber coming in contact with fruit in airtight preserving jars may in some cases communicate its peculiar odor to the fruit; the fruit will sct less on the rubber, but it must be kept in view that all soft rubber in the course of time (some years) always becomes rotten, infact oxidizes by atmospheric influences.

P. C. D., of Pa.—The latent heat of vapors of different liquids has been determined by Andrews, Despretz, Favre, and Silberman. (See Quart. Jour. Chem. Soc., Vol. 1, p. 27). Brix found that for water, alcohol, ether, and turpentine, the latent heat of the vapors was for equal weights respectively 1000, 420, 194, and 167. and the specific gravity of these vapors is as 0.45, 1.26, 2.28, and 3.2, the latent heat tor equal volumes therefore is 600, 635, 509, and 500. Alcohol therefore contains the greatest amount, and ether the least amount of heat for equal volumes, of course under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. (The boiling points are 212, 172, 353, and 315° respectively.) For all these reasons vapor of ether is theoretically the most economical and several years as 0 a large ether engine was built and experimented with at the Novelty Works, New York city; practical difficulties, however, caused the utter abondonment of this principle.

T. W. B., of Ky.—A very good white soft metal that may be rolled into sheets is that used for the plates music is engraved upon, and may serve your purpose; it is analloy of block tin with 10 per cent of antimony.

# Zusiness and Zersonal.

The charge for insertion under this head is one dollar a linc.

For breech-loading shot guns address C. Parker, Meriden, Ct. For Improved Lathe Dogs and Machinists' Clamps, address, for Circular, C. W. Le Count, South Norwalk, Conn.

Brick Machine.—Lafler's New Iron Clad has more advantages than any other ever invented. For descriptive circular address J. A. Lafler & Co., Albion, Orleans county, N. Y.

Wickersham's American oil feeder—the best and wil! lead. For proof, see advertisement.

See Wheeler & Wilson's buttonhole attachment, multing one hundred buttenholes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers, and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway, New York.

Mill-stone dressing diamond machine, simple, effective, and durable. Also, Glaziers' diamones, and for all mechanical purposes. Send stamp for circular. John Dickinson, 64 Nassaust., New York.

Funston's electric toy.-Sec advertisement.

Wanted--the address of plow makers everywhere. Address J. E. Jinkins, Milton, Fla.

Wanted--a practical brass cock maker--to conduct and take an interest in the brass finishing business. One that can furnish from \$1500 \$2000. Good reference required. For full particulars address postoffice box 446, Richmond, Va.

Wanted—Wood-working machinery. Illustrated priced lists of wood-working machinery, such as for making buckets, chairs, bedsteads, etc. Also, spoke and hub lathes, and bending fellies, shafts, plow handles, etc. And asteam engine, with and without boiler, about 12-in dim.and 30 in.stroke, and a muley saw mill. Address A. B., Columbus, Ga.

Employment for all at \$5 50 to \$8 75 per day. Send two stamps to P. & K., Box 2359, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lubricators for valves and cylinders, Broughton's are far the best. Made by Broughton & Moore, 41 Center st. They make, also, the bes gage cocks.

Two valuable patents for sale—now in successful operation, and sold only to close an estate. Inquire of S. N. Muir, 123 Waverly Place New York.

All genuine Bartlett sewing machines are provided with a guarantee bearing the trade mark and signature of J. W. Bartlett, the pitentee, from the depot, 569 Broadway, New York. Beware of bogus ma chines and agents.

Winans' Boiler Powder (11 Wall st., N. Y.) A positively un injurious remedy for incrustations, 12 years' references. Beware of fraud s

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Ticknor & Field, Boston. The June number is issued, and the subjects of the writers are treated in

ed to this inventor Dec. 19th, 1865. It consists in a novel manner of applying the wheels, on which the machine is mounted to the axle thereof, whereby they may be adjusted in a plane parallel with the log, to ensure the ready adjustment of the saw to the log, after each cut. It also consists in an improved means for suspending the saw, or keeping it in an elevated state when the machine is not in use, or is being drawn from place to place.

CORN PLANTER.-W. R. Clark, Indianola, III.-This invention consists in certain devices which conduce to a more perfect and satisfactory operation in planting corn or other grain of similar character.

NECROSETER.—Mary E. Mott, Rouses' Point, N.Y.—The object of this invention is to preserve a corpse from decomposition before burial. It consists of a rubber case or envelope for holding ice, and is provided with a discharge tube of the same material for conducting off the water as the ice is melted. It is filled with ice and laid upon the abdomen of the corpse, and a tube conducts the water from the sack into any suitable vessel.

Hose.—Edwin M. Chaffer, Providence, R. I.—This invention consists in the employment of Grenoble hose as a means of sustaining the pressure of the water within the waterproof or inner hose. The two hose being cemented together by rubbery by a suitable process.

PLOW.—Gabriel Utley, Chapel Hill, N. C.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved plow so constructed and arranged that the moldboard and point may both be detached from the plow when desired and so that the said parts may not be weakened by having bolt holes formed in hem. He says, "I have a smallstream that will afford a body of water only three feet wide, and three inches deep, with six test fall; what is its power with the best wheel, and what the cost of the wheel?" The proper persons to refer to in regard to power and cost of wheels are our auvertisers. H. C. Balrd, Walnut street, Philadelphia, will furnish you with the latest edition of Pallett's "Miller and Millwright" and D. Appleton & Co., New York city, will furnish their encyclopedia.

J. P., Jr., of R. I.—We are not responsible for the published opinions of correspondents. The information you seek can undoubtedly be obtained by addressing the writer of the article to which you refer.

A. N. C., of Mass.—Rubber does not dissolve easily enough to give you a varnish by simply placing it in a bottle with the solvent. Ether is one of its regular solvents, but then it must be real ether and not the mixture of ether and alcohol which is sold for ether in many drug stores. It also must be pure rubber, and not the sulphur vulcanized article; then this pure rubber must be cut into small pieces, soaked in the eth cr in a warm place for about twenty-four hours until they are swollen up, and then itmust be kneaded in a mortar, In such a way rubber varnishes may be made and are made even with common benzine.

R., of Md.—Your method of covering glass with a crystallization of some salts of course is old, as you suggest. Salts of soda absorb too much the moisture and therefore will not last. Sulphace of zinc is better, to be dissolved in some gum water, which is as good or perhaps better than beer.

the mastelly manner which characterizes most of the articles in that journal but the subjects lack the usual interest. Price \$4 a year; 35 cents for single numbers.



Daniel Halladay, of Batavia, 111., formerly of Ellington, Conn., having pe titioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 29th day of Au gust, 1854, for an improvement in governor for wind mills, for seven year from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day o August, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 10th day of August next.

Abner Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 22d day of August, 1854, and reissued the 8th day of January, 1856, for an improvement in track clearers to grass har vesters, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 22d day of August, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 10th day of August next.

Phillippine S. Brackenridge of Natrona, Pel, administratrix of the estate o Edward Steiren, deceased, having petitioned for the extension of a paten granted to the said Edward Steiren the 12th day of December, 1854, for an improvement in process of treating the mother-water of salines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of December, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Offlee on Monday, the 16th day of November next.

#### Improved Hand Sawing Machine.

machine shown in the engraving evidently agrees with us, as flanged incline, A, pilots the flange of one wheel to its posi- we detected a bunch which occasioned some annoyance, as he has constructed a neat and portable ma-

chine, which, if it does not make wood sawing a pleasure, greatly diminishes its labor.

The machine is a frame with a braced upright, to the top of which is pivoted a segmental swinging frame, holding between its lower ends a curved saw plate. The movement of the frame and its saw is like that of a pendulum, and it is produced by a handle attached to the wrist pin of a crank, which pin carries a sliding box traversing between vertical slides the length of which is equal to the full stroke of the crank. The shaft that carries the crank has on its other end a balance wheel to equalize the reciprocatory motion of the saw.

: In the engraving, A is the sliding box and handle, and B the balance wheel. The lever, C, is for elevating the saw and its appartenances by means of a sliding bar, D, traversing between two uprights. This lever is weighted at the end opposite the handle, C, by a weight that may be moved toward or from the center to act as a means of forcing the saw into the wood. The bar, E, with the toothed catch, F, is intended to hold the stick or log while being sawed.

This simple machine will saw wood much more rapidly and with less labor than the work can be performed by hand, and it is cheap and durable. It is the subject of a patent obtained through the Scientific American Patent Agency, dated Nov. 6, 1866, and an application for improvements is now pending. Further information may be obtained by addressing H. A. Daniels, at Thomaston, Conn.

#### **Burying Alive.**

A method for determining when death has taken place without that of actual decomposition, which in very cold weather might be delayed for weeks, has always been a desideratum. The fear of being buried alive, which has undoubtedly occurred in many instances, has proved a source of anxiety to

ing friends. It is said that it has been recently discovered that if the skin of a deceased person is blistered, as by holding the flame of a candle against the body, when punctured the blister will give out only air, whereas if death has not taken place the flame causes inflammation and a watery serum will be deposited under the blister. It is claimed that this is a certain test when inability to feel the pulse, cold skin, no deposit of breath on glass, and other methods fail.

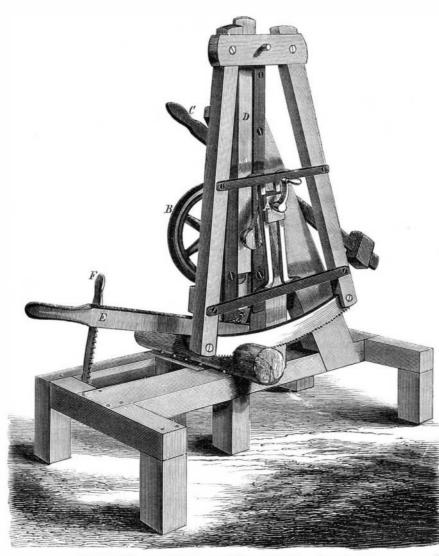
## Device for Replacing Cars on the Track. Notwithstanding the frequent accidents from the displace

ment of locomotives and cars from railways, the use of the

jack screw and frequently other less mechanical and still cruder means are employed to replace them. Even the former is not always carried on the train, and the latter demand the oversight of some well balanced and executive mind to make their use effectual. A portable and convenient device for remedying the annoyances attending these almost unavoidable accidents seems to be really a desideratum. It would seem that the one repre, sented in the engraving accompanying this article was well fitted to answer this want.

The pieces to be used are only

On the other side of the road, or on the other rail is placed No labor is more exhaustive to the wind or requires more a curved plate, D, secured to the rail as the plate, A, is, monotonously muscular exertion than that of sawing wood | by a key or wedge, which assists the wheel of the car to for fuel by the old-fashioned buck saw. It may be excellent assume its normal and proper position. These comprise all exercise for those of sedentary habits and others of a dyspep. the appliances of this device. They are simple in constructic tendency, but we never heard of any one choosing the tion, can be easily carried on any engine tender or street car, wood sawyer's as his vocation, however agreeable it may be and the pieces composing them can be readily handled by one to officiate as a "wood sawyer's clerk." The inventor of the man in case of accident. It will be seen that while the



DANIELS' PATENT WOOD SAWING MACHINE.

smooth incline, D. The device is as well adapted to street their clothing in the slightest degree. cars as to steam cars. It is recommended by Franklin Peal of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Robert H. Sayers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and other prominent engineers and railroad men.

It was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency, April 14, 1868. Railroad companies and others desirous of purchasing rights may address B. K. Jamison, 301 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vitality of Insects' Eggs.

The Troy Times says: "A gentleman who lives on Ida Hill

and dealers in paper will not hear of it with much surprise. The Cimex Lectularius or common bedbug is very tenacious of life, as all our neat housewives know. He will stand boiling water, oil, soap, and even some of our patent bug destroyers, and rather seems to enjoy his rough treatment, as we superior animals enjoy the rough usage of the Russian bath. But his embryo offspring seem to be still more tenacious of life. Some years ago, in writing on unprinted news paper,

> such an obstruction will to a writer, and opened it with the point of a pen, when a veritable cimex made his appearance, apparently as fresh as though he had just awaked from a long winter nap. Subsequently, under similar circumstances one fairly cut through his paper envelope and walked out before our eyes. In both cases the enveloping film of paper appeared to be whole, and we could not resist the conviction that the embryo had passed through all the stages of the paper manufacture-the sorting and washing of the rags, their grinding, steaming, pulping, manufacture into paper, calendering, and putting; np for the market.

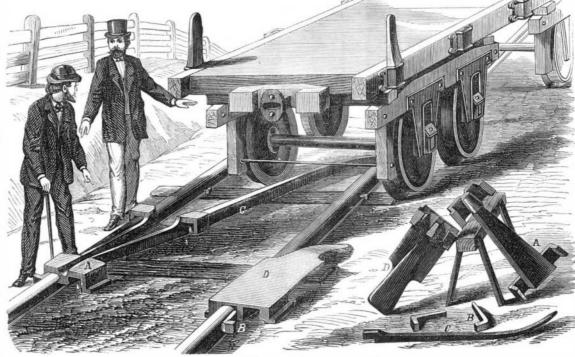
### A New Life Saving Invention.

Last summer public interest was excited in watching the success of two trans-Atlantic ex cursions undertaken by certain foolhardy individuals who were willing to stake their lives against a short-lived notoriety. It having been demonstrated that the ocean passage can be made in an ordinary sail boat, or raft, with a fair share of safety, we should not be surprised if some future adventurer desirous of creating a sensation and rendering himself famous in this line, should undertake a trip, or rather swim, to Europe, the feat being possible with the life-saving apparatus of Captain Stoner, exhibited in this harbor on the 27th ult. The apparatus, whose design is for service in case of shipwreck, consists of an indiarubber suit, in one piece and made large enough to put on over the ordinary clothing of the wearer. The buoyant power resides in a cork jacket worn inside the rubber suit. A covered framework fastened to the hands furnishes propelling or swimming device, and a light metallic case serves as a reservoir for provisions, holding enough food and water to last, for a month or more. The trial on Wednesday was under the auspices of the National Life Saving and Ship Ballasting Company, who chartered a government steamer for the occasion. Two persons dressed in this suit re-

persons (during life and of sad conjecture to their surviv- tion on the rail, the other is assisted to its place by the | mained in the water for nearly two hours without wetting

The apparatus is somewhat similar in construction, and for the same purpose, as an india-rubber suit with an air bag on the back, making the wearer when in the water, resemble a porpoise, which was exhibited by the inventor in our harbor several years ago, much to the amusement and consternation of great numbers of persons who gathered upon the docks to witness the exploits of the exhibitor. Similar apparatus has been experimented with on the Continent for a number of years, but we have never known of their useful application except for wrecking purposes.

> Petroleum in Parliament. The English journals notice the introduction of a bill into parliament imposing additional restrictions upon the sale and use of petroleum. The billwhich by this time has undoubtedly become a law-while serving as an amendment to what is known as the Petroleum Act of 1862, is still more stringent in its provisions, and virtually puts an end to the sale of all lamps using the light hydrocarbons, and also the various styles of portable illuminatinggas machines which have proved themselves of great service in



three in number, and are not so heavy but that either of them can be readily carried by one man. They consist of a grooved plate-A, with side projecting flanges to slip over the rail and to be held in place by means of wedges, or keys, B, fitting between the flanges of the plate and the web of the rail. This plate has a gradually opening or expanding groove, guarded on each side by flanges. It is so constructed

JAMISON'S CAR REPLACER.

that from the forward end it declines to the road way, form- | informs us that ten years ago he bought a piece of enameled | " patent non-explosive oils " will not find much encourageing an easy incline for the wheels of a car. To further assist the car in its progress to the track, a bar. C, is used, one end of which fits in a proper socket in the plate, A, and the other end of which is curved so as to fit either one track or the other, as the run-off cars may be. It can be easily reversed so as to suit either contingency.

cloth for a table cover, on which there was at that time and ment for driving a very extensive trade in England. has been ever since a small knot or bunch, apparently in the make of the cloth. A day or two since a child of his scraped the bunch with a knife, when out crawled a bedbug, as lively as ever."

This case may be a remarkable one, but newspaper men coal.

many localities in this country, but of whose value, it seems, the Britons are never to be acquaint. ed. The test for lawful petroleum is placed, by this bill, at one hundred and ten degrees Fah., the commercial test for kerosene in this country, and any person selling, or exposing for sale, oils giving off inflammable vapors below that point, is subjected to a fine of five pounds sterling. Venders of

THE French towns of Narbonne and Passy, near Paris, have been lighted at night, for several years past, by illuminating gas made by passing the vapor of water over incandescent