APPARATUS FOR CONVERTING MOTION.—Joseph Julien Chenal, of Génissiat, (Ain,) France.—This is an improvement on that for which a patent was issued to Edward Wadham, dated July 11, 1865. In his invention, a rocking or oscillating lever is widened out, at the point where resistance is applied, into a sectoral slot or frame that is armed with teeth so as to engage with mutilated pinions keyed on a shaft passing through said slot or frame. The frame is, however, so constructed, and the pinions so connected with sleeves that turn backward on the shaft, as to cause considerable friction. This the present inventor claims to have obviated by a peculiar construction or arrangement of racks and pinions or toothed disks, as hereinafter set forth. The number of teeth in each disk or pinion is such that, as soon as one ceases to be in gear with its rack, the other will at once mesh with its rack without interruption or dead point. A fly wheel may be fitted on the shaft so as to regulate the motion, which may then be communicated to machinery by any of the known means. Thus the shaft receives a continuous rotary motion, and the action of the two racks gearing alternately, as the lever oscillates, into the partly toothed sectors, (or sectoral pinions,) may be compared to the working of a pinion toothed all round, into which two sectors gear alternately, each on its own side, and moving in opposite directions. Instead of a simple arm, the motive lever may have another arm attached to the other side of the slotted rack frame, thus affording the means of applying additional power, and this second arm will act as a lever of the second kind. Also, in case two arms are used, each of them may have its own slotted double concentric rack frame, communicating motion to two separate shafts; or, the motion of these two shafts may be jointly imparted to one single main shaft—in this case each of the arms of the levers acts both as a lever of the first and second kind. Conversely, by deriving motion from the shaft the continuous rotary motion of the said shaft will communicate an alternate or rocking motion to the lever.

CAT BALLS.—Thomas H. Joyce, of New York city, assignor to himself and Jacob Cohen, of same place.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved toy for boys, to be used in playing in a manner similar to the game known as "old cat;" and it consists in the toy constructed as hereinafter more fully described. A piece of wood is made in the form of a rectangular pyramid, with the lower part of one side cut off, the face thus formed being the base or bottom of the toy when arranged for play. In the side of the block opposite, from the bottom or cut off part is formed a circular recess, to receive the ball. The ball may be made of wood, rubber, or other suitable material, cork being preferred, as being elastic, and, at the same time light, so that, should it strike a person or thing, it will cause no injury. In playing with this toy the block is arranged with the ball in the recess. The upwardly projecting, or pointed end of the block is then struck a sharp downward blow with a bat or stick, which projects the ball into the air, and the ball must be hit with the bat or stick before it falls to the ground.

SHOVEL HANDLE.—Frank Alsip, of North McGregor, Iowa.—A hand piece is fitted on and secured by bolts or rivets to the lower part of the handle, at or near the upper ends of the straps of the blade. The hand piece projects forward, and its lower end is supported by a brace, the outer end of which is securely attached to the lower end of the said hand piece, and its lower end is attached to the handle at or near the upper end of the blade or plate, By this construction the forward hand of the person using the tool is very greatly relieved of the weight thrown upon it, by bearing down upon the upper end of the handle with the other hand to balance or raise the weight upon the shovel. This invention also relieves the person using the tool from the necessity of stooping so low to lift it as he must with the ordinary construction.

METALLIC CARTRIDGE.—Charles Felix de Dartein and Jules Edouard de Dartein, of Strasbourg, France.—This is an improvement in the class of cartridges so constructed that when the charge is exploded it closes the crevices that exist between the revolving cylinder and the barrel of arms of the revolver class, and at the breech ends of other arms, so as to prevent the escape of gas rearward, and the consequent loss of projective force; and also to produce a cartridge adapted to cause the commencement of the rotation of the ball or bullet before leaving it. To this end the invention consists in providing the front end of the cartridge case with a metallic cap having an aperture for the passage of the bullets, and in forming spiral ribs or grooves on the inside of the said ferrule or lining.

CHAIN LOCK.—Levi F. Cahn, of New York city.—This invention relates to an improvement in the little ornamental padlocks which are applied to watch chains for securing the ends of the same to the garments. The object of the present invention is so to construct and arrange said lock that it cannot be easily opened and removed by thieves, but quite conveniently by its owner. The invention consists in applying the knob above the pivot of the bolt. This will necessitate the pulling of the knob for opening the lock, while heretofore it was made to be pushed. It will be seen that it is much more difficult for a thief to unlock this fastener than those which are opened by gentle pressure against a knob or pin; while for the owner it is equally convenient.

WATCHMAKERS' TOOL.—Leonard C. Butch, of Lancaster, and Augustin F. Thoma, of Piqua, Ohio.—This invention relates to a new and improved tool, adapted for several uses in the watch makers' or repairers' trade, such as holding the balance wheel staff for removing the roller table, replacing the said roller on the staff, "poising" the balance, and holding screws, the said tool being constructed and arranged in a peculiar manner to secure the desired end. The tool as constructed is complete in itself—that is to say, is self-supporting, and does not require to be fastened in a vise, as other tools for a similar purpose have to be.

STREET CROSSING.—John Schley, of Savannah, Georgia.—An endless carrier chain is arranged on suitable pulleys, in connection with an arch. The chain is attached to a car, having a rectangular frame over the top. Four spur wheels, preferably of exactly the same diameter, are attached to the car. On the outside of the frame is journaled one front and one rear wheel, near corners diagonally opposite. On the inside and to the car proper are correspondingly journaled the other front and rear wheel. These wheels are cogged so as to work in suitable racks on rails. In order to obtain greater bearing surface and produce perfect steadiness in the car while moving, the inventor uses, in connection with each cog wheel, a smooth traction wheel, attached fixedly thereto, and intended to run upon an ordinary smooth rail beside the cogged rail. The tracks are of the same length, but each as much shorter at one end than the other as is the distance between the axes of the front and rear wheels. The outside track, on which the front wheel has entered, is as much lower than the one on which the rear wheel runs as is necessary to preserve the axes of the front and rear wheels in a horizontal plane. This continues to the top level of the arch, when the outside track rises to the same plane with the other. Upon the opposite side of the arch the outside track continues upon the top of the arch, while the front wheel track is as much depressed upon the decline as was the rear wheel track upon the incline. The vehicle moves continuously back and forth over the arch, always in a horizontal position, and without being turned around.

COFFEE POT STAND.—Oliver Ferris, of Pawling, N. Y.—The object of this invention is to furnish convenient means for pouring coffee, tea, and other liquids from coffee or tea-pots, or similar vessels, without handling such vessels; and it consists of an adjustable stand or platform, arranged to swing on pivots to an inclined position. The vessel is supported and prevented from slipping off the plate by curved stays attached to the tops of arms so that they move with the plate. The latter is operated by a lever or handle. By this arrangement the coffee pot is elevated sufficiently to discharge all the liquid by simply inclining the plate, as described. This is a great relief to the female presiding at the table. The coffee is less likely to be agitated or roiled, as the movement of the pot is more gentle than when it is handled in the usual manner.

OIL CAN.—Donald D. Mackay, of Whitestone, N. Y. and Cyrus Butler, of New York city.—This is a can for holding and applying oils containing plumbago and other heavy matters not combining with the oil, but which settle down up on the bottom of the can and require to be stirred up and mixed with the oil before pouring it out; and it consists in the application, to the interior of an ordinary spring bottom or other can, of a rotary agitating device, and a crank upon the outside for turning it, the spindle of the crank passing through the shell and gearing with the spindle of the agitators.

SEATS FOR CHAIRS AND STOOLS.—This invention relates to a new construction of upholstered chair and stool seats, and has for its object to simplify the same in such manner that can be cheaply produced, and still retain any desired shape that can be formed of wood or metal, and possessing all the elasticity acquired in an ordinary cushion. It consists chiefly in making the solid part of the seat from a perforated recessed piece of wood or metal, which admits the application of the stuffing from beneath. The stuffing, of hair or other material, is introduced between the bottom and cover, after the latter has been fastened to the bottom through a hole in the center of the bottom. By this mode of stuffing a perfect shape can be produced, and, it is claimed, best workmanship obtained at little expense. Such upholstering was heretofore performed by placing the stuffing upon the plain upper surface of the seat, dispersing it thereon as well as possible, and then stretching the cover over the whole, In this manner a good surface and finish could only be obtained with great difficulty, and with the aid of experts, while the present process can, it is stated, be satisfactorily carried out by ordinary hands.—Fletcher W. Dickerman, of New York city, is the inventor.

PERMUTATION LOCK.—John F. Vinton and George A. Hines, of Brattleborough, Vt., assignors of one third their right to Seymour Field, of same place.—This invention mainly consists in an improved arrangement of mechanism with the bolt, locking dog and its lever, the driving wheel and its inner ring, and a tubular bearing connected with the spindle; the object being to produce a lock simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, and hence reliable in operation, and capable of resisting improper attempts to manipulate it. The nature of the mechanism precludes further description, but inspection of the specifications and drawings gives evidence that the lock is a good one.

PRINTING PRESS.—Berthold Huber, of Williamsburgh, New York,—This is an improved movement for printing presses, which shall be so constructed and arranged as to cause the cylinder and bedplate to move at the same rate of speed while in contact, but will cause the bedplate to move at a greater rate of speed while the cylinder and bedplate are not in contact, thus enabling the cylinder to be made smaller than is possible when the cylinder and bedplate move always at the same velocity. The invention consists in the construction and combination of various parts, including a varying crank, in combination with the guide groove and the cylinder of a printing press for driving the bedplate with a variable motion, and a combination of the levers or equivalent with the bedplate, variable crank, guide groove, and cylinder for connecting the variable crank with the bedplate.

ELEVATOR.—David F. Skinner and Joseph Arnold, of Albany, N. Y.—This invention relates to improvements in elevators; and it consists in a novel arrangement of means whereby a weighted lever of a friction brake, employed to regulate the descent of the platform, may be used to actuate the belt shifter and throw the belt on the fast pulley for raising the platform simultaneously with the releasing of the friction or not, as preferred. Also to throw off the belt or stop the platform simultaneously with the application of the friction brake to hold the platform at any point, the arrangement being such that the friction brake may be released sufficiently to let the platform down without throwing the belt on the fast pulley.

FRUIT BASKET.—Henry Carpenter, of Williamsburgh, New York.—This is an improved fruit basket for sending fruit to market, and for use upon stands, to enable the purchaser to carry away his fruit conveniently and safely, and which may be used for various other purposes. It is formed of three strips, strengthened at the upper edge by a band and in the middle part by a strip or handle extended around the sides and bottom, with additional bands if desired.

WASHING MACHINES.—John Fox, of Farmersville, Iowa.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved washing machine, simple in construction, convenient in use, and effective in operation, doing its work quickly and thoroughly, and without injury to the most delicate fabrics. A vertical shaft actuated by a spur wheel rack bar and lever causes vertical pins to rotate back and forth within the case, to agitate the suds and clothing. The legs of the case are attached to the case by armed sockets.

COMBINATION LEVER BRIDLE BIT.—Henry M. Cornell, of Brighton, Ill.—This invention consists in forming the bit of two parts fitted together so as to form a single round bit, and arranged to slide one upon the other so that tension on the reins will cause them to extend laterally from the animal's mouth while the bars or loops into which the reins buckle will be drawn toward each other as close as the animal's mouth will permit, producing a strong pressure, and at the same time making a double extension lever.

FOLDING BEDS.—Wendell Wright, of Bloomfield, N. J.—The object of this invention is to so construct a bedstead that it may be folded up in a small space, and at the same time be durable and simple in its parts, applying as well to spring bottom as to other bedsteads. Bedsteads may in this manner be manufactured and finished complete, and packed in very small compass for transportation, or for storing when not in use. The advantages of this improvement must be apparent to all.

HASP LOCK.—George Crompton, Jersey City, N. J.—This invention furnishes an improved trunk lock, so constructed as not to require the front of the trunk to be cut away to allow the lock to be attached. Its principal feature consists in the combination of a pivoted lock bar with the locking jaws which are pivoted to the hasp.

SINGLE HARNESS.—Charles Richard Stewart, Winslow, Me.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved single harness for attaching a horse to a pair of thills, which shall be more comfortable for the horse, and which will give the horse a better control over the carriage. When the horse is pulling, the breeching will not be in contact with him, and, when holding back, the breast pads will be withdrawn from his breast, so that the only part of the harness that will be constantly in contact with the horse will be the supporting strap.

SEED DROPPER.—Joseph C. Barlow, Quincy, Ill., assignor to Vandiver Corn Planter Company, same place.—This invention is an improved cut off for corn planters and other seeders, to brush off the superfluous grains after the holes or chambers of the dropping plate have been filled, and it is so constructed as not to injure or break the seeds. An arrangement of the two angular plates in juxtaposition to one another, and a combination of plates and springs, constitute the features upon which a patent has been obtained.

MACHINE FOR WIRING BLINDS.—James H. Nelson, of Little Falls, N. Y., assignor to himself and Byrom K. Houghton, of same place. This invention consists in driving two staples across one another and successively into the slat and strip of a blind; also, in holding the slat; also, in certain improvements upon the operative mechanism, the latter of a nature that precludes a mere verbal description, but which forms a small, compact, and easily operated machine for the purpose intended.

CRUCIBLE FOR MELTING METAL.—Richard Yeilding, Detroit, Mich.—The inventor provides the ordinary crucibles of plumbago or other substance with a flue or passage from the bottom to the top, for allowing the heat to act upon the center of the mass of metal contained in the crucible more directly than it otherwise can, the said passage to be surrounded by a shell or tube of the same material that the other part of the crucible is made of. He also grooves, indents, or constructs the sides or walls of the crucible, both inside and out, to form projections, to interlock with the paste or clay or other substance with which the crucible is coated, to cause the said coatings to be retained much longer than they now are, thereby preserving the crucibles much longer, and thus cheapening the cost of melting steel or other metals. He states that he finds in practice, by this improvement, that the crucibles are capable of being used from six to ten times as much as in the ordinary way, and that the metal can be reduced much quicker, and with considerably less fuel in crucibles having the passage through the metal holding space.

CARRIAGE WHEEL.—Isaac E. Bower, Bainbridge, Ga.—This improvement in the construction of the rims of carriage wheels consists in forming the rims of thin sheet iron or steel bent into the form of three sides of a rectangular figure or triangular shape, in cross section, with metal sockets for the ends of the spokes, said sockets being riveted to the tread of the rim when in rectangular form, but, when in triangular form, secured to the apex of the angle, or an extension of the sides meeting at the apex. These rims may be filled with wood rims if preferred, and will hold the said wood rims very securely. The triangular rim may have a vertical rim for bracing the center of the tire, said rim being bolted or secured between the flanges.

BURIAL APPARATUS.—William H. McGavran, Connotton, Ohio.—The object of this invention is to economize labor in the lowering of coffins and the tilling of graves. The invention consists in the arrangement of a receptacle for the earth dug out of the grave, and in the application thereto of a windlass for lowering the coffin. The earth receptacle or box has a slanting back and sectional removable front, so that after the coffin has been let down the front may be taken off and the earth allowed to flow freely into the grave until the same is closed. The burial box is made of wood or other material, of proper size for holding the earth dug from a grave. The back of the box stands inclined upon a narrow bottom. The front of the box consists of a series of sections or boards which can be removed. The ends of the boards have handles which fit into notches or recesses in the supporting posts of the box. Suitable hooks or catches are applied to the sides of the box for holding the boards in place. In brackets that project from the fron of the box are the bearings of a windlass which can be turned by hand. The box is, on wheels, rolled to the place where a grave is to be dug, or is carried thither either together or in pieces, and then put together. The earth dug out is thrown into the box, the boards being put on upwardly as the box is filling. The coffin is placed upon sticks over the grave, as usual. Ropes or bands are then drawn under it and fastened to the windlass, which is turned by hand to lower the coffin into the grave subsequent to the removal of the supporting sticks. The coffin having been let down, the lower board is taken off and the earth allowed to flow into the grave, filling it up. Enough earth will remain on the bottom for rounding the grave. More than the lower board may be taken off if it is desired to still more hasten the operation. By the use of this apparatus considerable labor is saved, so that two men will be enabled to perform the service for which four are now required.

CHAINS FOR WATCHES, ETC.—George W. Clampitt, Attleborough, assignor to Henry F. Barrows, North Attleborough, Mass.—This invention consists in fastening the ends of the staples used for connecting the links of wide gold or other chains by lapping the said ends by each other, and bending or hooking them over the outer row of rings in such manner as to accomplish the fastening by bending only, which saves considerable labor heretofore expended in soldering the ends of the staples together, the said ends being bolted against each other. It also saves the solder and much labor heretofore used in removing the discoloring of the edge of the chain exposed to the heat in soldering; and there are no soldered portions exposed to view, or parts discolored by solder. The final part of the bending is done by a punch struck by a hammer, which delivers a blow upon the chain edgewise in such manner as to shorten the staples and secure the links more closely together than they can be when soldered, thus making a more compact chain.

SEWING MACHINE.—Adam Barth and Nicholas Barth, St. Louis, Mo.—This invention consists in an improvement of sewing machine feed mechanism, the advantages to be gained by which are that it shall dispense with a presser foot, and with the friction consequent to the use of the same, and that it can be used, together with the lower feed, for crimping and ruffling on either side. A vertical slide carries the upper feed wheel, and is attached to a laterally adjustable bar. A wheel is connected by a chain with this upper feed wheel, and is combined with a lever, adjustable rod, and crank arbor, by which motion is imparted to the feed.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE.—Chauncey Holt, Jersey City, N. J.—The object of this invention is to provide a children's perambulator or carriage with a drawer, wherein to keep articles of food and other appliances that may be necessary or convenient for use of small children. The invention consists in the application of a drawer to a children's carriage, when arranged in the lower part of the carriage body in guides, and so that it can be operated by being drawn backward, forward, or to the side.

CULTIVATOR.—Jerome H. Tomlinson, of Mount Carroll, Ill.—The object of this invention is to so connect the plow beams with the axle bearings of the wheels that the lateral motion of the plows will be inversely followed by a similar twist of the wheels. By the arrangement employed, it is claimed that the operator has complete power to govern the side movement of the forward as well as the hind end of the plows, and crooked rows can be plowed with greater ease than without this device. The plow requires less care in driving, for the wheels will adjust themselves to keep always in front of the plows. No up or down movement of the plows, only their side movement, will affect the motion of the wheels. Whenever the team gets off the rows, it is only necessary to swing the plows aside, whereby the wheels are set so as to affect the motion of the wheel.

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121,038.—COMPOUND.—T. Bathy, Smith's Creek, Mich.
121,039.—TIGHTENING TIRES.—H. Beckwith, Grass Lake, Mich.
121,040.—JOURNAL BOX.—J. D. Beers, Phila., Pa.
121,041.—GALLEY.—J. F. Bronson, Waterbury, Conn.
121,042.—WASHER, ETC.—G. R. Clarke, New York city.
121,043.—THREAD RACK.—J. L. Demarest, Elmira, N. Y.
121,044.—COMPOSITION.—J. E. Dotch, Washington, D. C.
121,045.—FELTING MACHINE.—R. Eickemeyer, New York city.
121,046.—HEMMER.—H. A. Ellis, Albany, N. Y.
121,047.—COUPLING.—J. M. & J. Enos, St. Joseph, Mich.
121,048.—HORSE POWER.—L. R. Faught, Phila., Pa.
121,049.—CIGAR LIGHTER.—M. F. Gale, New York city.
121,050.—BRUSH.—H. A. Harvey, Orange, N. J.
121,051.—COUPLING.—J. B. Heverling, Greenville, O.
121,052.—PROPULSION.—J. A. Howell, U. S. Navy.
121,053.—STOVE.—S. Ketchum, Macon, Ill.
121,054.—BASKET.—J. Knapp, Coloma, Mich.
121,055.—LUBRICATOR.—C. Lynch, Detroit, Mich.
121,056.—KITE.—O. Maddaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
121,057.—BENDING SKELPS.—G. Matheson, Boston, Mass.
121,058.—BENCH, ETC.—E. Milner, Strathroy, Canada.
121,059.—TOOL.—H. F. Moeller, H. P. Brandt, Davenport, Iowa
121,060.—SCREW BOLT.—F. Mutimer, Rockford, Ill.
121,061.—HARVESTER.—P. Nicola, Massillon, O.
121,062.—SMOKE STACK.—T. B. Phoebus, Memphis, Tenn.

121,063.—ROOFING.—O. J. Pierce, Worcester, Mass.
121,064.—ENGINE.—E. H. Rees, Mansfield, O.
121,065.—FILTER.—A. F. Schmidt, Davenport, Iowa.
121,066.—MUTATION SCALE.—J. H. Scott, Kickapoo, Ill.
121,067.—PERCH.—L. T. Stetson, Randolph, Mass.
121,068.—EARTH CLOSET.—R. R. Strain, San Francisco, Cal.
121,069.—BLACKING BOX.—A. M. Utley, Watertown, N. Y.
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121,073.—FENDER.—C. C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa.
121,074.—BORER.—F. S. Allen, C. F. Ritchel, New York city.
121,075.—CAR WHEEL.—A. G. Barrett, Barrett, Kan.
121,076.—FASTENER.—H. M. Bidwell, New Haven, Conn.
121,077.—PIANO ACTION.—D. L. Bollermann, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
121,078.—TIRE MACHINE.—W. Bowden, White's Corners, N.Y.
121,079.—GENERATOR.—A. D. Brock, Washington, D. C.
121,080.—CHAIR.—H. Buchter, Louisville, Ky.
121,081.—JACK.—W. S. Burgin, Washington, Vt.
121,082.—PAVEMENT.—C. Burlew, Washington, D. C.
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121,084.—KNIFE.—T. M. Clarke, Winsted, Conn.
121,085.—FANNING MILL.—D. Collins, Zanesville, O.
121,086.—DUMP CART.—G. L. Collins, Trenton, N. J.
121,087.—BALING PRESS.—J. S. Cook, West Groton, Mass.
121,088.—SPIRIT LEVEL.—L. L. Davis, Springfield, Mass.
121,089.—LAMP BRACKET.—R. S. Dennison, Winsted, Conn.
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121,091.—URN, ETC.—W. J. Evans, New York city.
121,092.—SKATE.—E. L. Fenerty, Halifax, Canada.
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121,097.—GRATE.—W. A. Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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121,111.—BED BOTTOM.—M. Kohn, Hartford, Conn.
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121,115.—CULTIVATOR.—A. M. Manny, Lena, Ill.
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121,118.—CEMENT, ETC.—J. McKenzie, J. M. Stebbins, Phila., Pa.
121,119.—GLASS, ETC.—G. F. Morse, New York city.
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121,122.—REGULATOR.—N. Nolan, New York city.
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121,147.—PAINT.—D. R. Averill, New Centerville, N. Y., J. Browning, Newburgh, Ohio.
121,148.—BUCKET.—A. Bauman, Toledo, Ohio.
121,149.—VISE.—J. D. Beck, Liberty, Pa.
121,150.—BRAKE.—J. F. Brode, Memphis, Tenn.
121,151.—PIPES. A.T. Brodie, R.R. Smith, J.T. Tyler, Pitts'gh, Pa.
121,152.—STOPPER.—M. W. Brown, New York city.
121,153.—PLOW.—L. E. Burdin, Lexington, Ky.
121,154.—CAN.—D. Burnet, Bedford Station, N. Y.
121,155.—SAFE.—J. W. Case, Ypsilanti, Mich.
121,156.—BOX.—J. Cohn, New York city.
121,157.—ROLLER.—J. Cole, Fredericksburg, Iowa.
121,158.—SWITCH.—C. L. Cooke, Shortsville, N.Y.
121,159.—HAY RAKE.—L. A. Crockett, Wythe Co. Va.,
121,160.—PIPE MACHINE.—A. J. Davis, Newark, N. J.
121,161.—LOOM.—H. G. Davis, Worcester, Mass.
121,162.—TREATING FAT. L.L.A.E.P. de la Peyrouse, Paris, Fr.
121,163.—PROPELLER.—L. de Lill, Phœnix, N. Y.
121,164.—STOVE.—N. Gergen, Buffalo, N. Y.
121,165.—LAMP POST.—L. A. Gouch, Yonkers, N. Y.
121,166.—ROOFING, ETC.—J. K. Griffin, Waterdown, Canada.
121,167.—LINE HOLDER.—J. B. Habecker, Newport, Pa.
121,168.—CAN.—J. W. Hannan, Elyria, Ohio.
121,169.—BED.—H. Hard, Akron, Ohio.
121,170.—GAS HEATER.—D. G. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.
121,171.—SHOW CASE.—I. S. Huckins, Wenona, Mich.
121,172.—AX.—H. H. Parsons, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
121,173.—ELECTROMAGNETIC ENGINE. S.S. Jones, N. Orleans, La.
121,174.—RUBBER.—C. M. Kelsey, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
121,175.—LOCK NUT.—S. T. Lamb, New Albany, Ind.
121,176.—LOCK NUT.—S. T. Lamb, New Albany, Ind.
121,177.—SHAFT TUG.—C. C. Lee, Falls Church, Va.
121,178.—PULLEY.—A. Le Page, Woodhaven, N. Y.
121,179.—KILN.—T. Lindsley, New York city.
121,180.—ROLLS.—G. G. Lobdell, J. Megaw, Wilmington, Del.
121,181.—GATE.—W. I. Ludlow, Cleveland, Ohio.
121,182.—TROLLING SPOON.—J. H. Mann, Syracuse, N. Y.
121,183.—KILN.—A. McBride, Lowell, Mich.
121,184.—TRAVELER.—W. B. McClure, Alexandria, Va.
121,185.—HEATER.—W. L. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,186.—SEWING MACHINE.—L. A. Merriam, New York city.
121,187.—AXLE.—J. Montgomery, New York city.
121,188.—GATE.—J. D. Morrison, Richfield, Ill.
121,189.—TWEER IRON.—J. Nelson, Oswego, N. Y.
121,190.—LADDER.—J. S. Oakley, Passaic, N. J.
121,191.—BOOK HOLDER.—H. A. Oesterle, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,192.—SIEVE.—W. Page, Epsom, England.
121,193.—BUILDING BLOCK.—M. R. Pierce, New York city.
121,194.—FLASK, ETC.—L. T. Pyott, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,195.—WATER WHEEL.—W. Read, Patterson, N. Y.
121,196.—SHOW CASE.—W. H. Reiff, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,197.—FLOUR SIFTER.—C. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,198.—CUTTER.—S. W. Robinson, Champaign, Ill.
121,199.—FIRE ARM.—J. Rupertus, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,200.—SCALES.—E. Sampson, Nassau, N. Y.
121,201.—FAUCET. J. Sargent and L.F. Munger, Rochester, N.Y.
121,202.—CHECK REIN.—J. Schofield, Worcester, Mass.
121,203.—WASHER.—J. J. Schroyer, Springfield, Ill.
121,204.—CORN PLANTER.—L. Scofield, Watertown, Wis.
121,205.—COMPOUND.—E. A. Shewell, Boston, Mass.
121,206.—COFFIN.—J. H. Shields, Louisville, Ky.
121,207.—PLOW.—G. B. Smith, Shopiere, Wis.
121,208.—DRYER.—O. S. Smith, C.R. Hopkins, Middletown, Ct.
121,209.—PUMP.—H. Spear, Portland, Me.
121,210.—CORSET, ETC.—L. Spigelmyer, Easton, Pa.
121,211.—METER.—D. B. Spooner, Syracuse, N. Y.
121,212.—CAR.—W. Stark, White Pigeon, Mich., J. G. Fisher, and S. Fitch, Toledo, O.
121,213.—CAR.—W. Stark, White Pigeon, Mich., J. G. Fisher, and S. Fitch, Toledo, O.
121,214.—CAR.—W. Stark, White Pigeon, Mich., J. G. Fisher. and S. Fitch, Toledo, O.
121,215.—SADDLERY.—J. Straus, St. Louis, Mo.
121,216.—WASHER.—D. P. Sulouff, Milton, Pa.
121,217.—WASHER.—D. P. Sulouff, Milton, Pa.
121,218.—ALARM.—A. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
121,219.—VAULT.—L. D. Tredway, St. Louis, Mo.
121,220.—THRASHER. P. Upton, J.B. Lobdell, Battle Creek, Mich.
121,221.—TAG.—T. Van Kannel, Cincinnati, O.
121,222.—GRAFTER.—D. S. Wagener, Pultney, N. Y.
121,223.—DRILL BIT, ETC.—P. M. Ward, Cow Run, Ohio.
121,224.—EYELET MACHINE. G. Wunderlich, Philadelphia, Pa.
121,225.—LINK.—S. F. Lamb, New Albany, Ind.

REISSUES.

4,638.—WRINGER.—R. B. Hugunin, Cleveland, O.—Patent No. 75,425, dated March 10, 1868.
4,639.—SEWING, ETC.—A. Judson, Newark. N. J.—Patent No. 68,828, dated September 10, 1867.
4,640.—CUT OFF.—J. E. McKay, New York city.—Patent No. 118,958, dated Sept. 12, 1871.
4,641.—BOLT MACHINE.—J. Minter, Lowell, Mass.—Patent No. 43,521, dated July 12, 1864; reissue No. 2,093, dated Oct. 17, 1865.
4,642.—HUB.—A. Warner, Hampden, Conn.—Patent No. 61,900, dated Feb. 5, 1867.
4,643.—HEATER.—S. F. Gold, Englewood, N. J., W. A. Foskett, New Haven, Conn.—Patent No. 36,000, dated July 29, 1862.
4,644.—FURNACE.—A. H. Mershon, Philadelphia, Pa.—Patent No. 55,138, dated May 29 1866.

DESIGNS.

5,365.—BADGE.—I. Bedichimer, Philadelphia, Pa.
5,366.—HINGE.—F. W. Brocksieper, New Haven, Conn.
5,367.—SHAWL.—S. Byrom, Philadelphia, Pa.
5,368.—HANGER.—J. Herald, Unadilla, N. Y.
5,369 and 5,370.—MANGERS.—J. L. Jackson, New York city.
5,371.—JAR.—J. Jepson, West Meriden, Conn.
5,372.—CARPETS.—J. H. Smith, Enfield, Conn.
5,373.—LOCK CASE.—B. Steinmetz, Paris, France.
5,374.—JAR.—H. C. Wilcox, West Meriden, Conn.
5,375 and 5,376.—CARPETS.—A. Heald, Philadelphia, Pa.
5,377.—PEN, ETC.—E. S. Johnson, New York city.
5,378.—IRON POST.—M. D. Jones, Boston, Mass.

TRADE MARKS.

545.—MEDICINES.—W. A. Bishop, Dodgeville, Wis.
546.—MUCILAGE.—Carter Brothers & Co., Boston, Mass.
547 to 549.—BRANDY.—Ives, Beecher & Co., New York city.
550.—WHISKY.—C. H. Ross & Co., Baltimore, Md.
551.—GIN.—T. L. Smith, Boston, Mass.
552.—SEWING MACHINE.—The Remington Empire Sewing Machine Co., Ilion, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

HYDRAULIC VALVE.—Helen Woodward, Lowell, Mass., administratrix of Calvin Woodward, deceased, and George W. Woodward, New York city, have petitioned for an extension of the above patent. Day of hearing, January 31, 1872.

HORSE RAKE.—William Horning, New Lebano, Ohio, has petitioned for an extension of the above patent. Day of hearing, February 7, 1872.

STRAW CUTTER.—Thomas H. Willson, Philadelphia, Pa., and Daniel T. Willson, Harrisburgh, Pa., have petitioned for an extension of the above patent. Day of hearing, February 7, 1872.

Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

From October 31 to November 6, 1871, inclusive.

[Compiled from the Commissioners of Patents' Journal.]

BATTERY GUN.—R. J. Gatling, Hartford, Conn.
DISINFECTANT.—J. E. Dotch, Washington, D. C.
DISTILLING NAPHTHA, ETC.—C. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DOLL.—National Toy Company, New York city.
ENGINE.—T. H. Wagstaff, New York city.
FERRULE, ETC.—T. H. Alexander, R. and F. G. Clarke, New York city.
HAND STAMP.—J. M. Tower, New York city.
ORNAMENTING GLASS.—G. F. Morse, New York city.
PLAISTERS.—B. Brandreth, New York city.
PURIFYING WATER, ETC.—W. C. Selden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUFFLER.—A. H. Cramp, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TREATING COTTON SEED.—J. J. Powers, Memphis, Tenn.
TWINE CUTTER.—C. C. Lewis, Gainesville, Ala.