

CHILL PLATE AND FLASK.—Dennis Long and Samuel A. Miller, Louisville, Ky.—The invention consists in a flask having a flange provided with lugs, combined with a chill plate having a flange provided with notches, whereby the flask and chill plate are centered and held in a fixed relation to each other with great convenience and facility.

WALKING SEED PLANTER.—Luther C. Ives, Land of Promise, Va.—This invention relates to an improvement in walking seed planters, and consists chiefly in the method of imparting a continuous rotary motion to a seed distributing disk, through the medium of a combined transporting and covering wheel and a system of double crank shafts and connecting rods.

PAD CRIMP AND LAST FOR HARNESS.—Richard R. Calvert and William Michael, Mansfield, Ind.—This invention relates to a new device for stretching the leather for all kinds of harness pads, and also to a new sectional last for keeping the pads distended while being stretched in the stitching horse. It consists, also, in making the last, for holding the pad distended, of a series of blocks, which are made in sections, obliquely divided, to prevent displacement, but permit their ready removal from the stretched pad.

CIDER BITTERS.—Thomas P. Devor, Millerstown, Pa.—This invention has for its object to furnish improved cider bitters, to contain lactic acid but no acetic acid, producing a good drink for warm climates and seasons, and which shall be beneficial in bilious complaints and in many forms of dyspepsia; and it consists in preparing cider from apples, allowing it to ferment, after which apple twigs are boiled in a portion of this cider in the proportions of one pound of apple twigs to one gallon of cider. In this decoction, when cool, are dissolved the whites of eggs, in the proportion of six eggs to one quart of the decoction. One quart of this solution is poured into each barrel. Refined white sugar, birch bark, and wild cucumber (magnolia glauca) pods or bark are also put in to each barrel in certain proportions.

MACHINES FOR DOWELING FELLIES.—Joseph P. O'Brien, Kewanee, Ill.—The old mode of doweling fellies was to bore a hole in the end of each of the sections of the felly which were to form the joint and insert the dowel pin into one of the holes and then drive the two sections together. The latter and improved mode is to butt the two ends of the sections together and then make one or more slots or kerfs with a circular saw across the joint, and introduce a thin piece of metal into such slot, which the tire of the wheel holds in place. This machine is designed for the latter mode of doweling, and consists in a clamping device with one or more saws connected therewith for sawing the dowel plate slots, and a feeding lever in combination with the saw arbor.

FLOWER POT.—Matthias Ludlum, Middlebury, Vt.—This invention has for its object to improve the construction of a flower pot patented March 1, 1870, to the same inventor, so as to make it more convenient and satisfactory in use, and to adapt it to be removed from plants too bushy or brittle or twining to pass through it; and it consists in the combination of a saucer with a bottomless body, made in sections, which is intended to allow the body of the flower pot to be opened up and removed from the soil and roots of the plants when said plants are too large, bushy, or tender to pass through the pot, or when they are long or twining vines, so that they may be repotted or set in the ground without injuring them or even checking their growth.

SOD CARRIER.—Charles D. Meigs and Montgomery C. Meigs, Romney, Ind.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved sod carrier, designed especially for use in carrying off the stiff prairie sod turned over by the plow in opening ditches, grading roads, etc. It is simple, convenient, and effective, enabling more work to be done in less time and with less labor for man and team than when the ordinary means are employed.

SKIRT ELEVATOR.—M. H. Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The inventor states that there is a necessity for a skirt elevator, to be attached to every dress for the convenience of a lady in case she should be overtaken in a storm, or when the streets are damp and muddy. She offers to the public an elevator in the use of which a trained dress can be converted, with one minute's adjustment, into a walking costume which cannot be recognized as a long dress. This gives the advantage of using the same dress either for an evening, toilet, or a walking dress. The invention consists of a tape with rings stretched and a cord passing through them, and fastened with a ring to the waistband in the center of the back.

CHURN.—Nicholas Hospers, Pella, Iowa.—This invention relates to a machine which may be applied to the operation of any ordinary dasher churn. The churn is placed on a platform from which arises an upright frame. To the dasher handle is attached a guide rod which passes through holes in the upper part of the frame. A socket in the lower portion of the guide rod, to which is pivoted a forked connecting rod which communicates with a pin block detachably secured to a crank arm, connects the latter and the churn dasher, and gives to the dasher a combined reciprocating and rotary motion.

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By the terms of the new patent law of Canada (taking effect September 1st, 1872) patents are to be granted in Canada to American citizens on the most favorable terms.

The patent may be taken out either for five years (government fee \$30), or for ten years (government fee \$40) or for fifteen years (government fee \$60). The five and ten year patents may be extended to the term of fifteen years. The formalities for extension are simple and not expensive.

In order to apply for a patent in Canada, the applicant must furnish a model, specification and duplicate drawings, substantially the same as in applying for an American patent.

American inventions, even if already patented in this country, can be patented in Canada provided the American patent is not more than one year old.

All persons who desire to take out patents in Canada are requested to communicate with Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who will give prompt attention to the business and furnish pamphlets of instruction free.

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How Can I Obtain a Patent?

is the closing inquiry in nearly every letter, describing some invention which comes to this office. A positive answer can only be had by presenting a complete application for a patent to the Commissioner of Patents. An application consists of a Model, Drawings, Petition, Oath, and full Specification. Various official rules and formalities must also be observed. The efforts of the inventor to do all this business himself are generally without success. After great perplexity and delay, he is usually glad to seek the aid of persons experienced in patent business, and have all the work done over again. The best plan is to solicit proper advice at the beginning. If the parties consulted are honorable men, the inventor may safely confide his ideas to them: they will advise whether the improvement is probably patentable, and will give him all the directions needful to protect his rights.

How Can I Best Secure My Invention?

This is an inquiry which one inventor naturally asks another, who has had some experience in obtaining patents. His answer generally is as follows, and correct:

Construct a neat model, not over a foot in any dimension—smaller if possible—and send by express, prepaid, addressed to MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, together with a description of its operation and merits. On receipt thereof, they will examine the invention carefully, and advise you as to its patentability, free of charge. Or, if you have not time, or the means at hand, to construct a model, make a good open and ink sketch of the improvement as possible and send by mail. An answer as to the prospect of a patent will be received, usually by return of mail. It is sometimes best to have a search made at the Patent Office; such a measure often saves the cost of an application for a patent.

Preliminary Examination.

In order to have such search, make out a written description of the invention, in your own words, and a pencil, or pen and ink, sketch. Send these, with the fee of \$5, by mail, addressed to MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, and in due time you will receive an acknowledgment thereof, followed by a written report in regard to the patentability of your improvement. This special search is made with great care, among the models and patents at Washington, to ascertain whether the improvement presented is patentable.

To Make an Application for a Patent.

The applicant for a patent should furnish a model of his invention if susceptible of one, although sometimes it may be dispensed with; or, if the invention be a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent by express, prepaid. Small models, from a distance, can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by a draft, or postal order, on New York, payable to the order of MUNN & Co. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents.

Caveats.

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A patentee may, at his option, have in his reissue a separate patent for each distinct part of the invention comprehended in his original application by paying the required fee in each case, and complying with the other requirements of the law, as in original applications. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, for full particulars.

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[OFFICIAL.]

Index of Inventions

For which Letters Patent of the United States were granted

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1872, AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

Table listing various inventions and their corresponding patent numbers, such as Air apparatus for compressing, Asbestos and obtaining products therefrom, Axles, machine for turning, etc.