

18,000 Blows a Minute

Can easily be given with our new machine for reducing SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

It is universally acknowledged to be the best and most practicable machine ever invented for reducing metals; doing the work very much faster than any other machine, and it will run for years without any perceptible wear. Our machines are operated on an entirely new mechanical principle, discovered by Mr. Hendryx—a principle which produces the most perfect mechanical arrangement for a rapid motion ever yet invented; the dies can be made to strike twenty thousand positive blows a minute.

We are now prepared to furnish our machines at a reasonable price, to any or all parties who may want a very superior machine for reducing sewing machine needles, for pointing wire, for wire drawing, or for swaging any articles where a very rapid stroke is required.

Sewing machine needle makers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us and see our machine in operation, as the introduction of our machine into the art of needle making will cause the plan of swaging needles to entirely supersede the old plan of milling, for it not only makes a great saving in the cost of making the needles, by greatly lessening the cost of reducing them, besides saving more than half of the wire used in making milled needles, but the process of swaging makes a needle which is far superior to a milled needle—for, in reducing needles by the milling process, all of the best of the wire, the outside, is cut off and wasted, the poorest part of the wire, the core, only being used; while the swaging process, by condensing the particles of metal, makes the part of the needle which is reduced far superior to the wire itself.

Our machine is fully covered by good valid patents in this and foreign countries. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention. Call on or address Webster & Hendryx, Ansonia, Conn.

Facts for the Ladies.—Mrs. J. Brewer, Stamford, Ct., bought her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine in 1863; earning the first two years her rent and household expenses for self and child, and \$710 in the savings bank; has six of the original dozen needles. See the new Improvements and Wood's Lock-Stitch Ripper.

The Queen of all Sewing Machines.—In speaking of the merits of the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement; it makes the genuine "Lock-Stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson Sewing Machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Salesroom, 707 Broadway, New York; also for sale in all other cities in the United States.

Notes & Queries.

[We present herewith a series of inquiries embracing a variety of topics of greater or less general interest. The questions are simple, it is true, but we prefer to elicit practical answers from our readers.]

1.—HAIR DYE.—Will some one give a recipe for hair dye such as barbers use, that smells like bad eggs?—G. H. J.

2.—IVY.—What are the actual advantages or disadvantages of ivy growing on brick walls?—J. H. L.

3.—THE MAGNETIC POLE AND THE MERIDIAN.—In erecting a sun dial, I am obliged, for want of proper instruments, to use a compass or to observe the pole star to find the meridian. I am aware that the compass, except on the line of no variation, points to a spot some distance from the north pole (to the east, I believe.) Moreover, the pole star is not exactly over the north pole of our earth. Will some one tell me exactly how much the needle deviates, in this longitude (23° 30' W. of Washington) from the true north, and how far the pole star is from the zenith of the north pole?—L. H.

4.—COMPOSITION FOR MATCHES.—Will some one inform me how to make a friction match composition which will not dissolve in damp weather, and will not be very expensive?—C. B.

5.—INCREASING THE POWER OF BOILERS.—I have a plain boiler 28 feet by 30 inches, driving an engine of which the cylinder is 6 inches by 30 inches. The boiler works at from 50 to 60 pounds on the square inch, and the engine at 50 revolutions a minute, and her fly wheel is 7 feet in diameter. I do not get power enough, and I think by increasing the size of the pulley on the main shaft, and running the engine at 65 or 70 revolutions, I can obtain the requisite work. But the boiler will not supply the necessary steam; and how can I make it generate more, or use what I now get to greater advantage? My feed water is heated by the exhaust steam till the feed pipe is too hot to hold in the hand. I have seen a device consisting of hollow grate bars, etc., but it is too expensive. Would it be safe to attach anything to the bottom of the boiler, or would an improved feed water heater answer?—J. S. P.

6.—THE EARTH'S ORBIT.—Is the distance of the sun from the earth greater in summer (say July) than in winter (say January) or not?—O. F.

7.—PURE VINEGAR.—One of your subscribers is very anxious to know about vinegar, whether we must eat eels that can be seen with the naked eye, or whether we can have good vinegar without the large animals. With a glass, I have found, in cider vinegar, large and lively eels; other specimens showed skeletons without life, and others, of good quality, a clear reddish liquor with a little sediment without skeletons or life. Can we have vinegar without eels?—J. E. H.

8.—STEEL QUERIES.—Is the fact, that a small blade of steel can be ground and brought to a perfect cutting edge, evidence that the quality of the steel is good? Also, is bar steel, as it is sold, hammered enough to stand well for making light dies, or does it require forging?—W. L. G.

9.—POWER FOR FAN.—Can any one tell me how heavy a weight it will take to run a fan (18 inches in diameter by 13 inches long, with 4 arms) one hour? The weight is to fall ten feet and the fan to run 150 revolutions per minute. What is the rule for the calculation?—A. D. L.

10.—MASS MOTION AND HEAT.—W. H. P., in answering I. E., query 18, page 385, last volume, gives the equivalent of force in units of heat. Will he or some one else say whether there are any mechanical or chemical means by which force can be converted to heat, or what the nearest approach in practice is to the theory? I have asked this same question in another shape last winter, when I was in Nebraska, where there was plenty of force and very cold weather, which forcibly impressed me with the need of such a converter.—I. L.

11.—TEMPERATURE IN ICE HOUSE.—My ice house is built above ground, of two pens of logs, the space (two feet) being filled with old wet sawdust. It is floored and covered with dust. The temperature is 140° or 150°. My ice all melted. Some knowing ones say it should have been ventilated. Will you please inform me in your paper the cause of the high temperature, and was it want of ventilation that caused the ice to melt?—J. C. MCC.

12.—SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—One evening last week came in from the road (I am an engineer) and laid my overalls in the tender

box; they were very greasy. The next morning I opened the box, and found the entire contents a mass of fire. My fireman was cleaving off the stack a day or two ago with a piece of waste saturated with linseed oil. After completing the job, he laid the waste in his tender box, and on opening it, in eight or ten hours after, he found it burnt out, the same as mine was. Were these cases of spontaneous combustion? I related the above circumstances to a professor in a college, and he said they were not cases of spontaneous combustion, as there were but four cases in the known world. If they were not caused from spontaneous combustion, what were they?—W. F. C. S.

13.—EXPANSION OF LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.—What is the use of the angle irons at the side of the fire box, which are slotted to allow the boiler to expand on the frame when the back braces, bolted to the boiler and frame have no slots, or other provision to allow the boiler to expand? Do not the braces or frames spring? If not, what does give, as the boiler certainly expands when fired up?—W. F. C. S.

14.—EXTINCTION OF CAB LAMP ON A LOCOMOTIVE.—What causes my cab light to go out when I blow the whistle?—W. F. C. S.

15.—NOISE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—What causes the rumbling noise, which a person can hear for three or four miles and feel in every bone of his body, when I drop the front damper and pull up the back one, or when my engine is working hard on a grade?—W. F. C. S.

16.—SETTING BOILERS.—I am an engineer, and my boiler arch stands north and south. The boiler is 41 feet long with a 5 foot shell, 64 flues. My grate (Tupper) surface is 3½ feet wide and 5 feet long. From the door to the bridge wall is 6½ feet. My fire passes through the boiler, back over the top and enters the smoke stack, 50 feet high, built of brick. My fuel, shavings and sawdust principally, is pushed into the arch with the head of a rake, the arch door being on a level with the floor. The ash pit extends about the distance of a foot beyond the front plate of the arch, and the draft is taken through that aperture to the under side of the grate. In order to economize fuel, I fire very often, the average being 28 times an hour. I run mostly with closed damper. The damper in the chimney does not fit perfectly close, and the one in the draft plate in the front of the door is generally kept ajar by the dirt getting underneath it. My grate becomes in the morning a cherry red, and sometimes before the day closes becomes a white heat. I have terrific carbon explosions; they occur oftentimes in putting in a half bushel of fuel, and seldom when the dampers are shut. I have been recommended to keep up a sharp blaze in the rear of the arch as a kind of gas-burning fire, but it gives me no relief. These explosions usually take place about two minutes after the fuel is put in, and sometimes so powerfully as to raise the draft plate, which weighs 300 pounds. These explosions are more terrific when burning sawdust or matching chips than when burning surface shavings. I endeavor to keep my grates constantly covered, and therefore pack my fire closely as possible. Can any one tell me the cause of the explosions and the remedy? Is there a remedy other than letting more cold air strike the grate?—J. D. H.

17.—WOODEN RAILWAYS.—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of July 20 headed "Wooden Railways," and from your suggestions I am induced to believe that such railways would be best adapted to the short roads now in contemplation throughout this State. The great cost of iron railways has, in a measure, deterred individuals from embarking in such enterprises, and more especially does this apply to this portion of the State, which is just beginning to recover from the effects of the war. The citizens of this vicinity of our town, which is situated on the banks of the Mississippi, are canvassing the subject of building a railway to the Bayou Macon hills, at a point some 20 miles in the interior. The country through which this road would run is almost entirely uninhabited, owing to the annual overflow from the Mississippi. Previous to the war, when the levees were up, it was the largest cotton producing portion of our (Carroll) parish. As is usual on the Mississippi bottoms, the country is perfectly level, and little grading would be necessary. The country is thickly wooded, and the timber peculiarly adapted to any purposes requiring strength and durability. My object is to obtain all the information I can with reference to the cost of this wooden railway for the distance mentioned, the character of rails, cross ties, etc., as well as the cost and style of locomotives and cars best adapted to the same. Any suggestions your readers may make will be thankfully received.—C. M. P.

18.—EFFECTS OF FRICTION ON A RUNNING BELT.—In oiling a bearing, I have to put my arm through a belt. I often hear a snapping noise when I bring my oiler near the band, and when I take it away the noise would cease. (I used a copper oiler when I first noticed it.) I placed my ear close to the band and soon I felt a snapping sensation, as though something was pricking me. I placed my fingers close to the belt and there was a peculiar feeling like that of being pricked by nettles. I supposed it must be electricity, and I took some notice of it; when I held the nozzle of my oiler close to the band a fine stream, or shower, of oil would come out of it and fly to the belt. If I held it on the outside of the belt, it would go around into the inside of the belt before it would strike it. When I held the oiler between the belt, the oil would fly in a circle. The sound would be loudest after the machinery had been standing still for a space of time, and when it was coldest. A pricking sensation was distinctly felt, and oil would flow more freely from the oiler. I found a feeling, when I placed my face to the half of the band that came from the driver, different from the one felt when I placed it to the half that went to the driver. What makes the difference in the sensation? What makes the oil come out of the oiler, and why will it not fly on to the outside of the belt as well as on the inside? It was a leather belt four inches wide and about thirty feet long; and I notice it made some difference whether I used a tin oiler or a copper one, the copper one giving the best results, probably because it was a better conductor.—J. T.

Answers to Correspondents.

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 advertisements at \$1.00 a line, under the head of "Business and Personal."

ALL reference to back numbers must be by volume and page.

BENDING WROUGHT IRON PIPE.—J. V. R., of N. J., will find a successful method described on page 122 of Vol. XXVI. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

HERMAPHRODITIC POULTRY.—I address you a few lines to ask a question regarding a chicken that is on my place. In 1871, it laid and hatched two broods of chickens; it commenced crowing in the fall; in the winter it was a little stupid; in the spring it assumed the form and performed the offices of a fully matured rooster. The above can be substantiated by good authority, or the chicken can be produced. I would like to hear from you through your valuable paper, as it is a freak in nature that I don't understand. Answer: We advise our correspondent to produce the chicken and arrange with Barnum for its public exhibition. A chicken matinee in this city would be a novelty and doubtless draw a crowd.

DRIVING POWER OF RUBBER BELT.—In your issue of July 27, page 58, the driving capacity of a two ply rubber belt is given as one horse power for every two inches in width, when the belt travels at the rate of 1,500 feet per minute. This, I think, is a low estimate; from my own observations I am satisfied that a two ply belt, running at the above speed, will drive double that amount of power without injury, or one horse power for every inch in width, and a three ply will do the same with every three quarters of an inch in width.—W. A. L. K.

SKIN DISEASES.—To C. N., query 7, page 41.—The trouble comes from your liver. Take podophyllin pills, one every evening for two weeks; if the bowels become too relaxed, omit an evening.—M. B. E., of Pa.

BLACK INK.—To M. W. H., query 2, page 58.—Take tannic acid, 20 grains, and a similar quantity of gallic acid; dissolve in 2 ounces water. Then take copperas crystals and Monsel's salt of iron, each 15 grains, and dissolve in 2 ounces water. Mix the two solutions and add 2½ drams of mucilage and 2 drops oil of cloves. This ink will cost one dollar a gallon.—H. J. H., of Mich.

INK.—Let M. W. H. (query 2, page 58) make a strong decoction of logwood, and add a little chromate of potash. No gum required.—E. H. H., of Mass.

DISSOLVING GUTTA PERCHA.—R. J. (query 7, page 58), should use bisulphide of carbon.—E. H. H., of Mass.

WATER-PROOFING PAPER PULP.—To W. R. H. (query 10, page 58.—Try a larger proportion of resin than usual, and when the paper is dry, pass between hot rolls.—E. H. H., of Mass.

CRYSTAL GLASS.—To G. T. P., query 15, page 58.—The following mixture will give good results: Carbonate of potash, 112 parts; red lead, 224 parts; sand (washed and burnt), 386 parts; saltpeter, 14 to 28 parts; oxide of manganese, from one fourth to three fourths of a part. Mix thoroughly and melt together.—E. H. H., of Mass.

HARDENING OF RAIN WATER.—To B. D. A., query 16, page 58.—Your trouble arises from the water, dissolving the lime of the cement used in the cistern. If the cement be painted, so as to protect it from the solvent action of the water, you will no longer be annoyed by its hardness.—E. H. H., of Mass.

"A MISER OF TIME."—If the writer over the above signature, in your issue of July 27th, will try the ECLIPSE PAPER FILE, illustrated in No. 18, Vol. XXV. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, his complaint will be silenced.—A. S., of Ala.

Recent American and Foreign Patents.

Under this heading we shall publish weekly notes of some of the more prominent home and foreign patents.

WHIFFLETREE DRAFT EYE.—Edward E. Tompkins, Slag Sing, N. Y.—This invention furnishes an improved draft eye for whiffletrees, which consists of a stem which is screwed into the end of the whiffletree, and which receives the eye of the tug. To the outer end of the stem is swiveled a cross head or button, upon the side of which is formed a toe or eccentric. The cross head is turned into line with the tug eye and the latter passed over it, when the pressure of the sides of the eye upon the eccentric forces it into one end of the eye, and thereby brings the cross head at right angles to its length; thus rendering it impossible for the tug to be accidentally detached, however much it may swing about.

PLOW.—Alexander Rickard, Schoharie, N. Y.—This invention has for its object to improve the construction of shovel plows, so as to make them more generally useful, and consists in providing the foot of the plow standard with an adjustable shoe which admits of being set so as to bear squarely upon the bottom of the furrow at whatever angle the plow may be working in the ground. The plow thus draws steadily instead of hopping along upon its point when adjusted to run deep in the ground. The shovel is made with adjustable wings, which are secured to the stationary wings by bolts which pass through slots in the former, so that they may be set out or in as desired. Upon the central upper part of the shovel is formed or attached a colter to divide the soil as the plow is drawn forward and make it work easier in hard ground.

WINDMILL.—Arent Geerlings, Holland, Mich.—This invention relates first, to a new arrangement of devices for adjusting the wings automatically to take the breeze more or less, according to its force, so as to maintain a uniform rate of speed; and, secondly, to a new construction of the wings themselves; the same being bent forward at their forward edges and rear outer corners so as to cause the wind to pass inward and be discharged at their rear inner corners.

BRAKE FOR LIGHT MACHINERY.—John M. Cayce, Franklin, Tenn.—This invention is more particularly applicable to sewing machines, where it is employed to regulate the speed of the needle. It consists of a cam attached to a sleeve which is placed on the shaft which drives the needle. The cam is operated upon by a spring lever which can be adjusted to have the required tension to a nicety. By means of the sleeve, the cam can be adjusted to operate in any part of the revolution, and thus retard or not the movement of the needle, as desired.

TOY SCROLL SAWING MACHINE.—Samuel N. Trump, Rossville, Md.—The invention consists in holding the lumber with clamps while it is fed against the saw which then cuts in a straight or curved line.

PUMP.—Wilson Barnes, Maquoketa, Iowa.—This invention consists mainly in a pump whose hollow parts are made of wrought iron galvanized tubing, the sections being connected together by internally threaded couplings.

SHOE FASTENING.—Chas. E. Chinnock, New York city, and Christian G. Schneider, Washington, D. C.—The invention consists in an arc-shaped loop and extension applied to fasten and then hold the shoe securely buttoned.

SELF REGULATING FEED AND TELTAL FOR MILL BURNS.—John D. Mines, Mofatt's Creek, Va.—The invention consists in feeding grain into the eye of a mill burr runner through a reciprocating tube, cup, and vibratory funnel, in causing the vibratory funnel to operate the feed tube, and in providing the grain supply spout with a flexible valve attached to a lever operated from the discharge funnel, so as to ring a bell when the flow of grain ceases.

BRICK MACHINE.—Daniel Hess, Des Moines, Iowa.—The invention consists chiefly in the employment of a yielding or self adjusting upper inclined plane or track, for operating the upper series of pressing devices whereby injury or breakage of the surrounding parts is prevented if the molds are too densely packed or contain a foreign substance, as the inclined plane will in such an event rise and allow of the passage of the pressing devices without injury and be immediately returned to its normal position by the action of a weighted lever connected with the same.

COUPLING.—James Higgins, Montague, Mich.—The invention consists in a metallic coupling, formed of two reversely crooked hooks, and a sleeve which is tapered in the direction of the shanks of the hooks. The coupling is intended for use with the standing rigging of small vessels and in attaching wooden traces or shrouds without nails, rivets, or screws.

SIDE SADDLE TREE.—Dudley M. Oliver, of Charleston, Ill.—The object of this invention is to improve the construction of side saddles, and it consists in a new arrangement of the pad bar and horn, whereby a shoulder is left in front of the horn, to which a leather spring is nailed. The seat is rabbeted so as to receive the straining piece. The tree is made of wood and covered as usual, and is stayed by strips of metal.

COCOA NUT GRATER.—William H. McCall, of Philadelphia, Pa.—This invention furnishes an improved machine for grating cocoa nuts, which consists in a cylindrical grater revolved within a box. The nut is placed in a hopper at the top so as to rest on the grater, and at the bottom of the box is a drawer to receive the grated nut.

COMBINED BUGGY POLE AND SHAFTS.—Gottlieb Stener, of Deedsville, Ind.—This invention relates to combined thill and pole attachments for vehicles, of which some have already been patented, and consists in a new mode of combining the shafts or thills and double tree so as to form a very strong pole of the shafts when connected together.

MACHINE FOR CORRUGATING METAL.—John Moffet, of New York city.—This invention consists of a set of preparatory dies and a set of finishing dies for making square corrugations; the corrugations are formed by a preparatory operation, in which a set of oval dies form an oval groove in the iron about as deep as the finished groove is to be, and then the groove is completed by an operation of the finishing dies. When the final action upon the corrugation takes place, the finished shape is firmly retained, so that the subsequent action of the preparatory die does not draw the stock back and disfigure the completed corrugation as when a single set of dies is used to make the corrugation at one operation.

MOP HOLDER.—George Fliedner, Portland, Oregon.—This invention relates to a new mop holder that can be opened by a quarter turn of the compressing nut and closed by a similar movement of the same; the sponge or rag mop is therefore easily removed, for wringing or washing, and replaced. It consists in the arrangement of an elongated compressing nut, in connection with a slotted or forked lower jaw of the mop head, in such manner that when the nut is crossed under the jaw it holds it closed, but allows it to be freely opened when turned in line with the slot or opening of the jaw.

GRAPPLING FORK.—Gaspar Hunziker, Summit, Miss.—This invention consists of the peculiar construction and arrangements of the parts comprising a cage for grappling a pile of wood or coal in a frame or holder on the ground, holding it while being hoisted and swung over a tender or other vehicle to be loaded, and then discharging it by the opening of the jaws of the grapple by the gravity of the load when the holding devices for the jaws have been tripped.

SAWING MACHINE.—Joseph Smith, Woodburn, Oregon.—This invention consists of a table for a cut-off saw which is suspended on pivots above the saw, and of a latch for holding the table in advance of the same while receiving the log or plank to be sawn; they are arranged in such manner that, when the latch is tripped, the gravity of the table and its load feeds the work to the saw.

WATER WHEEL.—Orlando D. Wetmore, Claremont, N. H.—This invention furnishes an improved water wheel which is more readily controlled than wheels constructed in the ordinary manner; it consists more particularly in providing a movable chute which is arranged to be worked, watertight, between a fixed chute and the wheel, in such a manner as to serve as a gate for regulating or preventing the ingress of the water.

COMBINATION RIFLE.—Marshall Wood, Lewisburg, W. Va.—The invention consists in combining a toggle for reciprocating the breech bolt with a hand operating mechanism; in combining a series of cartridge carriers with the several guns so that they will feed all the guns simultaneously, in a peculiar construction of cartridge carriage with a zigzag chamber, so as to feed by a vibratory movement, in attaching to the carrier a sweep which discharges the spent cartridge in advance of the feed, and in operating a series of connected cartridge carriers by means of rods and cam-slotted levers.

COMBINED LIFTING JACK AND DERRICK.—The invention consists in forming a jack with a movable fulcrum, a spring that either retracts or presses forward the detent, and a pawl presser that forces the pawl into and holds it to rack while the lever is taking a new position to let down weights. It consists also in combining a jack with a derrick so that it may be braced in any position. Hiram Senseman and Washington F. Pagett, both of Tremont, Ohio, are the inventors of this improvement.

MICA WINDOW FOR STOVES.—Stephen Foote, of Jersey City, N. J.—This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in the mode of adjusting the mica windows of stoves. The mica is secured by wires which are cast in the frame and bent down on to the mica. These wires form stops, which prevent it fitting closely to the stoveplate, thereby leaving an opening equal to the diameter of the wires. By thus allowing a thin current of air to pass between the mica and the stove, the mica is preserved bright and undimmed for any length of time, while windows attached in the ordinary manner soon become dimmed by the smoke and gases from the coal.

CONFLUENT COOK FOR FILLING SODA BOTTLES.—Charles G. Ferron, of New York city.—This invention furnishes an improved cook for soda bottling machines, which is so constructed as to discharge the soda and sirup at the same time through the same pipe, and which may be adjusted to admit exactly the required amount of sirup each time.

FOLDING BOAT.—John Hegeman, of Vischer's Ferry, N. Y.—This invention consists in improving the construction of the pontoon boat, patented by the present inventor April 23, 1867, so as to make it more convenient in use, and more reliable and serviceable in operation; the improvement consists in the use of certain stay or fastening devices with the hinged parts or sections of the boat, which are so constructed that they can be turned out of the way so as not to obstruct the folding of the boat and yet are always in place ready for use.

MACHINE FOR POINTING THE EXTREMITIES OF HORSESHOE NAILS.—Harry A. Wills, of Vergennes, assignor to Julia A. Wills, of same place, and Lucy S. Kingsland, of Burlington, Vt.—This invention relates to machinery for manufacturing horseshoe nails, and in improvements in a machine for shearing or tapering the point of the nail, many features of which are already secured to the present inventor by letters patent. It consists in a sliding finger for filling the die, so as to form a smooth and level surface for the nail to slide on when it is pushed over the die for clipping; the finger being withdrawn when the nail reaches its position.

CLOTHES WRINGER.—Micheal Mallon, of Rahway, N. J.—This invention relates to that class of clothes wringers which are arranged to twist the clothes in the manner of wringing them by hand, the clothes being attached at one end to a holder, and at the other to the end of a shaft with a hand crank for turning it; it consists of a novel construction of the case or frame of the wringer, which adapts it for being readily and firmly attached to the wash tub, and insures the escape of the water back into the tub. It also consists of a novel arrangement of the holder, to which the clothes are attached, and the apparatus for adjusting it for clothes of different lengths; and of an arrangement for holding the clothes, after being twisted, to let the water drip off.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE.—Daniel Troxell, of Newark, N. J.—This invention relates to an attachment to children's carriages or perambulators, whereby the same are prevented moving unless actually handled by the attendant, all possibility of accidents by the rolling of the carriages down hill or into gutters during the momentary absence or inattention of the persons having them in charge being thereby avoided. It consists in the use of spring pawls or arms which bear against projecting ears of the wheel hubs and are, by stringer rods, connected with the handle; so that when, together with the handle, such strings or rods are grasped, the pawls or arms are drawn up clear of the ears on the hubs; but, whenever the handle is released, the pawls or arms fall into the way of the ears on the hubs and prevent the rotation of the wheels.

VAPOR BURNER.—Charles Royle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—This invention relates to burners employed for the combustion of hydrocarbon vapors. The feed pipe is placed at the side of the body of an upright burner, and its internal orifice is formed in a valve seat within the same. A screw passes through a screw hole in the lower end of the body and has a conical valve formed upon its forward end which fits into the valve seat, so that by turning the screw upward the valve is entirely closed, and by turning it less or more downward, less or more of the hydrocarbon is admitted to the burner. Upon this screw, at the lower end of the body, is placed or formed a collar and just below the collar is placed a packing of rubber, leather, or other suitable material. A cap is screwed upon the lower end of the burner which encloses the collar and packing and has a hole in it for the passage of the end of the screw. By this construction, the packing is forced down closely against the cap by the collar when the screw is turned down, and prevents any of the hydrocarbon finding its way out around the thread of the screw and dropping from the lower end of the burner.

PRUNING SAW.—Aaron Travis, of Peekskill, N. Y.—This invention furnishes an improved pruning saw which is attached to a long handle in an inclined position, so that when the handle is pulled the saw is drawn across the limb in proper position for sawing. The base or inner end of the saw plate is made inclined, and its rear corner projects in the rear of the handle and serves as a hook for drawing the limbs out of the trees after they have been sawn off. In the rear edge of the saw plate is formed a notch, the straight shoulder of which is sharpened and serves as a chisel for cutting off small limbs.

SHUTTLE FOR SEWING MACHINE.—Moses Cook and Moses G. Cook, of Ashfield, Mass.—In this invention, a retaining plate is hinged in and at one end of the shuttle. This is provided with a longitudinal rod which has a side spring. The thread from the spool is first passed under the spring, then coiled around the rod and finally carried out through a hole in the side of the shuttle at some little distance from the spring. By passing around the spring previously to being coiled on the rod, the several coils are prevented from crowding on one another and causing the thread to bind.

PLOW.—Francis Poindexter, of Franklin, N. C.—This invention furnishes an improved reversible plow which is simple, convenient, and effective; it is so constructed that it may be readily adjusted for use as a reversible or hillside plow, as a turn and subsoil plow, or as a single turn or cultivating plow, as may be desired.

THREE HORSE EQUALIZER.—Edmond K. Parish, of Shelbyville, Ind.—This invention furnishes an improved three horse equalizer, which is so constructed as to enable the draft to be distributed according to the strength of the horses; at the same time it may be so adjusted that the single horse may walk in the furrow, and the team upon the unplowed land, while each horse draws his proper proportion, and the plow takes the proper amount of land. It consists of two cross bars which are pivoted to the plow beam and connected together by the draft chains and rods, to which are attached the whiffletrees. All the parts and all their connections are adjustable.

FLUID PRESSURE REGULATOR.—William J. Fay and Thomas A. Cairns, of Denver, Colorado Territory.—This invention consists of a hollow cylinder attached to a globe or other like valve and communicating at one end with the chamber or pipe into which the water flows through the valve; in this cylinder is a piston, whose rod is connected to the valve; a coiled spring is placed behind the piston under such tension as to hold the valve open until the pressure becomes too great for the pipes beyond it, when the water pressure on the piston closes the valve and keeps it closed until the pressure on the piston and in the pipes to be protected falls below the power of the spring, which then opens the valve again.

COMBINED SLOP PAIL AND COMMODORE.—David Patteson, of New York city.—The object of this invention is to furnish a cheap and convenient article for the household, which can be used as an ordinary slop pail or as a commode; it consists in constructing a slop pail with a movable seat, and with an annular space to receive water at the top. Into this space a flange attached to the cover, when open, projects, and thereby confines the odor.

STEAM GOVERNOR.—Anders Matson, of Quincy, Ill.—This invention relates to a useful improvement in governors for steam engines, and consists in so constructing the parts as to give facilities for the ready lubrication of the steam valve and working parts, and for the admission of oil into the steam chest and cylinder of the engine. A spring, also, is arranged to receive the concussion when the balls of the governor drop suddenly.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKSHOP. Published by E. Steiger, 22 & 24 Frankfort Street, New York. Subscription \$4.50.

The number for August presents an elegantly illustrated paper on the "Lion as an Art Subject," and furnishes its usual supply of exquisite designs, both in decorations and furniture, from the pencils of the first European artists.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., Publishers. \$4.00 a year.

In its August number, this Monthly continues Hawthorne's pleasing novel; John A. Bolles tells why "Semmes was not Tried;" James Parton contributes a paper on "Jefferson;" and Dr. O. W. Holmes gives another instalment of his fascinating "Poet at the Breakfast Table." Altogether, the number is remarkably entertaining and brilliant.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. \$4.00 a year.

The number for August is unusually attractive. There are two illustrated papers—"A Switchback Excursion," and "Travels in the Air"—the latter furnishing some curious and valuable facts in aeronautics.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. Speeches on the Tariff Question, and on Internal Improvements, principally delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States. By Andrew Stewart, late M. C. from Pennsylvania. With a portrait. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut Street.

This is a collection of speeches made by Mr. Stewart upon the above subjects, and in advocacy of what was called by Mr. Clay "the American System." It contains over 400 pages, and is fully indexed for reference. Free by mail to any part of the United States for \$3.00.

We have also received, from the same publisher, the following:

GALVANOPLASTIC MANIPULATIONS. A Practical Guide for the Gold and Silver Electroplater and the Galvanoplastic Operator, with one hundred and twenty-seven Figures in the Text. Translated from the French of Alfred Roseleur, Chemist, by A. A. Fesquet, Chemist and Engineer. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut Street.

The nature of this work is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is a handsome volume of 500 pages, in which the subject appears to be very fully treated. It is copiously indexed. Price, free by mail, \$6.00.

THE SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL MANURES; or, Elementary Principles in the Use of Fertilizing Agents. From the French of M. George Ville, by A. A. Fesquet, Chemist and Engineer. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut Street.

This little book is a *resumé* of several larger works by the same author. It is intended for popular use, and is written in a familiar dialogue form. Price, by mail, \$1.25.

TABLES AND DIAGRAMS RELATING TO NON-CONDENSING ENGINES AND BOILERS. W. P. Trowbridge. New York: John Wiley & Son, 15 Astor Place.

In this work are given the results of a great many experiments and calculations, in the form of tables, showing the power, etc., of non-condensing stationary steam engines and boilers of various dimensions, speeds, and pressures. They are particularly calculated to aid the manufacturer or purchaser in choosing a form of engine and boiler suitable for any special purpose required, ranging from 5 to 300 horse power. The subjects of boiler explosions, the safety valve and other matters, are also treated of. Price, by mail, \$2.50.

NEW PATENT LAW IN CANADA.

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 \$20), 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.

Messrs. Munn & Co., have had twenty-five years experience in the business of obtaining American and Foreign Patents for inventors; they have special agencies in nearly all countries where patents are granted. Moderate charges and prompt attention may always be expected.

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Practical Hints to Inventors.

MUNN & CO., Publishers of the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** have devoted the past twenty-five years to the procuring of Letter Patent in this and foreign countries. More than 50,000 inventors have availed themselves of their services in procuring patents, and many millions of dollars have accrued to the patentees whose specifications and claims they have prepared. No discrimination against foreigners; subjects of all countries obtain patents on the same terms as citizens.

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 as good a pen 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.

Persons desiring to file a caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time, by sending a sketch and description of the invention. The Government fee for a caveat is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for patents and caveats is furnished gratis, on application by mail. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

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A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his heirs, or the assignees of the entire interest, when, by reason of an insufficient or defective specification, the original patent is invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake without any fraudulent or deceptive intention.

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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