to the bruise, leaves the foot miserably weak for weeks or perhaps months. What would be thought of a surgeon. who, because his patient had a discolored nail, the result of a bruise, proposed to remove the stained horn and lay bare the sensitive tissues? No medical man would do such a thing, and no patient would permit it. Yet veterinary surgeons and farriers follow this practice on the horse's foot, and horse owners assent to it. The result is, that corns assume a fictitious importance, and the heel, robbed of its horn, is liable to fresh injury for a long time.

We may be told that the horn is removed so as to release any matter formed as the result of inflammation. It is certainly a plausible excuse, but not a true one. A professional man should be able to diagnose the presence of matter without injurious explorations, and matter is never present unless a horse is worked for two or three days after the appearance. In about 80 per cent of the cases in which a farrier professes to have let out matter, he has simply let out a straw colored effusion which would have been naturally reabsorbed in a day or two after the cause of injury—the shoe -had been removed. The remaining percentage of corn cases show matter because from negligence or ignorance the shoe has been allowed to remain on the foot, continuing the injury, and thus set up active inflammation.

The rational treatment of corn is to remove the shoe, and foment the foot with warm water-in other words, to re move the cause of injury, and help nature to reabsorb any effusion. If matter forms, it must be thrown off. Nature does this through an opening at the top of the wall, between hair and hoof; man endeavors to do it by an opening through the sole. Now, we believe in nature's plan, and experience show us that it is the best, if not the quickest, course for the horse's foot. Warm fomentations facilitate this course, and therefore the treatment we have suggested is applicable to all stages. This treatment does not injure the hoof, and a cessation of pain, and consequent lameness, can be followed by the immediate application of a properly fitted shoe. On the other hand, when the bars are destroyed and the sole cut away, the wall is left without any support. It is too weak to properly sustain weight; if it rests upon the shoe it is pressed either inwards or outwards, and the recently injured parts are again hurt. Thus, and thus only, it is that the existence of corns can be said to predispose a horse to their recurrence. A corn is only a temporary accident, like a bruised finger; the one is just as likely to recur as the other. If a horse remains lame over a fortnight, there is something more than a corn-either a badly fitted shoe, or the injury inflicted by the farrier's knife—to account for it. Verily, the ordinary cure for corns is worse than the disease. Horses are, we know, frequently lame or tender for months after having had a corn. Let such animals be properly shod. no cutting out of the heel allowed, and we guarantee a speedy cure. Remember that a corn is only a bruise of a horn-covered part. Treat it as you would your own finger under similar circumstances, and very little trouble will be entailed.—Land and Water.

## PATENT OFFICE DECISIONS.

THE DISINTEGRATING FLOUR MILL PATENT .- CARR vs. DAVIDS [Appeal from the Board of Examiners-in-Chie f in the matter of the interference between the application of Thomas Carr, of Bristol, Eng., and the patcni of G.B. Davids, of Baltimore, Md., granted December 14, 1869, for a disintegrating mill.]

LEGGETT, Commissioner,

Leggert, Commissioner:

It is proved and admitted on the part of Carr that Davids made his invention in September, 18:38. Carr obtained a patent for his invention in England, which was enrolled April 6, 1869. He introduces teatmony to show that he made the invention in England long before that date, which testimony has been ruled out by the Examiner of interferences and the Board, in conformity with the established practice of the courts and the Office. (See Howe vs. Morton. I Fish., 595; Brooks vs. Norcoss, 2 Fish., 661; Bair vs. Morse, 1 B. app., p. 222; expures Jno. Cochrane, Com'rs D. 1869, p. 50; Tacker vs. Davis, O. G., vol. 2, p. 221.)

I do not find sufficient ground in the argument presented in behalf of Carr for a departure from this practice. The statute is explicit in declaring that any inventor may obtain a patent forhis invention, provided it has not been patented or described, and his right to a patent is clear.

No evidence of the date of an invention in a foreign country, other than that of a patent or a described in a printed publication, ever has been or can be received under the law. Inventions abroad are ignored by the statute in this made to appear through one or the other of the channels named. Therefore Carr did not make the invention in contemplation of law till he patented it, April 6, 1869, and Davids preceded him. Without the light of controlling precedents, I should be unable to place any other interpretation upon the statute than that which constitutes the established practice of the Office in like cases.

The declaion of the Board is affirmed.

office in like cases.

The decision of the Board is affirmed.

## DECISIONS OF THE COURTS.

#### United States Circuit Court.--- District of California, Ninth Judicial Circuit.

ANT DECISION CONCERNING THE RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEES OF PATENTS ATENT EGG CASE.—DAVID NCKAY W. JOHN B. WOOSTER *et al.* 

[In Equity. - Before Sawyer, Judge. - Decided April 7, 1873.]

On February 25, 1867, a patent was duly issued to J. L. and G. W. Stevens, of San Francisco, for an "improvement in cases for transporting eggs."

In August, 1872, and patentees, by deed, granted and assigned to H. F. Billings, of Chicago, in the State of Diltools. "for, to, and in all the States and Territorics of the United States cast of the Rocky Mountains, all the right, tittle, and interest which they, the said John L. and George W. Stevens, had in and to the said letters patent, and the invention as secured to them by said letters patent, and all their rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises which they had or might acquire by or under the said letters patent; which said deed was duly recorded. Since said assignment, said Billings has erected a manufactory for said patent, and has manufactured, in accordance with the specifications of said patent, and he still continues to manufacture said cases; and he has sold and continues to sell the same "to the public, or to whomsoever desires or desired to purchase them, without any restriction or reservation whatsoever."

Or the 17th of October, 1872, said J. L. and George W. Stevens made a similar transfer of all their right, title, and interest in said patent and invention, in and to all the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, to the complainant, David McKay, who thereupon entered npon the manufacture of said patent cases at San Francisco, and he has ever since continued to manufacture and sell the same for use in that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains and selling the same on commission merchants doing business at San Francisco, receiving goods consigned by merchants castof the Rocky Mountains and selling the same on commission. M. Evans & Co. are merchants doing business at Ames, in the State of Iowa, and a part of their business is dealing in eggs. Said Evans & Co., between the 17th of October, 1972, and the filing of the bill in this case, purchased in the usual course of business at chicago, of said Bi On February 26, 1967, a patent was duly issued to J. L. and G. W. Stevens of San Francisco, for an "improvement in cases for transporting eggs."

Burke, 4 Fisher's Patent Cases, 883, namely: "Does the purchase of a patiented article, laws/fully manufactured, and saids without restriction or condition, within his territory by the territorialsssignee of a patentright, convey to the purchaser the right to use or sell the article in another territory for which another person has taken an assignment of the same patent?"
The learned judge answers the question in the affirmative. This is the only case I have found in which the precise question has ever been considered. One would suppose that a question of so much importance, and so during an another territory than the same patent?"
The learned judge answers the question in the affirmative. This is the only case I have found in which the precise question has ever been considered. One would suppose that a question of so much importance, and so during an another that the case cited is not correctly decided, and argued with a great deal of force, that since Lockhart and Seeley, in that case, and Billings in this, only purchased the right to the patentees in a limited territory, they did not themselves have the right to supply, either directly or indirectly, other territory that that purchased; that their right cut extended to make a they had themselves no right to use in other territory, their vendex could acquire no greater right than they themselves owned; that their purchase of the right to a specific territory necessarily limited their power to sell the machine to be used in that terrifory alone; that this limitation and restriction is necessarily implied in the sale, even without any express stipulation to that effect; that the patent under the fifth section of the act of Congress of the cerms gives the patentee. The fact that the eleventh section and horry on the patentee of the cerms gives the patentee. The fact that the circumstance is the cerms gives the patentee. The fact that the circumstance is the cerms gives the patentee. The fact the cerm of the circumstance is the cerms of the cerms of the cerms of

manufacture that the whole United States may be supplied from that point at prices that would defy competition in any other locality, so that it would only be necessary to purchase the right for the territory on which the factory of the whole country.

It is easy to see that the result of supplying the whole country indirectly through the merchant, who is usually the selier to the consumer, is precisely the same as though the maker himself directly selies to the consumer. In the same as though the maker himself directly selies to the consumer. In the absence of an authoritative adjudication, I should hesitate long before venturing to disease in the consumer. In the absence of an authoritative adjudication, I should hesitate long before venturing to disease in the same of the proposition laid down in the guarded form in which it is stated in the case cled.

An important question not discussed by the learned heige may, however, regarded as "topylulg" \* \* \* sold widner striction or condition with in the state consideration it will be seen by reference to the stip that the case lend.

An important question not discussed by the learned heige may, however, regarded as "topylulg" \* \* \* sold widner striction or condition with in his territory, by the territorial assignment of a patent right." In the case now under consideration it will be seen by reference to the stip that the constant the assignment and till der other full owing, it is any conflict, therefore, in the rights claimed by the parties, the compliainant's assignment, so far as the conflict is conceined, being subsequent in time, was taken in subordination to the prior grant to Billinge-that, is to easier that the parties of the prior grant to Billinge-that, is to easier that the control of the prior grant to Billinge the parties, the complete the case of the monopoly, and the purchase, or, any one deriving the late of the pastence and the pastent. Induced the pastence will be pastence and the pastence of the monopoly, and the purchase, or, any one deriving

Holiand & Spencer. for complements. Churchill & Huight, for defendants.

# NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

TEXT BOOK IN INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, containing an Outline of the Science and an Abstract of its History. By J. T. Champlin, D. D., President of Colby University. Price \$1.50. Also, by the same author: Chapters on Intellectual Philosophy, designed to accompany the above. New York and Chicago: Woolworth, Ainsworth, & Co.

These two treatises are lucid and well written exponents of a branch of tudy which deserves more attention than it usually receives. The object for which they are written is carcfully kept in View by the author, who has throughout, abstained from wandering into the higher metaphysics. To the "Text Book" is added an appendix, containing questions on each section of the work, which will be valuable both to teachers and pupils.

PHILOSOPHY OF RHETORIC. By John Bascom, Professor of Rhetoric in Williams College: Author of "Aesthetics, or the Science of Beauty," Price \$1.50. New York and Chicago: Woolworth, Ainsworth, & Co.

This is a valuable essay, written in an agreeable style which makes it a ceptable to the general reader as well as to the student. There is much thought in small space in Professor Bascom's writings; and the work now before us is written in a very torse and expressive manner.

## Recent American and Loreign Latents.

Improved Extensible Ladder.

John C. Hearne and Duston Adams, Picasant Hill, Mo.-This invention onsists of two "lazy tongs" contrivances connected together at the middie joints of the bars by cross bars long enough for the ordinary purposes of the cross bars of a common ladder, the cross bars being connected, near each end, by cords, which limit the extension of the lazy tongs frame, and support the weight of the climber. The top cross bar is provided with hooksorotherdevices for suspending the ladder, and a rope is attached to and passed from the lower cross bar up over the top one, or through an eye suspended from it, so that the ladder can be folded up out of the way by pulling the cord down; the ladder can be quickly let down when required for use by releasing the rope. The whole constitutes a convenient and efficientiadder for scuttles and the like, not frequently wanted for use, and where it will be out of the way when so folded up.

#### Improved Turbine Water Wheel.

John C. Green, Flanders, N. J.-This invention is an improvement in turbine water wheels, in which the objectionable feature—the termination of the wheelease at the bottom flange, which renders it difficult to make the joint tight within the outer edge to prevent water leaking through the flange at the holes for the bearings—is done away with, and the case is extended below the bottom flange, and a special flange is provided to rest on the floor, support the wheel, and make a joint around the discharge hole; and this flange also serves to support the whicel so high as to prevent heavy bodiesfrom being carried into the wheel. By this arrangement, it is cial med, the water leaking through the flange at the holes for the journals will remain in the flume.

#### Improved Addressing Machine.

Francis A. Darling, Fay etteville, N. Y.—This invention relates to an improved addressing machine, intended particularly for use of newspaper publishers and such other persons whose business requires them to send at frequent intervals documents or mail matter to the same subscribers or persons, whose interest it is, therefore, to retain the address of such persons in position for use in printing. The invention consists in the employment of an endiess chain passing around a prismatic presser block, and having the address or printing plates removably secured to it by springing their ends into slots formed in the links of the same. The invention also consists in hanging the chain around a drum or wheel that is supported by a sliding frame, and in forming a toothed segment engaging with opposite ratchet wheels on the arbor of the lower chain holder or presser, for the purpose of turning the same one quarter revolution at each downward motion of the frame, and for retaining the same in position immovably during the upward motion of the same.

Improved Door Bolt.

Adoirh Hofstatter, New York city.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved attachment for boits, by theuse of which it will belmpossible for the boit to be worked back and the door unfastened from the outside of said door. By suitable construction, when the bolt is pushed outward so as to bring its knob into the space between the forward end of an open central keeper and the rear end of a forward keeper, and a semicylindrical plate has been moved laterally upon the bolt so as to cover the poening or slot in the central keeper, it will be impossible for the boit to be drawn back without first moving the plate to one side to uncover the salds lot and allow the knob to pass through it. Upon the rearend of the plate is formed a small projection, which, when the saidplate is adjusted o cover the opening in the keeper, may be slipped into a notch in the forward end of the rear keeper, and which, when the said plate is moved to uncover the said opening, may be slipped into a notch in the rear end of the open keeper, to prevent the said plate from getting out of place accidentally when in cither position.

#### Improvement in Recovering Tin from Waste Scrap

Henry Panton, New York city.-The inventor proposes to utilize the tin on scrap tinned plate cuttings, etc., by recovering it by mercury amaigamation. For this purpose he cuts the chips into small pieces and places them in a revolving cylinder, into which a shower of mercury is constantly failing. Besides the method of recovering the tin, the patent covers a proof converting the remainder scrap iron into steel, as well as the cylindrical apparatus already described.

## Improved Folding Chair.

Asshel C. Boyd, Worcester, Mass.—The invention consists in forming each front leg and superposed arm in a single side piece that is reversely curved at its opposite ends. It also consists in providing the side pieces with a round that serves the double purpose of a connecting pivot for the links and a rest for the upper ends of the legs.

## Improved Car Dumper.

Owen M. Avery, Pensacola, Fia.—The invention consists in dumping a ear on the side by means of rocking beams pivoted to the middle of a beveled boister. It also consists in a peculiarly constructed and operated shifter, by which the rock beam is made to pertorm its intended function. It also consists in a locking device applied at each end of the shifter. It also consists in a double notched lock bar applied to the middle of the shifter. It also consists of means for throwing the line of gravity from the median line of the truck and to that side of the car on which the load is to e dumped. It size consists in a peculiarly simple and convenient mode of coupling car dumpers together.

## Improved Fertilizing Material.

James Whitchill, Frederick, Md.—The invention consists in grinding or reducing limestone to a granular state so that it will pass the drill evenly and may be applied in small quantities with as great effect as in large quantities. Thus it is sold in packages, airtight or approximately 30.

## Improved Vacuum Pan.

Dr. Aurclius P. Brown, Upperville, Va.-The invention consists in a method of producing and maintaining a vacuum in the condensing coil of a aporizing apparatus whereby the continued action of an air pump (although one may be used to start it. if degired) is rendered entirely unnecessary, and a great saving is thereby produced in the ordinary process of distillation.

## Improved Horse Collar.

William Guilfoyle, New York city.—The object of this invention is to construct a horse collar which net only is stronger, cheaper, and more durable than those at present in use, but protects, also, the neck of the horse against scalds and bruises caused by the unduc pressure of the collar. This invention is intended to obviate these defects by strengthening the leather part having a projecting rim, by which the usual hames are dispensed with and the strain on the collar distributed over the whole surface, protecting not only the neck of the horse, but also furnishing a stronger and more durable collar. Suitable trace hooks are applied to the metallic covering and connected by a strong wire piece, with rings attached to hold the harness together.

## Improved Convertible Freight Car.

William Worsley, Little Falls, N. J.—The invention consists in V shaped detachable sections applied to the floor of a grain car, to give the necessary pitch to the bottom, and a nozzie combined with a swiveled elbow spout, a that the grain may be discharged on either side of the car from the same

## Improved Hose and Pipe Coupling.

Theodore E. Button, Wsterford, N. Y., assignor to himself and L. Button, of same place.—The invention consists in the improvement of pipe or hose couplings. The joint where the two pipes are connected may ground or packed. A nut made in two parts, has each part hinged to a swivel working on one pipe. The other pipe screws into this sectional nut, which draws the pipestogether. The two parts of the nut archeid together by a ring which is made to fit the conical surface of the outside of the nut. Thetaper of this surface must be sufficient to allow the ring to be casily pulled off. The ring is provided with lugs to which are attached chains which are made fast to some fixture. Now, by a slight movement of either the coupling or the fixture, the ring is pulled off and the coupling disconnected. Each pipe is provided with a pressure valve. When the pipes are connected these valves are open; but when the pipes are separated, they close automatically or by the pressure.