

the use of the army. Officers and such members of the army as are allowed to carry trunks with them while occupying the tents of a flying camp, cannot be generally provided with anything in the way of a bedstead to keep them elevated above the surface of the ground.]

1,533.—E. F. Slocum, of Chicago, Ill., for an Improvement in Lamps: I claim the combination of three or more springs with a lamp top, arranged substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

1,534.—E. W. Smith, of New York City, for an Improvement in Steam Engines: I claim, first, Heating the cylinder of a marine steam engine by inclosing said cylinder in whole or in part within steam, which is generated separately from and at a higher pressure and temperature than the initial pressure of the steam admitted to the interior of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, The employment of the monkey boiler, C, connections, D, the steam jacket or connecting spaces, B1 B2 B3, and the connection, G, leading from the base of such connected spaces to the main boiler or series of boilers, A, all combined and arranged substantially as and so as to operate together in the manner set forth.

1,535.—George Smith, of New York City, for an Improvement in Combined Burglar Alarm and Animal Trap: I claim the sere, E, arranged or pivoted as shown, to admit of cords or chains being attached to both ends of it, in combination with the hammer, C, and one or more fire-arm barrels, A, substantially as and for the purposes described.

[The object of this invention is to obtain an implement which may be connected to one or more doors or windows of a building, so as to sound an alarm if anyone of them is opened, the implement at the same time being capable of advantageous use as an animal trap.]

1,536.—Abraham Stroth, of Port Jervis, N. Y., for an Improved Car Coupling: I claim the combination and arrangement of the slotted gravitating drop, H, bolt, G, box, C, springs, C, draw-head pipe, B, bolt, E, and draw-head, A, all in the manner and for the purposes herein shown and described.

[The object of this invention is to obtain a coupling for railroad cars that will admit of cars having platforms of different lengths being connected together, the coupling also admitting of a perfectly free vibration of the cars both laterally and vertically. Another object of the invention is, that it may couple itself and the parts be so arranged that in uncoupling or disconnecting the cars, the piece used need not be withdrawn from the draw-head but merely elevated a certain distance to clear or free the shackle, and be at that point supported by a drop. The invention has further for its object the applying of springs in such a manner as to insure durability and a perfect action thereof.]

1,537.—S. C. Sturtevant, of Cleveland, Ohio, for an Improvement in Tubular Grates for Steam Boilers: I claim a series of detachable fluegrates when used in combination with the pipe, F, as and for the purpose specified.

1,538.—John Trageser, of New York City, for an Improvement in Apparatus for Evaporating Liquids: I claim the arrangement of one or more angular projections, a, on the sides of the pipes, A, of a cooler or evaporator, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

1,539.—A. H. Trego, of Lambertville, N. J., for an Improvement in Car Coupling: I claim the attaching of rods or bars, C, to the bolts, B, when the said rods or bars are arranged as shown, so that their lower ends may, as the bolts are elevated, drop by their own gravity into the back parts of the draw-heads and sustain the bolts, the rods or bars being at the same time, in such position as to be acted upon or thrown out by the entrance of the shackle or link into the draw-heads, so that the bolt may drop into the link, substantially as described.

1,540.—C. Van Name, of Binghamton, N. Y., for an Improved Stanchion for Canal Boats: I claim the employment of cast iron stanchions, A, with fianches, a, b, and attached to the deck, B, by means of bolts, c, d, as and for the purpose described.

[This invention consists in the employment, for the purpose of supporting the rail, of a cast iron stanchion secured by bolts, which pass down through the deck, one of them into one of the beams which support the deck, and another into one of the ribs, in such a manner that by said stanchions the strength of the boat is increased, and that a blow on the rail does not injure the structure of the boat.]

1,541.—James Weathers, of Greensburg, Ind., for an Improvement in Heading Bolts: I claim the heading tool, A, A', B, C, C', c, D, D', constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

1,542.—E. R. Weston, of East Corinth, Me., for an Improvement in the Process of Converting Iron into Steel by Cementation: I claim the use of the fused or fusible metal upon the clay covering in the crucible, as set forth.

1,543.—S. R. Wilmot, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for an Improvement in Hoop Skirts: I claim constructing the metallic slides and tips for hoops of skirts, with a lip or stop, c, of a length equal to the thickness of the hoop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[The object of this invention is to provide tips and slides for the hoops of skirts with stops, so arranged as to prevent the hoops from slipping through them and at the same time admit of the tips and slides being swaged or glued directly on the hoops without any previous manipulation of any kind, thereby greatly economizing in time in their manufacture.]

1,544.—S. E. Woodworth, of Murphys, and J. E. Wethered, of San Francisco, California, for an Improved Arastra: We claim the combination of a cast iron arastra with ball bearings, G E G E, and ball pivot, H, of hollow center shaft, I, constructed in the manner and for the purposes described.

1,545.—G. W. Bridgman (assignor to himself and Osgood Dane,) of Somerville, Mass., for an Improvement in Car Brakes: I claim the combination and arrangement of the two rack bars, K K, the racks, H, the gear, H, and the two pinions, G G, and drums, P P, or the mechanical equivalent of such pinions and drums, applied to the carriage body or platform frame, and the draft chains of the brakes of the two truck frames.

I also claim the arrangement and combination of the hand wheel shafts, N N, pinions, M M, and racks, L L, or their mechanical equivalents, with the carriage and the rack bars, K K, the racks, H, the gear, H, the two pinions, G G, and drums, P P, or the mechanical equivalent of such pinions and drums, the whole being to operate substantially as and for the purpose or purposes, as specified.

1,546.—S. L. Fitts (assignor to C. and G. C. Winchester), of Ashburnham, Mass., for an Improved Boring Machine: I claim the construction of an automatic machine for boring holes around the edge of an irregular-shaped article, when arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

Second, I claim the ratchet, r, and feed mechanism, P Q R S, in combination with the revolving boring or drill shaft, D, operating substantially as described.

Third, I claim the sliding carriage, I, and spring, L, for holding the carriage, M, up to the stop, v, or its equivalent, operating substantially in the manner set forth.

1,547.—A. M. Hill (assignor to W. S. Kirkham), of Bradford, Conn., for an Improvement in Locks and Knob Latches: I claim the fitting or placing of the latch, C, of the lock in a collar,

which is placed in the face plate, B, and allowed to turn therein, the collar having two parallel planar surfaces, e e, at its inner part, and used in connection with the slide, I, placed at the inner side of the face plate, all being arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to a simple means for admitting of the latch of the lock being turned to suit either a right or left hand door, and consists in leaving the outer part of the latch fitted in a collar which is placed in the face plate of the lock case and allowed to rotate therein, the collar being retained or prevented from casually turning by means of a catch fastening.]

RE-ISSUES.

90.—J. A. Vaughn, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., for an Improvement in Grain Separators. Patented April 24, 1860. I claim the combination of a series of zig-zag riddles and directing boards, having a shake motion imparted to them with a short fan, when arranged to operate therewith substantially as described.

91.—J. A. Vaughn, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., for an Improvement in Grain Separators. Patented April 24, 1861: I claim in combination with a series of zig-zag screens or riddles, and a series of directing boards having a shake motion, the stationary receiving chambers, for receiving the material from the screens, substantially as herein described.

I also claim the combination of the series of zig-zag screens and directing boards having a shake motion, the stationary receiving chambers, and short fan, when arranged to operate substantially as herein described.

I also claim the combination of the directing board, P, cockle riddle, Q, and cockle board, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

92.—Ira Perego, Jr., of New York City, for an Improvement in Shirt Bosoms. Patented Sept. 25, 1860: I claim, first, A shirt bosom made with a stiffening strip or strips of suitable material, applied substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

Second, A shirt bosom having the upper portion thicker and stiffer than the lower portion, substantially as herein described.

[The object of this invention and improvement in shirt bosoms, is to prevent the upper part of the bosom, which is in sight, from rumpling or drawing up, and thus presenting a very unsightly appearance after being worn but a short time. The nature of the invention consists in the employment of an extra thickness or thickness of cotton, linen, or other suitable material supplied to the bosom of a shirt, that the upper part of the bosom, or that part which is in sight, will be rendered less flexible than the lower part of the bosom, when the bosom is starched and ironed in the usual manner. It will be perceived that the unstiffened part will break first and have the effect of keeping the upper portion stiff and unbroken for a considerable length of time.]

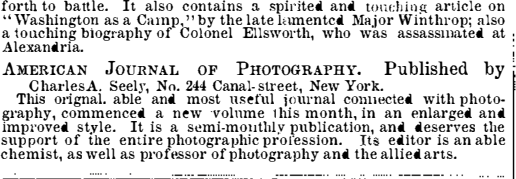
DESIGNS.

67.—Levi L. Tower (assignor to Cutter, Tower & Co.), of Boston, Mass., for a Design for Trade Mark.

New Books and Periodicals Received.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. The July number is full of patriotism and heart-stirring literature. It opens with an ode, entitled "Marching Orders," the periods of which thrill upon the ear like the sound of marching armies going forth to battle. It also contains a spirited and touching article on "Washington as a Camp," by the late lamented Major Winthrop; also a touching biography of Colonel Ellsworth, who was assassinated at Alexandria.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Published by Charles A. Seely, No. 24 Canal-street, New York. This original, able and most useful journal connected with photography, commenced a new volume this month, in an enlarged and improved style. It is a semi-monthly publication, and deserves the support of the entire photographic profession. Its editor is an able chemist, as well as professor of photography and the allied arts.



H. H., of Mass.—Your pistol bomb is an old thing, and not patentable. The drilling of radial chambers for powder and ball communicating by vents with a central fuse was suggested long ago, as an improvement on the shrapnell shell.

A. D., of Mass.—Of your specimens, No. 1 is a sulphuret of iron becoming oxydized; No. 2 is quartz; No. 3 is one of the complex earths—it contains clay and magnesia; and No. 4 is gneiss or stratified granite, the shining particles being mica. All four are worthless. You would gain nothing by placing an undershot wheel below an overshot. On the contrary, you would lose that portion of the fall required to fill and empty the buckets of the second wheel.

R. E. G., of N. Y.—You will find illustrations of a good valve for an oscillating engine on page 81, Vol. XII. (old series), of our journal, and another on page 256, Vol. I. (new series). The former was invented by Crudge & Wadsworth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the latter by Adam Wood, of Arsenal, Pa.

Y. G., of N. Y.—You are entitled to withdraw \$20 on your rejected case if it was filed in the Patent Office previous to the 2d of March. Since that time the schedule of fees has been changed. We mail you one of our pamphlets of advice to inventors, which we send free to anyone who may wish a copy.

N. P., of N. Y.—You seem to be prolific of inventions, and it seems to us that your ideas are novel. Send us sketches and a description of your devices, and we will carefully examine them.

C. B. K., of Mass.—You will find a good rifle illustrated in this number of our paper. We think this is a most excellent weapon.

T. H. W., of Pa.—We have received your very kind note in reference to the renewal of your subscription. We certainly feel very much obliged to you for your past exertions in endeavoring to extend our circulation, and we regret exceedingly to hear of your misfortunes as connected with business at the South. We must all suffer from this heavy national calamity, and do our best to support the government, without which we are in a state of anarchy and disgrace.

B. H. J., of N. J.—We suppose that no nation in the world is making stronger efforts toward advancing in the arts than France, and we infer from this fact that useful inventions ought to be valuable there. By a recent decree, the Emperor appropriates 40,000,000 francs to enable French manufacturers to purchase improved machinery, and thus compete with the English manufacturers. We are not possessed of full particulars of this judicious movement.

D. C., of N. Y.—Ellsworth, in his act of taking possession of the secession flag at Alexandria, showed courage; but it was a hasty and ill-advised movement. Having taken military possession of the town under the orders of the government, he had a right to remove an emblem of offence to that government. He should have first called upon the proprietor of the Marshall House to remove it; and, upon being refused, a force adequate to this end ought to have been detailed by the Colonel. He should have remained in charge of his regiment.

B. H. W., of C. W.—The specimen of stone which you send us is perfectly worthless. We are much obliged for your suggestions, and will take them into due consideration. We hope you will be able to procure a large list of subscribers in your vicinity.

C. C., of Conn.—It is impossible to fix any definite scale of values respecting patents. This question has been discussed time and again, without any practical results. It recently came up before a convention in Paris, composed of manufacturers, men of science and merchants. It was proposed to abolish patents and to substitute a system of government payments proportioned to the value of the respective inventions. The discussion ended with a very general impression that the idea was not practical, and that a system of laws granting patents was the very best which had ever been devised for fostering art and science.

P. S., of Md.—Brown linen cannot be prevented from washing white, as the repeated application of soap and water bleaches the linen. We do not think there is any chemical that will aid you in this matter.

F. H., of Pa.—You are unquestionably right in asserting that, "since the introduction of gunpowder and firearms, wars have been less sanguinary, because decided with greater rapidity." The history of ancient and modern warfare fully confirms this assertion.

E. B., of N. Y., asks:—"Is it patentable to apply an old principle to a new purpose?" We answer yes, provided a new and useful result is thereby produced.

H. L., of N. Y.—Spectacles which would enable persons to see at night would be very useful, and, no doubt, very profitable to the discoverer. They would be of great advantage to night-scouting parties.

D. D. G., of Mass.—If you have been a careful reader of our paper, we are surprised that you should be ignorant of the name of the Commissioner of Patents. Refer to your back numbers, and you will soon find out.

H. C., of Md.—We have examined your alleged improvement in conical shells, and it seems to us that you have hit upon an excellent idea. We advise you, by all means, to try an experiment and test its merits. There may be some radical defect in it that can only be found out by actual trial.

S. M. G., of Vt.—We are glad to learn that your invention works well, and that you are offered a liberal sum for the right. The patent law does not require a citizen to work or put on sale his patent within any specified time. This is required only of foreigners.

E. M. F., of Pa.—We believe you can obtain the composition used in printers' rollers in Philadelphia, from any person who sells printers' materials; if not, E. R. Webb & Co., corner of Fulton and Dutch streets, this city, will supply you.

R. W., of N. Y.—The city of Washington was taken by the British, under General Ross, on the 24th of August, 1814. The army of the invaders numbered only 4,000 men. They landed at Benedict, on the Patuxent, on the 20th, and marched for three days to the capital. The American militia, numbering 8,000, did not stand five minutes after the British opened fire; but the sailors under Captain Barney defended their battery to the last inch. Rather than retreat, they suffered themselves to be cut down at their guns. General Ross declared that had the militia behaved like the sailors the British army would have been annihilated. They lost 500 men, mostly by the cannon of the seamen.

R. W. T., of N. Y.—If you propose, by establishing iron works on the line between this country and Canada, to evade the revenue laws, of course it would not be permitted.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, during one week preceding Wednesday, June 26, 1861:—

- A. M. O., of Wis., \$25; O. B. & K., of O., \$15; C. C. P. W., of Mass., \$15; W. E. F., of Mass., \$25; J. H. S., of N. Y., \$15; A. W., of N. Y., \$43; J. R., of N. Y., \$15; W. H. B., of Mass., \$15; J. W. C., of Mich., \$10; L. D. G., of N. J., \$15; G. K., of N. Y., \$25; F. G. L., of Iowa, \$25; G. W. B., of N. Y., \$43; R. W., of Pa., \$15; C. M. P., Jr., Mass., \$25; F. & H., of N. Y., \$10; S. & L., of N. Y., \$20; J. L., of Mich., \$15; B. & R., of Ohio, \$25; A. H. H., of Mass., \$15; J. J., of N. Y., \$75; G. W. B., of L. I., \$20; H. H., of Ill., \$10; S. L., of Pa., \$10; G. D. H., of Ill., \$15; J. M., of O., \$15; G. R. S., of Wis., \$20; E. E., of Cal., \$20; W. F. Q., of Del., \$15; L. S. H., of Cal., \$15; T. C. H., of Mass., \$15; J. B. McM., of N. Y., \$25; T. F., of Mass., \$15; C. McW., of Cal., \$10; W. B. R., of Cal., \$30; L. C., of N. Y., \$15; W. H., of Ct., \$15; J. C., of Pa., \$20; J. C. B., of N. Y., \$20; N. G. S., of N. Y., \$20; L. B. S., of Ct., \$20; B. T. B., of N. Y., \$20; B. S., of N. Y., \$20; C. B., of N. Y., \$20; G. & S., of O., \$45; D. S., of Mass., \$20; N. C., of N. Y., \$20; C. H. F., of N. Y., \$20; E. D. W., of N. Y., \$20; E. C. M., of Iowa, \$25; F. B. McG., of Md., \$25; W. M., of Mass., \$25; M. D. C., of Vt., \$25; E. M. A., of Iowa, \$25; D. L., of Vt., \$20; W. M., of Mass., \$45; A. D., of N. J., \$20; O. L., of N. Y., \$40; P. D., of N. Y., \$25; S. E. O., of Ohio, \$25; A. M., of N. Y., \$25; G. & S., of Ohio, \$25; C. N. B., of Pa., \$25; W. S., of N. Y., \$15; W. F., of Ill., \$35; C. H. B., of Pa., \$20; E. S., of Mass., \$20; L. H. D., of Iowa, \$20; A. H. B., of N. Y., \$43; J. G., of L. I., \$20; E. K. M., of N. J., \$25; G. S., of N. Y., \$20; S. & L., of N. Y., \$10; S. S. H., of Mass., \$25; B. M., of Ind., \$15; J. B., of Ohio, \$25; H. W. W., of Cal., \$20.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from June 19 to Wednesday, June 26, 1861:—

- R. W., of Pa.; F. G. L., of Iowa; J. W. C., of Mich.; S. E. O., of Ohio; A. M. O., of Wis.; B. & R., of Ohio; W. F., of Ill.; S. S. H., of Mass.; A. H. B., of N. Y.; C. M. P., Jr., of Mass.; P. D., of N. Y.; E. K. M., of N. J.; G. W. B., of N. Y.; W. E. F., of Mass.; G. S., of N. Y.; G. W. B., of L. I.; M. D. C., of Vt.; J. B., of Ohio; B. M., of Ind.; A. M., of N. Y.; H. W. W., of Cal.; S. & L., of N. Y.

CHANGE IN THE PATENT LAWS.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS—PATENTS GRANTED FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The new Patent Laws, recently enacted by Congress, are now in full force, and promise to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.

The duration of patents granted under the new act is prolonged to SEVENTEEN years, and the government fee required on filing an application for a patent is reduced from \$30 down to \$15. Other changes the fees are also made as follows:—

On filing each Caveat.....	\$10
On filing each application for a Patent, except for a design.....	\$15
On issuing each original Patent.....	\$20
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents.....	\$20
On application for Re-issue.....	\$30
On application for Extension of Patent.....	\$50
On granting the Extension.....	\$50
On filing Disclaimer.....	\$10
On filing application for Design, three and a half years.....	\$10
On filing application for Design, seven years.....	\$15
On filing application for Design, fourteen years.....	\$30

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, except in reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing English, French, Belgian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and all other foreigners except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States and all foreign countries has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and as an evidence of the confidence reposed in our Agency by the Inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors! In fact, the publishers of this paper have become identified with the whole brotherhood of Inventors and Patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of Inventors for whom we have taken out Patents have addressed to us most flattering testimonials for the services we have rendered them, and the wealth which has inured to the Inventors whose Patents were secured through this Office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars! We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draughtsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive Offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

Testimonials.

The annexed letters, from the last three Commissioner of Patents, we commend to the perusal of all persons interested in obtaining Patents:—

Messrs. MUNN & Co.:—I take pleasure in stating that, while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents, MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE CAME THROUGH YOUR HANDS. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill and fidelity to the interests of your employers.

Yours, very truly,  
CHAS. MASON.

Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Holt to the office of Postmaster-General of the United States, he addressed to us the subjoined very gratifying testimonial:—

Messrs. MUNN & Co.:—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.:—Gentleman: It gives me much pleasure to say that, during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent Office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. D. BISHOP.

The Examination of Inventions.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patentable, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submit to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefully examined, and a reply written corresponding with the facts, free of charge. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Preliminary Examinations at the Patent Office.

The advice we render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Office, to see if a like invention has been presented there, but is an opinion based upon what knowledge we may acquire of a similar invention from the records in our Home Office. But for a fee of \$5, accompanied with a model or drawing and description, we have a special search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a Patent, made up and mailed to the Inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through our Branch Office, corner of F and Seventh-streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. Over 1,500 of these examinations were made last year through this Office, and as a measure of prudence and economy, we usually advise Inventors to have a preliminary examination made. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

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, under the new law, is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for Patents and Caveats furnished gratis on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row New York.

How to Make an Application for a Patent.

Every applicant for a Patent must furnish a model of his invention, if susceptible of one; or if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition is composed, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the Inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the government fee, by express. The express charge should be prepaid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by draft 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; but if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mail, having the letter registered by the postmaster. Address MUNN & CO No 37 Park-row New York.

Rejected Applications.

We are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases, on reasonable terms. The close proximity of our Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords us rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of references, models, drawings, documents, &c. Our success in the prosecution of rejected cases has been very great. The principal portion of our charge is generally left dependent upon the final result.

All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have prosecuted are invited to correspond with us on the subject, giving a brief history of their case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

Foreign Patents.

We are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business, we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 25 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. We think we can safely say that THREE-FOURTHS of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through our Agency.

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of Patents to Inventors. Any one can take out a Patent there.

Circulars of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents in foreign countries through our Agency, the requirements of different Patent Offices, &c., may be had gratis upon application at our principal office, No. 37 Park-row, New York, or either of our Branch Offices.

Interferences.

We offer our services to examine witnesses in cases of interference, to prepare arguments, and appear before the Commissioner of Patents or in the United States Court, as counsel in conducting interferences or appeals.

For further information, send for a copy of "Hints to Inventors," furnished free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

The Validity of Patents.

Persons who are about purchasing Patent property, or Patentees who are about erecting extensive works for manufacturing under their Patents, should have their claims examined carefully by competent attorneys, to see if they are not likely to infringe some existing Patent, before making large investments. Written opinions on the validity of Patents, after careful examination into the facts, can be had for a reasonable remuneration. The price for such services is always settled upon in advance, after knowing the nature of the invention and being informed of the points on which an opinion is solicited. For other particulars, address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Extension of Patents.

Valuable Patents are annually expiring which might be extended and bring fortunes to the households of many a poor Inventor or his family. We have had much experience in procuring the extension of Patents; and, as an evidence of our success in this department, we would state that, in all our immense practice, we have lost but two cases, and these were unsuccessful from causes entirely beyond our control.

It is important that extension cases should be managed by attorneys of the utmost skill to insure success. All documents connected with extensions require to be carefully drawn up, as any discrepancy or untruth exhibited in the papers is very liable to defeat the application.

Of all business connected with Patents, it is most important that extensions should be entrusted only to those who have had long experience, and understand the kind of evidence to be furnished the Patent Office, and the manner of presenting it. The heirs of a deceased Patentee may apply for an extension. Parties should arrange for an application for an extension at least six months before the expiration of the Patent.

For further information as to terms and mode of procedure in obtaining an extension, address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Assignments of Patents.

The assignment of Patents, and agreements between Patentees and manufacturers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with Patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park-row, New York, where any questions regarding the rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered.

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