Scientific American

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

Commissioner of Patents' Report.

Having briefiy reviewed the Reports of three Chief Examiners, the fourth is that of Chief Examiner L. D. Gale: it is the best and most elaborate and interesting. He does not seem to have grudged his labors, nor does he complain of hard work, like Examiners Fitzgerald and Renwick. His field of examination embraces five classes—1st, Agriculture; 2nd, Chemistry; 3rd, Leather; 4th, Household Furniture; 5th, Wearing apparel. He examined 599 cases; passed 245, and rejected 354—[the report is not correct, here]—a great number, but not quite so many in proportion, as the two Examiners named.

The most important andvaluable inventions presented in 1849, he states, are to be found in the class of chemistry, especially three of them: one was for an improvement in sugar manufacture [Melsen's process,] the other, Dr. Hare's process for converting animal matters into agricultural fertilizers, and the next was for the use of resin oil in making printers' ink. It is stated that neither of these inventions were patented, but there was a probability that they would be, after a *prolonged correspondence* was terminated, and Mr. Gale thought it was right to notice them. Beehives, washing machines, plows, churns, and bedstead fastenings, the Report states, have arrived at that point where the limits for improvement are very narrow. We understand that the Patent Office has decided that atmospheric churns are not patentable—that air has nothing to do with the churning to produce butter. It is no doubt true that butter can be produced by agitation in an air-tight bottle—we have seen this done frequently, with sweet milk, to produce a fine salve for burns. Six patents were granted for small improvements on Cultivators, and twenty for Seed Planters. Twelve Harvesting Machines were patented—one was for a rake to move the grain to the back of the platform, to deposit it in bunches on the ground. One patent was granted for a machine to harvest cotton and abolish hand-picking. The Report speaks doubtfully of its application to picking, as all the bolls do not ripen at the same time on the plant. If such a machine were practicable, it would be, perhaps, the most important invention of the day. Nine patents were granted for Hulling Machines, and nine for Grain Separators. Five patents were granted for Bee-hives: we shall publish the whole of the remarks about bees and their hives, next week,—new ideas are thrown out, which must be interesting to our apiarians. Three patents were granted for Distilling Apparatus; one was for elevating the head of the still into a cylinder, and having perforated pan-shaped vessels therein, containing charcoal, which purifies the spirits at one operation. Especial mention is made of the process for coating iron with copper—the invention described by us two weeks ago, a sample of which we have in our office. A process for making Water-gas was patented, and Prof. Gale states that an English patent was granted to Michael Donovan, (Prof. Donovan, of Dublin, we suppose,) 40 years ago, for mingling spirits of turpentine, at the burner, with gases derived from water,—the remarks about water-gas are judicious and conclusive, presenting a great amount of new information. He states that when gases are too highly charged with carbon, iron heated to redness will take up the excess of carbon, and produce a fine illuminating gas,—he dees not think much of the water-gas processes. The process for making artificial manure, as a good substitute for guano, consists in submitting animal matters to the action of mineral acids—one part of sulphuric acid to five of animal substance. Copperas will also answer: as a deodorizer, the copperas has long been known.

A patent granted for an improvement in tanning, consists in unhairing the hides by a composition of lime, potash, and salt, and the use of acids to open the pores of the skin, then at once submitting the same to the tanning process. Particular mention is made of the Apple-paring Machine, illustrated on page 84, Vol. 5, Sci. Am.

It is not possible to dwell particularly on all the inventions spoken of in this Report—we have noticed a few. We like the Report, it is able, useful, and does honor to the Patent Office.

The Report of the Machinist, Mr. A. B. Stoughton, informs us that there are 15,117 models in the Patent Office, and only 7,529 for which patents were granted. He says that no adequate provision is at present made for the proper exhibition of models pertaining to rejected applications. He says that many are rejected as machines invented in foreign countries, and only described in books not accessible to inventors. If he could have added that "many were rejected because they were *supposed* to be like some described in foreign books," he would have struck the nail on the head at once. The number of models, he supposes, cost $500,000, and he justly complains that no adequate room nor provision is made for their exhibition, so as to benefit inventors. We subscribe to this sentiment, in part; we say that the Patent Laws should be so altered, that rejected applicants might have their models returned. Here we are informed that the Patent Office has locked up in its Black Room, more than $250,000 of the property of our inventors—property for which no adequate return has ever been made. There is one wretched mode of action in the Patent Office, viz., to reject applications and give reference to some rejected application; this is a nonsensical mode of doing business. There are eight rooms devoted to models, and they are still accumulating with great rapidity. It is suggested that, for designs on stove plates, a drawing, and no model, be sent to secure a patent: this is a good suggestion. The Report of Mr. Stoughton is short, but very good for all that; the suggestions made by him evince good judgment and good sense.

Patent Laws of all Nations.

Many of the inventors, in Great Britain, threaten not to exhibit at the World's Fair, and to do all they can to prevent others from exhibiting, unless the Patent Laws are reformed by Parliament at the Winter Session. It is not possible for a poor inventor to secure a patent in England. The patent laws of that country were made for the rich, and afford ample means for robbing the poor. To secure a patent in England, every step is attended with expense—money, not paid into the national exchequer, but absorbed by the great officers of state and their underlings. The Attorney General has a fee of four guineas for making a report upon the inventor's declaration—a subject about which he is as innocent as the hippopotamus is of astronomy.

The Home-office pockets seven guineas and a half for what is called a warrant. This warrant is sent to the Queen, and sent back with additional expenses; for even royalty, it seems, has some nice pickings out of the inventor's pocket. When the instrument comes back, the Attorney General has another slice of £5. It is again sent to the Queen, and returned with £7 13s. 6d. additional cost. The Signet-office, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chancellor's Deputy, the Purse-bearer, the Clerk of the Hanaper, the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper, the Deputy Sealer, and the "Chaff Wax,"—all have their pickings out of the inventor's money and brains. The "Chaff Wax!"—What an office to exist in the middle of the nineteenth century, and how characteristically the title describes the whole process! The fees, including the stamp duty, amount to the sum of £96, or about $500.

The system of paying for public services by fees is one of the remnants which ought not to have survived the times of Castlereagh and Sidmouth. The public officers of England are handsomely, even extravagantly paid, without the tortuous system of extracting hard-earned money from the struggling sons of toil.

The cost of obtaining a patent, not including fees for agency—if unopposed—is, for England, about $550; for Scotland, $400 more; and, for Ireland, $675 more—altogether about $1,625—a most scandalous charge; and the curiosity of all this is, the great price of an Irish patent: it is not worth so much as a Scotch one, yet it is dearer than an English one. The effect of this is shown by 23 patents having been secured for Scotland, last September, and only 5 for Ireland. The British inventors want their Patent Laws altered so as to resemble those of France.

In France patents are granted to the people of all nations, for ten or fifteen years: the tax is 500 francs (about $100) for five years, 500f. more for the next five years, and 500f. more for the fifteen years. These sums are paid in instalments of 100f. per year. The French law is superior to the American Patent Law, for the Government acts as public prosecutor, and holds the inventor harmless of expense. In our country the Patent Office often acts like a prosecutor of the inventor, and our law courts are more troublesome and expensive to inventors than those of any other nation.

In Belgium patents are granted for five or ten years, and the government tax may remain unpaid for two years after the grant. In Holland the patent fees are about $750 for fifteen years. In Prussia and Russia the government exercises a discretionary power in granting or refusing patents. In Russia the patent is granted for ten years, and costs about $250: in Prussia for eight years, almost nothing—not half as much as in the United States. The other countries of Europe are scarcely worth while mentioning.

We hope that the inventors of England will be able to get their Patent Laws reformed with all despatch, by Parliament: we also hope that the Great Seal will be modified from the size of a turnip to a decent sized crown-piece.

To show how the English Patent Laws work, at the meeting referred to, Mr. Ward, an inventor, moved a resolution declaratory of the defects of the existing patent laws, and of the delays and expenses which were engendered by the legal tribunals. He chiefly dwelt on the latter point, observing that if a patent cost only 5s., the expense of maintaining it through the present legal processes would of itself be ruinous. Patentees were constantly exposed to infringements, and the first step in defence cost the poor patentee 200*l*. (Hear.) He (Mr. Ward) had experienced these difficulties; he had had to proceed in Chancery, and had been occupied five months in examining witnesses in the court, owing to the system pursued of daily hours and half-hours. He had had to go through all this though the party proceeded against made no defence. ("Shame!") The case occupied five, yes, and nine months, and he had to pay 1,400*l*. as costs, though he gained his cause triumphantly, and though there was not a shadow of pretence for the opposition—the case being at last decided in an hour. (Hear, hear.) He believed his opponent, who was an enormously rich man, would never have given in but that his health had suffered from the vexation caused by the suit. (Hear, hear.) At present, a patent simply gave a right to go to law; and hence a poor patentee was frequently ruined.

This is a black enough picture in the working of the law, but let no one suppose that the evil is one belonging exclusively to the other side of the water, the same evil exists here, our patents are granted upon the same principle, and our U. S. Courts are guided in their action and decision by the English law.

A Permanent U. S. District Court in New York.

Our editorial page is mostly taken up, this week, with matters relating to patents. We believe that every class of our readers—those interested in patents, and those who have no interest in them—will find something of interest in them. Every man, we don't care who he is, should have some acquaintance with Patent Laws. We now touch upon another question—it is one for the consideration of our Government; we allude to that which is indicated in the caption of this article, viz., a permanent open U. S. District Court in New York City. The law business now before this Court—the number of cases which have been dragging their way, snail-like, through all the tedious openings and closings of the terms, is a standard monument of its inadequate provisions to fulfil the claims of justice—the end and aim of all courts of law. There is as much business to be done in New York as would keep both Judge Nelson and Judge Judson sitting all the time; in fact, we believe that their time might all be nearly occupied in the trials of patent cases alone. The present term has been taken up with the trial of only two cases, and while there is a great number still on the docket, Judge Nelson had to set off and away. We know a witness who has come and gone back to his home, a distance of 190 miles, and his case was never brought up, and at last he had to go away altogether. It is wrong to have cases hanging on in suspense. Our courts are celebrated for "masterly inactivity." It is time that some reform was instituted, and one means to that end would be an open U. S. District Court in this city, for there are not adequate court provisions made for this city, in comparison with other Districts, when we take the number of inhabitants into account—for patents, we mean.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Sugar.

Three weeks ago we noticed an improvement in the manufacture of sugar, by the centrifugal machinery constructed by Mr. Hartson, No. 58 Vesey street, this city. Since that time we have heard some doubt thrown upon the subject—unbelief manifested. Well, we have now samples of the sugar before it undergoes the mechanical process, and after it has been submitted to it, the one is like red sand, the other like pure white. We saw the brown sugar mixed with molasses, and watched the whole process until it was completed. Mr. Hartson is now making two of these machines, every week, for the South. We believe it to be one of the greatest inventions of the age. The process of the sugar manufacture has been greatly simplified within the past few years, and it has yet to be made more simple still. We shall be enabled to present engravings of this machine as soon as patents are secured for the improvements of Mr. Hartson at home and abroad. The improvements relate to the mechanical arrangement and construction of the machinery, and are truly valuable and important.

California News.

The last news from California announced the breaking out of the cholera there. It had only appeared in a mild form, and the season was not favorable to its propagation. The gold was still abundant, but the Indians, in some parts, were getting troublesome, and a band of robbers were committing great depredations in the valley of the Sacramento. The wet diggings have been unfortunately subject to great freshets, and the dry diggings alone offered inducements.

A Present.

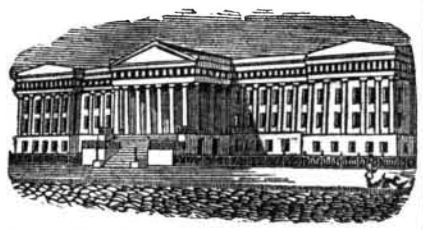
We have received a present of a draught of a Card Making Machine, made by Mr. J. E. Earle, a young man of Leicester, Mass., who presents it to us as among his first efforts at Mechanical Drawing: it is well done. Mr. E. is a young man, enthusiastic to be a first rate mechanical draughtsman; he no doubt will attain to this distinction, as he possesses the very qualities which will make him so distinguished.

Patents and Engravings.

Four out of the number of patents in our list of Patent Claims, this week, were secured through this Office. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to feel that the improvements secured are not trifling, but really useful. Along with publishing the claims, which are advertisements, it may be said, for the benefit of inventors, and of great moment to others interested in inventions—patentees would find it for their interest to get engravings of their inventions published in the Scientific American.

The Morse line of telegraph have laid their wires on the bed of the Hudson river a little above Fort Lee, which gives a free communication with the South and West.

Two hundred glaziers are employed on the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park. Each man can glaze sixty-four feet daily.



☞ Reported expressly for the Scientific American, from the Patent Office Records.

LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS
Issued from the United States Patent Office.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1850.

To Wm. Albertson, of New London, Conn., for Hinged Gun-Harpoons.

I claim making the shank of harpoons, and other whale irons, to fold by a hinge or joint at any convenient point in their length, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein described.

[See engraving in No. 2, this Vol. Sci. Am.]

To Hosea Ball, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Bake Ovens.

I claim the combination and arrangement of an endless chain platform with the oven, by which arrangement the unbaked bread, or other articles, being put in at one end, are discharged at the opposite end, completely baked; and, in combination therewith, I claim the self-opening and closing door, arranged substantially as herein set forth.

To Jarvis Chase, of Selma, Ohio, for improvement in working the doors of a Bee Hive.

I claim the arrangement of the bee boxes and moth chambers, in combination with the sliding screen doors, pulleys and levers, as described, so that the doors may be worked by a single movement of the lever, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

To Gardiner Chilson, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Air-heating Furnaces.

I claim, first, the annular chamber, constructed and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth, with or without the cross-pipe.

I also claim the mode of conducting off the products of combustion from the fire through ascending pipes, into an annular chamber, and thence into a central descending pipe to their exit, and the surfaces being all so constructed of a curved figure as to allow a diverting influence, and free circulation to the exterior air in the air-chamber, to be warmed without over-heating it; while it is, by the arrangement of parts, forced to impinge directly against the heated surface.

I also claim the method of setting the furnace, consisting of a double walled chamber, the inner wall of which encloses a cold air trench, supplied from without, that surrounds the ash-pit, with openings at its top for the proper admission of air into the air-chamber, around the furnace, and with lateral openings into the spaces between the walls, and causes an upward current, which is connected with the warmer pipes leading to the apartments, by means of which a constant and pure supply of air is insured, and the heat greatly economised.

To David Eldridge, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Corn Shellers.

I claim the combination of the wheels for shelling corn, as herein described.

To Wm. Frost, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Mills for Grinding and Crushing.

I claim the use of the cylinder grooved or notched, or smooth, being made to rotate, and having, within it, any number of crushers formed as described, for the purpose of pounding, grinding, or mixing any substance, the crushers either running singly, or, for the purpose of working different substances, simultaneously one within another, the jumping bar or pin, in combination with the arrangement substantially the same.

[This machine is constructed upon a new principle, and is a good one for crushing and grinding ores, paints, &c. It is owned conjointly by Mr. A. G. Bagley, the gold-pen manufacturer, this city.]

To John Garvey, of New York, N. Y., for Improved Annunciator or Bell Telegraph.

I claim the combination and arrangement of the spring lever, suspended bar or striker, with the pendulums and bells, for simultaneously indicating the number of the room, and calling the attention thereto, by giving the alarm, there being a secondary or intermediate fulcrum bar, against which the spring lever impinges in its descent, increased by the spring, by which the rear end is made to descend, and with it the suspended striker, upon the bells, and at the same time suddenly elevating the front end of the lever, and imparting a vibratory movement to its pendulum, said spring levers being provided with oblong openings or slots, through which the fulcrum bar passes, for producing the aforesaid action of the spring lever, on its descent upon the intermediate fulcrum bar, as described and represented.

To Frederick Langenheim, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Protographic Pictures on Glass, &c.

I claim the combination of the ground or frosted glass, or other semi-transparent substance interposed in connection with the picture, between the source of light and the spectator, substantially as described.

To John E. Larkin, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., for method of attaching augers to their handles.

I claim the handle made in two parts, one of which fits in a socket on the other, and carries a bolt secured at its end, the said bolt passing through a hole in the auger shank, and screwing into a female screw or nut, in the part A, for the purpose of clasping or firmly holding the auger shank between the ends of the parts A and D of the handle or stock, substantially in the manner herein described.

[See engraving, page 388, Vol. 5, Sci. Am.]

To Elijah C. Middleton & Edwards Nevers, of Cincinnati, and Robt. Neale, of Mount Carmel, Ohio, for improvement in Copper and Steel Plate Printing Presses.

We claim, first, the arrangement of a tooth or catch, projecting from the roller, and operating upon a tooth or projection upon the platen, for the purpose of starting the platen, and causing the commencement of the convexity of the roller to impinge upon any required point of the length of the platen, for the purpose described.

Second, the combination of the racks, with the cog-wheel attached to the connecting rod of a gang of rollers, together with the beads and the grooves in the rollers for security, uniformity of action, and a proper relative position between the platen and the supporting rollers upon which it traverses, thus preventing lateral and longitudinal aberation.

Third, The method of heating and retaining at a suitable temperature, the plate from which the impressions are to be taken by means of lamps or of vessels contai ing inflammable material, placed under the upper plate of the platen, or traversing bed, within the recess formed between that and the plate resting immediately upon the gang of rollers.

Fourth, The arrangement of a stationary and sliding clamp, adjustable longitudinally to the platen, for securing the plate in position, substantially in the manner described.

Fifthly, We claim, in combination with the roller, the method of retracting the platen by the weighted cord, adjusted by making an inclined plane of the bed on which the rollers traverse.

To Martin Newman, 2nd, of Lancaster, Pa., for improvements in Excavating Machines.

I claim, first, operating the bucket by giving motion to the band or chain, and to the drum, in one direction, to fill the bucket, and then reversing its motion so as to draw back the bucket, to be emptied in the manner as herein described.

Secondly, I claim the manner, substantially as herein described, of closing the bottom or trap of the bucket, by means of the spring, or incline, over which it passes in its forward passage.

To J. H. Robinson, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvementin Pessaries.

I claim the solid connection, with connecting contrivance, or its equivalent, and joint in combination with the supporting stem, the whole being substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore specified.

To E. T. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in Extension Tables.

I claim the construction of extension in such a manner as that the sliding parts, when extended, shall constitute a table complete, without any replacing of pannels to form the leaf, substantially in the manner herein set forth.

To Samuel Swett, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Spark Arresters.

I claim combining in the manner substantially as described, with the chimney, the surrounding jacket and the cap, a valve for governing an apperture in the top plate of the cap, so balanced or weighted that it shall open by gravity when the furnace is working under a draft due to the rarefication of the column, and be closed by the force of the current when increased by the exhaust steam in the chimney, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as described.

I also claim, in combination with the valve and the wire gauze, or the equivalent thereof, and the deflector over the chimney, all arranged substantially as herein specified, and for the purposes set forth.

To Wm. Zaizer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Bedsteads.

I claim the combination of the slats, clasps, and hooks, athwart the length of the outside slats, in combination with the rails and latches on the posts, the whole combining to form a strong and portable bedstead.

DESIGNS.

To John S. Royce, of Cuyleville, N. Y., for design for carriage plates.

To C. P. & G. B. Gordon, of Boston, Mass., for design for Spoon Handles.

Paine and his Electric Light.

MESSRS. EDITORS—What has become of "Paine's Electric Light?" Alas, for us New Yorkers, after being raised up to the skies, in anticipation of beholding the great *light*, which was to eclipse all our murky looking candles, oil, camphene, and gas lights, we are still compelled to grope on in the old fashioned way. I early took the opportunity, page 61, Vol. 5, Sci. Am., to expose the absurdity of Mr. Paine's alleged discovery, and in a number of letters published at various times since, in the same volume, left him no room to shirk his first announcement, made two years ago, on the 29th of the month of December, and which he has never yet fulfilled. In a letter, by referring to my Vol. 4, page 101, Sci. Am., Mr. Paine there announces that he would expose his light for one year to the public, "and the different scientific bodies of America and Europe, to allow any person to establish a prior claim to the invention, if they could, and afterwards he was to make public the mechanism of his Generator." This he stated in his circular. He has not fulfilled his promise to the public, and the reason, no doubt, is a good one—he cannot. Two years have expired since he published his first letter, but the public have yet to know how Mr. Paine produces his cheap light—4,000 lights of which, burning for 5 hours every day for one year, were to cost less than twe dollars.

Mr. Paine has announced a new discovery beside his first light, viz., his letter in No. 3, this volume of your paper. His alleged discovery there about his whirl-go-round electric discovery, to propel vessels, is more ridiculous than his light. Before he announces any more discoveries I hope he will fulfil his first promise, and give us something more than mere bombastic assertions about his i ventions.

It is very wrong to abuse public confidence by playing upon the marvellous—it cannot be done with impunity. After all the excitement about this light—it is no where. His letters were published in all our papers, and copied into European journals, and after all, it has oozed out into darkness; and his late discovery of perpetual motion will go the same road. It is so easy for Mr. Paine to disabuse the public mind, if he has discovered anything, which I don't believe, and will not believe until I see it and knew all about it—that he has no business to complain if he is looked upon as a chimerist. It is a great pity that he was not more careful, prudent, and cautious in making his first announcement, but his last caps the climax of all. Let the first be demonstrated, and then the public will be able to believe and digest the last—not before.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.

ANNOTATION.—By a letter dated Worcester, Nov. 29, 1848, Mr. Paine publicly asserted that he would expose his light one year and then make it public. On this week Friday, two years will have expired, and the promise not be fulfilled. C. H.

Interesting Patent Cases.

Before Judge Nelson, in the U. S. Circuit Court, this city, after a long and tedious trial, the famous Lead-pipe Case was terminated on Thursday last week, the 21st inst. The suit was for the recovery of damages for the alleged infringement of a patent to Mr. Benjamin Tatham, in 1841, for an improvement in machinery for making lead-pipe, Samuel G. Cornell & Co. being the alleged infringers. The defence was, that Messrs. Cornell & Co. did not use Tatham's improvements, but a different combination, also secured by patent to Mr. C., in 1847.

The Court, in its charge, said if the Jury believe that the defendants used the same combination, substantially, that was found in plaintiff's patent, they infringed his patent—but if the changes were substantially different, then they did not infringe—also that if the changes in the mechanical construction of the machine made by defendants were apparently of a similar form, yet if they produced a new and useful effect, different from that of plaintiff, in the manufacture, then they did not infringe.

The Jury returned a verdict that plaintiffs were the original inventors of the machine patented by them—and that the patent had been infringed by defendants. They found damages in favor of plaintiffs for $2,245. For plaintiffs, Messrs. Staples, Goddard, Cutting and O'Connor; for defendants, Messrs. Stoughton & Harrington, and Wm. C. Noyce.

Good Properties and Virtues of Milk.

An experienced physiologist and chemist, declares milk to be a most perfect diet. There is probably nothing better adapted to our sustenance, containing curd casein, which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat—sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potassium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone—together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of gastric juice, so requisit for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach It is, therefore, obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration, "it is," Dr. Prout properly states. "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise, this wonderful and wise provision of Providence will be a curse rather than a blessing.

In the city of New York however, it is almost impossible to get pure milk. It cannot at least be purchased but in few groceries; the most of it is composed of disgusting and injurious compounds.

A Mammoth Globe.

A curious exhibition is in course of preparation for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wyld, M. P., the eminent map engraver. He is constructing a huge globe, of 56 feet in diameter, which will be provided with a convenient mode of ingress and egress; the different countries of the world will be represented upon the inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the interior will be fitted up with galleries and staircases, so as to enable visitors to make a tour of the World, and visit each of the countries whose industry or productions will be displayed in the Great Exhibition.

The Chinese Doctors.

The Chinese doctors are not paid for the number of doses they give their patients and the length of their sickness, but are paid to keep their subjects from being sick:—the sick days of the subject are deducted from the doctor's yearly salary. The Chinese may well laugh at our barbarism, in the way of paying our doctors,—but if we were to adopt the Chinese rule, our doctors would be very scarce, unless they had perfect command over our diet, labor, and exercise.