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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1862.

Reported Officially for the Scientific American.

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35,743.—B. F. Bean, of Schuylkill, Pa., for Improvement in Wagon Standards :

I claim the combination of the socket, A, slide, B, spring, D, and pin, E, constructed and adapted to operate together in manner substantially as and for the purposes specified.

[This invention is particularly designed for wagons for hauling lumber. The standard may be secured at its full height to support the load in position while the wagon is in motion, or readily loaded to facilitate the operation of loading or unloading.]

35,744.—C. H. Brady, of Mount Joy, Pa., for Improvement in Molds for Casting Plow Shares :

I claim the combination of the flask, formed by the chili-drag or novel, B, and cope, C, arranged substantially in the manner set forth. I also claim casting and chilling plow irons in a vertical position by means of such a flask.

35,745.—D. C. Brown, of New York City, for Improvement in Running Gear of Vehicles :

I claim, first, The flexible joint between the sectional reaches, A and B, in combination with the sliding box, C, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Second, The finger, D, on the sliding box, C, in combination with grooves or channels, f and g, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

35,746.—Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., for Improved Machine for Making Horseshoes :

I claim, first, The peculiar arrangement of four eccentrics operating simultaneously in a machine of this kind by which a horseshoe which has been previously shaped may be punched, creased and finished without any bulging of the outer surface and without the danger of the shoe being split or cracked, substantially as described.

Second, Giving a varying motion to the side supports in my said machine, by which I secure a uniformity of motion between the surfaces of those supports and the edges of the shoe with which they respectively come in contact, by means which are substantially set forth.

Third, The mode of adjusting the creasers, as set forth.

35,747.—Otto Ernst, of New York City, for Improved Vessel for Extracting Essences :

I claim the pipe-shaped strainer, d, applied in the cup or vessel, c, in combination with the vessel, b, and plug or stop to the pipe, d, in the manner and for the purposes specified.

35,748.—G. P. Farmer, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Machines for Sticking Needles into Paper :

I claim, first, The use of the partitions, i, in the hopper, A, for the purpose of separating the needles from each other, arranging them in a row, and determining the number contained in each row.

Second, The hopper, A, with its partitions, i, in combination with the channels, t, in the table, B, when a lateral motion is imparted to the hopper by the devices described, or their equivalents, for the purpose specified.

Third, The reciprocating rods, k, adapted to the channels, t, of the tables, B, and arranged in respect to the hopper, A, and its partitions, and operating substantially as specified.

Fourth, The crimping block, L, with its projections, a, the channels, t, and transverse grooves, y, the whole being arranged so as to act on the paper, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Fifth, The use of a block, Q, having three or any convenient number of sides, with points, v, at the corners and having an intermittent revolving motion for the purpose of drawing the paper forward and determining the distance apart of the rows of needles to be stuck into the paper.

Sixth, The plates, R, arranged on the block, Q, and operating so as to strip the paper from the points, v, substantially as specified.

Seventh, Providing the hopper, A, with the rod, w, or its equivalent, the same being so constructed and arranged in respect to the cross-section of the partitions in the hopper fail to direct the needles to their destination, the said rod will at once retard the further movement of the machine.

35,749.—Walter Fitzgerald, of Salem, Mass., for Improved Pegging Machine :

I claim, in a pegging mechanism, relieving the rotating cam or cams, which bear on theawl bar or driver bar, or both, from the pressure of a compressed spring or springs brought upon said cam or cams, in elevating said bar or bars, during that time of the rotation of said cam or cams in which said bar or bars are required to remain at rest in their highest elevation, by transferring the contact and pressure of said bar or bars from said cam or cams to a stop or stops, from which said bar or bars can be detached at the proper times, substantially as specified.

Also the combining the piston, p, and spring, r, so that the peg or pegs displaced by the piston in its movement to close the peg tube shall be replaced by the spring in the peg tube, when the piston moves to open the tube.

Also combining the piston, p, and spring, r, and a stationary knife, so that the movement of the piston shall sever a peg from the peg wood by forcing the wood upon the knife, and so that the spring shall return the wood, and the peg severed therefrom, to their normal positions, upon withdrawal of the piston.

Also, in combination with the sliding and oscillating head of a pegging machine, the arrangement, substantially as described, of the driving shaft, i, by which the driven shaft remains unaltered in the different positions of the head assuming pegging, and by which I am enabled to connect the shafts, i and g, by spur gearing.

35,750.—D. Flower, of Geneva, N. Y., for Improvement in Trimming Wall Paper :

I claim the shaft, C, having feed rollers, h, h, the extremities of said shaft resting in concentric arms, D D, and held down by springs, k, k, so that the rollers may be raised for inserting the edge of the untrimmed paper under them and without throwing the wheel and pinion out of gear, substantially as set forth.

I also claim the elastic band, J, running closely to or in contact with the surface of the elastic band, I, in combination with the feed rollers, h and m, the surface of the elastic band, I, being so arranged as to hold the paper securely in place while it is being trimmed, substantially as described.

I also claim placing the shaft, H, obliquely to the shaft, C, and to the direction of feed, for the purpose of throwing the heel of the cutter away from the edge of the trimmed paper, so as not to interfere with it, arranged substantially as set forth.

I also claim the clef rod, P, for seizing and holding the end of the trimmed paper, and rolling it as it is delivered from the feed rollers, h and m, arranged in such a manner that the increasing size of the roll shall not take up the paper faster than it is delivered from said rollers, substantially as described.

35,751.—Henry Green, of Antwerp, N. Y., for Improved Meta lic Heels for Boots and Shoes :

I claim the combination of the parts, A, B, provided with the shank piece and counter piece, and constructed with the flanch and angles for clamping the leather, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

[The object of this invention is to obtain a metallic heel which may

be applied to a boot or shoe with great facility and render the same far more durable than those applied in the ordinary way, and also serve as a support to the hollow of the sole as well as to the back part of the boot or shoe, keeping the same in proper form or shape until entirely worn out.]

35,752.—Ludwig Haecker, of Altenburg, Hungary, for Improvement in Brewing when Indian Corn is Used :

I claim the described process of producing maize beers by treating maize mixed with barley or malt about in the proportion and substantially in the manner set forth.

[The object of this invention is to employ indian corn mixed with barley in certain proportions, for the purpose of brewing beer by a simple process, which requires no expensive machinery, and which can easily be introduced into any brewery old or new.]

35,753.—E. E. Hendrick, of New York City, for Improved Lubricating Composition :

I claim a lubricator for machinery, a fluid or compound, the bulk or excess of which is composed of coal oil produced in a state of nature, and with which caoutchouc is combined.

35,754.—E. E. Hendrick, of New York City, for Improved Lubricating Composition for Machinery :

I claim the use of a solution of caoutchouc in connection with coal oil and water, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

35,755.—James Hamblet, Jr., of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Watch Clocks :

I claim the successive electrical connection of each wire of a series or groups of wires, in such manner that but one conducting wire, action on one apartment or place, can be used at one time, while the action of the other makes one call or complete record of the entire rounds of the watchman, as set forth.

I also claim the combined action of the traversing connecting arm, 20, and the pencil or marker, by which a record is produced that shows the time when the electrical connection was made, and the interval between each successive connection, as set forth.

I also claim the series of revolving cams, or their equivalents, when their motion is regulated or regulated by the combined action of an electro-magnet and the connecting arm, 20, substantially as described.

35,756.—George Heath, of Little Falls, N. Y., for Improvement in Valves or Wickets for Canal-Lock Gates :

I claim having the ends of the valves, B, provided with beads, D, for the entrance of journals, C, projecting therefrom, and openings, e, E, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

The combination of the beveled bars, F, F, on the edges of the valves with the V-shaped grooves, g, g, in the heads, D, D, in the manner and for the purpose shown and described.

I claim the arrangement of the beveled edges of the valves and cleats, G, G, with the central axis, in the manner substantially as shown and described, so that the valves, although having their axes in the center, will present the greatest area for the pressure of the water above their axes, all as set forth.

35,757.—J. Hubler and R. M. McGrath, of Lafayette, Ind., for Improvement in Corn Shellers and Cleaners :

We claim, wherein a rod cylinder and toothed shaft and screen cylinder are used substantially as covered by the patent to Richards, Hubler and McGrath, of date 25th of September, 1859, making the sheller shorter than the cleaner, or, in other words, in having the screen cylinder or cleaner longer than the rod cylinder or sheller, as set forth.

35,758.—E. J. Hyde, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Coffee Roasters :

First, I claim so combining a stove, a crane and a roaster that the roaster may be revolved upon the crane over the fire, swung out horizontally from the stove to an angular position therewith, and in this position be turned upon the crane to empty its contents, as set forth.

Second, The combination, substantially as described, of the crane, E, and roaster, F, for the purpose set forth.

Third, The arrangement, substantially as described, of constructing the end portions of the stove, in combination with the manner of constructing the end portions of the adjustable door, E, for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, The arrangement of the damper, H, in combination with a removable roaster, F, for the purpose set forth.

35,759.—Henrietta C. Ingersoll, of Bangor, Maine, for Improved Broom :

I claim the application of a sponge, C, or its equivalent, to a corn broom, A, substantially as and for the purpose described.

[This invention consists in the arrangement of a sponge or other device capable of taking up and holding a comparatively large quantity of water by capillary attraction, in combination with a corn broom, in such a manner that during the operation of sweeping the broom, by the pressure of the broom corn on the sponge, is gradually supplied with moisture, and thus kept for a long time without any trouble or danger of spilling water, and thus the operation of sweeping can be effected without any dust.]

35,760.—James Jenkinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improvement in Sliding Bayonet :

I claim the combination of the cavity, C, sliding bayonet, D, shank, E, handle, F, spring catch, G H I, and hole, e, all constructed, arranged and employed in the manner and for the purposes shown and explained.

[This invention consists in the use of a sliding bayonet adapted to be protruded and fixed in position by the motion of the hand required in lowering the piece to a position to "charge bayonets," and again retracted in the act of restoring the piece to a vertical position without the necessity of any special motion of the hand in either fixing or unfixing the bayonet.]

35,761.—T. D. Judah, of Sacramento, Cal., for Improved Spring-Back Chair :

I claim the use of coil springs to the back of chairs when said springs are in the back at the seat over a joint or joints of the chair frame, substantially as and for the purpose described.

35,762.—William Kearney, of Union Township, and Francis Kearney, of Newark, N. J., for Improvement in Pipe Tongs :

We claim the collar, C, with the leg, E', attached, in combination with the wedge, D, thumb screw, E, and inclined part, a, of the leg, A, all arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to an improvement in that class of wrenches termed pipe tongs, and which are used for grasping and turning cylindrical articles, such as gas pipes, tubing, &c., for the purpose of screwing them together or forming connections.]

35,763.—J. P. Knowles, of Lockport, N. Y., assignor to himself and H. F. Warren, of South Pekin, N. Y., for Improved Spring Bed Bottom :

I claim the elastic strips, C C, in combination with the slats, A A, coiled springs, E E E, and adjusting blocks, H H, the whole arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

In combination with the above, I also claim the screw bolts, G G, for adjusting the ends of the slats and strips, arranged substantially as specified.

35,764.—J. W. Kelley, of Ypsilanti, Mich., for Improvement in Seeding Machines :

I claim, first, The horizontal rotating seed distributor, G, when provided with flanches, b, and placed in a cylindrical box, F, below and communicating with the box, D, and used in combination with the slide, F, arranged to work over the discharge opening, c, of the box, F.

Second, The arrangement of the loop, a, at the back part of the drawbar, T, projection, k, and segmental flanch, m, attached to the tooth, U, and fitted in the loop, a, all arranged as shown, to admit of the tooth being secured to the drawbar and the former working therein, as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to an improved seeding machine for sowing seed in drills, and consists in the employment of a rotary agitator or

distributor, in connection with an adjustable gate, arranged in such a manner that a greater or less quantity of seed may be sown on a given area as desired. The invention also consists in a novel arrangement of the tooth which forms the furrow and conveys the seed thereto, whereby the tooth may be allowed to yield or give in case of meeting obstructions in its path, and also readily varied and lowered by the attendant.]

35,765.—August Koch, of Rocktown, Pa., for Improved Self-Acting Drawbridge :

I claim the right and left-handed action of the screw with three threads, more or less, with sufficient pitch to allow the weight to run it back when it is opened, and also the cylinders fitting one in the other, to keep the screw at its place and giving strength to the same.

Also the opening by a rudder in the water acting as a spring to take off the shock of the boat striking the bumper, as described, or any thing else, substantially the same, and which will produce the intended effect.

35,766.—F. C. Lighte, of New York City, for Improvement in Pianofortes :

I claim so applying the clamping screw, c, that it not only serves to attach the upper or outer portion, E, of the clamp to the bridge, D, or wrest plank, B, but by screwing it into the lower portion, F, of the clamp, serves to produce a positive and independent action of the two portions of the clamp upon the string, substantially as specified.

35,767.—M. M. Livingston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improved Mode of Applying Netting to Windows :

I claim the application of the fabric, C, provided with elastic cords or bands, e, or an equivalent thereof, passing through its sides, to the casing and frame of a window, in combination with the rods, a, a', and rings or hooks, b, b', or their equivalents, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

35,768.—David Mathew, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Steam Boilers :

I claim, the special combination with the firebox, d, of the partition, f, as constructed and arranged in relation to said fire box, for the purpose set forth.

35,769.—S. T. McDougall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improvement in Gas Stoves :

I claim, first, The burner, J, having a contracted top, Q, with tight joints between the sides of the burner and the circumference of the perforated plate, O', when used for heating purposes, substantially as specified.

Second, The above-described burner, or its equivalent, in combination with a gas stove composed of the base, A, cylinder, B, breast, C, and top, D, substantially as described.

35,770.—S. T. McDougall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improved Washing Machine :

I claim, first, The revolving cylinder and reciprocating frame, both having ribbed surfaces, and arranged and operating in combination, substantially as described.

Second, Constructing the surfaces of such cylinder and frame of grooved slats combined with rows of balls, when the latter are arranged with respect to each other, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Third, Constructing the inside of the cylinder with similar friction surfaces, in combination with the series of balls or their equivalent, on the central shaft, substantially as specified.

Fourth, The hopper, as attached and used in combination with the washboard or frame, M, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

35,771.—J. W. McGaffey, of Chicago, Ill., for Improvement in Seed Planters :

I claim, first, The combination with a corn-planting machine, of the disk, S, and friction wheel, T, arranged and operating, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Second, I claim the combination of the cylinder, H, shifting plugs, e, and slide, a, with preceding pins, c, c, and crossbar, X, constructed and operated as specified.

Third, I claim the combination of the flexible frame, A, A, the adjustable gear and its connections, with the compound seed-distributing cylinders, H, arranged and operated, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

35,772.—Benjamin Merritt and F. M. Gibson, of Chelsea, Mass., for Improved Mechanism for operating Ships' Windlasses :

We claim our improved windlass motor or operative mechanism, consisting of the screw, D, the worm gear, C, the separate shaft, E, and the elastic screw supporter, H, arranged and applied together and to the windlass, or to the latter and a capstan, in manner and so as to operate, substantially as specified.

We also claim the described arrangement of the external cylindrical surfaces of the spring-socket cylinder, d, and the adjustable cap, b, the said arrangement being for the purpose specified.

35,773.—A. B. Morey and William Scarlett, of Aurora, Ill., for Improved Machine for Dressing Feathers :

I claim, first, The described combination of a continuous feeder to supply the feathers from a suitable hopper, a fan or equivalent blower, a series of agitators and a series of rollers, in an inclined case or spout, and a perforated bottom or screen, for the purpose set forth.

Second, The employment on a feather-renovating machine of the movable hopper, N, hinged at P, as represented and adapted to be let down, and to rest upon the surface, J, or its equivalent, to facilitate the filling of the same, and to be sustained in the erect or elevated position, to feed the feathers to the machine, as set forth.

35,774.—John Myers, of Dallastown, Pa., for Improvement in Windmills :

I claim, first, The arrangement of hinged rotary post, D, and windlass, r, in combination with belt, F, running over the annular rim, B, of the wind wheel, A, constructed and operating, substantially in the manner and for the purpose shown and described.

Second, The arrangement of the secondary wind wheel, G, and transversely sliding-adjustable arm, m, in combination with the belt, E, and wind wheel, A, constructed and operating, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

[The object of this invention is to produce a simple, cheap and effective device, for the purpose of making the power of the wind available for cutting fire wood or for driving small machines, such as churns, washing machines, &c., that are generally used in farm houses and by others.]

35,775.—H. W. Oliver, of New Haven, Conn., for Improvement in Machines for Making Gun Stocks :

I claim, a machine for cutting the recesses or mortises for letting in the metal work of gun stocks, composed of a rotary stock holder, G, and attached patterns, f, g, h, i, k, k', n' and o', fitted to bearings in a reciprocating carriage, C, substantially as described, and combined with a rotating cutter, y, and tracer, t, to operate substantially as specified.

35,776.—Morris Opper, of New York City, for Improvement in Skeleton Skirts :

I claim, first, Attaching the hoops to the tapes in a skeleton skirt, by means of clasps which extend through one or more holes in the tapes, and pass around portions of such tapes, while they are secured to the hoops by other parts of the clasp, substantially as set forth.

Second, The specific construction of the clasp, A B C, consisting of the lips, A, adapted to fold over the hoop in the manner shown, and the lips, B, adapted to be inserted through the tape and to fold over the part, C, on the opposite side of the tape, in the manner shown for the purpose set forth.

35,777.—J. S. Ostrander, of Albany, N. Y., for Improved Drinking Cup :

I claim, the handle and catch on the inside, and the catch for the outside, arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

35,778.—Harrison Parker and Jonathan C. Sleeper, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Machinery for Cutting Veneers :

We claim, first, The pressure bar, d, adjusted as described, in combination with the feed screw, U, U, for holding the pressure when used for cutting veneers, operated by the mechanism, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

Fourth. We claim the combined arrangement specified, for giving a back and forth feeding movement to the knife whereby the knife recedes from the block or wood for the return motion, and is again fed forward for the cut, substantially as described.

35,779.—S. S. Putnam, of Dorchester, Mass., for Improved Curtain Fixture:

I claim the described curtain fixture, in which the friction necessary for holding the weight of the curtain, is produced between the roller, or its spool or cap and the friction shaft, D, which is held from revolving, substantially as set forth.

35,780.—William Rider, of Almont, Mich., for Improvement in Horse Power:

I claim the combination of the central shaft, G, and its gear, F, H, with the wheels, I, J, K, and the master wheel, E, as shown and described.

Having the master wheel, K, supported upon a central tube, B, in the manner shown and described.

The combination of the tube, N, and driving shaft, O, with the tube, B, and shaft, G, as and for the purpose shown and described.

[This invention consists in a novel arrangement of gearing, whereby the power of horses and other draught animals may be advantageously applied to the driving of machinery, and the power taken from various points, as convenience may require.]

35,781.—A. J. Ritter, of Rahway, N. J., for Improved Writing Desk:

I claim the combination of the partitioned box or frame, A, lids or covers, D and E, and rests or supporting boards, F and G, for the purpose of producing a portable writing desk, portfolio, work box and checker board, substantially in the manner set forth.

35,782.—John Sebo, of Wilmington, Del., for Improvement in Hospital Bedsteads:

I claim the construction of hospital bedsteads with grooved posts, with pulleys set therein as described, for the purpose of setting the cords out of the way of attendants.

I also claim the application of the fan table, p, to such bedsteads, in the manner and for the purposes specified.

35,783.—E. D. Seelye, of Brookline, Mass., for Improvement in Cap-Priming Attachment to Fire Arms:

I claim, first, The combination of a cap holder and primer, which has an extensible case, and a gun or other nipped fire arm, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, The construction of the extensible case, A, in two parts, a, b, and with spring-connecting bands, e, e, or other equivalent connections, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

35,784.—Moses Sheldon, Jr., of Calais, Vt., for Improvement in Harrows:

I claim the arrangement of the teeth of a harrow in concentric series, in the manner shown by E and G, with or without the straight series, H, extending across the center, for the purposes set forth.

35,785.—A. E. Smith, of Bronxville, N. Y., for Improvement in Attaching Thills to Axles:

First, I claim the method of constructing iron or steel axletrees of wagons, and other vehicles with a drawn out or solidly-welded jack or eye on the front edge thereof, for attaching the thills thereto, substantially as set forth.

Second, I also claim the use of a square bolt, and openings in the ear pieces of the thill irons, to hold the bolt from turning on its own axis, in combination with the packing and jack, for the purposes described and made, and operating substantially as set forth.

35,786.—O. P. Smith, of New York City, for Pen Rack:

I claim the application of a notched flange or strip of india rubber, gutta percha or elastic material as a pen rack, in all and every form in which the same may be applied, the elasticity of the material firmly grasping the pen or pencil, so that when any one may be taken from the rack, all others remain fast in their positions.

35,787.—A. Spencer, of Grampian Hills, Pa., for Improvement in Cider Mills:

I claim the combination in the manner shown and described, of the disks, E, G, and shafts, F, B, with the roller, d, frame, H, and spring, I, all as set forth.

[This invention relates to an improved cider mill of that class which crush and compress the juice from the apples simultaneously. The object of the invention is to obtain a simple and efficient device for the intended purpose, and one in which the pomace will be separated from the juice, and discharged from the machine at a separate point.]

35,788.—F. B. Stevens, of New York City, for Improvement in Valves for Heating Feed Water for Steam Engines. Patented in England, October 10, 1861:

I claim, first, The additional eduction valve openings, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, formed by narrow ports in a slide valve, and arranged to be wide open when the valve is midway in its throw, substantially as shown and described.

I also claim these ports in combination with heating the feed water of a steam engine by steam withdrawn from the induction side of the piston through an aperture made in the center of the length of the cylinder.

Second, In the same connection and combination forming these additional eduction ports on the two sides of a three-ported valve.

Third, In the same connection and combination using the pressure of steam from the boiler to keep the additional eduction slide valve on its seat.

35,789.—F. B. Stevens, of New York City, for Improvement in Heating Feed Water for Steam Boilers. Patented in England, October 10, 1861:

I claim, first, The additional eduction valve as shown and described, closing when the piston is at a sufficient distance from the end of its stroke to allow the main eduction valve to open with lead.

Second, The combination of the additional eduction valves, the closed heater and the injection and withdrawing pumps, substantially as shown and described.

Third, The arrangement and combination of the two pumps, differing in capacities, as described.

Fourth, The weighted check valve or its equivalent, placed between the injection pump and heater.

Fifth, The plunger pump having a valve placed in the hollow plunger, and having the plunger packed by two stuffing boxes, one at the top of the pump, and the other at the entrance of the pipe or chamber.

I make all these claims only in connection and combination with heating the feed water by steam withdrawn from the induction side of the piston.

35,790.—J. A. Talpey, of Somerville, Mass., for Improvement in Hand Sawing Machines:

I claim the saw, D, having its teeth constructed as represented, and arranged with its axis below the table, so as to cut with the grain of the wood, and thus draw forward the material being cut, in combination with the toothed wheel, K, and its operating mechanism, which will by their positive regular feeding action prevent the saw from being choked by its own tendency to draw the material forward, in the manner and substantially as specified.

35,791.—J. H. Valentine, of Sparta, Ill., for Improvement in Beehives:

I claim the arrangement of the pils, d, d, and glass bulbs, c, c, in combination with the lower part of the hive, and with the bench, B, in the manner described for the purpose specified.

35,792.—William Van Anden, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for Improvement in Harvesters:

I claim, first, The combination of the gear wheel, G, with the bearing, F, forming an extension of the box, F, as a method of suspending the said gear wheel, G, upon the frame, so as to permit it to vibrate with the rocking motion of the frame, in contradistinction to the usual method of suspending the main gear wheel directly upon the axle, A, thereby causing it to conform to the motion of the axle, instead of conforming to the rocking or vibratory motions of the other gear wheels suspended on the frame, to cause an easy and comparatively speaking frictionless motion in all the gearing wheels for operating the cutters.

Second, I also claim the use of the compound coupling box, substantially as described, in combination with the propelling wheel, B, and gear wheel, G, for the purposes set forth.

Third, I also claim the use of the guide boxes, K, in combination with the axle, A, and frame, C, substantially as set forth and for the purpose described.

Fourth, I also claim the method of making the inverted U-shaped

eye, in the end of the cutter bar, in combination with the plate, r, 2, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

35,793.—J. M. Wallis, of Milton, Iowa, for Improvement in Portable Fences:

I claim giving to the upright posts or standards, A, which support the longitudinal rails, B, alternately an inclination in opposite directions, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

And I also claim the arrangement of the braces, b, projecting alternately in opposite directions from the inclined posts, a, in combination with the rails, 6' 6", having their ends inserted side by side between the posts, a, as described, thereby forming a tie and producing a firm fence with only one brace on each standard.

[This invention consists in giving to the upright posts or standards to which the longitudinal rails are secured, alternately an inclination in opposite directions, so that each panel presents a warped surface, and that when the tops of the several uprights are brought in line their bottom ends or feet form a zig-zag line, whereby the stability and firmness of the fence is considerably increased.]

35,794.—Anson Warren and J. W. Martin, of Maquoketa, Iowa, for Improvement in Water Elevators:

We claim, first, The relative arrangement of the winding pulley, C, and wheels, D, D', constructed as described, and operating in connection with the cord, N, guides, K K', and buckets, E E', in the manner and for the purposes specified.

Second, The combination of the spiral bow-shaped guides, K K', swivels, H, horizontal arms, I, and flat links, J, all constructed, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Third, The combination of the cross beams, L M, automatic valve, F G, hinged link, J, and spout, e, operating in the manner explained, to first tilt the bucket, and afterward discharge the water through the spout, a or a'.

35,795.—Robert Weir, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Projectiles:

I claim the projectile consisting of the elongated and pointed head, A, and the stem, B, the latter being composed of alternate ribs and grooves, and the whole being constructed substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

35,796.—A. L. Weymouth, of Boston, Mass., for Improved Bit for Taming Horses:

I claim the combination of the pivoted levers, E E', with each other, and with the bars, b b', in the manner and for the purpose shown and described.

[This invention consists in constructing the bit in such a manner that the mouth of the animal may be opened at the will of the rider or driver, and when not required to be operated with this special view, be capable of being used as an ordinary bit, thereby avoiding the use of two bits which were heretofore necessary.]

35,797.—J. S. Wheat, of Wheeling, Virginia, for Improved Tanning Vat:

I claim, first, The arrangement of the iron bolts, c, running through the planks, a, of the shell, A, in combination with the tongues and grooves, b, constructed and operating as and for the purpose described.

Second, The arrangement of the framed timbers, B B' C, and bolts or stirrups, d, d', e, in combination with the shell, A, as and for the purposes specified.

Third, The lugs, l, under the timbers, B B', which pass over the manholes, in combination with bolts, d, e, as and for the purpose set forth.

35,798.—A. J. White, of East Foxborough, Mass., for Improvement in Nibs for Scythe Snaths:

I claim, first, A double or compound nib consisting of the handles, a, b, connected by braces, g, h, substantially as described.

Second, I claim the toothed rings, k m, in combination with the spindle, c, for adjusting the position or incline of the handle, b, to the snath, substantially as set forth.

35,799.—A. E. Young, of Dorchester, Mass., for Improved Glass Table Casters:

I claim the glass caster stand, made substantially as described, viz., with a chambered and silvered or light-reflecting base, and a glass or transparent bottle stand.

I also claim making the said bottle stand with annular flanges or cups, arranged with respect to its upper surface, and cast in one piece with the remainder of the bottle stand, substantially as described.

35,800.—G. R. Boynton (assignor to G. G. Pope and E. F. Slocum), of Chicago, Ill., for Improvement in Lanterns:

I claim the jacket, F, in combination with the spiral wire or partition, d, placed in the space, a, between the jacket and the oil cup or fountain, B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[The object of this invention is to supply the flame of the lamp, while in the lantern, with air in such a manner that the flame will not be liable to be affected by the swinging of the lantern, or be extinguished by a sudden movement of the same, a contingency of frequent occurrence in using the ordinary lanterns, especially if coal oil be employed as a burning material.]

35,801.—J. S. Bradford (assignor to J. C. Manning), of Baltimore, Md., for Improvement in Burners for Coal-Oil Lamps:

I claim the application and use of vulcanized india rubber, as a base or bottom for burners for coal-oil or kerosene-oil lamps, and the flange or cut off thereto, thereby breaking the metallic connection, and preventing the communication of heat from the burner to the lamp or to the metallic socket in which said burner is fixed or screwed, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

35,802.—Benjamin Douglas (assignor to W. and B. Douglas), of Middletown, Conn., for Improvement in Pumps:

I claim the securing of the pump cylinder, A, to its plank, D, by means of brackets, C C, formed of two parts, b, c, connected together by bolts, d, and fitted on the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

35,803.—George Nettleton, of Woodbury, Conn., assignor to A. F. Abbott, of Waterbury, Conn., for Improvement in Sash Fasteners:

I claim the combination of the bolt, B, spiral spring, E, and lever, C, when the latter is fitted in a plate, D, by means of a segment projection, e, provided with a V-shaped notch, f, and all applied to the sill of the sash, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention consists in the employment of slide bolt, spring, lever and plate, arranged in such a manner that a very simple and efficient sash stop or fastening is obtained, one that may be readily operated to relieve the sash, be not liable to get out of repair, and capable of having its parts adjusted together for use, without the aid of any rivets or bolts, thereby admitting of the fastening being constructed at a very moderate cost.]

35,804.—Arad Woodworth, 3d, of New York City, assignor to himself, Albert Bridges and J. C. Lane, of Jersey City, N. J., for Improvement in Smoking Tubes:

I claim the combination with the snoking tube of a suitable passage, substantially such as described, for the purpose of so conducting the smoke to the mouth piece, essentially as set forth, as to avoid passing it through the body of tobacco or filling, for the purpose specified.

RE-ISSUES.

1,320.—S. L. Avery, Norwich, N. Y., for Improvement in Water Elevators. Patented May 8, 1860:

I claim coupling a crank to any windlass shaft, in such a manner that the said crank can be instantly uncoupled from said shaft, and then be used as a brake lever, for the purpose of checking or controlling the reverse movements of the said windlass shaft, all substantially as set forth.

I also claim arranging a crank with a windlass shaft, a ratchet wheel and a pawl, in such a manner that the instant the said crank is uncoupled from the windlass shaft, a further action upon said crank will relieve the ratchet wheel from the action of the pawl, and also cause a friction brake to so act upon the windlass shaft as to check or control its reverse movements, all substantially as set forth.

1,321.—J. R. Baylis, of Baltimore, Md., for Improved Double Cone Marine Propellers. Patented December 10, 1861:

I claim the construction of a double or single cone propeller, having its oars or blades constructed, and when arranged relatively to the hub or axis, substantially as and for the purpose described.

1,322.—A. W. Gray, of Middletown, Vt., for Improvement in Horse Powers. Patented September 9, 1856:

I claim constructing the links which compose the endless chains of corrugated and bent sheet metal, so that the corrugations shall serve both as hinges for connecting the links, and as cogs to gear into the cog wheels of the driving shaft, substantially as specified.

I also claim the friction rollers, a, a, only partially perforated for the reception of their bearings, b b, which have no shoulders, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

I also claim the method of forming the tenons on the ends of the cogs, to enter the mortises of the sheet metal links by means of the simple saw kerfs, substantially as specified.

DESIGNS.

1,610.—Garrett Smith and Henry Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to Smith, Francis and Wells, of Springville, Pa., for Design for a Cook's Stove.

1,611.—George Taylor and James Lusty, of Amesbury, Mass., for Design for Shoes.

PATENTS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.



The new Patent Laws enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove 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 in 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, excepting 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.

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 &c., 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. More than 5,000 such examinations have been made through this office during the past three years. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

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 consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the government fees 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.

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, in English and German, furnished gratis on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

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 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. We think we can safely say that *гешефтас* 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.

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 the case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

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.

Communications and remittances by mail, and models by express (prepaid), should be addressed to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.



D. A. C., of Colorado Territory.—It seems to us that the walls of a gun would be weakened by making cylindrical holes in them parallel with the bore, even though the iron around these holes should be cooled by water circulating through them, on Rodman's plan of casting cannon.

G. W. K., of Pa.—The specimen which you send us is magnetic oxide of iron, one of the most valuable iron ores.

F. W. T., of Md., and W. M. A., of Ohio.—The experiments, both in this country and England, have shown that the larger iron plates are, and the more solid their supports, the better will they resist the force of shot. It may be, however, that some degree of elasticity would tend to prevent the frame of the vessel from being crushed in.

Invention, of N. Y.—Lead may be silver plated by means of electricity, though it does not adhere very firmly.

M. L. G., of N. Y.—Your suggestion to have the turret of the Monitor revolve on rollers, has already appeared in our paper, as well as all of your other suggestions. See the communication from one of her officers in another part of this number.

A. W., of N. Y.—We have been informed that the first passenger locomotive run in this State, was on the old Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady.

T. H. M., of Munich.—We do not see anything especially worthy of notice in your mode of constructing war vessels. Substantially the same views have been suggested to us before.

M. E. M., of N. Y.—There is no standing premium for the production of a perpetual motion. This subject, of late years, has ceased to attract the attention of men of science. If you have anything new in the way of screw drivers we can probably tell after examination.

J. W. G., of Iowa.—It appears to be useless to undertake to get letters to you through your post office. We have written you two letters, one under date of March 12th, the other April 15th. We take note of your remarks about the steam wagon enterprise. It has always appeared to us a doubtful scheme to undertake to run steam carriages on common roads, as an economical experiment.

D. C. G., of Iowa.—You ask, "If A obtains a patent for a machine, sells territory to B, and, after selling to B, A gets a patent for an improvement on the same machine, has A the right to sell the original machine with the patented improvements, on B's territory, or has B the right to use the said improvements?" Answer.—A has no right to sell the original machine with his patented improvement in B's territory, nor has the latter any right to use or sell the patented improvement of A.

E. J. A., of N. H.—Cannot furnish No. 3, Vol. VI., as it is out of print. No person can tell what caused the intermittent flow of water in your log, without an examination of its position, and a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the phenomenon.

A. E. W., of N. Y.—Very little of the timber of California is suitable for manufacturing purposes, and all the iron and steel used in that State are imported.

M. J. C., of Iowa.—Hydraulic cement is made of a peculiar limestone. A cement similar to it may be made by mixing the dust of burnt brick with highly-burned common lime. To make Plaster of Paris, gypsum is roasted in brick troughs until all its water is expelled, after which it is exposed in sheds to the atmosphere, and finally ground to powder for common use. It will not make good mortar, but for plastering the interior of buildings it is excellent.

P. R. S., of Conn.—You have a perfect right to use india-rubber rollers in making clothes wringers, but we think you will find difficulty in getting them made by any reliable company. The Metropolitan Washing Machine Company seems to control the manufacture of the article.

F. S., of Mass.—We have carefully read your article on the Art of Measuring Time. It is too long for our use, and before it would be fit to publish it would need a good deal of pruning. In its present condition we cannot use it.

R. B., of C. W.—The embossing plates or dies for envelopes may be made either of cast or wrought iron, steel or brass. Bronzies are used in some embossing presses. They are first cast, then finished by hand.

J. A., of Ill.—Gutta percha and india rubber are insoluble in alcohol, but whether they would make good canteens or other vessels for holding whisky, we do not know, for we are not acquainted with any person who has made the experiment.

A. B. L., of Conn.—Give us your opinion respecting the cause of the belt working toward the edge of your counter pulley, since you have intimated that you know it.

H. W. H., of Ind.—Nassau is the chief port in New Providence, one of the British West India Islands. It is a perfect nest for smugglers running the blockade on our Southern coasts.

A. S. H., of N. Y.—A common hair lotion for coloring the hair is composed of alcohol one pint, a tablespoonful of castor oil, one-fourth of an ounce of sugar of lead, and the same quantity of flowers of sulphur. The sulphur should be mixed with the alcohol for about six hours before the other substances are added. Applied to grey hair it changes it generally into a dark brown color. It is sometimes sold as a hair restorative for about one dollar per quart, in bottles.

F. A. M., of N. Y.—A ventilating hat, with a series of holes in the sides and another set in the crown, is not new. Such hats are quite common in this city and in Philadelphia.

A. K., of Ky.—Watches the steel parts of which have been converted into magnets, can only be completely renovated by substituting new steel parts for the old. Steel magnets may be demagnetized by heating them to a low red heat.

M. S. H. and J. L., of N. Y.—E. Geyline resides in Philadelphia, J. Stephenson in this city—place of business, Novelty Works.

J. P., Jr., of Iowa.—There is no work published, to our knowledge, which contains the information you request, respecting "ornamental painting for cars, &c."

L. M. D., of Ohio.—Transparent varnish for covering polished iron, may be made with white seed lac dissolved in alcohol. The metal should be warm when it is put on. This varnish is easily scratched. We recommend a coating of pure linseed oil, boiled with a small quantity of the sulphate of zinc, as being superior to the lac varnish for covering the polished iron work of plows, to prevent it from rusting.

S. W., of N. J.—You can only find out by experiment what colors can be mixed with coal tar for the purpose of painting out houses. Common brown paint is made by mixing "Spanish Brown," white lead and lampblack with linseed oil. Although oil paint is most expensive at first for out houses, it is cheapest in the end, because it endures so much longer.

H. G. L., of Ind.—One-fourth of an inch of outside lap in your slide valve, we do not think, will affect its operation to any sensible extent when set with lead.

B. S., of Pa.—In softening steel it only requires to be highly heated, but in order to preserve its surface from oxydation, it should be covered with some paste, such as that of flour, or buried in charcoal dust and excluded from the air.

H. J. T., of N. Y.—The iodide of lead is prepared by adding a solution of the iodide of potassium to a solution of acetate of lead, when a yellow insoluble precipitate falls to the bottom of the vessel. This precipitate is the iodide of lead, the spangles of which are of the color and luster of burnished gold.

J. McD., of Pa.—Fulminating mercury is produced by adding a solution of the nitrate of mercury to alcohol. The process is very dangerous, and the operation must be performed with great caution. This substance is chiefly used for priming percussion caps.

R. W. S., of Mass.—Any cast iron for molding may be treated in a very simple manner to secure improved castings. Take a pole of green timber and stir up the fluid iron when it is first run into the ladle, then allow it to become still, skim off the scoria from the surface and pour the metal into the molds.

G. McD., of C. W.—Water power is much cheaper than steam power, for a woolen factory, in your part of the country, because coal is comparatively high in price. Near the market, such as in the vicinity of our great cities, and where coal is cheap, steam power may be most economical, all things considered.

O. W. A., of N. J.—We advise you to use the chloride of lime as a disinfectant in your cellar. A pound of copperas dissolved in a pailful of hot water and poured into your sink, will remove the fetid smell.

T. J. E., of Mass.—Most of the fine cotton thread used in America is made in Scotland, where thread making has formed a special branch of manufacture for nearly two centuries. The City of Paisley is distinguished for thread manufactures, and for the weaving of fine shawls. Clark's thread has a very high reputation.

R. H. T., of N. Y.—The pickle which is employed for brightening brass is made with equal parts of nitric and muriatic acids, diluted with four times their bulk of water. Sulphuric acid diluted with three times its weight of water, and used hot, also makes a good brightening pickle for brass, which must be thoroughly washed in hot water afterwards, and then dried in warm saw-dust.

P. B., of Vt.—The samples of supposed gold which you have sent us are iron pyrites. Gold in its natural state is soft and metallic and very different from hard crystalline ores like those which have deceived you.

M. L. R., of N. Y.—A strong solution of isinglass is the best cement you can use for joining leather bands. It may be kept from becoming moldy by adding to it some whisky and a little of the essential oil of clove, or a little camphor spirits.

R. W., of N. H.—Methylated spirits are obtained by distilling wood in iron retorts. Beach, birch and maple yield large quantities of wood spirits. It requires an experienced person to conduct the operations of distilling wood. The clear, strong, acetic acid that is employed in making the acetate of iron, is obtained by distilling wood.

W. W. R., of Ohio.—The nitrate of silver is prepared by adding small pieces of pure silver to nitric acid (aqua fortis) until effervescence ceases. The solution then formed is clear and caustic. It stains the hair, skin, and almost all animal substances, black. When boiled for a considerable period, it deposits beautiful clear crystals. It is very poisonous. Stains of nitrate of silver may be removed by the cyanide of potassium. We advise you not to use it for coloring your hair.

J. W. L., of H.—Scrub your starch vats and wash them regularly with hot water, in warm weather, and you will prevent the fermentation to which you refer, whereby you have lost so much starch.

T. S. McF., of Miss.—Fire clay is abundant in New Jersey, and American made fire bricks are equal to those that are made in England.

C. G. A., of Mass.—The returns of the census for 1860 are being prepared for publication.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, during one week preceding Wednesday, July 9, 1862:—

G. H. H., of N. Y., \$20; J. L., of Wis., \$20; H. R., of Ill., \$20; R. & P., of Mass., \$20; J. H. & G. W. S., of N. Y., \$20; S. H., of Ind., \$45; W. M., of Ohio, \$20; H. C. F., of Vt., \$20; T. W. W., of Mich., \$20; T. & M., of Conn., \$20; J. K. B., of Ill., \$20; J. H., of Pa., \$10; G. C., of N. Y., \$20; E. M., of N. Y., \$10; J. C. P., of N. J., \$20; D. W. H., of Cal., \$40; E. H. S., of Pa., \$15; A. J., of Conn., \$25; D. S., of Cal., \$250; R. J. A., of Mich., \$15; S. M., of N. Y., \$15; J. H. McG., of Ohio, \$15; S. H., of Ind., \$15; J. F. D., of Ind., \$25; J. P. A., of Ill., \$25; J. B., of Ill., \$25; R. H. C., of N. Y., \$25; A. F. P., of N. Y., \$25; C. S. L., of N. J., \$15; N. S., of Conn., \$15; R. C., of Mich., \$15; E. W. Van D., of Ohio, \$15; B. & B., of Ill., \$25; W. L., of Iowa, \$25; J. B., of N. Y., \$15; W. H. L., of Ind., \$15; D. T. G., of Ind., \$225; M. T., of Iowa, \$10; S. H., of N. H., \$25; J. M. H., of Pa., \$25; J. M. & W. C. W., of Iowa, \$25; M. C. B., of Minn., \$25; G. D. H., of Ill., \$15; W. O. F., of N. Y., \$15; A. S. L., of N. Y., \$250; H. B., of Iowa, \$15; J. W. R., of Conn., \$10; B. R., of Mass., \$250; J. K. H., of Ind., \$20; H. N., of N. Y., \$10; J. M., Jr., of Ill., \$15; J. C., of N. Y., \$10; J. A. R., of N. J., \$25; P. W. McK., of N. J., \$25; J. C. R., of N. Y., \$25; II. W., Sr., of Iowa, \$25; T. & B., of N. Y., \$25; A. C. G., of N. Y., \$30; B. R., of N. Y., \$35.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from July 2 to Wednesday, July 9, 1862:—

I. B., of Ill.; J. A. R., of N. J.; J. P. A., of Ill.; A. T. P., of N. Y.; R. H. C., of N. Y.; P. W. McK., of N. J.; J. C. R., of N. Y.; J. F. D., of Ind.; C. H., of N. Y.; H. W., Sr., of N. J.; A. J., of Conn.; T. & B., of N. Y.; D. W. H., of Cal.; A. C. G., of N. Y.; B. R., of N. Y.; B. & B., of Ill.; J. M. H., of Pa.; W. L., of Iowa; R. A. G., of Wis.; J. K. H., of Ind.; J. D. L., of N. Y.; J. M. & W. E. W., of Iowa; M. C. B., of Minn.; S. H., of N. H.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOREIGN PATENT.—The population of Great Britain, is 30,000,000; of France, 35,000,000; Belgium, 5,000,000; Austria, 40,000,000; Prussia, 20,000,000; and Russia, 60,000,000. Patents may be secured by American citizens in all of these countries. Now is the time, while business is dull at home, to take advantage of these immense foreign fields. Mechanical improvements of all kinds are always in demand in Europe. There will never be a better time than the present to take patents abroad. We have reliable business connections with the principal capitals of Europe. Nearly all of the patents secured in foreign countries by Americans are obtained through our agency. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park row, New York. Circulars about foreign patents furnished free.

TO OUR READERS.

RECEIPTS.—When money is paid at the office for subscriptions, a receipt for it will always be given; but when subscribers remit their money by mail, they may consider the arrival of the first paper a *bona fide* acknowledgment of our reception of their funds.

INVARIABLE RULE.—It is an established rule of this office to stop sending the paper when the time for which it was pre-paid has expired.

Models are required to accompany applications for Patents under the new law, the same as formerly, except on design patents when two good drawings are all that is required to accompany the petition, specification and oath, except the government fee.

PATENT CLAIMS.—Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within thirty years, can obtain a copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee and date of patent, when known, and inclosing \$1 as fee for copying. We can also furnish a sketch of any patented machine issued since 1853, to accompany the claim, on receipt of \$2. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

NEW PAMPHLETS IN GERMAN.—We have just issued a revised edition of our pamphlet of *Instructions to Inventors*, containing a digest of the fees required under the new Patent Law, &c., printed in the German language, which persons can have gratis upon application at this office. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.