

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...

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...

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...

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.

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...

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...

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.

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.

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.

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.

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?"

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.

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.

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.

R. B., of C. W.—The embossing plates or dies for envelopes may be made either of cast or wrought iron, steel or brass. Bronze dies are used in some embossing presses.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, skum 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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; H. W., Sr., of N. J., \$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.

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.