

A. F. G., of Pa.—It is very generally believed that the Jonval is the best kind of turbine in use. Wheels by different makers have given as high as 90 per cent of the water-power according to reported statements of their performances. A turbine that gives out 75 per cent of the power of the water, we hold to be a good wheel.

J. W. ... Ohio.—The electro-magnetic power developed by ... is just in proportion to the decomposition of the element ... the battery. The principle is the same as the combustion of coal in a furnace raising steam in a boiler to operate an engine. In both cases chemical energy is transformed into mechanical power.

S. M. H., of Washington.—The manufacture of rifles at Enfield, England, is carried on in the same manner as at Springfield, Mass. The system has been copied from that of the United States armory in nearly all its details. Each mechanic works upon a special part of a musket.

H. S. D., of Mass.—We do not think it a reliable plan to test your boiler by the expansion of the water from heat. If you are afraid that your boiler has been weakened by acid in the water you should have it examined by a competent person. Some carbonate of soda and mahogany or oak saw-dust fed, occasionally, into the boiler will prevent incrustations by the use of hard water, but we recommend in preference the use of soft feed-water in all cases where it can be obtained.

G. W. M., of Pa.—The meteorological phenomena of mock suns seen at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th ult., a sketch of which you have sent us, is similar to others of the same kind described in Professor Brocklesby's meteorology.

W. N., of Mich.—Vol. VI. (new series) of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is out of print, but perhaps you may be able to obtain one by advertising for it.

C. E. R., of N. H.—An oscillating engine, if well made, is as good as any other. Some of the best steamships are provided with such engines.

T. N. M., of Pa.—Paye's trip hammer was published on page 1, Vol. V. (new series) of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

M. O., of Conn.—There is no such thing as a self-acting cannon, and we cannot imagine why you so style the gun you refer to. The weapon is loaded and fired by manual power, the same as any other and therefore the term is clearly an absurdity.

J. B., of Mass.—When your water gets too low in the boiler draw the fire immediately and you will then run no risk of burning the plates. If you take proper care no such accident is likely to occur.

T. C., of R. I.—We should be very glad to have you forward your experience with turning tools of different shapes. Never mind the phrasing of the matter; we will attend to that portion of the subject. Try and induce your brother-mechanics to communicate with us on this subject. We are always glad to receive information relating to mechanical subjects.

R. L., of Ky.—We do not know where you can procure the kind of rifle you refer to. Inquire of some practical gunmaker and perhaps he will inform you. It is new to us.

J. H., of N. Y.—If you intend to take out an English patent for your invention, we advise you not to delay the matter. We never suppress the publication of patent claims. We publish an official list and intend that it shall be complete and reliable.

J. K. G., of Iowa.—Your method of making shot seems to be valuable in its results, but before passing an opinion upon its novelty, we shall require a more complete description of it, and would also advise you to send us diagrams showing the particular mechanism employed.

H. W., of Ohio.—You can make a most excellent cement for the joints of leaky tin roofs with white lead, linseed oil, some dry white sand and pipe-clay. It will soon become almost as hard as stone and keep out water perfectly. It should be rendered sufficiently thin to be put on with a brush.

H. T., of N. Y.—The benzole, so-called, of petroleum will dissolve india-rubber and gutta-percha. It is a better solvent for drying quickly than turpentine. Two pieces of cloth coated on their inside surfaces with this varnish, then laid upon one another and run between rollers with the unprepared surfaces outside, form what is called "McIntosh's water-proof cloth."

J. McV., of Ind.—Shellac varnish is made from the gum, lac. Shellac proper is prepared from seed lac by melting and straining it through a cloth and then letting it fall on leaves and smooth stems of trees, so as to form thin scales or plates. You can obtain it at almost any drug store in your town; it is very dear at present.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office, on account of Patent Office business, from Wednesday, April 1, to Wednesday, April 8, 1863:—

- S. M. S., of Iowa, \$20; P. & E., of Maine, \$46; J. D., of N. Y., \$20; T. R., of N. Y., \$34; K. & M., of N. Y., \$26; W. C. O., of N. Y., \$25; J. M., of Mass., \$16; W. K. M., of Wis., \$25; J. McL., of Ohio, \$12; L. N. L., of Mass., \$32; J. C., of Ohio, \$10; D. C. W., of Ill., \$15; T. W., Mass., \$25; C. W., of Mass., \$16; W. & C., of N. H., \$16; T. E., of R. I., \$16; J. A. H., of Pa., \$15; A. C., of Ill., \$16; M. C. E., of N. Y., \$25; W. D., of Ohio, \$16; J. F. McK., of Pa., \$16; R. R., of Ill., \$20; J. A. R., of N. J., \$20; A. Y. M., of Iowa, \$20; S. F., of N. Y., \$20; A. H., of Iowa, \$15; L. M., of N. Y., \$26; J. B., of Ill., \$25; J. E. D., of Mass., \$15; G. S. M., of Ill., \$55; G. H., of Mass., \$25; R. S. C., of Iowa, \$25; C. M. S., of Pa., \$16; W. D., of N. H., \$16; F. B. W., of Ill., \$25; C. E. S., of Conn., \$25; J. B. T., of N. Y., \$25; D. T. H., of Mass., \$16; H. & S., of Pa., \$15; J. R. B., of Ind., \$25; R. McD., of N. J., \$25; A. H. P., of Iowa, \$25; H. C., of Cal., \$20; A. S. M., of Ill., \$30; E. T. S., of N. Y., \$300; R. W., of N. Y., \$45; I. F. J., of N. Y., \$146; D. C. G., of Pa., \$10; S. J. S., of N. Y., \$61; N. S., of N. Y., \$34; H. L. B., of N. Y., \$25; E. St. J., of N. Y., \$25; D. L. M., of N. J., \$16; S. F. L., of Wis., \$29; F. A., of N. Y., \$16; M. & B., of Ohio, \$25; L. D. B. and others, of Pa., \$16; J. G., of Ill., \$16; C. S., of Ill., \$60; L. C., of Mass., \$25; H. & P., of Cal., \$20; B. & T., of Vt., \$20; W. D. R., of Pa., \$12; J. T., of Wis., \$25; C. C. W., of Ill., \$50; W. F. G., of Ohio, \$10.

Persons having remitted money to this office will please to examine

the above list to see that their initials appear in it, and if they have not received an acknowledgment by mail, and their initials are not to be found in this list, they will please notify us immediately, and inform us the amount, and how it was sent, whether by mail or express.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from Wednesday, April 1, to Wednesday, April 8, 1863:—

- P. and E., of Maine; D. C. G., of Pa.; J. D., of N. Y.; E. T. S., of N. Y. (6 cases); S. J. S., of N. Y.; T. R., of N. Y.; N. S., of N. Y.; K. and M., of N. Y.; L. M., of N. Y.; H. L. B., of N. Y.; W. C. O., of N. Y.; W. F. G., of Ohio; J. B., of Ill.; L. D. C., of Mich.; S. C. S., of Ill.; R. S. C., of Iowa; T. W., of Mass.; G. H., of Mass.; B. F. S., of Iowa; F. P. F., of N. J.; W. K. M., of Wis.; E. St. J., of N. Y.; J. McL., of Ohio; J. R. B., of Ind.; F. H. C. M., of N. Y.; W. D. R., of Mass.; L. C., of Mass.; B. and T. of Vt.; C. W., of Mass.; M. C. E., of N. Y.; R. McD., of N. J.; C. E. S., of Conn.; A. H. P., of Ohio; W. H., of Wis.; J. T., of Wis.; J. B. T., of N. Y.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Binding the "Scientific American."

It is important that all works of reference should be well bound. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN being the only publication in the country which records the doings of its patrons, lawyers and others, for reference. Some complaints have been made that our past mode of binding in cloth is not serviceable, and a wish has been expressed that we would adopt the style of binding used on the old series, i. e., heavy board sides, covered with marble paper and morocco backs and corners.

Believing that the latter style of binding will better please a large portion of our readers, we shall commence on the expiration of this present volume to bind the sheets sent to us for the purpose in heavy board sides, covered with marble paper and leather backs and corners.

The price of binding in the above style will be 75 cents. We shall be unable hereafter to furnish covers to the trade, but will be happy to receive orders for binding at the publication office, 37 Park Row, New York.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five Cents per line for each and every insertion, payable in advance. To enable all to understand how to compute the amount they must send in when they wish advertisements inserted, we will explain that ten words average one line. Engravings will not be admitted into our advertising columns; and, as heretofore, the publishers reserve to themselves the right to reject any advertisement they may deem objectionable.

PAYE'S PATENT FORGE HAMMER.

This hammer is adapted to both heavy and light forgings; the force of the blow being entirely at the will of the operator, and for all forgings under six inches, both round or square, is the best hammer now in use, and requires but one-half the force, and by every other hammer to do the same work. For an engraving and description of this hammer see p. 1, Vol. V. (new series) of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; some valuable improvements have, however, been since made. All communications should be addressed to H. M. AMES, Box 422, New York, or Ames Iron Works, Oswego, N. Y.

These hammers may be seen in operation at the Allaire, Neptune, Sector, Delamar, Fletcher & Harrison, Dunceap & Clairmont, Anderson & McLaren, Dohurst & Emerson, Charles T. Porter, Hudson River Railroad Car Shop, all in New York city; Joseph Colwell, Jersey City; Wm. White, Newark, N. J.; Providence (R. I.) Tool Co.; Whiting & Wilcox, Kalkins Point, Phila.; Mallory & Cottrell, Mystic, Conn.; J. Dillon, Readout; James Horner & Co., Sing Sing; Henry Esler & Co., Brooklyn; James B. Eads, St. Louis, Mo.; Franklin Iron Works, Central Railroad Shop, Albany; Burlington, Quincy & Chicago Railroad Shop, Ames Iron Works, Oswego; C. P. & A. Railroad Shop, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE INVENTOR OF SEVERAL VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in the construction of iron-plate and other means of war wishes to connect himself with a man of means, for patenting and making the same. One of the things is of the utmost importance at the present time. Address S. BRUNNER, 211 East 18th street, New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHE in good running order—swings 6 feet—distance between centers, 15 feet. Address Post-office Box 781, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—TEAM ENGINE, 16-INCH BORE, TWO feet stroke, with Judson governor, boiler of sufficient capacity for same with fire-box, chimney pipes and pump complete, but little used. Also a large gear-cutting engine to cut bevel, spur or spiral gears; one compound planer; one shaping machine, a few engine lathes and planers; one slotting machine, all of excellent quality. Also stationary engines of 7 and 8-horse power, 16-inch stroke; 10x20, 12x20, 14x24, and 16x36. Portable engines from 3 to 10 horse-power. Shafting, pulleys, &c., made promptly to order. Address CINCINNATI MACHINE WORKS, corner Trout and Lawrence streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P.M. on the 30th of APRIL, 1863, for furnishing six hundred Wrought-Iron Beams for Rails of Chassis of Sea-coast Carriages.

These beams are to be made after the following specifications:—The rail for barbed carriages is a rolled wrought-iron beam, similar in appearance to the "T" shaped beams used in the construction of fire-proof buildings. It is required to be straight, and smooth on its surface, and free from flaws, imperfect welds, blisters and cinder streaks. The outer surfaces of the two flanges are planes, parallel to each other, and at right angles to the web. The web joins the two flanges along their middle line, leaving them to project equally on each side, and must be without bends or corrugations.

- DIMENSIONS OF BEAMS. Length of rail.....171 inches. Depth between outer surfaces of flanges.....15 " Width of flanges.....5 3/8 " Thickness of flange at outer edge.....7 1/2 inch. Thickness of web.....6 1/2 inch. The beams are to be made after the following rules:— 1. They are to be made of good tough well-worked clear iron, the absence of which qualities (generally indicated by roughness of surface, and by checks and more marked roughness along the edges of the flanges), as also flaws, or bad welds, blisters and streaks of cinder will cause their rejection. 2. They are to be of the required dimensions and square at the ends. 3. The outer plane surfaces of the flanges are to be parallel to each other, and in planes perpendicular to that of the web. 4. The webs are not to be bent or troughed, as would result from setting the rails along their whole lengths on the edges of the flanges, while the webs are under their weight. 5. The flanges are to be perfectly equal on each side of the web.

- VARIATIONS ALLOWED IN INSPECTING. In length of rail.....50 inch. In depth of rail.....10 inch. In thickness of web.....05 inch. In warp or wind, in depth of flange at extreme end of rail.....10 inch. Difference in distance between outer edges of plane surfaces of flanges on different sides of web at any cross section of rail.....10 inch. A straight edge of equal length with the rail placed on the outer edge of the flange should not depart from it at any point more than.....15 inch. A plane surface placed on the web should not depart from it.....10 inch. A plane surface placed on the plane surface of either flange should not depart from it at any point more than.....10 inch. Departure from square in depth of rail.....15 inch. Specimens of the beams, or drawings of them, can be seen at the United States Arsenal at Fortress Monroe, Va., Bridesburg and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Watertown, Mass.

Bidders will state the number of beams they propose to furnish, the time when they will commence the delivery, which should be as early as possible, and the number they can deliver weekly after commencing delivery, place where they will make them, and the price per pound for which they will deliver them at the point of vessel or railroad shipment nearest to their works.

No bids will be entertained except from persons actually engaged in the manufacture of iron, evidence of which must accompany the bid.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with proper sureties for its faithful fulfillment; and the transfer of the contract to another party will cause its entire forfeiture.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or, if for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to "GENERAL J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Wrought-Iron Beams." JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

LOWENBERG'S PATENT SOLIDIFIED WOOD.—MANUFACTURED by a simple process, at a very trifling expense, from any kind of soft wood, including all the various kinds of wood, including rosewood, mahogany, ebony, &c., with all their original beauty, strength and durability, and in many respects and for most purposes greatly superior to natural wood. Pressed into molds it takes the most accurate impressions, and, having no grain, will take a very fine polish with but little labor, and will not warp or crack in any climate. Address W. J. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, where specimens may be seen. Manufactured in wood of any kind, including furniture, pianos, picture frames, tools, buttons, sign or printing letters, toys, &c., are especially invited to call.

HOW TO GET THE NEW YORK DAILY SUN, WITH the postage paid, for one cent! Get your postmaster or store-keeper to receive 20 cents each from 15 persons, and remit it (\$3), and we will send him 16 copies of the Sun, postage paid, for 20 days. More money will pay for a longer time. MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. N. B.—The Weekly Sun is only 60 cents a year.

DAMPER REGULATORS.—GUARANTEED TO EFFECT a great saving in fuel, and give the most perfect regularity of power. For sale by the subscribers, who have established their exclusive right to manufacture damper regulators, using diaphragms or flexible vessels of any kind. Orders promptly attended to, or information given, by addressing CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR COMPANY, 229 Broadway, New York. Responsible agents wanted. 16 26*

THE "KING MICROSCOPE"—DOUBLE LENS.—Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University, says: "It works very well, and you have got it up very neatly." Magnifies 38 diameters—55 cents. The "BOWEN MICROSCOPE," 28 cents. The "S. WOODWARD MICROSCOPE," 28 cents. Or one each of the three kinds for \$1. All free of postage. Address T. EDWIN KING, Box 330, Boston, Mass. 15 4*

ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING and Constructing Machinery, and a Civil Engineer, desires a position as Mechanical Engineer. Address S. W. ROBINSON, Ann Arbor, Mich. 15

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY KNOWN as the "Newark Machine Co.'s Foundry," situated on High street, in the city of Newark, N. J.—building 80 feet long by 85 feet deep, 30 feet high, slate roof, with molding pit, three melting stacks, three cranes, &c., all in perfect order to carry on the regular foundry business; also large brass furnaces, &c., arranged especially for casting cannon; also, dwelling house adjoining, 30 feet square, and kitchen; also, barn on Boyden street. The whole, with over an acre of land attached, will be leased or sold, together with a valuable water privilege. Address of apply to THOS. B. NORRIS, No. 2 Washington place, Newark, N. J., or ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, Esq., Morris buildings. The foundry building can readily be converted into a three-story factory, and made suitable to other manufacturing business. 16 2*

FORT WAYNE SPOKE, HUB AND BENDING FACTORY.—We wish to correspond with inventors of machines for bending plan, hand with a view of purchasing a machine and right. OLDS, HANNA & CO. 16 2*

TO INTRODUCE NEW ARTICLES OR EXTEND YOUR business. A catalogue of the names and address of the dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements in the United States and British Provinces will be sent by mail (prepaid) on receipt of two dollars. Very important in directing circulars. H. B. LANE, 151 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Steam Engine with tubular boiler, about one horse-power, with governor, pump, &c. Also an engine lathe with all modern improvements—track about thirty inches. Any one having either of the above for sale will please address, with full description and price, M. L. BAXTER, Derby Line, Vt. 15

The National Gallery.

The grand hall of the Patent Office, which was originally fitted up for the now-defunct National Institute, has been arranged as a depository for the historical relics, the trophies, the art-treasures and the imperial and royal gifts in the possession of the general Government. Among these are the personal effects and sword of Washington, the staff and the printing-press of Franklin, the original Declaration of Independence, treaties with the foreign powers, &c., and now the collection is crowned, as it were, by Power's "Washington." This noble statue, which graced the State-house of Louisiana, and was sent here by General Butler as "spoils of war," has been placed beneath, where the light is perfect, and where its beauties can be seen to its greatest advantage. Mrs. Lincoln has also had placed in the National Gallery a variety of valuable and curious articles, sent as presents to the President by the king of Siam and by the Emperor of Japan. Among the most remarkable of these objects are an entire coat of mail, made of iron, copper, silver and gold, exquisitely wrought; the helmet is not unlike those worn by the Saracens in the days of the Crusaders, save a curious pendent curtain which was worn to defend the neck; the chain-work protecting the arms would have done honor to a Damascus armorer, each link being of the finest-tempered steel, the greaves are of copper, finely lacquered. A vase weighing one hundred pounds, from an orange tree, is of porcelain, enameled in mazarine blue and white—that same delicious Indian blue for which our grandmothers used to sigh in vain, so rare and so expensive was this color. The monogram of the emperor illuminates its sides, while a Grecian border environs the top. A tassa of porcelain, thirty inches in diameter, profusely pictured in colors, with storks, dragons, butterflies, chysanthemums, the rising sun and the peak of Fusymma, render it one of the most unique of gifts. Two enormous elephant's tusks (a staple article, by the way, in Siam) gives one a favorable idea of the strength of the beast that wore them. They are valued at \$1,000; this country has never possessed a finer specimen of ivory. The scientific collections made by our exploring expeditions were removed a year or two since to the museum at the Smithsonian Institution; but from present appearance, the space which they occupied in the National Gallery will soon be filled with objects of great interest to every citizen.

Human Remains discovered at Pompeii.

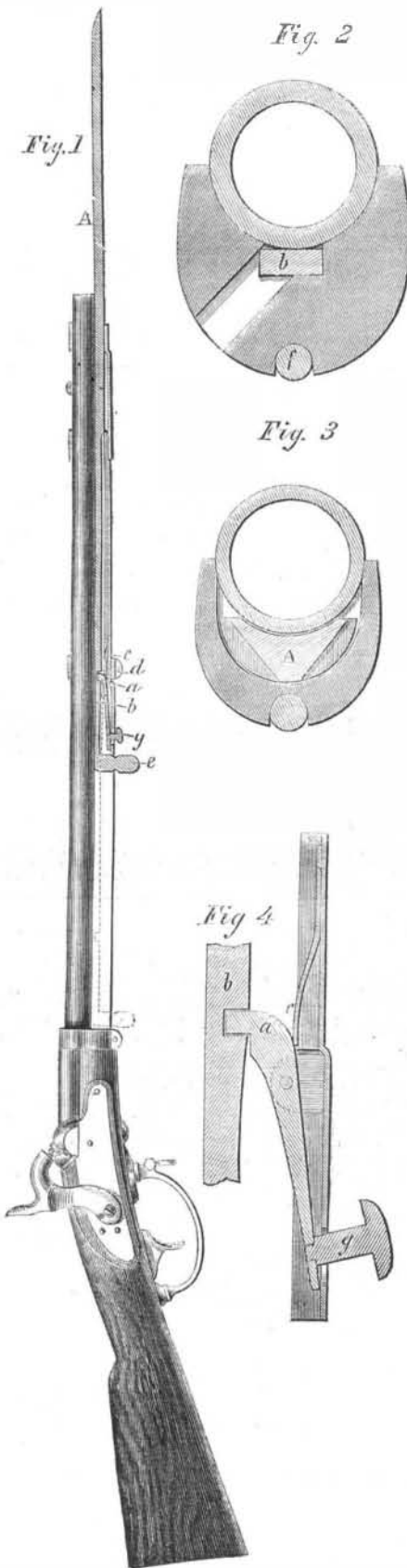
Galignani publishes the following curious story:— "A very interesting discovery has just been made by M. Florelli, the inspector of excavations at Pompeii. While digging at a depth of from eight to ten feet, the pickaxe struck into a little mass of coins and jewels. M. Florelli then continued the excavation with the greatest care, removing the earth grain by grain, and, after some hours labor, was rewarded by the discovery in the hardened ashes of the perfect mold of a man in a lying posture, the skin of whom had dried up, but the skeleton remained intact. M. Florelli caused plaster-of-paris to be poured into the form of the Pompeian, and the casting succeeded perfectly with the exception of two fragments of an arm and a leg, where the mold was incomplete. The cast of the man is of the greatest precision; the moustache, the hair, the folds of the dress and the sandals are admirably defined."

How RACES DIE OUT.—The method in which lower races fuse into or escape from the higher is a mystery in its causes, but well understood in its result. The lower race loses its productiveness, and some dozens of extinct tribes, like the extinct genera of animals, attest this. The Red Indians of America, the native race of Peru and the aborigines of Australia are living examples of this rule. In fourteen years (a living traveller says) the aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania, although numbering upwards of a thousand, did not give birth to more than fourteen children. We may rest assured that at this any race class of beings will soon exhaust itself.

THE Middlesex Mills, Lowell, Mass., are engaged at present, principally in the manufacture of shawls and ladies' cloths. All the machinery is running to its full capacity, giving employment to about 820 persons, of whom 450 are males and 370 are females.

JENKINSON'S PATENT BAYONET.

The invention herewith illustrated is one intended to secure the bayonet from being accidentally or designedly removed, and to protect it from injury when not in use. In some instances we have seen it stated that the foe has struck the bayonet from the musket by a well-directed blow, and so disarmed his antagonist that he was able to either make him prisoner or despatch him on the spot. No such accident



can occur to muskets fitted with this invention; this the reader will perceive to be the case by perusing our description. The bayonet, A, Fig. 1, projects from the lower side of the barrel, and is confined in a case made by the stock; it is forged in one piece and runs down to about the middle of the barrel; at this point there is a catch, a, which engages with the shank, b, of the bayonet; a small spring, c, serves to keep the catch always in connection with the slot, d, formed in the shank previously mentioned. The end of the bayonet shank is turned over, as seen at e, and forms a projecting handle which works in a slot in the wooden part of the

stock. Fig. 2, is a section of the musket through the shank, b, of the bayonet, and shows the form of it, and also the position of the slot in which the handle, e, works. The ramrod is seen at f. Fig. 3, is a section through the bayonet, and Fig. 4, is an enlarged section of the disengaging apparatus before described; the same letters refer to similar parts. The operation of this apparatus will be apparent to any one by a simple inspection of it. By pressing on the button, g, Fig. 4, the other extremity of the lever will be depressed, and the catch thrown out of connection with the recess in the shank; the bayonet may then be slid down in the case by pulling on the handle seen projecting below. The weapon is thus securely protected against any of the casualties enumerated at the head of this article. This bayonet was patented by James Jenkinson, through the Scientific American Patent Agency, on July 1, 1862; further information may be had by addressing the inventor at 111 North First street, Brooklyn, E. D., or Samuel Hirsch, 25 Chamber street, New York.



OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

NINETEENTH YEAR!

VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

The publishers of this popular and cheap illustrated newspaper beg to announce that on the third day of January, 1863, a new volume commenced. The journal is still issued in the same form and size as heretofore, and it is the aim of the publishers to render the contents of each successive number more attractive and useful than any of its predecessors.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Industrial pursuits generally, and is valuable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly journal devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published; and the proprietors are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the eighteen years they have been connected with its publication.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to those pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

To the Inventor!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in those old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from those journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers:—Three Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for four months. One Dollar and Fifty Cents pay for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. A new volume commenced on the third of January, 1863.

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Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
Park Row, New York.

FROM THE STEAM PRESS OF JOHN A. BRAY.