

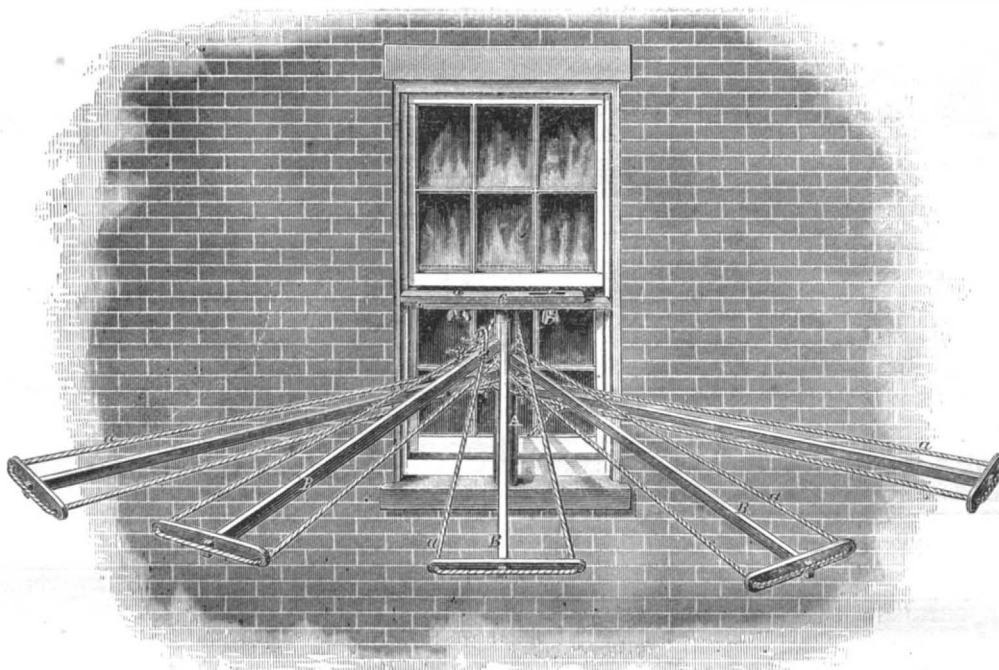
Powers's Patent Clothes-dryer.

In large cities, where the housewife has no facilities for bleaching her linen, or indeed but little room for even drying it, advantage must be taken of every inch that can be had for the purpose. The windows of houses, the roofs of them, and even balconies and piazzas may be seen filled with the family garments on the recurrence of washing-day. In some places we have noticed poles planted in the ground to which pulleys were attached having lines run through them leading to the upper windows of the tenements; this plan is very inconvenient and unsightly. The invention we illustrate herewith will be readily understood by referring to the letters affixed to the several parts.

ganese and iron. Liebig states that an infusion of tea "contains the active constituents of the most powerful mineral springs." In the use of tea and coffee the same eminent chemist states that a cup of strong coffee after dinner instantly checks digestion, but tea has not the same power. According to the observations of Liebig, therefore, the very common practice with many persons of taking strong coffee after dinner is unfavorable to digestion. With respect to the use of tea and coffee he says: "We think it highly probable, not to say certain, that the instinct of man, feeling certain blanks—certain wants of the intensified life of our times, which cannot be satisfied or filled up with mere quantity, has discovered in these products of vegetable life, the true

old. This invention was patented Feb. 5, 1861, by Mr. John C. Briggs, of Concord, N. H. The entire patent is for sale; further particulars can be obtained by addressing the inventor as above.

RECOVERED TREASURE.—A telegram from San Francisco says that the steamer *Constitution* had arrived from Panama with \$300,000 recovered from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*. The British steamer *Robert Low* has arrived from Victoria and taken her place in the new line of steamers between San Francisco and China. She sails for China on March 1st. Advices from the wrecking expedition express the belief that nearly all the treasure lost in the *Golden Gate* will be recovered.



POWERS'S PATENT CLOTHES-DRYER.

The upright post, A, has several mortices in it, through which the bars, B, are thrust; this post turns readily upon its center, so that the arms can be moved in any direction laterally. The clothes lines are rove through the transverse heads at the end of the bars, carried around behind the swivel post and there secured. The slotted bar, C, is provided with thumb-screws so that it can be secured when it is adjusted to the size of the window frame; there is also a key, or horizontal piece of wood, provided, which goes through the swivel post, A, and prevents it from turning spontaneously during the process of hanging out the clothes. The operation of this machine is as follows:—When it is desired to hang out the wet clothes, the bars are drawn through the slots into the room; the clothes are hung upon the lines, fastened there and the bars are pushed out with the garments attached; thus the danger and inconvenience of reaching out of the window is obviated. When not in use this apparatus can be readily taken apart and stowed away so as to occupy but little room.

This invention was patented on January 6, 1863, by Wesley Powers, of Preston, N. Y., and further information can be had by addressing him at that place.

TEA.

Mixtures of tea and substitutes for it are very generally repudiated; but probably there are just as many mixtures of this vegetable product sold as there are of coffee. Whenever an article becomes high in price it tempts men to adulterate it, and this undoubtedly is the case at present with tea as well as coffee, though perhaps, not to the same extent. Tea, like coffee, contains a peculiar vegetable principle, called *thein*. It is composed of carbon, 8 parts; nitrogen, 2 parts; hydrogen, 5 parts; oxygen, 3 parts. It is said to possess the same properties as caffeine in preventing the waste of animal tissue. There is a very small quantity of thein in the leaves of tea—not much above one half per cent. An infusion of tea differs from that of coffee in containing man-

means of giving to his food the desired and necessary quality. Every substance, in so far as it has a share in the vital processes, acts in a certain way on our nervous system, on the sensual appetites and the will of man."

BRIGG'S PATENT SAD-IRON ENVELOPE.

Our engraving is a representation of an attachment to the hand or smoothing iron, whereby its efficiency as a household implement is much enhanced. Our inventors are rapidly invading the precincts of



the kitchen, and with patent washing machines, clothes-driers, wringers and a host of others, so reducing the labor of "Bridget" that her position will soon be a sinecure. The invention in question consists in applying a metallic envelope or guard, A, to the iron, whereby a film of air is interposed between the iron and covering, thus preventing heat from radiating. It would appear from the use of this appendage that the iron can be heated sooner, remain hot longer and be less inconvenient to the ironer than without the envelope. This envelope can be readily adapted to all irons, either new or

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