THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The machinery department of the Cincinnati Industrial burning sulphur, but it is harmless. Exposition contains enough to occupy a whole page of your to be seen.

A machine for making wire nails complete requires but stretcher. little attention. Near it stands a nail-driving machine used for joining boxes. A large machine for making barbed ing, in the vestibule, and the main hall, have the name as company devoted years of laborious application, making wire fences is in operation.

A shoe manufacturer has a dozen or more employés at been lately described in the Scientific American. work making shoes. Most of the branches of labor are carcrowd.

from Detroit.

A thread spooler winds the cotton of John Clark, Jr., and a spool of cotton is presented to each passer by.

lavish in their advertisement, which is not needed to those who have ever used their goods.

a shoe factory in Massachusetts.

the hands and feet, and made like those used in a smoke preventer.

effects.

city, is simple but ingenious. A new method of connecting until it was attended to. the joints of stove pipes is likely to prove available. I obwoven is peculiar.

a large and handsome display of 52 pieces of broadcloths,

and manufacturers.

An ice machine, said to be invented in Prussia, is much smaller than the American one exhibited last year.

A simple vet useful invention is a show case from New amination by purchasers, slide down vertically, and so are insufficient warning. not in the way of the clerks passing through the narrow space at the back of the counters. The Esterbrook pens have a large and varied display.

Van Duzen & Tifts' bells range in size from a cow bell to a church bell. Evans' artificial legs seem to be preferable in some respects to natural ones. The motion of the ankle adjusts itself to whatever position the limb takes. The fiesh tints are perfect. A patented flour chest is a treasure to housekeepers. Dentiphones modestly lie in a small case, unused and unexplained. Three telephone displays are in the main hall. A sponge in a glass, that serves as a reservoir for feeding it with water, is a good contrivance for book-keepers and bankers to moisten their fingers. The granite iron ware of St. Louis, now so much in vogue, is well represented. A water cut-off is to turn the water from a cistern, until the first water, which is not clear, has run off, and then convey the clean water to a cistern. It is also useful in cutting off the water supply when the cistern is

A wooden woman, dressed in fantastic style, is the opera tor at the Exposition, and occasions many a merry laugh.

Hamilton, Ohio, has much machinery on exhibition; also some mantels and marble statues. A lithographic press is exhibited by MacBriar. It is of English make, and cost

The usual large number of washboards, wringers, clothes gether. A wagon cover that can be folded or taken off entirely, and that can be moved so that a portion will project venience for country people and expressmen. Folding and extension iron and steel gates are well worth the attention of storekeepers, livery stable men, and brewers. One is used in the rear of the Exposition building. Cincinnati is so noted for its musical talent and culture that many pianoforte manufacturers and dealers make an exhibit of their receiving for some years large orders for their vulcanite instruments and employ skillful musicians to play on them emery wheels from England, where they are used in the govin the afternoon and evening, so that by auricular demonstration visitors may learn their comparative merits. A don. They have also, for a considerable time back, been bookbinder's wire stitching machine comes from Boston, and supplying these wheels for the use of both English and Conmay work a revolution in the old method of uniting the tinental manufacturers of fine cutlery, machine tools, and leaves of books. Caldwell's grain conveyor, of St. Louis, implements of precision, their superiority over English emtakes with the millers. Timmerman's furnaces for evapor-

the heat generated. The fruit is bleached by the fumes of the company in this field, almost within the bailiwick, as it

Mrs. Short, of this city, exhibits five inventions of her paper. So I will give only a birdseye view of what is there own, namely, a cleansing powder for paint, a machine for their goods, and cannot fail to be gratifying to American washing blankets, a mangler and ironer, and a lace curtain mechanics generally.

inventor of Maxim, New York. The modus operandi has

One of the most useful inventions is that of an arrangeried on in full view of the visitors, and usually attract a ment placed under the boilers of the Exposition building, using only the best rubber, presented peculiar difficulties, officials to pass an ordinance against manufacturers and Two of the looms are from Paterson, N. J. One is making coal is pushed on the grate and remains there long enough creased demand affords the best proof. handkerchiefs of various colors and patterns, the other book- to be coked. The gases then being released, the next charge marks. The one making bookmarks is certainly a wonder- forces the coke forward down the grates. This furnace is the past twenty years worked such important changes in the ful and complicated affair. Near the loom stands a mannot, therefore, a "smoke consumer," for the smoke is never way of economizing work in the machine shop and finishing chine for weaving gros grain dress silk. It is operated by generated. It is, properly speaking, a smokeless furnace, or room as has been effected by the emery wheel. The many

A something novel to me was a machine from Boston for practically successful system of operating railroad signals every kind of grinding and polishing. Its handiness and shearing sheep. It is to be moved by steam or water power, automatically. Each section of a mile of track is insulated general adaptability have enabled it to drive out the use of The machine is to be leased—not sold. It is suitable for the from that preceding and following it. If a rail is anywhere the grindstone, to a great extent, in the saving files to the ranches of California, Kansas, and Colorado. It never cuts displaced or broken, or a switch or drawbridge turned, value of millions of dollars, and greatly reducing the amount the sheep in shearing, which is one humane result that it there is no circuit, consequently no current, hence a "dan- of work for which lathe tools were formerly used, so that it A small but very useful contrivance is a clothes sprinkler. switch replaced, the bridge closed, or the destruction of the chilled iron, hardened steel, slate, marble, glass, etc. In the Laundry women should tender a vote of thanks to the in- washout repaired. If the battery were neglected there marking of hardware, cutlery, and edge tools, it has become ventor. A key hole guard, originated by a German of this would be no current, and a danger signal would be shown indispensable, while it has also effected a great saving of

served from Boston a cordage that I think is unsurpassed and just the state of the track for a mile ahead of him all the tion. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable credit to for strength and durability. The manner in which it is time, and the track and train themselves are made to an- American inventive genius and mechanical skill that the rest nounce their state automatically and positively. Thus it is of the world should be indebted to us for the introduction The Slater Woolen Company, of Webster, Mass., makes impossible for the signal to give the train a signal of and continued manufacture of the best articles in so impor-"safety" when there is danger ahead. If a track is single, tant a specialty. and trains run both ways on the same track, it is required A fire escape is well worth the attention of hotel keepers that signals be displayed not only at the end at which the train is entering, but also at the other end. That is to prevent a train entering a section, and so avoid meeting a train already started from the other end.

Secondary or cautionary signals are also used, which an-York containing the Waltham watches. The doors, by nounce at a considerable distance before the section signal which salespeople take articles from the show case for ex- is reached, the state of affairs, and thus prevent danger from VIRGINIA PENNY.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The fair of the American Institute is now at its best, all of the exhibits are in place, the patronage is large and well merited, and while we do not find anything as remarkable as the telephone, phonograph, and electric light were, on their first appearance in past years, the exhibition is very satisfactory.

The electric light, which was absent at the date of our last visit, is now supplied by two firms, the United States Electric Lighting Company, of this city, who light a portion of Machinery Hall, and the Fuller Electrical Company, also of this city, who light the main hall and also furnish lights at the front and rear of the exhibition buildings.

Among interesting objects in Machinery Hall we find Volkmar's apparatus for drying fruits, vegetables, fish, and meats by cold air, avoiding decomposition which accom panies high temperatures.

Mr. C. C. Clawson, of Raleigh, N. C., exhibits an auto matic machine for packing tobacco and other articles. It weighs out the article, packs it in bags, and delivers the packages at the rate of thirty per minute.

Mr. William F. Gregg, of this city, exhibits some fine astronomical and engineering instruments, among which may be mentioned a thirty-inch time transit, a four-inch driers, and knitting and sewing machines, are collected to-telescope, and a fine equatorial stand for a six inch telescope. He also exhibi s a new form of stereograph.

Several Holtz electrical machines are exhibited by Mr. either forward or backward, seems to me a paragon of con Curt W. Meyer, of New York, who also shows some interesting apparatus for schools and amateurs.

EXPORTATION OF VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have been ernment arms manufacturing works an Enfield, near Lonery wheels for nearly every kind of grinding, cutting, and ating fruit can be used indoors or outdoors, and utilizes all 'finishing being thus practically recognized. The success of the granting of a new trial.

were, of a business in which England claims especial preeminence, is particularly creditable to its managers and to

The solid emery vulcanite wheel is an American invention, The electric lights used in front of the Exposition build- to attain complete success in the manufacture of which the thousands of costly experiments, and constructing therefor elaborate and expensive machinery. It was a branch of the business which, starting with the most ample facilities, and The inventor is Mr. Murphy, who hails from Detroit. He for the problem was far more complicated than any which A firm with emery wheels comes from Boston, another is ought to take up his residence in Cincinnati, and get the city came up in other departments of the vulcanizing process. Aside from the nice distinctions always necessary in the mixothers letting volumes of black, dirty smoke belch forth ing and vulcanizing processes of the rubber manufacture, from their chimneys. In that way he could promote the they had still more difficult points to overcome in making The Corticello Twist and Silk Company have a machine comfort and health of the people and earn a fortune for wheels which would be sufficiently strong to run at a circumin operation for winding silk, and the exhibitors are almost himself. But a friend sagely remarks there is one great ob- ferential velocity of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet per minute, and jection to its adoption by the city authorities for the water which would have only just enough rubber in them to bind works, and that is that the steam stoker does not vote, while the emery closely, so that the wheels would wear perfectly A sewing machine brought from Chicago stands in the twenty men that could be dispensed with do. Mur- even without glazing, would not soften by heat nor become the vicinity. It is propelled by electricity. The attach- phy's smokeless furnace is creating unusual interest in con- brittle from cold, and would be throughout of such uniform ment can be made to any machine, and costs \$25. The sequence of its remarkably successful operation. All coal texture and density that their work could always be depended owner has one order for twenty five machines to be used in fed to the furnace is passed through the hoppers, and dealt upon. How well they have succeeded in overcoming these to the grate in a partially coked state and in small charges, difficulties, and also in perfecting the mechanical details for Weaving by the Jacquard loom draws crowds of people. The operation of the furnace may be stated as follows: The mounting, truing, and turning off wheels, the greatly in-

There have been but few improvements which have within different grades in which it is made, each different from the The Union Electric Signal Company, of Boston, exhibit a preceding by the slightest variations, fit it alike for almost ger" signal must be displayed until the rail is relaid, the is now generally employed by workers in wrought, cast, and labor in the manufacture of plows, safes, stoves, agricultural So it is with each section. The engineer sees by the sig- implements, and small machinery of almost every descrip-

DECISIONS RELATING TO PATENTS. By the Commissioner of Patents

(Appeal from the Board of Examiners-in-Chief.)

HOCKHAUSEN vs. WESTON. -- DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. --INTERFERENCE.

Application of William Hockhausen filed January 28, 1878. Application of Edward Weston filed December 13, 1877.

Marble, Commissioner:

- 1. A machine which embraces all the features called for by the issue in an interference in such a manner as to be capable of successful operation will serve to give date to an invention, although such machine fail to show additional features which give increased efficiency to the perfected ma-
- 2. Objections to the patentability of a claim constituting the issue in an interference should be urged by a motion for dissolution of the interference, and not by an attempt to restrict the scope given by the Examiner to such claim.
- 3. In both the courts and the Office abandonment is an illfavored finding, and cannot be presumed, but must be conclusively proven.
- 4. The charge that an applicant is not an original inventor must be sustained by proof of a most conclusive character.

HOPKINS vs. LE ROY. - JOURNAL BEARING.

Application of D. A. Hopkins filed November 20, 1879. Application of T. V. Le Roy for reissue of patent No. 221,737, granted November 13, 1879, filed June 5, 1880.

Marble, Commissioner:

- 1. When a party files a preliminary statement it is to be presumed that he has fully canvassed all the facts in the case and has correctly stated the same, and unless a request to amend the statement is made before any testimony has been taken all parties have a right to proceed on the issue as made in the respective statements.
- 2. A party has no right to wait until his opponent has fully developed all the facts in his case, and then for the first time ask leave to correct errors in his statement; but if through carelessness or negligence he has failed to have such correction made he must suffer therefor.

WICKS vs. MCAVOY.—SHEET METAL CAN.—MOTION FOR REHEARING.

Marble, Commissioner:

- 1. The rules relative to the granting of rehearings in interference cases before this Office are those which govern the granting of new trials in the courts, and to motions for the same diligence is a prerequisite.
- 2. Misstatements in arguments of counsel will not warrant