

(13) A. F. S. asks how to prepare a good blacking for the interior of telescope tubes. I am about to construct one, and would be very much obliged to you for this information. A. For dead black for inside of telescope tubes use alcoholic shellac varnish and lampblack, equal parts by weight, and thin with enough alcohol to make it flow freely with the brush.

(14) J. L. B.: The method of preparing paraffine paper is as follows: Dissolve paraffine in benzine, and into the warm solution dip the paper, sheet by sheet; let drip off and dry. On the large scale it may be done by letting paper from a continuous roll pass through such a solution, and then between flannel to absorb the surplus. Wax is best dissolved in carbon disulphide, and paper can thus be made ready for use in five minutes. Quite a good plan is to apply the benzine solution of paraffine by means of a sponge.

(15) S. L. asks if there is any chemical or mechanical means for repolishing glass after being scratched? A. Slight scratches may be partially polished out by rubbing the part with rouge wet with water upon a piece of soft leather. If it is a deep scratch, it will have to be ground out with the finest flour emery, such as is used by opticians, and the spot polished with rouge and water upon a piece of soft leather. If you have much of this kind of work to do, it will save time to set up a buff wheel made of wood, and grind out the scratches with fine pumice stone and water. Then polish with a felt buff and rouge with water.

(16) A. S. M. asks: Do locomotives ever work up to 100,000 horse power on the road? A. No. What is the highest power ever developed by locomotives? A. About 800 horse power.

(17) J. E. asks: 1. For a test for determining the presence of sulphuric acid in a liquid? A. Barium chloride gives a white precipitate with sulphuric acid. 2. Is there any other chemical that will change starch into sugar? A. Any dilute acid.

(18) F. asks: The best cement for small pieces of ore on wood or metallic substances; have tried glue and whitening mixed.

- A. Starch 2 drachms.
White sugar 1 ounce.
Gum arabic 2 drachms.
Water q. s.
Dissolve the gum, add the sugar, and boil until the starch is cooked.

(19) A. L. H. asks what the composition used in common friction matches is.

- A. Fine glue 2 parts.
Water 4 "
Phosphorus 1/4 to 2 "
Potassium chlorate 4 to 5 "
Powdered glass 3 to 4 "
Red or white lead or snail sufficient to color.
For complete information consult Dussauce, Practical Treatise on the Fabrication of Matches, etc. SUPPLEMENT No. 84 contains a good account.

(20) G. A. B. asks: Is there not a method of hardening and tempering shears and scissors (both solid steel and steel laid blades) in water without their water cracking or becoming too hard to work, which is preferable to hardening and tempering in oil? If so, please give directions for doing same. If, in your judgment, oil is the best, please give the best mode of using it. Is there anything better than oil or water for the purpose? If so, what and how used? A. Shears, if made of low steel, such as shear or double shear or even of American spring steel, should not water crack if properly treated. We fear that you heat them too hot and throw them into the water in any way most convenient. There is probably no better way than, first, to test the hardening quality of the steel by a few trials of the lowest heat that it will harden in water at 70°, or shop temperature. Be careful not to overheat the points, and dip vertically. Oil is preferred by some because it does not chill the steel so quickly as water. If you would like to try the oil hardening, the process is the same as with water, with the same precautions. Use only the best lard oil. If you are making shears and scissors from fine steel, you will probably find all the difficulty in overheating, as fine steel will not stand high heat hardening.

(21) J. H. F. asks: 1. Does the steam pressure on a piston head keep up to a given pressure as the piston recedes, or does it diminish gradually? A. The pressure remains the same if the opening to the cylinder be large enough; but if too small, the pressure will fall. 2. State the differences in a large cylinder and a short crank and a small cylinder and a long crank—that is, as to the comparative power obtained. A. Theoretically there is no difference; practically, the friction would probably be most with large cylinder and short crank.

(22) C. C. writes: In your paper of the 13th ultimo, answering query 41, a receipt is given for waterproofing linen garments. Would the same ingredients and application thereof do for worsted and woolen garments without damaging the texture and color? Or in case you know of a superior receipt, would you oblige by placing it in your columns? Would you please answer: 1. After boiling for a quarter of an hour, you say rinse out. 2. After being in the solution for 6 hours, wring out and wash. Should the rinsing and washing process take place in cold or hot water? A. The following may be tried. Two solutions are prepared. The first, composed of 1 part dry gelatine dissolved in 4 parts of oil, contains a little sulphuric acid. The substances are mingled by the aid of heat, after which about 5 parts of an alkaline solution, 26° B. strong, is added and stirred till cold. To prepare the second solution, dissolve alum, zinc sulphate, and lead acetate in three separate vessels, making each solution of the same degree of density. Mix these in the proportions of 5 parts alum solution, 1 1/2 parts zinc solution, 5 1/2 parts lead solution. After settling, the supernatant liquid is diluted to 1° to 2° B. Textile fabrics are first treated in a bath containing 1/2 fluid ounce of the first solution in 9 quarts of hot water; after draining and drying they are left 8 to 12 hours in the second solution, and gradually dried, which finishes the process. See also SUPPLEMENT, No. 317.

(23) T. A. C. asks: 1. Is the tendency of the time to use high speed engines for increase of power? A. Yes. 2. Will an engine with a driving wheel 3 feet in diameter, running at 300 revolutions per minute, exert more power on the line shaft than an engine of driving wheel of 6 feet diameter making 150 revolutions per minute? A. Yes, because the pressure on the piston is expended on an arm or radius of 1 1/2 feet in the first case and 3 feet in the last. Assuming the pressure on the piston to be the same, the power given out is in proportion to the speed.

(24) J. C. G. asks: What process may be used to the best advantage in coloring meerschaum pipes? If a meerschaum pipe is once burnt, can it be remedied so as to continue coloring afterward? A. When once burnt the pipe cannot be satisfactorily colored, unless the burnt portion is removed and the surface again treated by the process by which meerschaum is prepared. The coloring is produced by action of the smoke upon the oils and wax which are superficially on the exterior of the pipe, and are applied in the process of manufacture.

(25) W. H. W. asks: 1. Where can I get selenium, what it costs, and if it would make a good electric conductor? A. Selenium can be purchased in New York of almost any of the dealers in pure chemicals. Its cost is about \$4.00 per ounce. Its conductivity varies according to the degree of light or heat to which it is exposed, and it conducts electricity better at a higher temperature than at a low temperature. 2. Can white cast iron be magnetized, and how? A. White cast iron can be magnetized if chilled or hardened. It may be charged with an electro-magnet.

(26) C. F. P. asks for a recipe for making shellac varnish that will be a good insulator of electricity. A. Dissolve the best orange shellac in 95 per cent alcohol.

(27) D. S. asks: What can I put on canvas to make it airtight and flexible? A. Boiled linseed oil is generally used for the purpose indicated. In time the oil will take up oxygen from the air, and in that condition it has a rotting effect upon the fabric.

(28) E. M. G. writes: I would like to have some information on "spongy iron," and how made, if you can give any. A. Pure iron may be obtained by heating pure ferric oxide in a current of hydrogen gas. At a strong red heat the metal is obtained in a spongy state. Spongy iron, such as is used for filtering purposes, is simply metallic iron.

(29) A. B. writes: 1. "To lime whitewash add sulphate of zinc." Is this of any value, and if so, how much zinc must I add? A. Zinc sulphate is added to the lime whitewash to prevent it from souring. It acts as an antiseptic. Less than one per cent should be added. 2. Can ice cream be prepared without eggs and without heating? If so, how? A. Ice cream can be made without eggs by using gelatine, but not without heat, as we know of.

(30) G. L. asks: 1. What article contains the largest amount of butyric acid? A. Butyric acid is found in butter and in various animal and vegetable fats. 2. Can you give me a recipe for preserving eggs for five or six months—a cheap and effective one? A. Consult SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, No. 317.

(31) G. H. B. asks: 1. What is the process of the manufacture of vaseline? A. Vaseline is obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum, and purifying and decolorizing the residue by treatment with sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate and subsequent digestion with animal charcoal. 2. The process of deodorizing alcohol. A. To deodorize alcohol the following is recommended: To each gallon add an aqueous solution of four to eight grains potassium permanganate, shake well, and add, after five minutes, as much calcium chloride, previously rubbed with a little water. Filter the liquor after several hours, and set it aside for a few days. The alcohol will then have lost its chlorine smell and acquired a peculiar flavor, which, however, depends on the proportions of the permanganate and calcium chloride used. If then distilled, the alcohol may be used as the finest cologne spirit.

(32) C. E. H. writes: I wish to do some brazing, and for this purpose I constructed a fire-pot 8 inches in diameter and lined with fire-brick. This is filled with charcoal and attached to a small blower, in imitation of those used with a portable forge. The parts to be soldered are filed clean and placed in position. The solder is then applied, and borax is used as a flux. The fire is raised to its highest temperature we can obtain before the soldering is attempted; but the difficulty encountered is that the copper pipe which we wish to unite will become red hot and all the flux apparently burnt off without melting the solder, or, at least, melt it very imperfectly. What is wrong, and how can I overcome the difficulty? A. You cannot braze copper pipe with the seam side up without difficulty. The proper way is to clean the edges and wire the pipe with small iron wire at small intervals to keep the edges together. Then brush a borax solution made by rubbing a piece of borax upon a stone with water, upon the outside along the seam, and also upon the inside if the tube is not long. Then place a few pieces of low or common yellow brass upon the inside along the seam, dipping the pieces into the borax solution before putting them in place. Put one piece close to the end that you begin to heat first. Arrange the fire (which should be charcoal) so that you can incline the tube about twenty degrees. Lay the tube into the fire, seam down so as to melt the brass at the upper end first. As soon as the brass begins to flow, gradually draw the tube toward you, looking at the progress of the flow upon the inside, until the brass has flown through the whole length of the seam. If upon examination it is found perfect, take off the wires and boil the tube in a pickle made of one part sulphuric acid to ten parts water, in a copper dish; or, if not convenient, heat the tube nearly red and plunge in the pickle. If places are found not perfect, push a piece of brass and borax solution to the proper place inside and heat as before. Spelter solder that is granulated is made for such uses, and is furnished by most houses that deal in sheet brass and copper, or can be procured at a copper-smith's. A piece of sheet brass, cleaned and clipped with shears, should make good work.

- COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.
A Challenge for Scientific Men. By H. C.
Electricity in Gold Mining. By O. H. T.
On Sewage. By S. G. J.
On Storms. By A. W.
On the Protecting Qualities of Snow. By E. G. A.
On Cleopatra's Needle. By T. H. H.
On the Siemens Dynamo. By M.
On the Cause of the Aurora. On the Cause of Earthquakes. By W. H. W.
On Aerial Navigation. By F. B.
On the Hydrostatic Paradox. By F. S. H.
On the Vienna Electric Exhibition. By A. P. De R.

(OFFICIAL.)
INDEX OF INVENTIONS
FOR WHICH
Letters Patent of the United States were
Granted in the Week Ending
March 27, 1883,
AND EACH HEARING THAT DATE.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]
A printed copy of the specification and drawing of any patent in the annexed list, also of any patent issued since 1866, will be furnished from this office for 25 cents. In ordering please state the number and date of the patent desired and remit to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, New York city. We also furnish copies of patents granted prior to 1866; but at increased cost, as the specifications, not being printed, must be copied by hand.

- Accordion, B. Berry..... 274,705
Acid from borates, process of and apparatus for obtaining borate, W. R. Robertson, Jr..... 274,660
Adjustable hook, F. D. Thomason..... 274,672
Advertising windmill, T. B. Peacock..... 274,651
Air brake for railway cars, automatic, W. J. Ford (r)..... 10,298
Alarm. See Railway safety alarm.
Alkalis, manufacturing caustic, C. Löwig..... 274,619
Axle, vehicle, D. F. Mull..... 274,776
Bag dumping machinery, E. W. Scot..... 274,664
Bag seam, grain, E. Detrick..... 274,736
Bale tie, J. W. Griswold..... 274,486
Baling press, G. F. Whitman..... 274,871
Band cutter, W. B. Bowers..... 274,707
Bed bottom, spring, D. Renshaw..... 274,833
Bed cove ing, etc., manufacture of, T. M. Willey..... 274,690
Beer, hermetic apparatus for racking, J. Pusch..... 274,516
Bell, electric, C. F. De Redon..... 274,573
Bilge water indicator, J. M. Fennerty..... 274,474
Binders, knotting mechanism for self, Whiteley & Bayley..... 274,870
Bit. See Boring bit. Bridle bit.
Blind stop, T. M. Brintnall..... 274,881
Board. See Musical instrument sound board.
Boiler. See Cooking boiler. Sectional boiler.
Boiler furnace, steam, B. Topmiller..... 274,854
Boiler furnaces, locomotive and other, J. A. Gano..... 274,482
Bolt cutter, J. H. Kennedy..... 274,499
Bolt for chilled mould boards, J. Du Shane..... 274,743
Bolting reel, Phillips & Kealy..... 274,655
Book adjuster and supporter, Garlock & Davids..... 274,719
Boot and shoe indicator, A. Muckenaupt..... 274,689
Boot or shoe polishing machine, T. J. Pairpoint..... 274,649
Boring bit, W. W. Brigg..... 274,711
Boring mill attachment, G. T. Reiss..... 274,517
Bottle stand, lock, C. W. Hutchins..... 274,608
Box. See Match box.
Box fastener, W. B. Judson..... 274,497
Bracket. See Lamp bracket.
Brake. See Air brake. Car brake. Wagon brake.
Brick machine, H. C. Barker..... 274,700
Bridle, Peavey & Kiekenapp..... 274,513
Bridle bit, T. Brabson..... 274,709
Bridle bit, M. J. O'Leary..... 274,648
Broom corn, cutting and preparing, J. B. Beale..... 274,702
Broom holder, whisk or other, T. H. Doyle..... 274,471
Buckle, trace, J. Thornton..... 274,849
Buffing wheel, R. Binns..... 274,456
Burial casket, G. S. Eaton..... 274,575
Button, metallic, E. N. Foote..... 274,582
Button, separable, D. Humphreys..... 274,607
Button setting instrument, P. H. Sweet, Jr..... 274,841
Cable gripper, traction, A. H. Lighthall..... 274,506
Cable way, underground, A. H. Lighthall..... 274,505
Cables or conductors, suspending, C. E. Chinnock..... 274,562
Camera. See Photo micrographic camera.
Can. See Milk and cream can. Oil can.
Can heading machine, W. E. Vincent..... 274,863
Cans, device for handling fruit, W. Gregg..... 274,591
Car brake, J. M. De Witt..... 274,738
Car brake, Weller, Wane & Roesch..... 274,869
Car brake, automatic, G. Meidel..... 274,767
Car cinder, F. W. Gordon..... 274,587
Car cinder, W. Kelly..... 274,786
Car coupling, C. B. Cutler..... 274,569
Car coupling, S. J. Filson..... 274,749
Car coupling, T. Harding..... 274,764
Car coupling, P. E. Merrihew..... 274,511
Car coupling, J. D. Miller..... 274,808
Car coupling, J. F. A. Netzel..... 274,645
Car coupling, R. G. Thompson..... 274,847
Car, dumping, C. La Cosse..... 274,890
Car heater, W. M. Fuller..... 274,768
Car, railway, E. B. Meatyard..... 274,805
Car seat ticket holder, C. S. Macann..... 274,621
Car, sleeping, W. H. Wigmore..... 274,689
Car starter, A. F. Clark..... 274,463
Car, stock, Burton & Holden..... 274,458
Car, stock, M. H. Gilbert..... 274,585
Carriage, jump seat, O. Morrill..... 274,688
Carriage top, W. Hodge..... 274,416
Carrier. See Trace carrier.
Cartridge capping machine, W. Lorenz..... 274,466
Case. See Leathercase. Toilet set case.
Casting printers' rollers, apparatus for, C. Crutgers..... 274,728
Cement, manufacture of Portland, E. J. De Smedt..... 274,734, 274,735
Chain, W. T. Foley..... 274,762
Chain, harness breast, J. C. Covert..... 274,723
Chair. See Folding chair. Opera chair.
Chair frames, device for holding and forming, J. L. May..... 274,583
Chair support and foot stool, M. O. Baldwin..... 274,877
Check rower cord, H. Fopper..... 274,579
Chopper. See Cotton chopper.

- Cigar coloring and flavoring machine, N. Du Brul..... 274,472
Cigars, machine for treating tightly rolled, J. Beres..... 274,554
Cigarette machine, P. Everitt..... 274,746
Clamp. See Stool screw clamp.
Clamp, C. Steineke..... 274,838
Clay, coloring and hardening, J. Ambuhl..... 274,543
Cleaner. See Grain cleaner. Hoof cleaner.
Clip bender, N. R. Dull..... 274,741
Coal, apparatus for separating slate from, J. Fern..... 274,747
Cock for steam radiators, air, M. Patterson..... 274,650
Cockle machine, J. Lucas..... 274,797
Coffee roaster, T. C. White..... 274,538
Cooking boiler, steam, Kuhns & Beattie..... 274,508
Cooler. See Water cooler.
Cooling beer, etc., apparatus for, J. W. Schorr..... 274,830
Copying roller, C. E. Baldwin..... 274,549
Corkscrew, C. T. Williamson..... 274,539
Corn sheller, hand, G. W. Gordon..... 274,588
Cot, folding, G. E. Bedell..... 274,455
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin..... 274,780
Cotton gin, J. D. Milburn..... 274,806
Cotton stalk cutter, J. M. Stone..... 274,670
Coupling. See Car coupling. Harness coupling. Shaft coupling. Thill coupling.
Cradle, F. W. Barker..... 274,454
Creamer, C. G. Graves..... 274,485
Crib and table, interconvertible, S. S. Burr..... 274,716
Crib, folding, C. S. Comins..... 274,467
Cultivator, E. T. Gregg..... 274,590
Cultivator, T. B. Jewett..... 274,784
Cultivator, S. D. B. Kise..... 274,616
Cultivator, L. Luppen..... 274,798
Cultivator, tongueless, B. C. Bradley..... 247,555
Cultivator, wheel, C. D. Carter..... 274,720
Curtain pole angle piece, C. De Quillfeldt..... 274,572
Cut-off mechanism for steam engines, N. F. Burnham..... 274,559
Cut-off valve for steam engines, J. M. Sweeney..... 274,530
Cutter. See Band cutter. Bolt cutter. Cotton stalk cutter. Pipe cutter. Sod cutter.
Damper for stove pipes and flues, ventilating, A. Cummings..... 274,567
Dental purposes, illuminating apparatus for, R. Telschow..... 274,671
Diaphragm meter, J. Thomson..... 274,848
Die. See Roller die.
Differential register, J. Thomson..... 274,674
Digger. See Post hole digger.
Disinfectants, production of, Kingzett & Zingler..... 274,789
Disintegrating machine, S. Dodson..... 274,574
Distilled spirits from grain, process of and apparatus for manufacturing, W. T. Jebb..... 274,783
Dominos, checks, etc., manufacture of, C. C. Shepherd..... 274,668
Door, automatically operating, J. L. Hawkey..... 274,765
Door lock, sliding, Rees & Mills..... 274,658
Drawing table, A. Hermann..... 274,605
Dredgers, chain wheel for sand, M. Herron..... 274,601
Drill. See Grain drill. Rotary drill.
Easel, sketcher's, M. A. Merrill..... 274,829
Electric generator, S. J. Wallace..... 274,865
Electric wires, conduit for, W. H. Johnstone..... 274,611
Electrical conductor, G. F. Barker..... 274,699
Elevator. See Grain elevator.
Elevator clutch, automatic, E. T. Merrick..... 274,770
Elevator gate, automatic, G. V. Delue..... 274,887
Ellipsograph, C. W. Stickney..... 274,528
End gate, wagon, A. Graham..... 274,757
Engine. See Rotary engine.
Engraving, preparing blocks of wood for, W. Brab..... 274,556
Eraser, blackboard, D. L. Croft..... 274,566
Explosions, composition of matter for preventing the occurrence of, T. Sheehan..... 274,666
Express signal, A. Crawford..... 274,726
Feed water heater, G. Cassidy..... 274,561
Fence, metallic, J. M. Reid..... 274,820
Fence, portable, P. Toman..... 274,532
Fife, W. Lang..... 274,617
File, W. Huger..... 274,775
File bill, M. J. David..... 274,729
File bill, P. J. Wicks..... 274,688
File paper, J. S. Shannon..... 274,882
File paper, H. J. Hoffman..... 274,604
Firearm, magazine, W. H. Elliot..... 274,578
Fire escape, R. L. Pruyn..... 274,657
Fire place, M. Y. Thompson..... 274,846
Flanging machine, A. Wilbur..... 274,872
Float, E. D. Shepardson..... 274,833
Flour, machine for mixing and aerating, J. D. Bangert..... 274,697
Flour packer, M. A. Barnard..... 274,878
Flue scraper, boiler, W. A. Gay..... 274,756
Flue stop, J. W. Webster..... 274,682
Fluid meter, piston, Barton & Milliken..... 274,789
Folding chair, W. J. Decker..... 274,730
Frames, back for picture and other, L. A. Deuther..... 274,737
Fruit jar, Lyon & Bossard..... 274,620
Fuel, artificial, J. B. Hyde..... 274,779
Fuel, feeding pulverized, J. B. Hyde..... 274,778
Furnace. See Boiler furnace. Gas furnace. Heating furnace.
Furnaces, feed hopper and bell for blast and other, E. Shepard..... 274,667
Galley type lock, S. D. Webb..... 274,681
Gas, apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating, F. D. Moses..... 274,887
Gas burner apparatus, G. S. Grimston..... 274,592
Gas from hydrocarbons and utilizing the same in furnaces, apparatus for generating, H. F. Hayden..... 274,597
Gas furnace, H. F. Hayden..... 274,598
Gas regulator, J. S. De Palos..... 274,733
Gate. See Elevator gate. End gate.
Gear, bevel, A. Vivarttas..... 274,862
Gear wheels, tool for cutting the teeth of metal, A. Vivarttas..... 274,860
Gearing tooth, A. Vivarttas..... 274,861
Gem setting for jewelry, O. A. Fowler..... 274,583
Generator. See Electric generator. Steam generator. Vapor or gas generator.
Glass mould, A. Krebs..... 274,790
Glass washer, J. Lefe..... 274,792
Glove fastener, J. Hubbard..... 274,606
Glove fastener, G. W. Mandrill..... 274,507
Governor, W. B. Mason..... 274,625
Governor, steam engine, M. L. Beaudreau..... 274,553
Governor, water wheel, D. & A. Narracong..... 274,811
Grain binder, J. P. Bullock..... 274,828
Grain binder, corn grasper, and cutter, A. Savage..... 274,828
Grain binder twine tension and take up device, N. T. Remy..... 274,822
Grain binding machine, Howard & Bousfield..... 274,772
Grain cleaner, J. E. Cummins..... 274,468
Grain drill, Rude & Swope..... 274,662
Grain drill attachment, Carr & Sec..... 274,459
Grain drill, walking, Rude & Swope..... 274,661
Grain elevator, J. B. Pelton..... 274,817
Grain purifier and separator, C. F. A. Gramke..... 274,589
Grinding mill, J. Beall..... 274,708

Table of contents listing various mechanical and scientific items with their corresponding page numbers, including items like Grip, Pump, Hanger, and various tools and machinery.

Table of contents listing various mechanical and scientific items with their corresponding page numbers, including items like Water closet, Wheel, and various tools and machinery.

Table titled 'DESIGNS' listing various mechanical designs and their corresponding page numbers.

Table titled 'TRADE MARKS' listing various trade marks and their corresponding page numbers.

Advertisements.

Inside Page, each insertion - - - 75 cents a line. Back Page, each insertion - - - \$1.00 a line.

THE RIDER HOT AIR COMPRESSION Pumping Engine. For city and country residences where it is required to raise a supply of water.

NEW HAVEN MANUFACTURING CO. MANUFACTURERS OF IRON WORKING MACHINE TOOLS. Lathes, Planers, Drills, Shapers, etc.

SPEAKING TELEPHONES. THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY. W. H. BROWN, President.

THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY. W. H. BROWN, President. W. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

TAPS & DIES, VISES, DRILLS, MACHINES, SCREWS, LATHES, FILES, STEEL STUDS.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. Silver Finish. J. A. FAY & CO. Exclusive Agents and Importers for the United States, of the CELEBRATED PERIN BAND SAW BLADES.

STEAM PUMPS. Of every description and for every purpose. Boiler Feeding and Fire Pumps a specialty.

A PROPAGATING BOX—DESCRIPTION. Of a very simple and inexpensive contrivance for starting seedlings in winter or early spring.

DEAFENING. FIRE AND VERMIN PROOF. Sample and Circular Free by mail. U.S. MINERAL WOOL CO., 22 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Steam Engine for Sale. One second-hand Porter Mfg Co. 50 H. P. Engine, built in 1882, used but eight months.

MUNSON BROTHERS. MANUFACTURERS OF BUHRMILLS, STONES, MILL MACHINERY, AND MILL FURNISHINGS. UTICA N. Y. U. S. A.

UNIVERSAL. Pulverizes everything—hard, soft, gummy, etc. The best Clay Grinder and the best Cotton Seed Huller in the world.

THE RIDER HOT AIR COMPRESSION Pumping Engine. For city and country residences where it is required to raise a supply of water.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON. Manufacturers of Patent Working Machinery of every description.

MALLEABLE AND FINE GRAY IRON ALSO STEEL CASTINGS FROM SPECIAL PATTERNS. THOMAS DEVLIN & CO. FINE TURNING JAPANING AND FINISHING LEHIGH AVE. & AMERICAN ST. PHILA.

PATENTS. MESSRS. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to examine Improvements, and to act as Solicitors of Patents for Inventors.

MUNN & CO., Solicitors of Patents, 261 Broadway, New York. BRANCH OFFICE—Corner of F and 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.