

RECENTLY PATENTED INVENTIONS.

Engineering.

BEATING ENGINE.—William H. Ethell, Dayton, Ohio. This is a paper-making machine for thoroughly and uniformly beating the stock to a proper consistency in a very short time. The tank has a mid-feather forming two compartments, one with a channel at or near the middle of the bottom, and beating rollers are secured in a shaft journaled in the tank on opposite sides of the mid-feather, one of the beating rollers being located above the channel. Bed plates are arranged under the beating rollers, and a back plate is arranged in front of the roller located over the channel, while a second back fall is arranged in the rear of the other roller.

BOILER.—Thomas A. Myers, Mendon, N. Y. This improvement comprises a front and rear head made ring-shaped and connected with each other by pipes, while an inner head is arranged within and connected with some of the pipes, and it is located a suitable distance from the front head to form a fire box with the latter, the inner head being provided with pipes extending into the opening of the rear head. A steam drum arranged above is connected with all the pipes. The shell is preferably made of alternate layers of sheet metal, asbestos, and wire netting, so that all the heat generated will be retained to heat the water passing through the pipes.

HORIZONTAL COKE OVEN.—Franz J. Collin, Dortmund, Germany. This improvement is designed to facilitate a very hot working of the ovens, rendering it possible to coke bituminous coal and coal containing small quantities of gas and incapable of satisfactory baking. The oven comprises a series of juxtaposed horizontal chambers or ovens in which the passages for the gas and the heating channels are so arranged that the escaping gases can be used for heating the boilers, and the extraction of products can be effected in the most simple manner. The arrangement is such that a freshly charged oven is heated by the heat evolved in an adjacent oven, the two adjacent ovens being never emptied in immediate succession, and the production of gas and coke being continuous.

CAISSON FOR SHIPS.—Costello N. Holford, Washington, D. C. According to this improvement the hull of the vessel is provided with rows of screw bolts extending from the keel to the water line, to which may be secured detachable ribs having a contour to snugly fit the vertical sides of the vessel, a horizontal rib joining the vertical ribs at the keel, while means are provided for detachably connecting a cap plate or housing. It is designed by this means to render the whole of the hull, from the keel to the water line, accessible in separate sections, for cleaning, repainting, or repairing without necessitating the putting of the ship into dry dock.

MARINE VESSEL.—Sebastien Lacavallerie, Caracas, Venezuela. This is a vessel adapted to be propelled either on or beneath the surface of the water. It is cigar-shaped, and at its bow ends terminates in a small cone and at its stern in a larger cone, both cones being independent of the body portion, and the stern cone forming a compartment large enough to contain rudder-working apparatus and afford a lookout. The propeller comprises a series of spiral flanges and their supporting rings encircling and extending the full length of the hull, the rings serving as braces and turning loosely on the hull, and the driving shaft being arranged longitudinally in the bow of the vessel, with a head at its forward end to retain it in the bow cone. The vessel is provided with air tanks in which air is held under pressure for breathing purposes when the vessel is submerged.

Railway Appliances.

CAR FENDER.—Robert Thomson, Brooklyn, N. Y. This is an improvement upon a formerly patented invention of the same inventor of a fender with an elastic cushion at the front, and covered with a yielding netting, the frame being hung from standards detachably connected with the end of the car. The improvement provides for the fender being conveniently slid on the car, either beneath the body or the platform, and being automatically locked when adjusted. A portion of the yielding covering of the fender frame is also so constructed that it may be folded flat on the main portion of the covering or be elevated to act as a guard to prevent a falling body passing rearwardly over it, the buffer cushion being also of novel character, durable, and inexpensive to produce.

CAR FENDER.—Otto A. Wicke and Philip Reinhart, Brooklyn, N. Y. According to this improvement there are parallel brackets beneath the car and eyes suspended from its front end, a sliding fender having turned-up braces sliding on the brackets, and brackets on the fender top engaging the eyes. The device is easily applied to an ordinary car, and may be readily pushed back beneath the car or extended forward ready for use, when it will trip and catch a person on the track in front of the car. A soft spring buffer covers the dashboard, preventing any injury to a person caught by the fender.

STATION INDICATOR.—William F. Prendergast, New York City. Two movable aprons are, according to this invention, adapted to display the name of the same station at opposite faces of a casing fastened in the middle of a car, so that it will be conveniently visible from all parts of the car, the aprons being moved by sets of drums geared together and intermediate mechanism, on the turning of a crank arm by one of the trainmen. The names of all the stations on the route are printed in order on both aprons, and they are thus shifted simultaneously while traveling in a forward direction, and simultaneously turned backward as the train travels in a reverse direction over the route.

DUMPING CAR.—Mexico Van Pelt, Mountsville, West Va. This car has a tilting platform which may be readily pushed to either side, to dump the dirt or other material on one or the other side of the track, without necessitating the uncoupling of the cars. The lower platform has stops at the edges and transverse vertical guides, while the upper platform has a transverse

sliding connection with the main platform and pendent transverse guide members adapted to engage the guides in the main platform, stay chain devices connecting the platforms.

Mining, Etc.

CONCENTRATING ORES.—Walter J. Hammond, London, England, and John Gordon, Rio Janeiro, Brazil. This is an improvement on a formerly patented invention of the same inventors, providing a superior apparatus for separating lighter and heavier particles of ore and other substances in the same manner as is now done by a skilled hand in "panning." By the improvement a simple mechanism is made to impart to a conical vessel a varying motion around a fixed center, and an oscillating motion, eccentric to the center of reciprocal motion, around its own center, the different velocities allowing substances of different weights to come to rest or continue in suspension for purposes of separation. The apparatus is principally designed for separating gold from gravel and sulphurets from quartz, but apatite or phosphate of lime may likewise be separated from heavier material.

Mechanical.

COMBINATION PLANE.—Jacob W. Tripp, Salt Lake City, Utah. This invention consists principally of a stock adapted to receive a removable wooden sole piece shaped to conform to the curved or straight surface to be planed, a bit having gear teeth being engaged by a segmental lever for shifting the bit into proper position, and there being an auxiliary guide stock pivoted on an adjustable arm held on the main stock. The plane is of simple and durable construction, and it is arranged for universal adjustment, to enable the operator to conveniently plane straight or curved work, such as stair rails on all sides, and for moulding, fitting, planing, tonguing, rabbeting, etc.

HAND CRIMPING TOOL.—John Wood, Long Island City, N. Y. This is a strong and simple tool for quickly and firmly crimping a cap on the flaring mouth of an oil can or other receptacle. It consists of a stock on which is held a disk, levers being pivoted on the stock which have handles at their upper ends and crimping rolls journaled on their lower ends adjacent to the edges of the disk. The disk serves as an anvil to properly permit the three crimping rolls to crimp the flange in under the flaring mouth of the spout.

HOD HOISTING MACHINE.—Gustaf P. Wern, Brooklyn, N. Y. In this machine a stay shaft on which is a spacing sleeve connects the upper ends of the standards, chain wheels turning on bearings of the sleeve, and there being friction rolls between the wheel hubs and the bearings. The hoisting wheel consists of two parallel chain wheels and a driving sprocket wheel at the outer side of one of the chain wheels, bolts on which are tubes or spacing sleeves extending through all the wheels and connecting them. The friction is reduced to a minimum by the employment of friction rolls in the bearings, and the machine is very strong and durable, the individual parts not being liable to be thrown out of alignment under the heaviest strains.

Agricultural.

HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.—Charles Stucke, Appleton, Minn. According to this improvement, gathering pans or screens underlie the platform and elevator aprons and the binding table, in combination with troughs, spiral conveyors and elevator chain, to gather any shelled grain falling out and convey it to a bagging device. The attachment is designed to save the shelled grain which may become incidentally thrashed out in the operation of cutting, elevating and binding it into sheaves, and which ordinarily falls to the ground and is wasted.

SHOVEL PLOW.—William F. Hartig, Evansville, Ind. This invention relates to plows having laterally extending wings or sweep members, and the inventor has devised a construction in which the several sweep or cutter attachments can be readily attached to or detached from the standard, and can be readily adjusted to the desired vertical angles, as the condition of the hill or row may require. The plow may be used as an ordinary bull tongue plow, or it may have lister blades at each side, double cutter wings, or one cutter and one lister wing, in either adjustment, the wings being quickly and easily swung inward or outward by shifting the operating levers, or they may be swung parallel with the heel of the standards.

Miscellaneous.

APPARATUS FOR TANNING.—William T. Harrison, Pooler, Ga. This apparatus comprises sets of airtight vessels for the hides to be tanned, one set to be filled at a time with the tanning liquor, a reversing pump pumping the liquor from the filled vessel into the empty ones, and from the latter into the first vessel, while heaters are provided for heating the liquor as it is discharged from the pump to the vessels. The hides are, by this means, alternately subjected to the action of the tanning liquor and a complete vacuum. The vessels are reinforced in such a way as to make them perfectly airtight and entirely safe when the vacuum is formed.

COAL AND GAS STOVE.—Donald McDonald, Louisville, Ky. This is an improvement on a gas stove formerly patented by the same inventor, to enable it to burn coal or other solid fuel as well as gas, and at the same time. The invention consists chiefly in the combination of a gas burner, a solid fuel grate or basket, and a supplemental grate which may be adjusted to cover and protect the gas burner and asbestos lining, when coal is used, or may be thrown back to expose the gas burner and give it full effectiveness when gas alone is used. The improvement affords a very cleanly, quick and desirable method of igniting coal and starting a fire without kindling wood.

STEAMER AND BAKER.—Burchard T. Kuhl, Orlando, Fla. This is a cheap and simple appa-

ratus which may be used over a lamp. It has a lower steaming compartment adapted for use in steaming food or making jelly, preserves, etc., and an upper oven for baking, the oven being so arranged that it may be converted into a steaming chamber if desired. All the parts are readily accessible and the joints are closed by a water seal, so that the flavor of the things cooked may be retained and the odor will not escape into the room. Articles contained within it may be kept hot with very little heat.

DISCOUNT WHEEL.—James G. Huffman, Decatur, Ill. This is a wheel to be revolved by the dropping of a coin in a slot, the wheel stopping at places which cannot be previously determined and pointing out certain discounts to be made to the person operating it. The machine is of simple construction and attractive in appearance. The coins which work the wheel are dropped into a till, and the wheel is designed to afford amusement with the attractiveness of speculation.

FILLING MACHINE.—John F. Wolven, St. Clair, Mich. For filling simultaneously a large number of vessels with a liquid, as the filling of bottles or communion cups for church services, this inventor has devised a machine comprising a reservoir with funnels and elastic valves with upwardly extending rods, each valve rod being connected with one of a series of arms extending from shafts journaled in suitable bearings, there being a handle by which all the shafts may be given a swinging motion to open and close the valves.

PUMP PIN.—James W. Mapps, York, Neb. This is a pin especially adapted for connecting the pump rod to a windmill. It has a body section and a drop section, the latter being shorter than the body section, and when the body section is employed as a pump pin it is provided with a head. The head is not needed when the pin is employed as a horizontal clevis for plows, or similar purposes, the head end of the body being then threaded to receive a nut.

NOTE.—Copies of any of the above patents will be furnished by Munn & Co., for 25 cents each. Please send name of the patentee, title of invention, and date of this paper.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

BUILDING EDITION.

MAY, 1895.—(No. 115.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Plate in colors, showing a residence at Glen Ridge, N. J., recently erected for W. T. Talaferro, Esq. Perspective elevation and floor plans. A fine example in the Colonial style. Mr. Chas. E. Miller, architect, New York.
2. Perspective elevation and floor plans of a cottage at Tenafly, N. J., erected for Chas. Vogt, Esq., at a cost of \$5,800 complete. Mr. W. L. Stoddard, architect, New York. An attractive design.
3. A dwelling at Kennebunkport, Me. Three perspective elevations and floor plans. A most picturesque residence, with many artistic features. Mr. Henry P. Clark, architect, Boston, Mass.
4. A log cabin chapel recently erected at Black Rock, Conn. Perspective elevation and ground plan. Mr. Bruce Price, architect, New York.
5. A cottage at Park-Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y., recently erected for Geo. L. Rose, Esq., at a cost of \$12,000 complete. Two perspective elevations and floor plans. Mr. A. F. Leicht, architect, New York. A well executed design, showing many excellent features.
6. A house at Orange, N. J., recently completed for Thomas L. Smith, Esq. Messrs. Child & De Goll, architects, New York. A pleasing design in the Colonial style.
7. The Yonkers Public School, No. 8, at Bronxville, N. Y. A good example of school architecture.
8. A dwelling of modern design, recently erected for M. Strong, Esq., at Montclair, N. J. Two perspective elevations and floor plans. Cost complete, \$6,000. Mr. Christopher Myers, architect, New York.
9. A house at Indiana, Pa. Perspective elevation and floor plans. Cost complete \$3,100. Architect, Mr. E. M. Lockard, Indiana, Pa. An attractive design in the Colonial style.
10. A very attractive residence at Montclair, N. J., erected for Frederick S. Gage, Esq. Perspective elevation and floor plans. Mr. E. R. North, architect, Montclair, N. J.
11. View of Capistrano Station, California.
12. Design for a fireplace.
13. The brick power station of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
14. Miscellaneous Contents: A State park in the Catskill Mountains.—To prevent the slamming of screen doors, illustrated.—Quarrying by means of fire.—A new lawn sprinkler, illustrated.—Art in metal tile roofing, illustrated.—An improved hot water heater, illustrated.—A macadamized road through swampy land.—Tinners' hardware and roofers' supplies.—Screen doors, illustrated.—Stair finishing, illustrated.—A hoist for use over hatchways, illustrated.—Ventilating the school room.—Gas burning range, illustrated.

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Notes & Queries

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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(6528) W. E. B. says: Can you give me any information as to how the fine crocus finish, such as put on razors and fine pocket cutlery, is accomplished? A. For hollow finishing, the following wheels are required: A mahogany wheel for rough glazing. A mahogany wheel for smooth glazing. A lead wheel or lap. For flat finishing: A buff wheel for rough. A buff wheel for smooth. A buff wheel for finishing. Lastly, a polisher. To make the glaze wheels: Get the spindles, and point them on each end; then get a block of beech and wedge it on the steel at one end with iron wedges; and turn it for the pulley for the band to run on. Take two pieces of flat mahogany and glue and screw them together, so that the grain of one piece crosses the other to prevent warping. Let it get thoroughly dry, and wedge it on the spindle and turn it true. The lead wheel is made the same way, but wider, and has a groove turned in the edge. The wheel is put into sand, and a ring of lead run round the edge; it is then turned true. To make the buff wheels, proceed as with the glaze; but to save expense, pine or deal wood will do as well as mahogany, only leave it about double the width of the glaze, which is about 1/2 inch wide by 12 or 14 inches across. The buff wheels are covered with glue, and then the leather is tacked on with tacks driven in about half way, so that they may be easily drawn out again. The leather is then turned true. The polisher is made the same way, but the size of the polisher must be a little less than any of the other wheels, say about 1 inch. The buff wheels are dressed by laying on a fine thin coat of clear glue, and rolling them round—No. 1, in superfine corn emery; No. 2, in smooth emery; No. 3, by making a cake of equal parts of mutton suet, beeswax, and washed emery; then it is held on the wheel while it is going round. The glaze wheels are dressed while using, by mixing a little of the emery with oil, and putting it on the wheel with a stick or the finger. The leather of the polisher is not covered with glue, but dressed with a mixture of crocus and water, not oil. Care must be taken to keep each wheel and substance to themselves; the work must be carefully wiped after each operation, and cleanliness must be studied above all things in using the polisher, as the slightest grease getting on it stops the polishing.

(6529) J. M. asks: 1. Is perspiration weakening? A. No; unless accompanied by disease. 2. What is the difference between a rapid rectilinear and a single view lens? A. A rapid rectilinear has its name indicates. A single view may not be rapid. It always distorts the image, especially near the margin. 3. Will a square tube with a square cut prism answer as well as the round tube for the spectroscope, No. 672? A. Yes. 4. What size lens should I use to take a common size cabinet portrait? A. Use the size given by reputable makers. If it is only a question of taking the image without regard to other considerations, any convex lens will take an image. You will be sure of good results only with good lenses made for the particular kind of work to be done. 5. How can I prepare my own dry plates? A. We cannot give the information in the space at our command. Consult SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 647, 649, 696, 541, 374, 340, 299, 272, or Sinclair's "Dry Plate Making," which we can mail you for 50 cents.

(6530) F. W. L. says: 1. How can I make a cement for the splices of a leather belt? A. Take of common glue and American isinglass, equal parts; place them in a boiler, and add water sufficient to just cover the whole. Let it soak ten hours, then bring the whole to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin until

the whole becomes rosy or appears like the white of eggs. Apply it warm. Buff the grain of the leather where it is to be cemented; rub the joint surfaces solidly together, let it dry a few hours, and it is ready for practical use; and if properly put together, it will not need riveting, as the cement is nearly of the same nature as the leather itself. 2. Also a good dressing for same kind of belt? A. Five parts of India rubber are cut fine and melted together with 5 parts of oil of turpentine in an iron, well covered vessel; then add 4 parts of resin, stir well, melt, and add 4 parts of yellow wax, stirring constantly while melting. This mixture while warm is added with constant stirring to a melted mixture of 15 parts fish oil and 5 parts of tallow, and the whole is agitated until it has congealed. The mass is applied to old belts upon both sides in a warm place, and when the belts are in use, from time to time upon the inner side. By this treatment they become very durable. 3. Is it injurious to any kind of dynamo to run for any considerable length of time with any lamps or motors in circuit with it? A. No; unless it becomes unduly heated. 4. How can I find the horse power of a common slide valve engine? A. Multiply the square of the diameter of the cylinder in inches by 0.7854, and this product by the mean engine pressure, and the last product by the piston travel in feet per minute. Divide the last product by 33,000 for the indicated horse power. In the absence of logarithmic formulæ or expansion table, multiply the boiler pressure for 5/8 cut-off by 0.91; for 1/2 cut-off by 0.85; 3/8 cut-off by 0.75; 3/10 cut-off by 0.68. This will give the mean engine pressure per square inch near enough for ordinary practice, for steam pressures between 60 and 100 pounds, always remembering that the piston travel is twice the stroke multiplied by the number of revolutions per minute. 5. What is metallic packing? Is it applicable to the stuffing box of engine? A. Metallic packing is used for steam engine piston rods. It is made in metal rings or mixed with other packing. 6. What is the lubricant for commutators? A. Use a small quantity of oil.

(6531) W. H. M. asks: 1. If the rear sprocket of a bicycle were 6 inches in diameter and the front one in proportion, would it run easier than if made the usual size? A. Possibly. We understand that the principle is now being tried on some French bicycles. 2. If a bicycle had a chain on each side, would it run with less friction than with single chain. A. Data are wanting to determine this. It is so much trouble to keep one chain in order that we should be very slow to introduce a second one.

(6532) F. F. asks: What is the temperature of the bottom sheets of a tubular boiler on the side next to the fire when the boiler is forced to its full capacity? Also what is the temperature on the water side of same? The above question came up at a meeting of our association; one member claimed that it was 1,100 degrees on the side next to fire. Some said he was right, others said he was not, so to settle the matter it was left for you to decide for us. A. The temperature of the water side of fire sheets is but little above the temperature of the water when making steam, probably 150 to 200 degrees. The iron is a quick transmitter of heat, and although the fire against the fire sheet may be 1,400 to 1,600 degrees, the surface of the plate is seldom above 600 degrees.

(6533) R. A. C. writes: I have made motor No. 641, and it works so well that I write you to let you know how I made it. I have provided a bronze bar commutator and a cast field; the field is mounted to stand erect, and the bearings are made of brass and screwed to the poles. I have also made a dynamo like the eight light dynamo except it is two-thirds size, and it runs the above motor nicely.

(6534) J. J. D., Kan., writes: The inner sides of the steam chest of an engine we have been continually eaten away. The metal becomes so soft that it can be easily cut into with a knife. We can't see any reason for it unless it be that some acid gets mixed up with the steam. But we do not know where it comes from. We use ordinary rain water in the boiler. To prevent leakage between joints the steam chest is packed with asbestos paper. Could the acid come from this, owing to the way the fiber may have been treated? As the chest has been thoroughly cleaned lately, we have no means of examining at present the product formed. If you could tell the real cause and suggest a remedy, you would greatly oblige us. A. The water from the condensing steam on the inner surface of the steam chest is an absorbent of iron and is known to disintegrate and carry away their iron, leaving the graphitic carbon in place, and in a condition to be cut away with a knife. This is notably so with very soft castings, which contain a large percentage of carbon. There is only a partial remedy in the making of engine parts that are in contact with steam to have the iron low in carbon. By cutting off a portion of the soft surface and testing, you will find it characteristic of ordinary graphite.

(6535) J. M. C. asks how to distinguish between gold and its imitations, either plated articles or alloys. An assay or analysis is the only good method. The following may answer for rough tests: Gold should dissolve in a mixture of one part nitric with three parts hydrochloric acid. A residue indicates silver. If sulphuric acid is added to the solution, a precipitate indicates lead. One quick method is to determine its specific gravity. Silver may be dissolved in nitric acid. It should, with excess of ammonia, give a colorless, clear solution. Sulphuric acid may be used to test for lead.

(6536) G. W. W. says: Will you kindly republish the formula for your buffalo moth exterminator? It did its work in a thorough manner, but I have carelessly mislaid your formula and would greatly appreciate its republication. A. Take strips of red or blue flannel, as these colors are particularly attractive to them, dip in solution of arsenic and lay around the edges of carpets or wherever the pests are troublesome.

(6537) T. Y. C. says: Please give me in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN a recipe for an elastic waterproof glue. A. Glue which stands moisture without softening. Dissolve in 8 fl. oz. of strong methylated spirit 1/2 ounce each of sandarac and mastic; next add 1/2 ounce of turpentine. This solution is then added to a hot, thick solution of glue, to which isinglass has been added, and is next filtered while hot through cloth or a sieve

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INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted May 14, 1895, AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]

- Alarm. See Fire and water alarm.
Album, easel, W. Bergner. 539,028
Alkaline bicarbonates, making, M. W. Beylikzy. 539,029
Animal trap, E. Peters. 539,033
Annunciator connection for multiple switch-boards, G. Taintor. 539,099
Back pad, J. S. Powell. 539,290
Bag filling machine, H. H. Cummins. 539,171
Bale tie fastener, F. D. Van Arsdale. 539,218
Barrel, J. Maddock. 539,185
Basin clamp, H. B. Sherman. 539,197
Bathing appliance, J. L. Prentiss. 539,301
Bearing, ball, G. F. Simons. 539,098
Bedstead brace, A. S. Bains. 539,333
Bedstead head rest, A. W. Darre. 539,039
Bicycle clutch, M. Kelly. 539,273
Blossoms, etc., device for handling, T. James. 539,132
Boiler. See Steam boiler.
Boiler cleaner skimmer, F. W. Hornish. 539,272
Book cover, W. Wolfman. 539,372
Bookmaking machine, B. Handy & Crow. 539,103
Bottle washer, S. L. Gillett. 539,384
Bouquet holder, E. W. Troop. 539,101
Bowl, wash, J. Totham. 539,208
Box. See Signal call box.
Bracket attachment for tubular uprights, W. A. Lapham. 539,364
Brake. See Cycle brake.
Brick press, W. Brightmore. 539,247
Bronze support, J. W. Davis. 539,557
Brush, W. S. Renick. 539,027
Bucket elevator, J. Cavanagh. 539,531
Buckle, G. J. Maitland. 539,221
Buckle, suspender, Jewett & Sargent. 539,133
Burner. See Petroleum burner.
Butcher's derrick, C. F. Brown. 539,341
Butter cutter, R. Packard. 539,144
Button, T. R. Hyde, Jr. 539,225
Cabinet, C. J. A. Mather. 539,170
Call apparatus, magnet, E. B. Cook. 539,170
Caloric engine, W. P. Arschault. 539,213
Can. See Tin can.
Can labeling machine, E. E. Macee. 539,280
Can opener, J. Gould, Jr. 539,261
Candlestick, J. F. Stille. 539,199
Canopy for brackets or chandeliers, L. F. & W. L. Van de Wiele. 539,316
Caponizer, H. M. Seybold. 539,309
Car, convertible freight, J. V. Ericson. 539,220
Car coupling, C. W. Diederich. 539,359
Car coupling, P. McEntee. 539,143
Car coupling, T. L. McKee. 539,286
Car coupling, H. E. Moomaw. 539,389
Car coupling, J. L. Richards. 539,306
Car, drop end, H. D. Cahill. 539,349
Car fender, Collier & May. 539,169
Car fender, A. Edwards. 539,042
Car fender, A. E. Plattick. 539,048
Car fender, W. B. George. 539,050
Car fender, H. P. Johnson. 539,134
Car fender, J. B. Meyer. 539,139
Car fenders, operating street, C. R. Hall. 539,395
Car fender, street, C. R. Hall. 539,285
Car guard or fender, J. O. Brown. 539,312
Car, poultry, F. X. Mudd. 539,229
Car wheel and axle, L. S. Platan. 539,256
Car wheel, for electric cars, C. Thompson. 539,342
Carb on brush holder for dynamos, W. S. Bosley. 539,432
Cartridge clip, R. F. Cook. 539,038
Cartridge, practice, G. D. Aikin. 539,327
Cash register, Breidenbach & Smyth. 539,053
Caster, C. A. Tucker. 539,156
Casting, for dies, for manufacturing, car and set of moulds for, Hixon & Dyble. 539,270
Casting pig metal, apparatus for, S. W. Vaughn. 539,157
Cataput, E. L. Lewis. 539,183
Cellar, waterproof, F. B. Gilbreth. 539,259
Cellulose, apparatus for sorting and separating pieces of wood for manufacture of, L. Piette. 539,286
Chair. See Invalid chair.
Chest, tea, C. W. Lutes. 539,227
Chuck, drill, R. M. Russell. 539,193
Clamp. See Basin clamp.
Clamp die, Aylworth & Leslie. 539,332
Clamp, for fastening, H. A. Page. 539,331
Clutch and coupling, G. F. Clamer. 539,249
Cock, tap, J. A. Wutmer. 539,324
Coffee mill and canister, combined, J. F. Buschmann. 539,545
Coffee pot, J. H. Burrows. 539,105
Collar fastener, J. W. Hughes. 539,187
Collar pad, W. T. O'Brien. 539,291
Communicating, signaling, etc., to or from movable objects, J. Y. Porter. 539,298
Communion service, C. Hall. 539,264
Commutator segments, method of and means for assembling, C. H. Gibson. 539,022
Cooking canned goods, machine for, J. H. Emmons. 539,124
Corn husking machine, E. A. Partelow. 539,081
Corn sheller, E. W. Douglas. 539,219
Corn sheller, A. H. Patch. 539,062
Corn P. H. Broome. 539,340
Cotton condenser and gin, J. F. Swinnerton et al. 539,212
Cotton elevator and distributor, Zedler & Ward. 539,325
Coupling. See Car coupling. Flexible coupling.
Pipe coupling. Thill coupling.
Cover fastener, H. D. Stoddridge. 539,085
Creamer, for milk, J. H. Oleson. 539,330
Crusher. See Stone crusher.
Cultivator, F. H. Gilman. 539,174
Cultivator, J. A. Head. 539,223
Cup head or piston packing, J. F. Pruden. 539,085
Currycomb, H. P. Sherman. 539,186
Curling iron, E. Broome. 539,340
Curtain fixture, L. Williams. 539,108
Cutter. See Butter cutter.
Cutter head for woodwork, rotary, C. E. Zimmermann. 539,326
Cycle brake, J. S. Foley. 539,125
Dentist's and tooth mirror, combined, D. C. McNaughton. 539,076
Die. See Clamp die.
Digger. See Potato digger.
Dish cleaner, J. J. Walsh. 539,317
Door check, J. S. Shrader. 539,088
Door check and door pull, A. Page. 539,236
Door handle, S. E. Horning. 539,271
Door, screen and storm, M. A. Hanson. 539,176
Draught equalizer, F. A. Polka. 539,084
Draught equalizer, J. Schiffer. 539,087
Elbow joint, ventilating, R. C. Doenitz. 539,300
Electric conductor, J. R. Hare. 539,222
Electric light, head gear for personal ware, Rodriguez & Rockwell. 539,192
Electric motor, J. C. Lincoln. 539,277
Electric motor controller, Parshall & Darley, Jr. 539,293
Electric motor starting box, D. M. Bliss. 539,376
Electric conductor, J. R. Hare. 539,024
Electrical wires, crossarm for carrying, T. T. Eckert. 539,123
Elevator. See Bucket elevator. Cotton elevator.
Elevator indicator, R. Challis. 539,351
End gate and scoop board for wagons, combined, Kerr & Moore. 539,060
Engine. See Caloric engine. Gas engine. Steam engine.
Engine indicator, steam, A. C. Lippincott. 539,398
Extractor. See Oil extractor.
Fan, R. W. Hues. 539,224
Fan, R. Zimmermann. 539,208
Fan for rocking chairs, cradles, etc., automatic, F. Finke et al. 539,047
Fence post, J. W. Williams. 539,159
Fiber preparing machine, C. A. Green. 539,262
Filtration and apparatus for, O. Zwietsch. method of and apparatus for, O. Zwietsch. 539,114
Fire and water alarm, electric, G. S. Neu. 539,234
Firearm, magazine, R. F. Cook. 539,037
Firearm, magazine, J. L. McCullough. 539,230
Fireproof partition, etc., Poulson & Ellis. 539,334
Fireproof partition, ceiling wall, etc., T. Bailey. 539,314

- Fish hook weed guard, W. P. Shattuck. 539,190
Flashlight mechanism, M. W. Newcomb. 540,077
Flexible coupling, T. R. Alm and. 536,161
Floors, for attracting and laying mosaic work, C. D. Jackson. 539,131
Flue cleaner, boiler, R. Faries. 539,046
Frame. See Metal frame.
Fruit drying, F. W. Gibson. 539,258
Furnace. See Gasoline furnace. Metallurgical furnace and apparatus for treatment of refuse of cities, J. J. Storer. 539,036
Furniture, convertible, J. S. Shearer. 539,310
Furniture, metallic knockdown, S. Schlesinger. 539,195
Game apparatus, W. B. Bust. 539,346
Garbage, method of and apparatus for treatment and reduction of, J. C. Anderson. 539,245
Garment supporter, J. Gump. 539,127
Gas engine, H. J. Dykes. 539,122
Gas, manufacturing, Logan & Janeway, Jr. 539,064
Gas retorts, means for charging, H. M. Pierson. 539,235
Gasoline furnace, C. T. Tarpenning. 539,152
Gate. See end gate.
Gate, E. C. Moore. 539,228
Glass articles, mould for making, J. D. Claypoole. 539,168
Glass cutting, electric, I. L. G. Rice. 539,372
Graveling machine, J. G. Rice. 539,058
Grain dump and elevator, A. Fulton. 539,202
Guitar, J. Holtvoigt. 539,066
Hanger. See Door hanger. Pipe hanger. Shaft hanger.
Harrow, rake and truck, combined, H. Rea. 539,303
Harvesting machine, fodder, W. G. Smith. 539,031
Hoop lock, E. S. Stearns. 539,161
Hat hook, J. Savoie. 539,194
Heater. See Hot water heater.
Heater, W. Campbell. 539,166
Hinge, W. S. Ivins. 539,057
Hook. See Hat hook.
Horse shoe, C. J. Deame. 539,058
Horse shoe pad, J. Sweeney. 539,088
Horse shoe, soft tread, J. Gleason. 539,053
Hot water heater, B. Etienne. 539,043
Ice making tank, S. W. Johnson. 539,343
Index, file, J. Brewer. 539,116
Index. See Elevator indicator. Engine indicator. Railway time indicator.
Inkstand, C. N. Brown. 539,343
Insect powder sifter, L. W. Turner. 539,102
Insulator, L. H. Desilles. 539,040
Invalid chair, Dochittle & Schmidt. 539,041
Iron. See Saw iron.
Lamp, arc, C. A. Pfuger. 539,392
Lamp, electric, W. H. Sheppard. 539,385
Lamp, electric arc, C. A. Pfuger. 539,393
Lamp having regenerative gas burner, Gordon & Lathe, J. & J. Young. 539,175
Leather blackening and dressing composition, Woods & Maclay. 539,323
Leather working machine, I. Vaughn. 539,104
Leas, Turner & Reich. 539,370
Lifting, C. J. Deame. 539,058
Liquid circulating and pumping apparatus, J. T. Morrow. 539,075
Liquid circulating or pumping device, J. T. Morrow. 539,074
Liquid elevating apparatus, Roussel & Boucher. 539,146
Loom, cord, J. E. Goodhue. 539,297
Loom, J. E. Goodhue. 539,297
Locomotive bell ringer, H. Breitenstein. 539,339
Loz carrier, J. A. Carroll. 539,380
Loom for weaving double fabric for plush, H. J. Hope. 539,179
Loom, for fabric, A. Lockwood. 539,278
Loom shuttle, J. C. Serguson. 539,238
Loom temple, R. P. Pearson. 539,188
Loom temple, E. S. Stimpson. 539,241
Mail bag delivering apparatus, B. D. Ayars, Jr. 539,373
Mat. See Stove or table mat.
Match splint colling machine, J. H. Manton. 539,067
Matrix making and stereotyping, A. C. Ferguson. 539,253
Metal frame and stock therefor, A. Wanner, Jr. 539,318
Metal planing machine, F. E. Norton. 539,078
Metal sawing machine, J. & R. J. Balz. 539,246
Metallic furnace, automatic smokeless, F. L. Bartlett. 539,021
Meter. See Power meter.
Mill. See Coffee mill.
Mining machine, dry placer, J. H. Simson. 539,312
Mining, placer, S. S. Harper. 539,054
Miner's lamp, combined, C. J. McLennan. 539,075
Motor. See Electric motor. Multiple cylinder motor.
Mowing machine, G. Chapman. 539,217
Mowing machine cutter bar, O. Cook. 539,036
Multiple cylinder motor, E. B. Benham. 539,025
Mushroom, for drying, J. S. Phillips. 539,283
Offset mechanism, W. Spalckhauser. 539,193
Oil extractor for exhaust steam, H. E. Moffat. 539,078
Opera chair, automatically folding, R. Schubert. 539,196
Organ action, M. Hetherington. 539,178
Organ, means for operating pressure bellows of, W. Schaefer. 539,308
Overshoe fastener, W. C. Arnold. 539,329
Overshoes in place, device for holding, I. Good. 539,361
Packing, F. J. Waters. 539,371
Pad. See Back pad. Collar pad. Saddle pad.
Paddock, A. A. Page. 539,295
Paints, for wood, combined, C. J. McLennan. 539,288
Paper cutting machine, R. Miehle. 539,070, 539,071
Paper sheets, receiving needle for sticking on of, C. Burgin. 539,215
Pavilion, folding, A. Lorenz. 539,226
Paving roller, G. H. Burwinkle. 539,053
Pen reservoir attachment, H. L. Brabant. 539,115
Pencil attachment, Clark & Vick. 539,362
Petroleum burner, L. Baumgartner. 539,075
Photograms, apparatus for reproducing, E. H. Amet. 539,212
Presses, etc., frame for, M. C. Julien. 539,105
Pile fastener, knife for cutting, D. Scott et al. 539,147
Pipe bender, J. Bropton. 539,378
Pipe corrugating machine, W. J. Piecker. 539,297
Pipe coupling, J. Barrett. 539,112
Pipe hanger, H. Barbecke. 539,246
Pipe sleeve, steam, J. Collins. 539,119
Planter attachment, corn, D. W. Matster. 539,282
Planter, corn, Helvern & McGuire. 539,267
Planter, cotton, Head & Kerns. 539,362
Planter, potato, F. F. Wolgamuth. 539,245
Planter, seed, J. A. Mengel. 539,065
Plow, rotary, R. C. Lally. 539,119
Plow, rotary gang, W. B. Willis. 539,322
Plow subsoil attachment, L. McWhinney. 539,280
Pneumatic tool, W. H. Soley. 539,240
Pocketbook, L. Cano. 539,248
Post. See Fence post.
Potato digger, for planting, W. M. Mackey. 539,279
Potato digger, P. Tiedeman. 539,314
Power meter, E. L. Abbott. 539,244
Press. See Brick press. Printing press.
Pressure regulator, fluid, P. G. Van Wie. 539,265
Printing, C. C. Hemphill. 539,268
Printing machine offset mechanism, J. C. Hemphill. 539,269
Printing plate, L. Grossman. 539,221
Printing press, J. Brooks. 539,377
Printing press, J. L. Cox. 539,356
Printing side surface of metallic capsules, H. Muller. 539,276
Pulley. See Stump pulley.
Pulley, R. F. Hargraves. 539,129
Pulley, sash, W. T. Kellogg. 539,059
Pulley, speed, W. M. McIntyre (r). 11,495
Pulley, split, A. J. Williams. 539,160
Pump, fire, J. A. Thomas. 539,383
Pump, F. Mis. 539,072
Pumps, valve and valve operating mechanism for, J. C. Gibbons. 539,052
Push button, electric, A. J. Oebbing. 539,079
Railway, closed conduit electric, F. Lucas. 539,184
Railway signal, J. Strugman. 539,336
Railway signal operating device, F. Hardy. 539,128
Railway signal system, G. L. Thomas. 539,154
Railway switch, automatic, A. C. McKenzie. 539,232
Railway tie, metallic, W. H. Addicks. 539,210
Railway time indicator, G. H. McGuire. 539,285
Regulator, J. C. Lally. 539,131
Register. See Cash register.
Regulator. See Pressure regulator. Water supply regulator.
Rendering and drying apparatus, E. Holtbaus. 539,055
Reostat, A. C. Carey. 539,216
Reostat, variable, E. F. Warner. 539,105
Rooster, J. A. Miller. 539,283
Robbers, mechanism for foiling train, T. Toomey. 539,100
Rock drill actuating device, J. Duncan. 539,251
Rock drills, rotary feed for, H. Koch. 539,062
Roller. See Sizing roller.
Roller, for mechanical underground hauling, catch fork for, A. Launeroth. 539,063
Roofing implement, F. G. Caldwell. 539,347
Rubber belts, method of and apparatus for joining ends of, T. Robins, Jr. 539,145
Saddle pad, F. W. Wall. 539,207
Sash and sash frame, window, Walker & Albert. 539,206
Sash fastener, I. W. Lord. 539,140
Sash lock, H. Bitner. 539,030
Sawmill, hand, W. M. Wilkin. 539,320
Sawmill carriage, W. M. Wilkin. 539,321
Sawmill feeding mechanism, C. Reiser. 539,305

- Sawmill head block, W. M. Wilkin. 539,319
Scaffold, adjustable window, A. Strub. 539,300
Scarf pin guard, F. Wessel. 539,136
Screwdriver, J. H. French. 539,056
Screw wrench, W. R. Sherman. 539,131
Sewing machine felling attachment, J. W. Betz. 539,545
Shaft hanger, H. Everline. 539,045
Shafts, device for securing small wheels on, Gottschalk & Sipe. 539,260
Sheet metal package, cylindrical, F. G. Caldwell. 539,348
Sheet metal vessels, making, J. Gillet. 539,051
Sheller. See Corn sheller.
Ships at sea, apparatus for stopping leaks in, W. F. Beart. 539,023
Ship's light and air port, T. Utley. 539,315
Signal, See Railway signal.
Signal call box, A. H. French. 539,049
Signalizing system, J. P. Coleman. 539,254
Snow plow, W. F. Wheeler. 539,106
Sole, lamb's wool or slipper, S. Borchardt. 539,387
Sound waves, recording and reproducing, A. C. Ferguson. 539,254
Speed of vehicles, apparatus for indicating and signaling, J. W. Darley, Jr. 539,381
Spinning machinery separator, W. E. Sharples. 539,148
Spool holder, L. P. Carle. 539,118
Stamp, cushion, J. P. Cooke. 539,355
Steam boiler, J. C. Stovick. 539,052
Steam boiler, H. S. Pell. 539,189
Steam boiler, H. Reeves. 539,304
Steam engine, H. Mackenzie. 539,066
Steel rings, method of and apparatus for hardening, G. F. Siders. 539,089
Stem, W. B. Fuerst. 539,383
Stone crusher, M. J. Stanton. 539,082
Stone manufacture of artificial, C. A. Peters. 539,180
Stoneware, decorating, A. W. Paul. 539,187
Storage structure, J. M. Dodge. 539,250
Stove, cooking, L. Edel. 539,382
Stove, table top, F. F. Brier. 539,114
Stovepipe, G. B. Barclay. 539,334
Stovepipe cleaner and soot gatherer, I. A. Newman. 539,391
Stoves, sad iron heater for gas or gasoline, A. Nage. 539,233
Stump puller, C. F. Atherton. 539,323
Sulphur candle, C. T. Kingzett. 539,061
Surgical operating table, McKee & McClintock. 539,231
Synchronism, means for effecting, J. H. Rogers. 539,389
Synyng, vaginal, T. B. Peacock. 539,294
Switch. See Electric track switch. Railway switch.
Table. See Surgical operating table.
Tablets, combined carbon roller and temporary binder for manufacturing, D. T. Baxter. 539,113
Tacking machine, N. Lombard. 539,065
Tank. See Ice making tank.
Tap wrench, H. C. Black. 539,162
Teaching the piano, etc., apparatus for, C. F. Pond. 539,191
Telephone, M. Martin. 539,068
Telephone circuit and apparatus, C. W. McDaniel. 539,142
Telephone mounting, T. Kelly. 539,143
Telephone transmitter, R. F. Brown. 539,163
Telephone transmitter, R. F. Rice. 539,086
Tension rods, machine for making, T. A. Lee. 539,139
Testing machine, torsional, T. Olsen. 539,367
Thill coupling, W. Dee. 539,120
Thimble, F. W. & W. Kitto. 539,375
Threshing machine, W. H. Bowen. 539,338
Threshing machine, P. Herpolsheimer. 539,177
Tickets and stamps, self-acting apparatus for issuing, Sussmann & Zahn. 539,201
Tin, L. T. Dickson. 539,172
Tin can, E. Norton. 539,086
Tire, pneumatic, Clark & Young. 539,353
Tire, pneumatic, C. H. Guest. 539,263
Tobacco cutter attachment, plug, R. A. W. Kramnitz. 539,138
Toe weight, W. N. Carlisle. 539,070
Tongue support, B. F. Burdway. 539,069
Tool, combination, N. Braunman. 539,335
Tool, combination, H. T. Haynes. 539,130
Track sanding device, Schies & Duester. 539,395
Track switch, electric, J. Y. Porter. 539,299
Trap. See Animal trap.
Trap, for cats. 539,344
Valve, J. T. Christie. 539,167
Valve, hot blast, J. Kennedy. 539,182
Valve operating mechanism, H. H. Tracy. 539,204
Vehicle dumping body, A. P. Stephenson. 539,093
Vehicle running gear, G. A. Smith. 539,308
Vehicle running gear, L. F. Robare. 539,307
Velocipede seat, R. F. McCoy. 539,284
Vending device, W. Diebel. 539,121
Wagon, dump, W. G. Stewart. 539,094
Wapping machines, electric stop motion for, C. Wash et al. 539,358
Washer. See Bottle washer.
Watchcase pendant, E. C. Fitz. 539,255
Water lift, centrifugal, S. D. Smith. 539,239
Water supply regulator, W. Busch. 539,117
Whiffletree coupling clip, J. H. Osborne. 539,292
Window, for Fritz. 539,126
Wind or cleaner, F. Chierri & Schoenfeld. 539,313
Wire, fence, M. F. McNelly. 539,390
Wool fat and products resulting therefrom, refining, E. Maertens. 539,388
Wool fat and products thereof, treating, Harborne & Maertens. 539,386
Wrench. See Pipe wrench. Screw wrench.

DESIGNS.

- Bedstead, O. E. A. Wiessner. 24,302
Button, T. Greenwald. 24,299
Carpet, F. M. Parker. 24,308
Cigar wrapper, M. T. Moore. 24,305
Cushion, vehicle, R. C. Schenmel. 24,307
Engine casing, K. B. Hain. 24,318
Feed cutter frame, J. J. Gromme. 24,317
Fuel, lump of, W. P. Taggart. 24,313
Lock case, H. E. Dent. 24,310
Metal wall, A. R. Pritchard. 24,316
Power weight, E. L. Clark. 24,300
Rocking chair, F. P. Hardin. 24,301
Sleigh running gear, A. E. Perren. 24,315
Spoon, for, C. P. Brown. 24,327
Spoon, fork, etc., S. Smith. 24,328
Step pulley, C. S. Brown. 24,326
Stove, oil, R. Z. Liddle. 24,312
Whiffletree, R. E. Gregory. 24,314

TRADE MARKS.

- Baking powder, W. B. Wilbelm & Company. 26,555
Bathing and stinks, Standard Manufacturing Company. 26,561
Biscuits, crackers, wafers, cakes, and like articles, New York Biscuit Company. 26,553, 26,554
Books and photograph albums, blank, Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company. 26,532
Bread, baked, Heiser & Junge Company. 26,532
Califskins, patent, leather and waxed calf, Doer & Rehnart. 26,537
Canned and bottled goods, certain named, Abraham & Straus. 26,550
Canned tomatoes, C. Cole. 26,551
Cocktails, preparation for mixed drinks known as, H. Coker. 26,546
Cologne, W. P. Ward. 26,538
Color for confectioners' use, H. Kohnstamm & Company. 26,549
Corsets, Roth & Goldschmidt. 26,533
Cosmetics, lotions, perfumery, cream, and soap, F. H. Ritter. 26,539
Cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics, Burton Brothers & Company. 26,535
Flour, wheat, J. B. M. Kehlor. 26,556
Gum, chewing, V. Silverman. 26,547
Harness bames, Platt & Leitchworth. 26,556
Insect compounds for destroying, G. A. Houseman. 26,540
Matches, Continental Match Company. 26,557, 26,558
Matches, friction or parlor, R. L. Brownfield. 26,559
Medical preparations, certain, E. L. Andrews. 26,541
Medicated extract of beef, H. K. Wampole & Company. 26,545
Medicine, certain named, F. S. Humphrey. 26,542
Oil or dressing, confectioners', Niagara Oil Company. 26,548
Overalls, men's, H. W. Carter & Sons. 26,534
Plows, Deere & Company. 26,542
Remedy for constipation, J. H. Simpson. 26,543
Remedy for women's diseases, Avery Medicine Company. 26,544
Stoves, gas and oil, Luther & Lederhos. 26,560

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