

Illustrated Catalogue of mathematical, optical and ...

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

Mathematical, Optical, and Philosophical

INSTRUMENTS

AND

SCHOOL APPARATUS



MADE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.

(SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD,)

No. 924 Chestnut St., East of Tenth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SEVENTH EDITION.

JANUARY, 1859.



THE numerical arrangement adopted in this catalogue renders it necessary, in ordering any of the articles enumerated, merely to give the number, with the price and edition of the catalogue. No other description is required.

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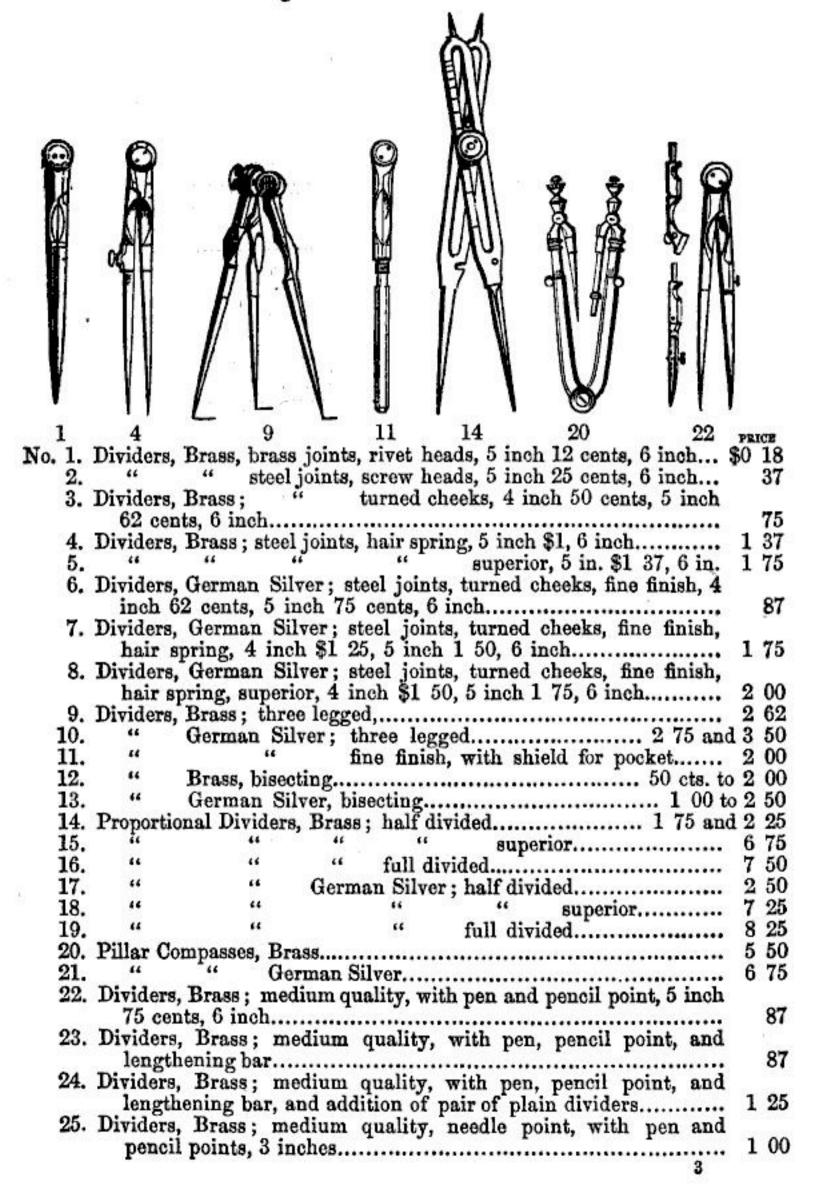
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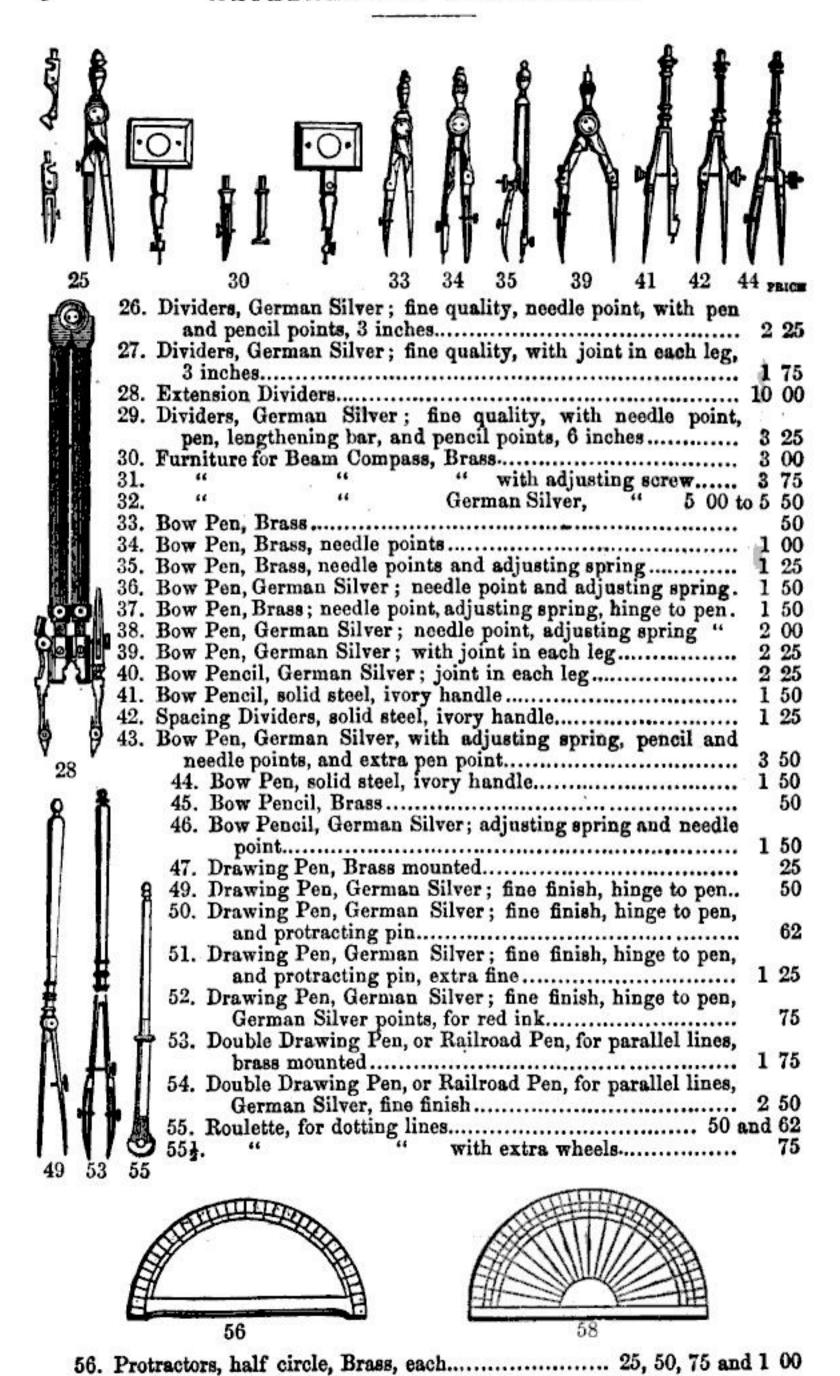
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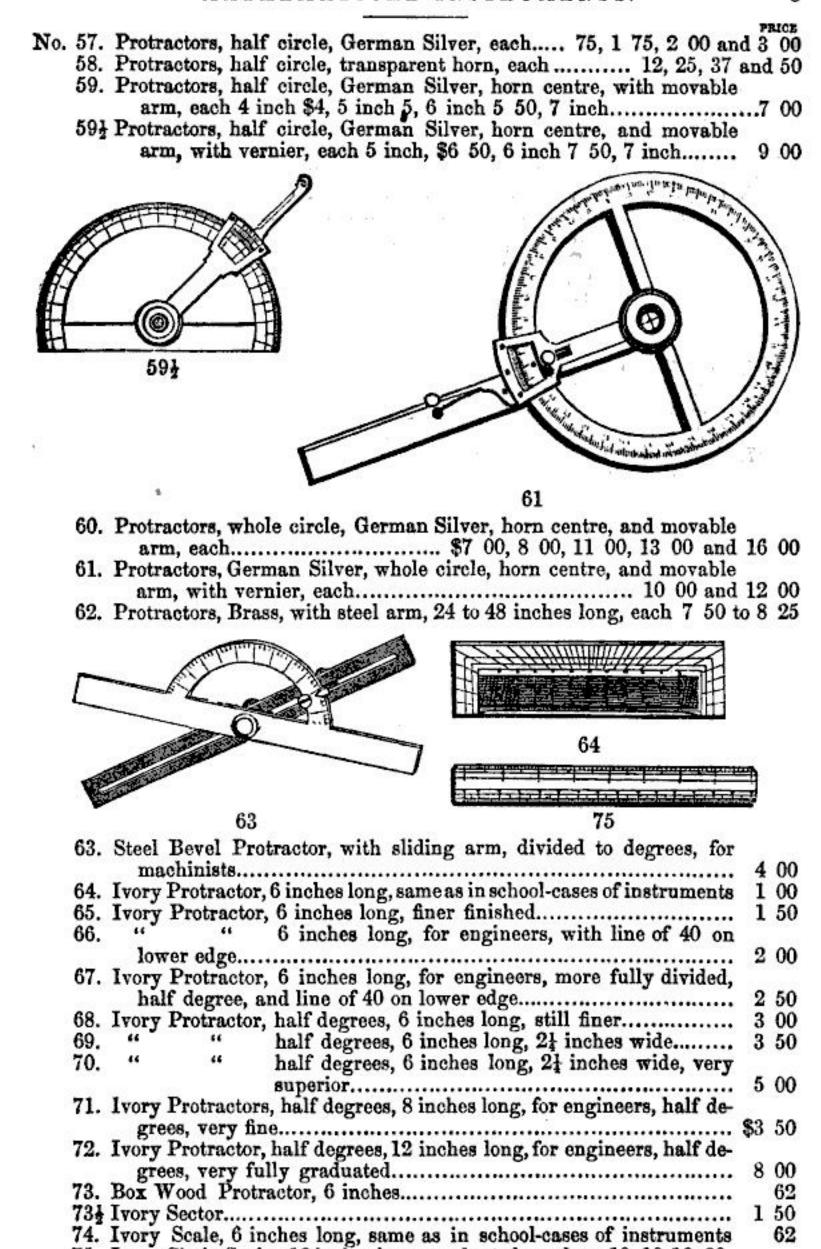
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CATALOGUE.

Mathematical Instruments.







Ivory Chain Scales, 12 inches long, graduated on edges, 10x10, 10x20,

78. Ivory Scales, architectural, 12 inches long, each 2 25, 2 50, 3 00 and 3 25

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	80.	Ivory Scale, 12	2 inches long.	with d	iagona	l scale, e	ach	3 00 1	to 4	50
	81.	Box Wood Scal	le, 6 inches lon	g, sam	e as in	school-ca	ses of ins	truments		25
	82.	Box Wood Cha	ain Scales, 12	inches	long, g	raduated	on edge	s, 10x20,		3251000
		20x30, 20x4	40, 30x50, 40 x	60, or	60x80,	each			1	00
	83.	Box Wood Sca	ale, 12 inches	long,	Archite	ctural	•••••••		1	00
	84.	Box Wood Sca	ale, 12 inches	long, 1	6 scale	s off the	edge, in	10ths or		••
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	85.	Box Wood Cha	ain Scale, tria	ngular.	. 12 in	ches long	. 6 edge	s. 10. 20.		
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		17 inches los	ng. 44 inches v	wide, co	ontaini	ng the fol	llowing r	neasures		
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		Hanoverian	, French foot,	Frenc	n metr	e, Englis	n		9	50
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	93.	Paper Scale, se	ame as 92. on	e edge	20 pa	rts to the	e inch. t	he other		-13*0
		edge, 40								10
	94.	Paper Scale,	same as 92,	one ed	ge, in	ches and	sixteen	ths; the		
		other edge.	inches and for	rtv-eigl	hths					10
	95.	Paper Scales,	printed on car	rd-pape	er, 19 i	nches lor	ng, for a	rchitects	-	00
		and enginee	ers, for set of 6	scales	, per s	et	1 3 1	11 and 9	1	00
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		Series B conta	ins 6 scales of	ne each	. divid	ed to 3-39	2, 1-8, 3,	16, 5-16.		
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		Series C conta					10, 20, 3	0, 40, 50		
		and 60 parts	s to the inch,	for eng	ineers.					
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	97.	tances can l	STEEL ST	ANDA	s mark	ed on eac		f an inch	\$ 3	00
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		"United 24 inch steel r 12 " "	STEEL ST d States Stand rule, divided to	ANDA	s mark 18ths, 5	ed on eac		f an inch " "	\$3 1	00 50 75 50

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	103.		steel ru	le, divide	to 10ths	. 12ths. 16	ths, and 32	is of an inch	:*	75
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	106.			ditto			ditto		1	50
	107.	9		ditto			ditto		1	13
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No.	136.	Parallel Rules, on Rollers, ebony, brass mounted; 12 inches long,	PRICE	
	127	each \$2 62; 15 inches, \$3 37; 18 inches	4 0	v
	101.	Parallel Rules, on Rollers, ebony, ivory graduated edges, brass mounted; 12 inches long, each \$4 25; 15 inches, 5 75; 18 inches	6 0	n
	138.	Parallel Rules, German Silver; 12 inches long, with 6 inch pro- tractor attached, divided to half degrees, and a scale of 40 on	•	
	***		10 0	
	139.	Parallel Rules, same as No. 138, with arm to protractor, each	12 0	0
	140.	Drawing Boards, each	1 5	0
		131		
	141.	T Squares, wood, with arm 18 to 30 inches long, each 62 as	nd 7	5
	142.	T Squares, wood, with arm 18 to 30 inches long, and swivel joint, each	1 2	

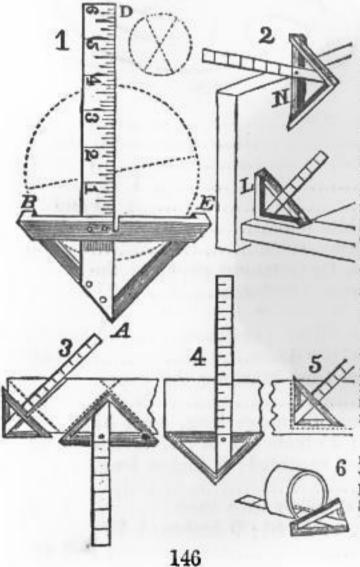
143. T Squares, wood, with arm 18 to 30 inches long, swivel joint, and

145. Map Perambulator, for measuring the length of curved lines,

rivers, railroads, &c., on maps, each.....

AMES' PATENT UNIVERSAL SQUARE.

brass bevelled edges, each...... 1 75 to 2 50



This square combines, in a most convenient form, five different instruments,—viz., The Try-Square, the Miter, the T-Square, the Graduated Rule, and (what is entirely new) the Centre-Square, for finding the centre of a circle.

Fig. 1 explains its application as a Centre-Square. Put the instrument over the circle, as the end of the bolt or shaft, with the arms B A, A E resting against the circumference, in which position one edge of the rule, A D, will cross the centre. Mark a straight line in this position; apply the instrument again to another part of the circumference, and mark another line crossing the first. The point where the two lines cross each other will be the centre of the circle. The whole is the work of a moment. Fig. 2 explains the application of the instrument as a carpenter's Try-Square, N, and an Outside-Square, L; Fig. 3, as a Miter; Fig. 4, as a T-Square and a Graduated Rule; Figs. 5 and 6 as an Outside-Square for drawing, and a T-Square for machinists.

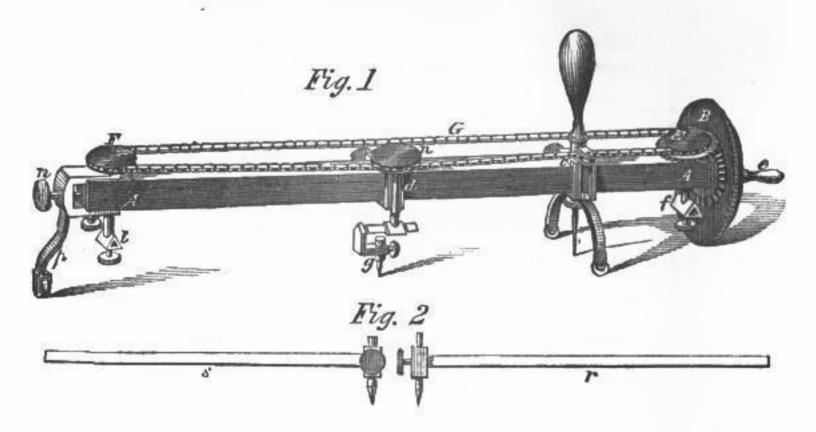
The tongue DA, (Fig. 1,) being fastened, as it is, into the triangular frame BAE, cannot be moved or knocked from its place,—in this respect constituting a great improvement over the carpenter's Try-Square, T-Square, and Miter in common use. The instruments are made of the best material, neatly finished, and perfectly true.

"As a CENTRE-SQUARE alone, it is invaluable to every mechanic. . . In short, it combines, in a most convenient form, so many useful instruments, no mechanic's list of tools can well be complete without a Universal Square."—Scientific American, Sept. 22, 1855.

PRICES:

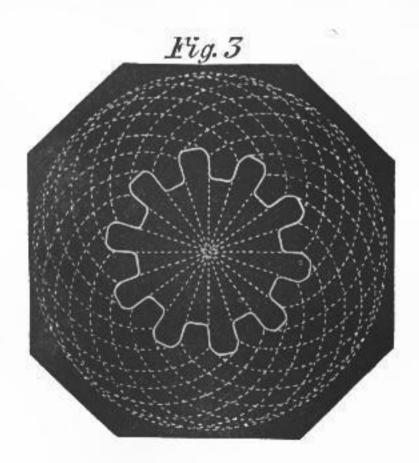
No. 1, 6 in. blade, \$1 75; No. 2, 8 in., \$2 00; No. 3, 10 in., \$2 25; No. 4, 12 in., \$2 75.

CYCLO-ELLIPTO-PANTOGRAPH.



PRICE

147. A new, useful, and ingenious instrument for drawing Ellipses, Epicycloid Curves, and Spirals. It can also be used as a Pantograph. The whole machine is packed in a neat box, 17 inches long and 6 inches wide, and is furnished with a printed description and instructions for using; also 36 illustrations of the different figures that can be drawn.



CASES OF BRASS DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.	PRIC
150. Wood Box; pair of 4½ inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 3½ inch Dividers, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor. 151. Wood Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 4½ inch Dividers, Drawing Pen, horn Protractor, box wood 6 inch Scale. 152. Same as No. 151, with Parallel Ruler 153. Wood Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 4½ inch Dividers, Drawing Pen, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale. 154. Same as 153, with addition of Parallel Ruler	
155. Wood Box; pair of 6 inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 4½ inch Dividers; pair of 3½ inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale	2 75
 156. Same as No. 155, but with the instruments set in a tray, so that colors, etc. may be put below. 157. Wood Box; pair of 6 inch needle point Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 4½ inch plain Dividers; pair of 3½ inch 	3 00
needle point Dividers, with Pen and Pencil, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale	3 00
155	
 Same as No. 157, but with the instruments set in a tray, so that colors may be put below	3 25 3 50
ivory 6 inch Scale	3 75 4 00
horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale	4 25 4 50
ridors	6 00



165.	Fish Skin Case; pair of 6 inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Dotter; pair of plain Dividers, Draw-	- 11	RIGE
	ing Pen, brass Protractor, Parallel Rule, box wood Scale	\$2	50
166.	Same as No. 165, with ivory 6 inch Scale, in place		
70.70.70	of box wood Scale		75
167.	Fish Skin Case; pair of 6 inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil; pair of 5 inch Dividers, turned cheeks, Bow Pen, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor,		

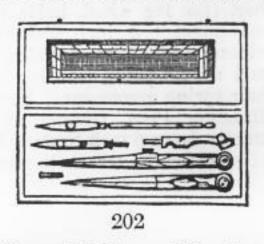
Parallel Rule, ivory Scale.....

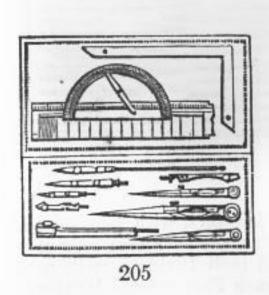
165

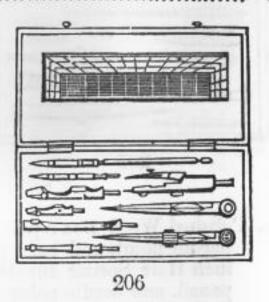
CASES OF FINE GERMAN SILVER INSTRUMENTS,

For Engineers, Architects, and Machinists.



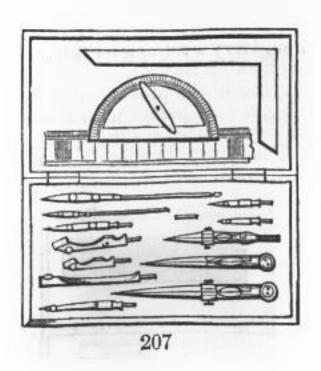


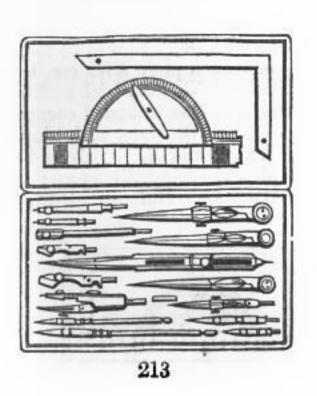




205. Morocco Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil; Drawing Pen, German Silver Protractor, German Silver Square, ivory 6 inch Scale......

M.	200	Manage Port, pair of 51 inch Dividens needle points with Pon	P	RICE
No.		Morocco Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, needle points, with Pen, Pencil and Bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers, Spring Bow Pen, Drawing Pen, 6 inch ivory Protractor	\$6	50
		Morocco Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, needle point, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and needle point; 2 Drawing Pens, German Silver Protractor, German Silver Square, ivory 6 inch Scale.	9	00
	208, 209.	Same instruments as No. 207, in polished wood box		
	210.	German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale	06014000	TO SHARO
	211.	Same instruments as No. 210, set in a tray, and the box much larger, with lock and key, thus affording space for extra instru-	14	
Œ	212.	Polished Wood Box, with lock and key, the instruments set in a tray; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, needle point, and bar, (the leg which holds the needle point has a hair spring movement;) 5 inch plain Dividers; 5 inch Hair Spring Dividers; 3 inch plain Dividers; 3 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and needle point, (the leg which holds the needle point has a hair spring movement;) Spring Bow Pen, with needle point; 3 Drawing Pens, German Silver Square, German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale. All the pens have an extra thickness		00
		of steel for the screws to pass through	22	50



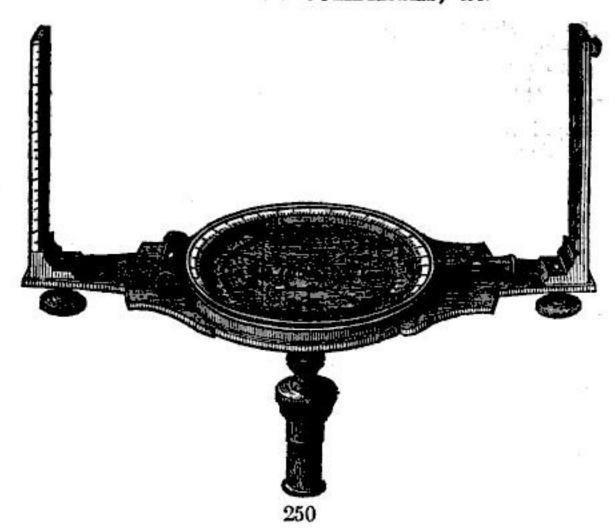


No	21 5.	Polished Wood Box, inlaid, lock and key, with tray, leaving space below for paints, rules, &c. pair of 6½ inch needle point Dividers, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of 4½ inch plain Dividers; pair of 4 inch needle point Dividers, with pen and pencil; Spring Bow Pen, pair of 7 inch Proportional Dividers, 3 Draw-
		ing Pens, ivory 8 inch Rule, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale, 2 wood Squares, 1 wood Curve\$25 00
	216.	Polished Wood Box, inlaid, with brass edges, lock and key, with tray, leaving space below for paints, rules, &c. pair of 6 inch needle point Dividers, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of 5 inch Hair Dividers, rounded points; pair of 4½ inch plain Dividers, rounded points; pair of 4 inch Dividers, needle points, with pen and pencil; Spring Bow Pen, needle point, 3 Drawing Pens; pair of 7½ inch Proportional Dividers; Furniture for Beam Compass, with micrometer Screw; 9 inch horn Protractor, 6 inch ivory Scale; 8 inch ivory Scale, one edge divided to inches
	217.	and eighths, the other to centimeters and millimeters
		German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale
		These Instruments are acknowledged by Engineers to be superior to any other kind offered for sale.
		Empty Rosewood Boxes, assorted sizes, with tray, lock and key

CASES OF SECOND QUALITY GERMAN SILVER INSTRUMENTS.

218.	Morocco Box; pair of 51 inch Dividers, with pen and pencil	1 00
	Morocco Box; pair of 51 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and Drawing Pen.	1 25
220.	Morocco Box; pair of 51 inch Dividers, with pen and pencil; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers and Drawing Pen	1 50
221.	Morocco Box; pair of 51 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers and Drawing Pen	1 75
222.	Morocco Box; pair of 51 inch Dividers, needle points, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers, and 2 Drawing	
223.	Morocco Box; pair of 5½ inch Dividers, needle points, with pen,	2 50
	pencil, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 4 inch Dividers, needle points, with pen and pencil; 2 Drawing Pens	4 75

SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, &c.





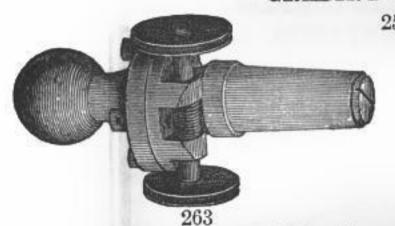
256. Surveying Compass; 6 inch needle, 15½ inch plate, two straight levels, outkeeper and nonius, and Jacob staff mountings............ 36 00

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.



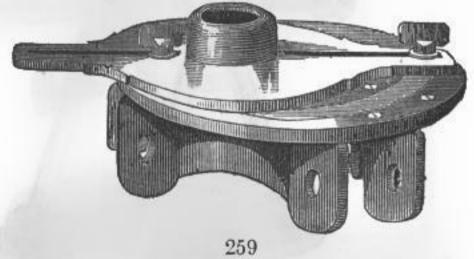
GRADING COMPASS.

PRICE



257. It has long been a desideratum to obtain an instrument by which hills might be surveyed with the same facility as planes. The difficulties encountered with the ordinary Compass—the frequent changing of positions, the inaccurate line, the necessity of computing the angle,

are all familiar to every practical surveyor. All these are obviated by the use of the GRADING COMPASS, Many years of service have tested and established its claim for simplicity, accuracy, durability, and convenience. The compass is so constructed that, by elevating one arm of the movable circle, a line may be run from one point to any other within the range of the eye, without changing the position, and at the same time will accurately indicate the angle of elevation on the grade in degrees and minutes. This is accomplished by an arrangement so simple that there is but little opportunity for it ever to be disordered. Its construction will admit of removal and replacement any number of times, without in the least affecting its accuracy. The addition of the grade does not add to the size of the Compass, and consequently it is no more inconvenient to carry than an ordinary one. In the dial of the instrument a Vernier is introduced, so that it may be adapted to any variation of the needle. Each Compass is furnished with a Tripod head and two-pole chain, or, if preferred, a ball and



THE RAILROAD COMPASS.



PRIVE

No. 264 The Railroad Compass, here represented, has the main plate, levels, sights, and needle of the ordinary instrument, but is also provided with a circle on the outside of the compass-box, divided all around, and reading by two opposite Verniers to single minutes of a degree. The divisions are all under glass, and thus completely protected from dust and moisture. The Verniers are fixed to the main plate, having a long socket, which gives it great stability and a motion around the circle

VERNIER TRANSIT COMPASS.



PRICE almost perfectly free from friction. The movement of the Vernier plate, with the sights attached, around the compass circle, gives the surveyor the power of laying off the variation of the needle, while the graduated circle enables him to take horizontal angles with great accuracy and minuteness, entirely independent of the needle......\$57 00

VERNIER TRANSIT.

No. 265. The Vernier Transit, or Transit Compass, has the same general properties as the Vernier Compass, but is furnished with a Telescope in place of the ordinary sights. The Telescope is from ten to twelve inches long, and sufficiently powerful to see and set a flag at a distance of two miles, in a clear day. With light Tripod 266. To the Vernier Transit a vertical circle, with clamp and tangent screw, (as seen in fig. 265,) is often attached to the axis of the Telescope, giving, with a Vernier, the means of measuring

THE SURVEYING TRANSIT.

vertical angles to five minutes of a degree. With Tripod....... 75 00

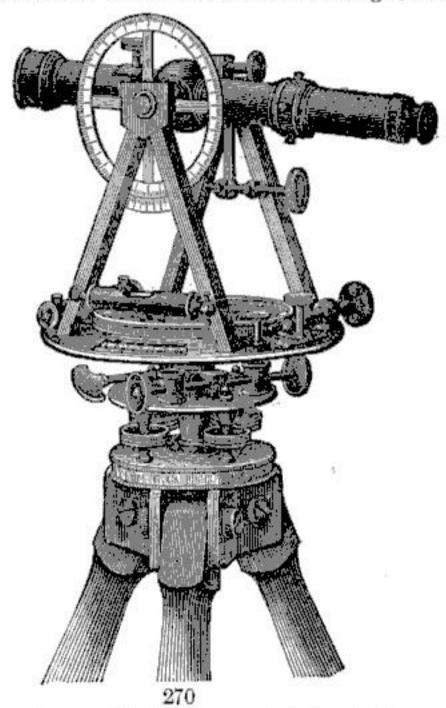


267. This instrument is, in principle, very similar to the Railroad Compass, differing from it mainly in the substitution of the Telescope, with its appendages, for the ordinary sight. The needle of this instrument is five and a half inches long: it has a limb of seven inches diameter, and weighs, with the Tripod head attached, from twelve to thirteen pounds. The Telescope is the same as that used on the Vernier Transit. The instrument is accompanied with an adjusting Tripod head, as represented in the figure...... 105 00

No. 268.	With the addition of a Level under Telescope, with ground bubble	P	RICH
S 10	and scale, and with clamp and Tangent movement, as shown in the cut	120	00
269.	To this can be added a Vertical Circle, with Vernier Reading to single minutes, at a cost of		

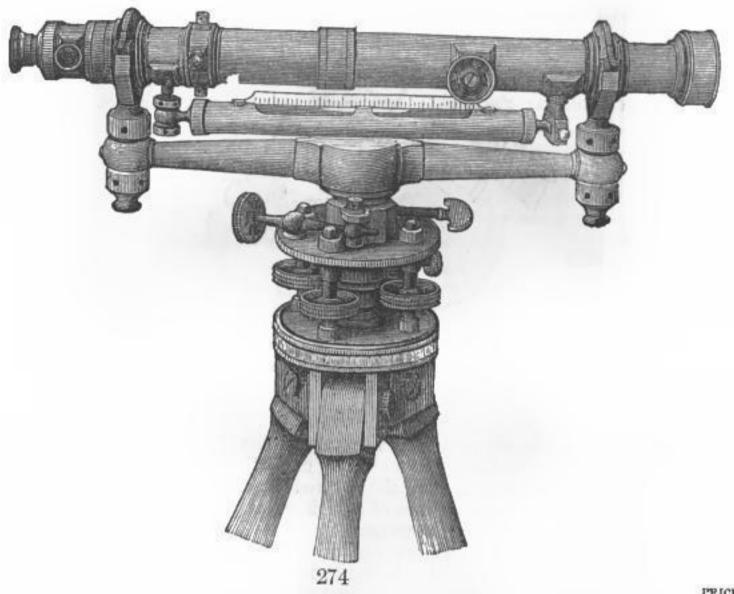
THE ENGINEER'S TRANSIT.

270. This instrument differs from the one just described in several particulars: the sockets are made much longer, and set down



between the parallel plates, so as to bring the instrument very near the Tripod. The needle is five inches long: the limb is seven and a half inches in diameter, divided to half-degrees, and read by two Verniers to single minutes. The Telescope is from twelve to thirteen inches long, having an object-glass of one and three-eighths inch aperture, and is throughout of the finest quality. The levelling screws are of bell-metal, and have a broad three-milled head...... 125 00 271. With the addition of a Vertical Circle, of about four and a half inches diameter, divided to half-degrees, and reading by the Vernier to minutes, and a "clamp and tangent" movement to axis of Telescope, as represented in fig. 270...... 140 00 272. To this can be added a Level on Telescope, with ground bubble and scale, at a cost of...... 10 00 ENGINEER'S LIGHT TRANSIT. 273. This instrument is precisely similar to the one described above, but about one-fourth smaller, and lighter in all its parts. It has a Telescope of about ten inches long, a four-inch needle,

ENGINEER'S LEVEL.



PPICE

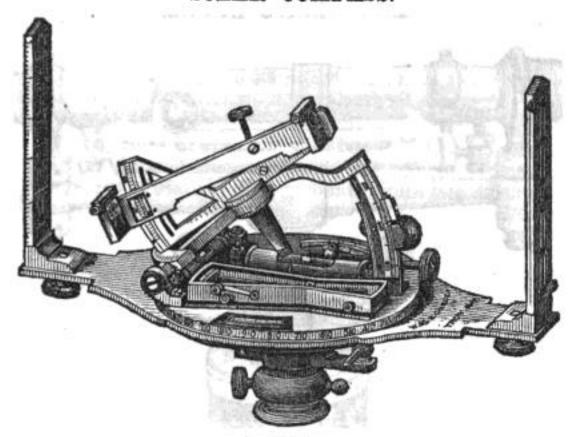
No. 274. An eighteen-inch Y Level, of the most approved form and construction. In this instrument the Telescope is made to revolve readily and truly in the Ys by rings of bell-metal, which, when desired, may be firmly clamped by the clips, and held in any position. It has a rack-and-pinion movement to both object and eye glasses, an adjustment for centring the eyepiece, and another for insuring the accurate projection of the object glass in a straight line. Both of these are completely concealed from observation and disturbance by a thin ring, which slides over them. The Ys of this level are made large and strong, of the best bell-metal, and each have two nuts, both being adjustable with the ordinary steel pin. The level bar is made round, of well-hammered brass, and shaped so as to possess the greatest strength in the parts most subject to sudden strains. The Tripod head has the same plates and levelling screws as that of the Engineer's Transit......\$95 00

The above instruments can be had of either the Brass or Bronze finish. The bronze instrument looks very showy when new; but when it becomes a little worn, the appearance is worse than one finished in the usual style.

ALL OF THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE WARRANTED.

Inferior instruments are frequently sold by dealers professing to sell none but the very best, and are a frequent source of trouble. There should be a law requiring a test of accuracy. Purchasers are earnestly requested to have our Compasses, Transits, and Levels examined critically, and, if not what they are represented, to return the same at our expense.

SOLAR COMPASS.



PRICE

No. 275. This ingeniously contrived instrument enables the Surveyor to readily determine a true meridian, or north and south line. It is now in general use in the United States surveys of public lands, the principal lines of which are required to be run with reference to the true meridian.

The graduations are made upon a silver plate, and figured as usual, all the arcs and circles being read to single minutes by their respective Verniers. Each instrument is furnished with an adjusting socket and tripod......\$145 00

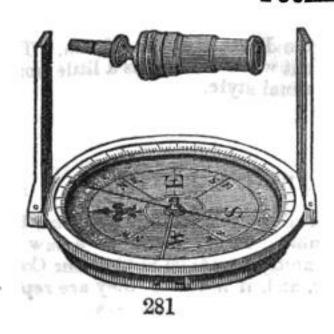
275

276. Locke's Hand Level...... 10 00 This is the most convenient and portable hand level yet made, being about five

inches long and less than one inch in diameter. In its use it does not necessarily require either a stand or target rod. It is held to the eye, and looked through like a small telescope. It is intended for all cases where a simple instrument will give results approximately accurate, as in the reconnoissance for a railroad by the engineer, grading streets, &c., &c.

277.	Same, with ball-and-socket-joint	9	50
278.	Clynometer, or Slope Level, with sights, packed in morocco box	8	00
279.	Odometer, for measuring distances, to be attached to the wheel		
	of a carriage, made with accuracy	20	00

POCKET COMPASSES.





	POCKET COMPASSES.	21
No. 280	Compasses with sights; 2½ and 3½ inches diameter, in morocco	PRICE
	cases, each	8 00
	with sights and ball-and-socket joints, each 7 00 and	9 00
282.	Compasses with sights; 4 to 6 inches diameter, with ball-and- socket joints, in walnut boxes, each	20 00
	Miner's Compass, for tracing iron ore	6 00
This c	consists essentially of a dipping needle, about 2½ inches long, which wards any mass of iron and thus discovers its position.	ch in-
When	used for tracing ore, the observer should hold the ring in his hand	l, and
	needle north and south, standing with his face to the west. I horizontal, it serves, of course, as an ordinary pocket compass. It	has a
	ver not shown in the cut.	
	A CONTRACTOR	
	284 286 292	
284.	Azimuth Compass, with sights, in morocco case	21 00
285.	Pocket Compasses; brass, without stop for the needle, each 25	to 50
	Pocket Compasses; brass, watch pattern, with stop, each 75 and Pocket Compass; brass, watch pattern, with stop and agate	
288.	Pocket Compasses; brass, with cover and stop, 1½ to 2 inch dia-	2 00
289.	Pocket Compasses; gilt, watch pattern, with stop; enamelled dial	2 00
S-00-18.8	and agate centre; 1 to 2 inches diameter; in morocco cases (a	
	very superior London article, such as are used by officers in the British army,) each	6 50
290.	Pocket Compasses; in mahogany cases, with stop, 1½ to 3 inches	
291.	diameter, each	2 00
	and sights, to fold in cover	5 50
292.	Pocket Compasses for Geologists; brass, with stop and pendulum, to give the angle or inclination, each	6 50
293.	Boat Compass; floating card	1 50
294.	Charm Compasses, for wearing on the watch chain, Gold, each 3 00; Silver, 1 50; Gilt, 50 cts. to	1 00
	295	
295.	Pocket Compass and universal Dial, with graduated are; may be	
	adjusted for any latitude	8 50
	SURVEYORS' AND ENGINEERS' CHAINS.	
300.	Surveyors' Chains, 2 poles, 50 links, No. 9, wire round rings,	1 25
301. 302	" 2 " 40 " 8, " " oval rings,	1 75 1 50

304. 305. 306. 307.	Surveyors' " " 50 feet Cl 100 "	44 4 44 4	2 poles 4 " 4 "	, 50 100 100 100 50 100	links, N	fo. 7, 9, 8, 7, 7,	" r	oval rings, ound rings, oval rings, ""	\$2 2 3 2	00 00 50 50 50
		T	APE	MEA	SURE	S.				
321.	durable f terwoven usual lin	ape Meast or Engineer with fine	ers and brass nd bett	320. ather Surv	pater 60 ct 50 ft feet Londo heavy each cases; veyors; not so deulated	t leath ts.; 25 1. 1 00 In Ta y leat best n 2 50; a new made liable	pe Manufa 70 ft. v artic of line to st	Ieasures, in es; 20 ft. each i; 33 ft. 75; it. 1 12; 100	1	50 00
322.	3 50; 80 Steel Tape measure, feet, each	ft. 4 00; Measures the most 1 8 00; 50	100 ft; all st accura feet, 11	eel, to te du	wind urable ar 66 feet.	ip in a	box, s	same as linen measure; 33	4 14	75 00
323.	Linen Tap	e Measure t. 62 : 18 f	es, vell t. 75 : 2	um c 24 ft.	ases; 6 1 00: 3	ft. ea	ich 37 12: 8	ets.; 12 ft.		50
325.	Linen Tap Pocket Ta cts.; 3 ft	e measures pe Measur . stop, 75 ;	es, brass es, bra 4 ft. s	cases ss cas top, 8	s; 6 fee ses, witl 7; 5 ft.	t each h spri stop,	20 cts ng; 3 1 00;	.; 12 feet feet, each 50 6 ft. stop ing and stop;	1	25 12
For di	이 관리 교육 연락 경기 없다.							ge of this cat		37 ne.
Tor an	yerene worm	on Bugen	arring a		ar cog mg	,, 000 0	act pa	go by the out		
328.	Sun Dials, 4 to 12 in	brass, silv iches diam	ered;	made	to orde	er, for	any l	atitude, from 3 50 to	12	00
		LEV	ÆLS	AND	PLUI	MBS.				
332. 333.	330 Level Bull Plumb Bo	os, unmour	330. 331. ated, 2	Level cha long Pock men to 6 i ; stee	ls, mou nical p g, per in et Leve at, for se nches lo	nted urpose och el an quare. ong, es	in bras; 3	hts and ballass, for meto 12 inches mb Attach- aps, ea. 1 25	17 2 to	25 25 50 00
			POCK	ET :	RULES	}.				
336. 337. 338. 339.	One Foot, One Foot, One Foot,	4 Fold; bo 4 Fold; iv 4 Fold; iv 4 Fold; iv	ory	ass e	ss edges dges	moun	ted	37	1	50 00 75 62 87 00

POCKET RULES AND SPECTACLES.		23
NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DESIGNATION ADDRESS OF THE DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE DESIGNATION A		BICE
No. 341. Two Feet, 4 Fold; box wood. 342. Two Feet, 4 Fold; box wood, brass edges. 343. Two Feet, 4 Fold; ivory.	1	50 37 00
344. Two Feet, 4 Fold; ivory, German Silver mounted	2 lu- nd ed	50
and divided $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and one inch into 12ths	he	00
347. Combination Rule, 1 Foot, 2 Fold, box wood. This is the most convinient and useful pocket rule ever made: it combines in itself Carpenter's rule, Spirit Level, Square, Plumb, Bevel, Indicate Brace scale, Draughting scale of equal parts, T Square, Pr tractor, Right angle Triangle, and with a straight edge can be	e- a or,	00
used as a Parallel Ruler, all the parts of which in their separa applications are perfectly reliable	te 3	50 00

Optical Instruments.

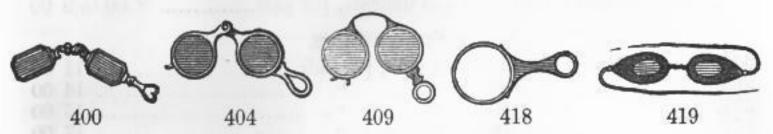
GOLD SPECTACLES.

LADIES' PATTERN.

350.	Ladies'	Pattern,	sides	in one	piece.	11 ca	rat gold.	per pair	5	00
351.	66	66		44	P,	14	,	Per Para		75
352.	44	66		44		16	44	per pair. 8 00		
353.	66	64		44			aret cold	per pair	11	00
354.	54	66		**						VV
001.						very	ngnt ar	nd delicate, per		00
			02020					pair 5 00 t	0 1	UU
			NA	RROW	SLIDING	s Sii	DES.			
355.	Narrow	Sliding	Sides.	11 car	at gold.	ner.	nair	7 00 1	0 9	00
356.	44	"	"	14	"	16	Partition	8 00 to	10	00
357.	66	6.6	6.6	16	44	66		11 00 to		
358.	6.6	6.6	6.6	18	**			13 00 to		
				20,200			******	10 00 00	10	00
				TURN-	PIN SI	DES.				
-		0			359	Tur	n-nin Side	es, 11 carat gold	7	00
	-	11	TO		360.	A (41.	" pin Side	14 "		v
			1		0000.			per pair 8 00 to	10	00
	1)			1	361.			16 "	10	00
		359			001.			er pair 11 00 to	12	00
		000			362.		" " P	10	10	00
					002.		***	er pair 13 00 to	15	ΔΩ
363	Turn-ni	n Sides	vowy 1	cht an	d delia	ato .	P'	8 00 to	10	00
000.	rain-pi	u Diues,	very i	gut au	u delica	ate, I	per pair	8 00 t	0 9	00
			Br	OAD S	LIDING	SIDE				
364	Broad S	liding Si							11	00
365.	Divau S	namy or	ues, 1	t carat	gora, I	per p			11	2.2
366.	**		10			**		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	14	100 × 100 ×
	11		A.C. 100 (1)			"		••••••	15	
367.	7/4		10	The second second					17	00
		10 A1	ry othe	r desir	ed patte	ern m	ade to ore	der.		

	SILVER SPECTACLES.	P	RICI
370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375.	Narrow Sliding Sides, with divided glasses for far and near sight Turn-pin " " " " " "	22223333	50 50 50 50 50 50
	ELASTIC STEEL SPECTACLES.		
	LADIES' PATTERN.		
379. 380. 381. 382. 383.	Ladies' Pattern, fine quality, with Convex Glasses, per pair "Concave Glasses, per pair "Green or Blue Glasses, per pair "medium quality, with Convex Glasses, per pair "Concave Glasses, per pair "Concave Glasses, per pair "Green, Blue, or Smoke Glasses, per pair "Turn-Pin Sides.	1 1 1	25 75 00 00
385. 386. 387. 388.	Turn-pin Sides, with Convex Glasses, per pair	3 1 1 3	50 00 00 50
- 1	PULPIT PATTERN.		
391.	Invisible Spectacles, with the frames set in the glasses, that they may not be seen. These Spectacles are particularly adapted to the comfort of near-sighted persons when riding on horse-back, as the sides are made with hooks passing behind the ears,		50 25
	thus preventing the Spectacles being jolted off the face. They	0	EO
393. 394.	German Silver Plated Spectacles, per pair		50 50
		3	50 25

HAND AND NOSE SPECTACLES, &c.



400. Hand Spectacles, solid gold, to fold, in gold covers, per p. 16 00 to 35 00

NT- 201	TT 3 C.					@0	00 4- 1	PRICE
No. 401.	Hand Sp	pectacies,	solid gold, spri	ոց՝ ու 10	int, per pair	•••Фо	00 10	5 00
402.		"	gold plated, solid gold, squa		per pair	4	ou to	00
403.			solid gold, squa	are and	octagon eyes, w	itn-	00 1	
		2000	out spring, p	er pair		7	00 to 10	00
404.		44	solid gold, roun	nd eyes,	without spring.	5	00 to 1	00
405.		44	silver,	46	"			1 50
406.	**	44	tortoise shell,	64	66	1	25 to	1 50
407.	**	66	horn,	66	44			75
408.	"	4.6	steel,	**	44	1	00 to .	1 50
409.	4.4	66	solid gold,	66	spring to clasp	the		
					nose, per pair	5	00 to 6	3 00
410.	**	44	tortoise shell,	64		1	50 to 4	4 00
411.		44	horn,	46	44		00 to	
412.		4.6	steel,	44	66		00 to	
		ve Glass	es, solid gold, e	ach				
414.	Dingic 1	10 014655	gold plated	each		1	75 to 9	2 00
415.		44	tortoise shall	looch	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		10 00	57
416.		66						50
								50
417.			steel, each			_ m	hone	00
410.			mounted in hor n examining ma					4 00
419.			e Protectors, w a excellent artic					1 50
420.	Wire G	auze Eye	Protectors, gr cles, per pair	reen or	blue glasses,	with	steel	
421.	Goggles	with pla	ted rims, per pa	air				37
499	Silk Sha	dee with	elastic bands,	for weak	eves each		37 +	

Spectacle Glasses, of best quality, fitted to Frames at the following Prices:

423.	Convex,	white, per pair		37
424.	"	Cataract, per pair		75
425.	5.5	Periscopic, per pair		50
426.	6.6	Green, Blue, or Smoke, per pair		50
427.	5.6	Divided Glasses, per pair 75 to	1	00
428.	Concave	, white, to No. 12, per pair		50
429.	6.6	" No. 12 to No. 34, per pair 62 to	1	25
430.	66	Periscopic, per pair		75
431.	44	Green, Blue, or Smoke, per pair		75
432.	Plain, G	reen, Blue, or Smoke, per pair		50
433.	Pebbles,	Convex, per pair	3.57	00
434.	64	Concave, per pair	2	50

SPECTACLE CASES.

435.	Morocco, each	12	to 18 cents.
	Planished, each		25 "
	German Silver, each		37 "
438.	Papier Maché, each		25 to \$2 50
439.	Steel, each		25 cents.
440.	Silver, each	\$8	00 to 15 00

The Prices attached to the Spectacles in the foregoing list are what they will cost with the usual Convex Glasses, unless where otherwise specified. They will cost more with high numbers of Convex or Concave, Cataract, Green or Blue Convex or Concave, and Periscopic Glasses, or with Pebbles.

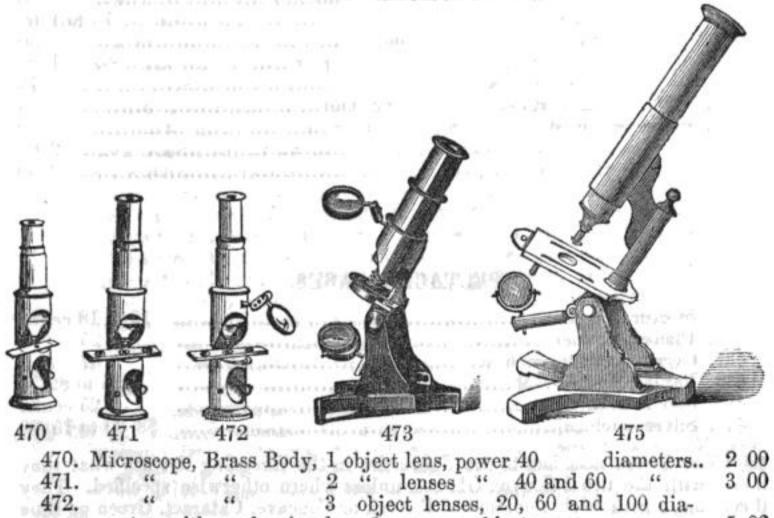
SIMPLE MICROSCOPES OR MAGNIFYING LENSES, WATCH-MARTDO GTAGGEG &.

			m.	AKERS G	LABBES,	œc.		
		196	090			9		
		8	X	11	-	0	100	
		0	-				<u>L</u>	70%
		450	458	461	462	464	468	PRICE
No.	450. 451.	Horn r		und, 1 lens,	each		and the same of th	7 to 1 00 0 to 1 00
	452,	- 44	" be	ellows-shaped	l, 1 lens, er	eh		37 to 75
	453.	Brass	44	"		ch		
	454.	German	n Silver Mor	inting, bello				

									00 00		
452,	44	44	bellows-s	shaped, 1 ler	as, eac	h			37	to	75
453.	Brass	44		1 '							
454.	German	Silver	Mounting.	bellows-sha							
	Horn		"	**	2	46					
456.	Brass		44	44	2	66	44		Mark Add		
457.	German	Silver	44	44	2	44	66	1			
	Horn		44	46	3		66		75 to	1	50
1000	Brass			44	3	44	- 66			ĩ	00
	German	Silver	44	**	3	66	44				
				rn mounting	r. each						
462.	Engrave	rs' Gl	asses, meta	l mounting	cons	isting	of	two pl	ano-	_	
102.	convex	lenses	and givin	g a very cle	ar flat	field	of v	iew. eac	h. 50	to	75
463	Screw-ac	linstin	o Magnifyi	ng glasses, o	n thre	e bra	ss fe	et each			75
464	Stanbone	e lens.	silver each	1	AL CHILC	o bru	20 10	ou, outour.		112	25
465	Codding	ton Le	ns ivory	ach		•••••		•••••			50
466.	codding.		silver	with cover, e	ach		•••••	9.5	O and		1000
467.	**	66									00
			OR COULT ME	ounting, ea						-	00
400.	Lifead	tho no	mbon of th	ertaining th	ie qua	mty (01 11	men, &c	. Dy	1.	me
400	Giving	the nu	moer of th	reads in a g	iven sp	pace,	eacn		50	to	19

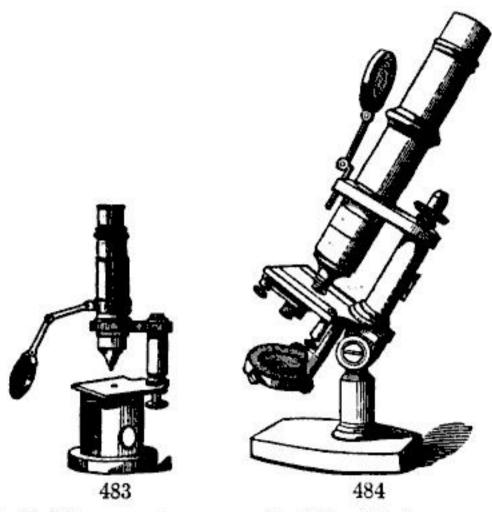
COMPOUND MICROSCOPES.

469. Seed Microscopes, with glass cylinders to hold the seeds while under examination, each.



meter, with condensing lens for opaque objects.....

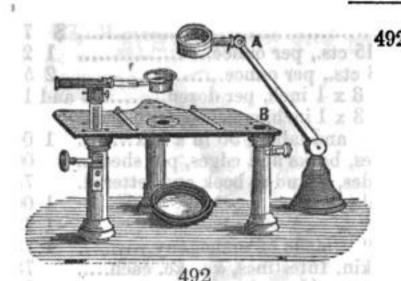
No. 47	3. Microscope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, with diaphragm, condensing lens, and spring clips to hold the object slide, power		ici
47	20, 65, and 115 diameters\$1 4. Microscope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, with rack adjustment for focus, diaphragm, condensing lens, and spring clips to		1000
47	hold the object slide, power 20, 65, and 115 diameters		
47	any obliquity of light, achromatic lenses, power 50 to 150 diam. 26. Queen's Table Microscope, same as No. 475, but with rack adjust-		
47	7. Dr. Woodward's Student's Microscope, same as No. 475, but with micrometer adjustment for focus. This is the most satisfactory microscope ever offered to the student: the powers are 50, 100, 200, and 400 diameters, thus enabling the observer, with the lower	25	OC
100	powers and the condenser on a separate stand, to examine with ease injected preparations or other opaque objects, and with the		^
47	higher powers the blood-corpuscles, tissues, urinary deposits, &c. 3 8. Dr. Woodward's Student's Microscope, same as No. 477, but power to 600 diameters		
47	to 600 diameters		
	480. Queen's Student's Micro-		
	scope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, draw tube, two eye pieces, two sets of achromatic object glasses, condensinglens, diaphragm, micrometer adjustment, lever stage, so that the object may be brought directly in the field of view with the greatest facility: polarizing apparatus and selenite plate, dissecting needles, six objects; power 50 to 500 diameters	50	0(
	481. Same as 480, with addition of Camera Lucida, for		
	drawing the object	55	00
	illumination, polarizing apparatus and selenite plate, Camera Lucida for drawing the object, animalcule cage, glass zoophyte trough forceps, small forceps attached to a brass plate for opaque		
48	objects, two eye pieces, one-inch and quarter-inch achromatic object glasses, power 50, 100, 200, and 350 diameters	00	00
48	micrometer adjustment; power 60 to 500 diameters	15	00
	diameters	60	00



No. 485. Nachet's Microscope, same as No. 484, with three eye pieces, three sets of achromatic object glasses, illuminating lens, and micrometer adjustment; 60 to 800 diameters..... \$75 00 486. Nachet's Microscope, same as No. 485, with addition of Camera Lucida, for drawing the object..... 80 00 487. Oberhæuser's Vertical Achromatic Student's Microscope; power 27 00 300 diameters.. 488. Oberhæuser's Vertical Microscope, with five eye pieces, three sets of achromatic object glasses, illuminating lens, and micrometer adjustment, with a prism to draw the object upon paper; power 40 to 750 diameters..... 489. Oberhæuser's Vertical Microscope, same as No. 488, with addition of a polarizing apparatus..... 490. Smith and Beck's Educational Microscope. This is the most portable and convenient microscope now made: it is packed in a mahogany case 12 inches long and only 51 inches square: the body is on brass supports, to incline to any angle; two eye pieces, inch and quarter-inch object glasses, micrometer adjustment for focus, and same apparatus as No. 482, with the addition of glass micrometer ruled to 100 and 1000 of an inch; power 55, 100, 200, and 350 diameters...... 115 00 This microscope has received the recommendation of the best Microscopists in London for the excellence of its optical portion and convenience of its mechanical arrangements. 491. Smith and Beck's best Student's Microscope, on brass stand, to incline to any angle, rack and micrometer adjustment, draw tube graduated, diaphragm with revolving and removable fittings, stage with vertical and horizontal motions by rack and screw, sliding and revolving planes, spring clamping piece, condensing lens on stand, Lieberkühn to 3 object glass, dark wells and holder for opaque objects, parabola for dark field illumination, polarizing apparatus, selenite stage, &c., Camera Lucida and stage micrometer, glass zoophyte trough, animalcule cage, glass plate for objects in fluid, forceps and brass pliers, erecting glass, 3 eye pieces, 2 and 2 object glasses, power 60, 100, 180, 240, 430, and 720 diameters...... 225 00

PRICE

PRICE



492. Dissecting microscope; a convenient portable instrument with an oblong stage 5½ by 2¾ inches, rack adjustment for focus, spring clips to hold object slide, diaphragm, movable arm for carrying the lenses, separate jointed stand, on which any of the sets of lenses can be placed at A and used for rough or preliminary examinations; mirror on joint,

three sets of doublets, of low, medium and high power...... \$20 00

To 492 may be added at B, if desired, a compound body similar to that on 475, and the power of the lenses adapted to the wants of the purchaser. The price will vary from \$10 00 to \$20 00.

ACHROMATIC OBJECT GLASSES AND EYE PIECES.

500. Achromatic object glasses, Two Inches 10 deg. ang. ap. 10.00	
finer 15 (00
Achromatic object glasses, One Inch 22 deg. ang. ap. 15.00, 35	
degrees	00
Achromatic object glasses, Half Inch 90 deg. ang. ap. to 100	
degrees	00
Achromatic object glasses, Quarter Inch 115 deg. ang. ap. 30.00, 130 degrees	
130 degrees 35 0	00
Achromatic object glasses, Quarter Inch 140 deg. ang. ap. to 150	
degrees	00
501. French Achromatic Object Glasses, each 3 50, 4 00, 6 00 to 9 0	00
502. Eye pieces for microscopes, various powers, each 2 50 and 3 0	00
503. Polarizing prisms for microscopes, each	
504. Condensing lenses on stands, each 1 25, 2 50, 3 00, 5 00, and 6 0	0
505. Prism, with collar and adjustments for drawing the magnified object	M
object	N
water, each	n
507. Glass Parabolas, for dark ground illumination, each 4 00 and 5 0	ñ
508. Metallic Needle Holder	
	Ŏ
	0
511. Instrument for making cells of gold size or fluids 2 2	
	00
" " 500 or 1000, each 2 0	
	2
	8
515. Gold size, per bottle	8
516. Glycerine, per bottle	25
517. Gelatine, per box	20
	86
519. " " 3 x 1 " unground edges, per dozen 1	2
	0
	25
	90
523. " slips concave centres, per dozen	U

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			P	RICE
No.	524.	Thin Glass in sheets, per ounce	\$	75
	525.	" " squares, per dozen 15 cts., per ounce	1	
	526.	" " circles, per dozen 18 cts., per ounce	2	50
		Paper covers for microscope slides, 3 x 1 inch, per dozen06		
	528.			
		and labels, 50 in a box	1	00
	529	Coloured paper for microscope slides, backs and edges, per sheet	•	06
	530	Microscopic Cabinet, to hold 18 slides, bound as book and lettered.		75
	531.	" " 24 slides " "	1	00
	532.		î	75
	533.		î	75
		Anatomical Preparations, Lung, Skin, Intestines, &c. &c. each	•	75
		Preparations of Bones, Teeth, Insects, Algæ, &c. &c. "		50
	536	Infusoria, Acari, Blood-Corpuscles, Minute Tests, Polariscope		00
	000.	objects, &c. each	. 1	00
	527	Selenite slides or plates to be used with objects to be polarized		75
		Urinary deposits, 12 to 18 different specimens, each		50
		Consisting of Phosphates, Urea, Hippuric Acid, Oxalate of Lime, Cystine, Sugar from Diabetes, Lithic Acid, &c. &c.		50
		Microscopic Photographs, so minute that they can only be defined by the microscope, many of them being only about one- thirtieth of an inch in size. They consist of views of public buildings, portraits, copies of letters, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, &c. Some of these slides contain 2000 to 3000 letters; each	1	77.50
e e	540.	Preparations of Insects, Guano, &c. on small French slides, each. Leg, foot, wing, and eye of fly, flea, trachea of silkworm, proboscis of butterfly, spicules of sponge, petal of geranium, sections of wood, claw of spider, &c. &c.		20
	541.	Dropping and Dipping Tubes, each		12
	542.	Wooden pliers or forceps for holding glass slides while mounting.		05
	543.	Watch Glasses, each		12
	544.	Zoophyte Trough, all glass	2	
		King's Universal Indicator	5	
	546	Holders for Heating Test Tubes	Ĭ	25
	547.	" Watch Glasses		50
		THE WAS COMMONDERED THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		

For the different standard works on the Microscope and its application, see last page of this catalogue.

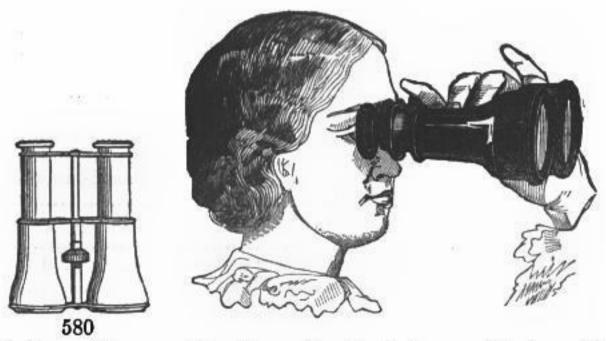
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ACHROMATIC SPY GLASSES AND TELESCOPES.	PRICE			
No. 549. Wood Body, with Cap, three draws, 15 inches long when drawn out, 6 inches	٠			
when shut up; object glass 1 inch diameter \$2 550. Wood Body, with Cap, three	25			
551. Wood Body, with Cap, six	2 50			
draws, 16 inches when drawn out, 4½ inches shut up; object glass ½ inch diameter; a very portable	. 50			
pocket Spy Glass	50			
meter. This is larger and more powerful than No. 551	00			
DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	3 00			
550 551 559 563 554. Wood Body, with Cap, five draws, 28 inches when drawn out, 7%				
inches when shut up; object glass 1# inch diameter; about the same power as No. 553, but more portable. They are both very	3 00			
555. Wood Body, with Cap, four draws, 37 inches when drawn out, 11 inches when shut up; object glass 17 inch diameter; a very				
superior glass; defines well the moons of Jupiter				
which is necessary for a glass of so high power	3 50			
diameter, each 5 00 to 7				
558. Same as No. 557, but with two draws; more portable, each. 5 00 to 7 00 559. Fine quality Ship Spy Glass, brass body, covered with cord or leather; has shade to keep off the sun and rain; one draw, 36 inches drawn out, 20 inches shut up; object glass 15 inch dia-				
560. Same as No. 559, but with two or three draws; 15 inches when	00			
shut up	00			
We have many other varieties of Spy Glasses, but the above are the most desir for the price.				
563. Wooden Tripod Stand, with vertical and horizontal motion, upon which to place a Spy Glass; an exceedingly useful article, as a glass of much power cannot be held in the hand with suffi-				
cient steadiness to produce the best effect, each				



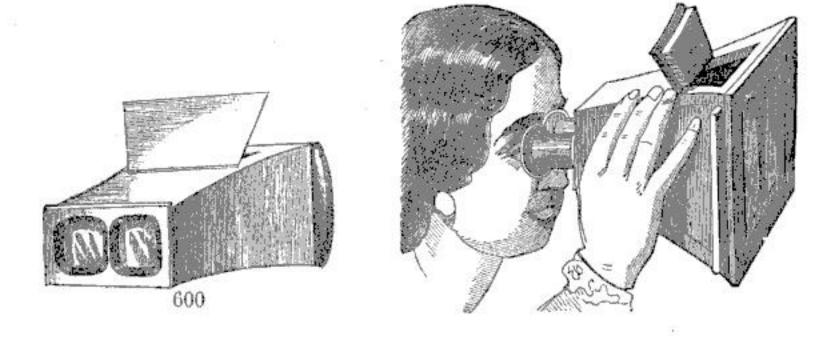


OPERA GLASSES.



Double Opera Glasses, with achromatic object glasses of best quality, equally adapted for the theatre or for viewing scenery: 580. Achromatic Opera Glass, all black, each...... 581. 4 00 to 10 00 black and gilt, each...... 4 00 to 10 00 582. 46 ** 583. ivory and gilt, each...... 6 00 to 20 00 46 .. pearl and gilt, each...... 8 00 to 20 00 584. 66 46

THE STEREOSCOPE.



The Stereoscope (from the Greek words stereos, solid, and skopein, to see) is a beautiful optical instrument, the result of the investigations on the subject of Binocular vision, which have been pursued for some years past by eminent scientific

men in Europe.

By means of this ingenious and curious instrument, two representations on a plane of the same object, taken from different points, appear, when viewed at the same time by both eyes, as only a single picture; and the image has the semblance of being solid or in relief. To produce this effect, accurate drawings of an object may be made from two positions; the most pleasing and interesting effects are from pictures taken by the Daguerreotype. Views of places and buildings are taken, and when placed in the Stereoscope the illusion is complete: it seems scarcely possible that it is a picture that is seen: some objects will appear as if they could almost be touched with the hand, others as if really at a great distance. Paris, Rome, and London may thus be brought to us, if we cannot go to them.

600.	Stereoscope,	Plain black body, each	50
601.	" "	Mahogany, highly polished, each 2 00 and 3	
602.	**		50
603.	"		50
604.	"	Mahogany or Rose wood, on wooden stand 5	50
605.	44	" " " on a bronze and lacquered	
10%			50
606.	"	Box form, covered with morocco, in which 12 views	
	may be ker		00
607.		ket Stereoscope, very portable, in which 12 paper	
SHEET		be put and carried in the pocket 1	25
608.		Stereoscope, made of Rose wood, with adjustment for	
		27	00
$608\frac{1}{2}$.	Same, of Im	itation Rosewood, but without adjustment for focus 23	00

This instrument is very ornamental in finish, and is a suitable addition to the centre-table. It holds 25 glass and 25 paper views, entirely protected from injury, and, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, each view is successively brought before the eye of the observer. When filled with views on paper, the price will be from \$30 00 to 45 00; when filled with glass views, from \$50 00 to 75 00.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.

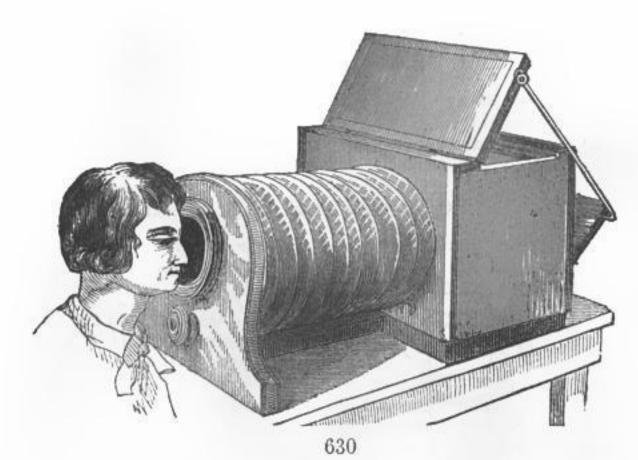
The variety of views on glass and paper has become so extensive that it is impossible, in the limited space allotted, to furnish a complete list of those on hand. Among them may be found the following:—

- 620. Photographs on paper, uncoloured, \$2 00, 3 00, 4 50, and 6 00, per dozen. The lower-priced are generally views in Paris, Holland, Spain, &c. The medium-priced are generally views in Switzerland, Italy, &c. Those at \$6 00 per dozen consist of views in England, Ireland, Scotland, and interiors of the palaces of Versailles, Tuileries, Fontainebleau, &c.; also American views of Niagara, Trenton, Passaic, and Kaatterskill Falls, White Mountains, Tip-Top House, Catskill Mountains, views on the Wissahickon, (near Philadelphia,) Franklin Statue, (Boston,) Hancock House, (Boston,) Fairmount Water-Works, West Point, &c.
- 621. Photographs on paper, coloured...... 6 00, 7 50, and 9 00 per dozen.
 - The lower-priced are generally views of shells, corals, game, animals, groups, &c.
 - The medium-priced are generally landscapes, views of ruins, Irish lakes and mountain scenery, English do., ghosts, birds' nests, &c.
 - The finest are groups from life, coloured in the most careful manner, consisting of Courtship, Marriage, Baptism, Picnic party, Evenings at home, Cottage scenes, Crinoline sketches, blind-man's buff, After Marriage, Three o'clock in the Morning, &c.
- Photographs on glass, uncoloured, \$12 00, 15 00, 18 00, 21 00, per dozen.
 - The lower-priced are generally views in Paris, of Notre Dame, the Louvre, Tuileries, River Seine, Madeleine Church, Corps Legislatif, Versailles, Trianon, Palais Royal, &c.
 - The finest are views in Egypt, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Russia, Switzerland, the Tyrol, &c.
- 623. Photographs on glass, coloured, American Scenery, \$24 00 per dozen. Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Table Rock, Terrapin Tower, Summer and Winter, White Mountains, Tip-Top House, West Point, Genesee Falls, Passaic Falls, Girard College, Fairmount, Tomb of Washington, Independence Hall, &c.

POLYORAMA PANOPTIQUE.

An entertaining instrument for the family circle, by which one painting will dissolve into another, or change from day to night, merely by viewing them through the medium of reflected or transmitted light.

The observer, while holding the instrument before a strong light, looks through a convex lens at the picture, and at the same time produces the dissolving effect by a gradual change in the admission of the light, giving a most pleasing and interesting effect. They are packed in neat square boxes, with six diagrams, convex lens, and the various adjustments.



														-
		ran	na Pa	noptiqu	ie, wit	th 6	views	, 4	by	6 in	ches	each	\$2	00
631.						6				8				25
632.		4.6		64		6	66		- 6	10	4.6	*********		00
633.		4.6		44	44	6	55	10	by	13	44	*************	9	00
		E	XTRA	VIEWS	FOR ?	THE	POLY	ORA	MΑ	PAN	NOPTI	QUE.		
634.	Set of	6	views	, 4 by	6 inch	es e	ach, t	o fi	t N			er set		00
635.	44	6	"	6 by	8	44		"		6	31	***	1	75
636.	64	6	44	7 by	10	44		66		6	32		2	75
637.	44	6	44	6 by 7 by 10 by	13	44		44		6	33	44		25
Elysée, I liens, Arc St. Peter London; of London 645.	Place de l'I 's, Ror Tham n, Bur Color forn han Miga	e la Etoi ne ; nes 'ns's Bl ned idle, chre	Ven Funne Cotte ender in the may ome— , show	corde, adelein ice, Ro el, Crys age, Gl , or Propersion of the construction of the con	Place e, Not uen, stal Pr asgow ismat pe of oidly stations e pow	Ventre I Lyonalace alace , W ic T a top spun s on	dôme Dame, ns, N e, Reg indso op, fo p, wh roun light	Ve ant gen or t ich ich ich,	ere rsa es, t Si astl he , by illu	la (illes Haverelle, S rece y me	Chais , St. vre, t, Tra liege ompo eans ated entio	Palais Royal, Ce, Boulevards de Cloud, Fontaine Bordeaux; St. afalgar Square, of Sebastopol, sition of light; of a string and by the Migan of images on	les leble Pau To &c.	Ita- au; il's, wer &c.

CAMERA LUCIDA, CAMERA OBSCURA, ETC.

650. Camera Lucida, each
651. Camera Obscura Head or Lens, without box; a prismatic lens,
mounted with brass. This is the best kind of lens for a Camera
Obscura, as it forms both lens and mirror, each 3 25 to 8 00
651½ King's Portable Photographic Camera, for amateurs
6514 King's Stereoscopic Camera, for amateurs; so arranged as to take
the two pictures for stereoscope-plates without moving the in- strument, and in the same time required for single pictures 60 00

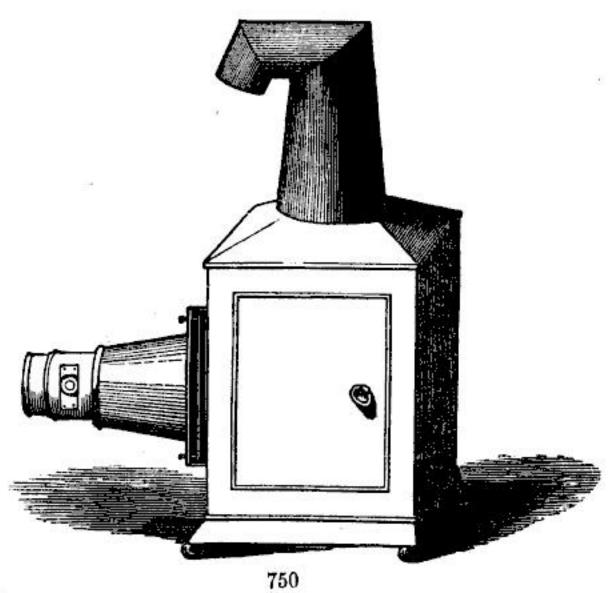
PRICE



		MOD	EL OF	THE	EYE,	LENSES,	ETC.		37
No.	670. 671. 672. 673.	Selenite Desig Periphaniscop Kaleidoscope, Polyprism—n	ns for loe, each each naking	Polarisc many he	ope, each	of one	\$2 1 \$.25,	25 and 50, 75,	10 00 11 50 1 1 00 25
		MII	RRORS	IN BL	ACK W	OOD FRAM	ES.		
	674. 675. 676. 677.	Magnifying of Cylindrical (e Multiplying (Magnifying o	n one si longatir producir n one si	de, diming and s ng seven ide, plai	inishing of hortening ral image n on the	on the other. g) each es, " other, each.		50 to	1 50 0 3 00 0 3 00 0 2 00
		MODEL OF	THE	EYE I	FOR SC	H00LS7	hree Par	ts.	
			7						
		678				679			
	679.	ment of the four inches Displays the the eye is m	eye as in diam attachmoved in	it appeareter, and the soc	sively readers on distributed support the muscle ket	noved, showing section. The red on a state of a state of the residual short of the resion of the late	ng the arme globe is nd	range- about which rating with erfect, he in- y the wn by more other	5 00 3 00 4 00 75
	M	ap or Diagram	of the	eye, (22	x 15 inc	enes,) nandso	mely color	ared	75
				LEN	SES, EI	CC.			
	681.	Demonstration various kind		enses, pe					3 50
	689	Double Conve	x Lone				hes foons	2 50 to	3 00
	683.		"	5	"	48 to 72		2 00 to	
	684.	**	**	5	**	20 to 30	44	1 50 to	2 00
	685.		6.6	4	"	8 to 20	44	1 00 to	
	688.		44	3	44	6 to 36	61		75
	689.		44	11	46	6 to 36	66		50
	690.	Plano-convex		linghor		2 to 5			37 62
	692.		" 3			2 to 20 mene 2 to 20	s locus		37

	LEN	SES, FI	RST QU.	ALITY,	FOR MICRO	SCOPES	5.	P	RICE
No. 693.	Double Convex	Lens,	1 inch	diame	ter, 2 inch	es foc	us		50
694.		"	3	"	11/2	**			50
695.		**	£	**	11	"	***************************************		50
696.	46	66	Ĭ.	62	1	46	•		50
697.	66	44	å	44	4	44			50
698.	66	46	Ĭ	44	i	66	***************************************		50
699.	66	64	3-16	46	ī	66	*************		50
700.		46	1	**	i	**	***************************************		50
	Plano-convex	**	å.	**	2°	**			50
702.	생기들이 생각하다면서 되었다면 하게 하면 하는데 나를 하는데 하다.	44	ž.	44	11/2	"	***************************************		50
703.		**	\$	**	11	**			50
704.		"	i	"	î*	**			50
705.		44	2 8	**	-3	66			50
706.		**	1	66	1	**			62
707.		46	3-16	44	i	44			62
708.		**	1	"	i	46	***************************************		62
(Table 2007) 1979 (Achromatic Ol	rigat G	loccod	for of	ning' tolog	oonog	. 11 inch die-		04
103.	마음 이번 사람이 하면 내면 되었다. 하늘에 하는 것이 무리를 위한 어디로 누워 되었다고 있다.	-						0	50
710			•				h	5012	
710.	Sets of four Co	nvex L	enses,	for eye	pieces of	telesc	opes, per set	4	00
	ACHROMATIC C	BJECT	GLASSE	S FOR	ASTRONOM	ICAL 7	TELESCOPES.		
711.	2 inches diame	ter. 36	inches	focus.	no mount	ing		5	50
712.		44		"	66			11	00
713.		48		4	64				00
	Eye Piece for	3 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	omica	Teles	cones B	ass T	ube with Sun	100	
								4	00

MAGIC LANTERNS.



The Magic Lantern was invented by Kircher, about the year 1650. It consists, in its simplest form, of a condensing and object lens; a lamp is placed in a tin box, and the light thrown in a condensed state upon pictures painted in transparent colours, an enlarged image of which is thrown upon a screen or wall. The Magic Lantern, for a long period, was only considered an optical toy to amuse children;

but, from recent improvements, it has become a popular medium for conveying instruction, and may be employed in illustrating any branch of scientific information, when it is desired to give a vivid and enlarged representation of phenomena to a large assemblage of persons. The Binoptric Dissolving Lantern, with the oxygen illuminating apparatus, is the most perfect instrument yet invented.

We have carefully availed ourselves of every additional improvement to the Magic Lantern, and have always on hand a very large assortment of beautifully-executed Slides, to which we invite the attention of teachers, superintendents of

Sunday-schools, and public lecturers.

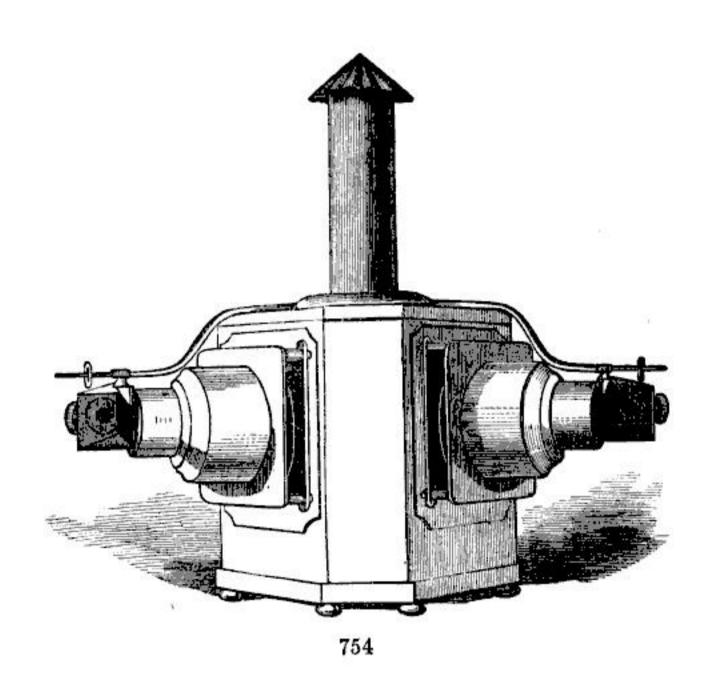
A discount of five per cent. is made from bills for Magic Lanterns and Slides, when exceeding fifty dollars, and no charge made for box or packing.

	P	RICE
No. 750. Improved Phantasmagoria Lantern, with rack adjustment for focus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 4 inches diameter, the box 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high		00
751. Improved Phantasmagoria Lantern, with rack adjustment for focus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 3\frac{2}{3} inches diameter, the box 10 by 8 inches		:-uriar
square, and 16 inches high	18	00
752. Phantasmagoria Lantern, with brass-slip tube for focus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 32 inches diameter, the box 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches		
high	16	00
753. Magic Lantern, no brass work, no spring, entirely plain, but of as high a magnifying power as the \$18 lantern; solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 3 inches diameter, the		25
box 10 by 6 inches square, and 14 inches high	12	00

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

The exhibition of the Dissolving Views is one of the most extraordinary and magical effects that the lantern is capable of producing. No terms can better express these wonderful changes than "dissolving;" for, while the spectator is viewing a painting, it is made, almost imperceptibly, to melt into quite a dissimilar picture. A painting representing the exterior of a cathedral being under view, this is insensibly changed into the interior of the same building, without the observer being able to detect any apparent alteration, until the new picture appears to grow perfectly distinct before him: hence he is led to suppose the change to have taken place upon the same painting; whereas a new view has been substituted, without leaving the screen in darkness for an instant. The mode of producing this pleasing and fascinating illusion is by the employment of two Phantasmagoria Lanterns, of precisely the same magnifying powers, and arranged on a stand, or of the Binoptric Lantern, of which the inventor, Dr. Beechey, says: "This Dissolving Apparatus possesses, within as small a compass as a single lantern of the ordinary description, all the powers of two lanterns, with only one lamp, of intense brightness, free from the objectionable smell and great heat of ordinary lamps, whereby a disk of twenty feet for each tube may be obtained. Each disk is capable of being darkened to any required extent without the least shadow on any portion of the picture; and from the superiority in the optical arrangements of the apparatus, each picture is perfectly flat and well defined to the extreme edge. As the disks may be thrown either together on one circle, or united at various distances in length upon the screen, the number of effects which may be produced may easily be imagined. They present, first, a succession of dissolving views, so accurately and gradually dissolving that the most experienced eye cannot see the operation going on. Secondly, various effects, as falling snow, &c. succeeded by sunshine and rainbow; volcanoes in eruption, &c. Thirdly, double discs, as the two hemispheres

of the globe on the screen at once, full size; or two separate portions of one diagram of extended length, without crowding, as at present, all the objects into one disk. Fourthly, combinations of two moving or revolving slides on one circle, as all the planetary system in motion, &c. &c., or all the vagaries of two chromatropes taken in combination, and permutations of one or two together. The por-



tability of the apparatus is also of importance: the whole can be packed—viz., the lantern, gas-bag, retort, purifier, &c., with several dozen slides—in a case two feet square and about eighteen inches deep,—a decided advantage over every other description of dissolving-view apparatus."

A small lamp is used with the Binoptric: a stream of oxygen gas is thrown upon the flame, producing an intense light, but little inferior to the hydro-oxygen light, and free from all the risk of explosion attendant on the latter, as only the oxygen is used in connection with the lamp.

	PR	ICE
No. 754. Superior Prismatic Binoptric Lantern, with two sets of condensers 33 inches in diameter, with lamp, platina wire, &c. iron retort, purifying bottle, India rubber gas-bag, and tubing for		
manufacturing the oxygen gas, with printed instructions\$14	10 (00
755. The Lamp, and all the apparatus for making the gas, which can		
be used with Nos. 750, 751, and 752	25	00
756. A pair of Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with rack adjustments for focus, springs to hold slides, solar lamps to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 4 inches diameter, the boxes 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high—the whole arranged on a stand, with sliding apparatus for producing the dissolving		0000000
effect,	50 (00

No. 757. A pair of Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with rack adjustments for focus, springs to hold slides, solar lamps to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 3\frac{3}{3} inches diameter; the boxes 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high; the whole arranged on a stand with sliding apparatus for producing the dissolving effect.

758. A pair of Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with brass slip-tubes for focus, springs to hold slides, solar lamps to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses 3\frac{3}{8} inches diameter; the boxes 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high; the whole arranged on a stand with the sliding apparatus for producing the dissolving effect.

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760

759. Queen's Rack-and-Pinion Dissolving apparatus, added to either of the Nos. 756, 757, or 758....

The foregoing Magic Lanterns are priced without any reference to slides whatever; that is, the prices are for the Lanterns when complete and ready for use, with lamps and necessary appendages, including printed instructions, but no slides accompany any of the lanterns at the prices above mentioned.

760. Small Magic Lanterns, with twelve slides accompanying each lantern, calculated for the amusement of children, the paintings of various humorous designs, each \$1 00, 1 25, 1 50, 2 00, 2 50

SLIDES OR PAINTINGS.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS,

Of the following Views, in Eleven Sliders, packed in a box, with a description.

No. 780. Slider No. 1. System of Ptolemy, ditto Copernicus, ditto Tycho Brahé, ditto Newton; 2. Telescopic view of the Moon, ditto of Jupiter, ditto of Saturn; 3. Comparative sizes of the Planets, comparative distances of the Planets, Orbit of a Comet, Comet of 1811; 4. Signs of the Zodiac, Inclination of the Planets' Orbits, Direct and Retrograde motion; 5. Rotundity of the Earth, (lever movable;) 6. The Seasons, Phases of the Moon, the Earth's Shadow; 7. Cause of the Sun's Eclipse, ditto Moon's, Inclination to the Moon's Orbit; 8. Eclipse of the Sun, with a Transit of Venus, (movable;) 9. Eclipse of the Moon, (movable;) 10. Spring Tide at New Moon, ditto Full Moon, Neap Tide; 11. The Constellation Orion, ditto Ursa Major, Various Nabulm, a portion of the Milky Way. Per hor

MOVABLE ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS,

The Motion produced by a Rack: in a Set of Nine Sliders, packed in a box, with a lock; one painting on each slide.

782. No. 1. The Solar System, showing the Revolution of all the Planets, with their Satellites, round the Sun; 2. The Earth's annual motion round the Sun, showing the Parallelism of its Axis, thus producing the Seasons; 3. This Diagram illustrates the cause of Spring and Neap Tides, and shows the Moon's Phases during its Revolution; 4. This Diagram illustrates the apparent, direct, and retrograde motion of Venus or Mercury, and also its stationary appearance; 5. A Diagram to prove the

PRICE

SELECT SCRIPTURE SUBJECTS,

In Twelve Sliders, containing 39 Subjects, packed in a box, each glass 2½ inches diameter.

No. 783. Slider No. 1. Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise, Hagar and Ishmael, Abraham offering Isaac, Rebecca at the Well; 2. Joseph sold into Egypt, Joseph meeting his Father, the Finding of Moses; 3. The Ark of the Covenant, the Dress of the High-Priest, the Altar of Incense; 4. The Altar of the Burnt Offering, an Aaronite or Scribe, the Golden Candlestick; 5. Return of the Spies, the Brazen Serpent, Balaam and his Ass: 6. Samson and the Lion, Esther before Ahasuerus, the Infant Samuel, Elijah fed by Ravens; 7. David and Goliath, David dancing before the Ark, Nathan reproving David; 8. The Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, Christ brought to the Temple; 9. The Flight into Egypt, the Holy Family, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; 10. Christ Stilling the Tempest, the Good Samaritan, the Lord of the Vineyard and Labourer; 11. The Return of the Prodigal Son, Trial of Peter's Faith, Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist; 12. The Crucifixion, the Women at the Sepulchre, the Morning of the Resurrection, the Disciples at Emmaus. Per box.....\$30 00

Views Illustrative of Scripture History, Landscapes, &c.
In Single Sliders, on Glasses 24 and 3 inches diameter, one painting only on each

784. The Temptation; Assuaging the Waters; Abraham offering Isaac; Hagar and Ishmael; Isaac blessing Jacob; Esau soliciting a Blessing; Jacob's Dream; Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh; Infant Moses; Amalek overcome; Balak's Sacrifice; Jael killing Sisera; Delilah and Samson; Daniel in the Lions' Den; Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego; Mordecai's Triumph; Esther kissing the Sceptre; Dedication of the Temple; Moses striking the Rock; Saul and the Witch of Endor; Ruth gleaning; Nathan reproving David; Cain and Abel's Sacrifice; Elijah and the Widow's Son; the Deluge; Judgment of Adam and Eve; the Cup found in Benjamin's Sack; Jacob meeting Joseph; Noah's Sacrifice; Rebecca at the Well; the Daughters of Jerusalem weeping; Jeremiah foretelling the Fall of Jerusalem; Balaam and his Ass; Abraham and the Angels; Samuel and Eli; the Ascension; Good Samaritan; Simeon blessing Christ; Raising of Lazarus; Paul and Silas in Prison; Paul preaching at Antioch; Christ entering Jerusalem; Conversion of Saul; the Crucifixion; Petræa; Valley of Sichem; Cedars of Lebanon; Tyre; Lake of Tiberias; Baalbec; Gethsemane; Tomb of Absalom; Bay of Naples; and a large assortment of moonlight views of castles, ruins SUPERIOR VIEWS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY, LANDSCAPES, &c.,

In single Sliders, on Glasses 31 inches diameter, one painting only on each slide. No. 785. Sphynx, (Egypt;) Wailing-Place of the Jews at Jerusalem; Philadelphia, (Asia Minor;) Frontier of Egypt; Temple of Dendera; Mount Hor; Approach to Petræa; Mount Tabor; Mount Sinai; Temple of Edfou; Luxor; Apostles' Fountain; Memnonium, (Thebes;) Sphynx and Pyramids; El Dier; Pyramids; Der el Kamer; Plain of El Rah; Approach to Karnak; Solomon's Pools; St. Ruth's Priory; Fountain Rue Richelieu, (Paris;) Ducal Palace, (Venice;) Temple of Peace, (Rome;) Yanina, (Greece;) Tiber; Church of the Knights-Templars at Luz; Thames Tunnel; Falls of Cydnus, (Syria;) Seal-Hunting; Ruins of Andernach, on the Rhine; the Rialto, (Venice;) Isola Bella, Lake Como; Laneck Castle, on the Rhine; Windsor Castle; Bacharach, on the Rhine; Venice; Zurich; Naples; Castle of Thurnburg; Mont Blanc; Porte St. Denis, (Paris;) Ghigi Palace, (Italy;) Corn Market, (Paris;) Alhama, (Gibraltar;) Castle of Spielz, on Lake Thun; Icebergs; Frostberg, (Switzerland;) St. Paul's, (London;) Prairie on Fire; Hall of Waters, (Constantinople;) Spoleto; Knights Street, (Rhodes;) A Dead Camel in the Desert; Snow Bridge; Lake of Como; Inverary Castle; Tell's Chapel, (Lake

PAINTINGS, IN PAIRS OR SETS, FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Any two paintings of the same size will answer for dissolving views, care being taken that there is a general likeness of light and shade. A very light object in the centre of one painting, and a very dark object in the centre of the other, will not produce a fine effect.

The following are especially selected in Sets, and are on Glasses 3½ inches diameter.

787.	Storm at Sea-calm, wreck, life-boat, lightning-4 sliders, 14 50		
	and	16	00
788.	Ship on Fire—in full sail, on fire, "a sail! a sail!" life-boat—4 sliders, very superior	17	00
789.	Vesuvius in eruption—day, night, smoke and flame, lava, &c.— 3 slides	12	50
790.	Water Mill. North Devon-Summer, (wheel in motion,) winter.		
791.	moonlight and illumination—3 slides	11	00
792.	Poppleton Church—summer, winter, night, illuminated clock— 3 slides	11	00
793.	Rome, St. Peter's, Vatican, St. Angelo-day, night, illumination		
794.	with fire-works—3 slides Niagara—day, moonlight, and revolving slide, (water in motion,) —3 slides	10	50
795.	Niagara—day, night, rainbow, and revolving slide, (water in	200	renge
796.	motion,)—4 slides	14	0.000.00
	slides	4 5 1	50
797.	slides	77.7	00
798.	Scene in Yorkshire—summer, winter, rainbow—3 slides	11	
799.	Tower of London-moonlight, conflagration-2 slides	9	00
800.	Esquimaux Village—snow huts, different auroras—3 slides		50
801.	Scene in Cumberland—summer, winter—2 slides		00
802.	Loch Lomond—day, moonlight—2 slides		00
803.	Lake Geneva-summer, winter-2 slides		00
804.	Bay of Naples—day, night—2 slides	9	00

			10	RICZ
No.	805.	Castle of Chillon-day, moonlight-2 slides		
		Mill at Lungren—summer, winter—2 slides		00
		Mill at Lynnmouth—summer, winter—2 slides	9	00
		Burns's Cottage—summer, winter—2 slides		00
		Birthplace of Burns—summer, winter—2 slides		00
		Birthplace of Shakspeare—summer, winter—2 slides		00
		Old Road and New Road—stage coach, locomotive—2 slides Napoleon—Powerful, at the head of his army; Powerless, at St.	ð	w
	O.L	Helena—2 slides.	9	00
	813.	British Oak-oak-tree, Britannia and sailors-2 slides		00
		Newby Abbey—summer, winter—2 slides		00
	815.	Black Rock—day, sunset, (movable,)—2 slides		00
	816.	Katz, on the Rhine—day, night, lightning—2 slides		00
	817.	St. Paul's, London—night, moon rising—2 slides	1	00
	100	THE CHROMATROPE, OR CHINESE FIRE-WORKS.		
	818.	These Slides are singularly curious, the effect being very similar to that of the Kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted upon glass, and the glasses are made to rotate in different directions. An endless variety of changes in the patterns is caused by turning the wheel, sometimes quickly, then slowly, backward and forward. There are 50 different patterns, 27 inches diameter, each.	3	25
		TEMPERANCE AND MORAL SLIDES.		
	819.	Drunkard's Progress, 10 slides, one painting on each slide, the glasses 3 inches in diameter, packed in a box. Slider No. 1. Teetotaller; 2. Glass with a Friend; 3. Glass to keep the Cold out; 4. Glass too much; 5. Drunk and Riotous; 6. Jolly Companions every one; 7. Forsaken by Friends; 8. Poverty and Disease; 9. Desperation and Crime; 10. Suicide, per set	15	00
	820.	Progress of Intemperance, 6 slides, one painting on each slide, the glasses 3 inches in diameter, packed in a box. No. 1. Dizzy—"I feel a little dizzy;" 2. Foolish—"Take a bumper and try;" 3. Evidently Inebriated—"Waiter, what have I to pay?" 4. Considerably Intoxicated—"I say, Jack, which is my way to port?" 5. Uncommon Drunk—"Have you seen any thing of a shoe?" 6. Indisputably Dead Drunk, per set		00 16
37		BOTANY,		
	821.	Set of Botanical Sliders, 50 paintings, on 14 slides, packed in a box, with an elementary treatise on Botany	29	00
3		Long Slides of Various Humorous Subjects.	201	
i,		The Old Man and Ass, or, the folly of trying to please every one —8 views, on two slides, per set	17	00
3	823.	Slides with 3 to 6 paintings on each, various humorous subjects, per slide	2	00
21	824.	House that Jack built—10 paintings, on 2 slides, per set	4	50
6546	825.	Natural History Slides, 4 views on each slide, per slide	1	00
	000	Moving Dioranic Slides.	10	
	826.	Serenade—a Castle on a Lake: a boat moves towards the castle,		0-
Š.	897	and a lady appears on the balcony—very good	9	20
- 12	828	Israelites crossing the Red Sea, per slide	5	00
100	829.	Burning of the Steamship Missouri—boats passing	5	00
165	830.	Mount Vesuvius-boats and vessels moving past, per slide 3 00 and	5	00
Mr.	831.	Dowton Castle, " "	2	50
141	832.	Pembroke, " "	2	50
1/4	833.	Mount Vesuvius—boats and vessels moving past, per slide 3 00 and Dowton Castle, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	50

			PRICE						
No.	834. 835.	Ruins of a Convent,—people and horses passing Smugglers' Cave—ships, boats and men passing							
	LEVER SLIDERS, GIVING NATURAL MOTIONS TO THE FIGURES.								
	836.	Horse Drinking—Ship at Anchor—Phrenological Lecture— School-Mistress, &c. &c., per slide	4 00						
	837.	Snow Slide, movable, representing falling snow, each 2 00 to							

COMIC AND MOVABLE SLIDES.

In single sliders, one painting only on each slide.

838. Lion's Head, moving eyes and mouth; Tiger's Head, do.; Human Skull, do.; Choice Spirits, (in a Tub;) The Night-Mare; Sailor Riding a Pig; Merlin's Cave, with a Sea-View; Boy Fishing; Juggler; Opening Rose, exposing Cupid; Blooming Carnation; do. Tulip; Turks' Caps; Wreath of Flowers and Good-Night; Passion-Flower; Performance on Two Chairs; Horsemanship; Peacock, with opening tail; Harlequin falling to pieces; Tailor and Goose; Cat following a Rat; Sportsman Shooting; Boy catching Butterfly; Equestrian at Astley's; Blue-Beard, moving eyes and mouth; a Pear (pair;) Old Woman and Looking-Glass; Cat and Mice; Chameleon changing colour; Birth of Cupid; Lion seizing a Horse; Farmer and Dog; Tithe Pig; Stuck Fast, (lad in a tree;) Barber Shaving; Barber and Skull; Death on Pale Horse; Man wishing Good-Night, takes off his hat; Clown, whose head falls off; Dancing Clown; Tumbling do.; Punch-Bowl; Water-Drinker; Lamp-Black, (a. sweep in a cask;) Cauliflower changing to a Venus; Cook and Calf's Head; the Growing Nose; Changes of Insects from Larvæ and Pupa to Perfect Insects; Animal Spirits; Naval Engagements between two ships; Navigation, (boys sailing a boat;) Dutch Dentist taking out a Tooth; Battle of the Nile, with Clouds; do. of Navarino; Pineapple, changes to a clown; Cupid among the Roses; Bottled Porter; Taking off a Boot; Cobbler at Work; Blacksmith do.; Tailor Sewing; Black Draught; Dancing Sailor; Tight-Rope Dancer, (male;) Female do.; Jim Crow Dancing; Child with Skipping-Rope; Harlequin and Chest; Clown opening a Chest; Clown and the Old Gentleman, &c. &c.; each slide, according to style of execution......87 to 2 25

 839. Seven Ages, 1 slide, 7 paintings
 1 50

 840. Jack and the Bean Stalk, 1 slide, 5 paintings
 1 00

 841. Blue Beard, 2 slides, 1 painting
 3 00

 842. Whittington and cat, 2 slides, 10 paintings
 3 00

 843. John Gilpin, 2 slides, 9 paintings
 3 00

 844. Cock Robin, 2 slides, 10 paintings
 3 00

 845. Cinderella, 3 slides, 13 paintings
 4 50

 846. Robinson Crusoe, 2 slides, 7 paintings
 3 00

 847. Mother Hubbard, 2 slides, 8 paintings
 3 00

 848. Wicks for the Solar Lamps, per dozen
 12

 849. Glass Cones or Chimneys for Solar Lamps, each
 10

All the Slides marked as sets, or in boxes, are only sold in that way, and not separated. All the Diagrams enumerated can be used in any of the Lanterns described. The views of 3½ inches in diameter are more suitable for the Binoptic or Phantasmagoria with four-inch condensers; if used in a lantern with smaller condensers, a portion of the painting is lost.

General Directions for the Use of the Magic Lantern.

The following Directions are intended as a guide to those unacquainted with the management of the Magic Lantern. Practice will soon suggest to the operator many methods of rendering the exhibition a pleasant and profitable amusement.

The lamp should be carefully trimmed, and filled with the best oil or lard, the flame to stand as high as possible, so that it does not smoke. The greatest clean-liness should be observed with the lamp, a new wick used for each exhibition, and when not in use the oil should be drained out.

By dissolving in each pint of oil two ounces of gum-camphor over a gentle heat, it will be found that the intensity of the light is much increased and that there is very little smoke made by the lamp.

All the lenses should be taken out previous to each exhibition and carefully

wiped with a soft muslin or linen cloth.

The room being fully darkened, the lantern should be placed upon a table, about six or eight feet from a white wall, or a white sheet suspended on a wall; or it is frequently preferable to make use of a muslin screen stretched on a frame, the lantern being on one side and the spectators on the other; and it is recommended to wet the screen, that it may be drawn tighter and also rendered more transparent.

The lamp having been lighted and placed in the lantern, close the door of the lantern and move the lamp, by means of the brass rod projecting in front, until a perfect circle is formed on the wall or screen, when the lamp is known to be in

its proper position. Much depends on this.

The sliders are placed in the slit in front of the lantern, with the picture inverted, and the focus adjusted by the rack-work. The farther the lantern is from the wall or screen, the larger will be the image, but the illumination will not be so perfect as when closer.

TO PRODUCE THE PHANTASMAGORIA EFFECT.

The operator should be on one side of a screen, as already described, and the spectators on the other. Taking the lantern under his left arm, he should go up pretty close to the screen, and adjust the focus with his right hand; the image, of course, will be very small: he must then walk slowly backwards, at the same time adjusting the focus. As the image increases in size, it will appear to the spectators to be coming towards them; and then again let him walk up towards the screen, thus diminishing the image, and it will appear to them as if receding. The screen not being seen, the image appears to be suspended in the air, and the deception is complete, even to those accustomed to the exhibition.

The effect is much increased by gradually closing down the brass shutter in front of the lenses as the operator walks up towards the screen. It has the appearance of diminishing the quantity of light, and gives a more perfect realization that the image has actually removed from the spectators: of course, it must be gradually

raised upwards, as the operator is walking backwards from the screen.

Sliders producing the best Phantasmagoria effect are those containing but one or two figures, and all the rest of the glass painted black.

To PRODUCE THE DISSOLVING EFFECT.

Requires two lanterns arranged on a stand. The lanterns each turn upon a pivot in front, and are secured at the rear with set screws, by which means they are firmly fixed in their places; it being necessary for the success of the illusion that they do not change their position during the whole exhibition. Incline both lanterns apart at the rear to such an angle that the circle of light from each shall fall precisely upon the same spot on the screen; then give the set screws a turn, which will retain the lanterns at the angle required. There is in front of the pair of lanterns a diamond-shaped shade, which slides in a groove, and is so proportioned that when the wide part is in front of the tube of one lantern, the pointed end will not quite reach to the front of the tube of the other lantern. Having placed a slider in each lantern, slide the shade along the groove, by the hand, alternately from right to left and left to right; and it follows, that as soon as the shade begins to cover the image proceeding from one lantern, a corresponding portion of the image proceeding from the other lantern is thrown upon the screen. The movement should be slow and regular, and the paintings will imperceptibly and beautifully dissolve the one into the other.

It is of much consequence that the paintings are placed precisely in the centre of the lenses, so that they may fall directly upon each other when the change is

made. They should also be of the same size: a 3 inch slider, for instance, will not dissolve handsomely in combination with a 3½ inch slider.

To OPERATE WITH THE BINOPTIC LANTERN.

Demands more practice and more skill than with the preceding, but, from the

perfection of the apparatus, the effects are far more brilliant.

The illuminating power is obtained by forcing a jet of oxygen gas through the centre of the flame of the lamp on to a lime cylinder, supported by a platina wire above the apex of the flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRIMMING THE LAMP.

Remove the cotton holder from the lamp, and draw through it a series of the threads of thin, ordinary twist lamp-cotton and of about four inches long; replace the holder, cut the cotton evenly, and draw it up half an inch above the tube; pour alcohol (spirits of wine) into the vessel, and in a few minutes it will have passed up the cotton to its point of ignition. By the aid of a piece of wire, press the cotton down nearly flat, in order that a wider flame may be produced, at the same time being strictly careful that none of its fibres interfere with the free passage of the gas from the jet to the lime cylinder, which cylinder is to be placed on the end of the wire at the opposite side.

After having placed the lamp within the lantern, only such an amount of gas should be turned on as will give the maximum of light. Too much gas will cause

a black spot on the lime, and thus deteriorate its illuminating power.

TO MAKE THE GAS.

Oxygen gas is not combustible, and cannot, therefore, be attended with danger: it has no smell, and is the vital principle of the atmosphere. To make it, it is only necessary, first, to see that the retort is clean, or, at least, free from coal, oil, or any combustible substance; (after making the gas, a residuum is formed at the bottom of the retort, which should be at once removed.) Secondly, put into the retort eleven ounces of chlorate of potash, and two ounces of black oxide of manganese, in powder, well mixed together, and lute round the cover with putty or clay; screw it down tightly, put it on a common kitchen-fire, and connect it by means of the lead pipe with the wash-bottle, which should be half filled with water. If the fire is brisk and the materials of good quality, bubbles will soon rise through the water in the wash-bottle: when they come fast and regularly without intermission, allowing all atmospheric air to be expelled, connect the wash-bottle with the gasbag by the flexible tube, and in about ten minutes the bag will be filled with the purest oxygen gas. When the bubbles cease, or when the bag is full, turn the stop-cock, to prevent gas escaping, and immediately unscrew the tube from the wash-bottle, and take the retort off the fire without loss of time.

When required for use, attach the tube from the gas-bag to the lamp, previously carefully trimmed, and apply a pressure of about fifty pounds on the bag. The gas should not all be turned on, but the supply regulated by the small stop-cock, so as merely to allow sufficient to pass to produce perfect brightness. This should be particularly attended to; for if too much is turned on, the lime cylinder is cooled, gas is wasted, and the exhibition proves a failure. With judicious management, an intense and uniform brightness may be kept up for over two hours, with a con-

sumption of less than one and a half cubic feet of gas per hour.

Experience will soon enable those using the instrument to manage the levers and prisms, and with facility to produce all the effects desired. Perfect coincidence of disks is obtained laterally by moving the prism on its hinged joint, and perpendicularly by moving round the tube containing the shutter.

Meteorological Instruments.

	THERMOME	TERS, BAROMETERS, HYGROMETERS.
NT- 050	m	PRIO DE LA PRIORIDA DE LA PRIO DE LA PRIORIDA DE LA PRIORIDA DELLA PRIORIDA DELA
No. 850.	Thermometers	tin cases, 7 inches long, each 50 cts.; 8 inches,
051		75 cts; 10 inches, 1 00; 12 inches. \$1 2
851.	**	" thick scale, for manufacturers or brewers,
050	44	each 1 50, 1 75, 2 0
852.	.,	" Fahrenheit and Reaumur scales, each
0.50	44	1 25, 1 50, 1 7
853.		copper cases; for baths, etc., each 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 0
854.		" ivory scale, each
855.		morocco cases, for travelling 1 00, 1 25, 1 50, 2 00, 2 5
856.	## P	in box wood, the tube sunk into the wood, 8 to 12 in. 5
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050	070	874 880 883
850	870	
		box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood,
857.	Thermometers,	box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0
		box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0 chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing
857.	Thermometers,	box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0 chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing the bulb to be immersed in acids, etc., graduated
857. 858.	Thermometers,	box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0 chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing the bulb to be immersed in acids, etc., graduated
857. 858. 859.	Thermometers,	box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0 chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing the bulb to be immersed in acids, etc., graduated
857. 858.	Thermometers,	box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 1 00 to 2 0 chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing

	T	HERMOMET	ERS, HYG	ROMETI	ers, B	AROMETERS.		49
NT.	061	m	1616			c 13	- 77	BICE
No.	862.	Thermometers,	sen-registerii			for cold		
	863.	**	- 44		The state of the s	for heat2 00		
1		hese self-regist	ering thermo			themselves the		
	t or c	old in a day, nig	ght, month, or	r year.		1	-	
	864.					icle, 8 inches, long		
					, Keaun	nur, and Centigrade		05
	865	scales, each			ait and	Reaumur scales	. 4	25 00
	866.		it leadler cas	4 inch.	4 scales	s, 2 on each side	. 3	50
	867.		carved oak fo	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ches long; a hand		-
		some article,	with large, dis	tinct figure	s, and la	arge column of mer	•	
		cury, well ad	apted for hal	ls, piazzas,	and pu	blic buildings	. 10	^^
	989	Thermometers	wasamaad ass	on along for	nta on	each 3 50 t		
	869.	Thermometers,	mahogany cas	es, glass in	nt each	h2 00	to 3	00
	870.	44	Berlin iron s	tands, a gr	eat varie	ety of patterns		00
				,		each 1 50	to 8	00
	871.	. "	ivory scales, (6 inches lo	ng, on 1	round walnut base	,	
	0=0	with glass sh	ades; a neat	and good ar	rticle, ea	ch2 00	to 2	50
	872. 873.	Thermometers,	spirit, for lov	v temperati	ires, eac	ch 1 00	to 3	50
		Differential Th				scales, each		75
						of the atmosphere		••
	(T)(5)(T)(5)					y side, the bulb of		
						the glass fountain		
		between the	hermometers.	The only	reliabl	e hygrometer, and	١ ,	00
	876					les		00
						rith two doors. In		v
		fine weather,	the figure of	a woman a	ppears a	at one door; on the	•	
		approach of d	amp weather,	the woman	retires,	and a man appears	3	
		at the other d	loor		•••••		. 1	50
			BAR	OMETERS	i.			
	272	Padiment Rane	motor with s	erniar than	momete	er on face	0	00
	879.		" with	rack vernier	therm	ometer on face, face	. 3	v
		enclosed					. 10	00
	880.					mometer in front		
	001	face enclosed				3	. 13	00
	881.	Pediment Bar	in front, face	rack vern	ier, gra	duations on ivory		00
		thermometer	m from, face			ent Barometer, with		vv
				<u> </u>		vernier, thermome		
			1/			n face; with double		
		est.	W /		readi	ngs, so that the	Э	
		B		B		at of column car scertained with the		
		17 6				est accuracy		00
		/ Much	Se 121/1/	883.	Wheel	Barometer, circu		
	A	TOTAL SING	-	70	lar di	ial plate, in mahoga	-	
		2	SECTION OF	9	ny o	r rosewood frame		00
Es.			18 1600	991	Round	each 12 00 t on's Metallic Baro		UU
-	4	90	Car Age	004.		r, without mercury		
-		22 mg (1.5 /)	Aller of the land		22.000	each 18 00 t		00
	-	المراسوس المالين المساوية	A			id Barometer	. 15	
		804	×	886.		" with		00
	907	Anonaid Ranan	. atama 1a	-it		mometer attached.		
η	he A	Aneroid Baron peroid Baromet	er is a simple	beautiful	and ac	22 00 t curate indicator o		
- 7			or - a primpre	, boundaring,				

spheric changes, constructed on an entirely novel principle. The word "Aneroid" is derived from the Greek, alpha, neros, eidos, signifying a form without fluid.

The Aneroid Barometer is quite as accurate as the Mercurial Barometer, much more portable, and can be transported safely with reasonable care, thus adapting itself to the need of the scientific traveller. It will also prove invaluable for nautical purposes, its action not being affected by the motion of a vessel. The ornamental appearance it presents renders it highly suitable for the hall, library, or parlour.

The action of the Aneroid depends on the effect produced by the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic chamber exhausted of air and hermetically sealed: thus the chamber is a substitute for the Toricellian tube, and the vacuum

for the column of mercury.

The usual size is four inches and three-quarters in diameter across the face, and one inch and three-quarters in thickness. The pressure of the atmosphere is indicated by a steel hand pointing to a scale, which is graduated to correspond with the usual barometer. There is also a brass index-hand, attached to the glass covering the barometer, by which to register the changes.

Its internal construction will be understood by reference to the engraving, which

represents it when the face is removed, but with the hand still attached.

For a full description of the Aneroid Barometer, with tables for measuring heights, etc., compiled from the best authorities, see Hand-book of Barometers, last page of this catalogue. Each purchaser of a Barometer is entitled to a copy

of the Hand-book gratis.

No. 888.	The Agriculturist's Barometer. This Barometer—for
	which letters-patent have recently been issued-
	has the advantage of a cut-off, by which, with per-
	fect safety, the tube can be filled and locked, simply
	by inclining the instrument, and thus the baro-
	meter may be readily carried or forwarded by ex-
	press with very little risk of damage. The engraving
	represents the tube and cut-off. Printed directions
	accompany each Barometer. In handsome metallic
	case\$12 00
	Glass cylinder, with brass mountings 30 00

RAIN GAUGES.

890.	Rain	Gauge,	with	graduated	float,	japanned	5	00
891.	Rain	Gauge,	with	graduated	float,	copper	8	00

These register to the twentieth of an inch, and are the most convenient for families.

892.	Rain	Gauge,	japannea				******		Z	90
			japanned;							
000.	*******	Gaugo,	Japanioa,	6 41 -		1 ,	******	DIG	•	00
	rım	, to pres	serve the are	a of the	unne	1		• • • • • • • • •	3	00

These consist of a funnel to collect the rain, and a graduated glass tube, or measure, by which the one-thousandth of an inch can be noted. The funnel is placed (in a situation free from currents of wind) on the cottle and secured from being blown off: the rain thus collected is most

top of a bottle, and secured from being blown off: the rain thus collected is measured by pouring it into the graduated tube. The tube when full contains one-tenth of an inch in depth of the funnel; the divisions between the figures 1, 2, 3, &c. are equal to one-hundredth of an inch in depth, and the small divisions between the figures, if divided into five, are one five-hundredths, or into tenths are one-thousandth of an inch in depth of the funnel.

HYDROMETERS, &c.

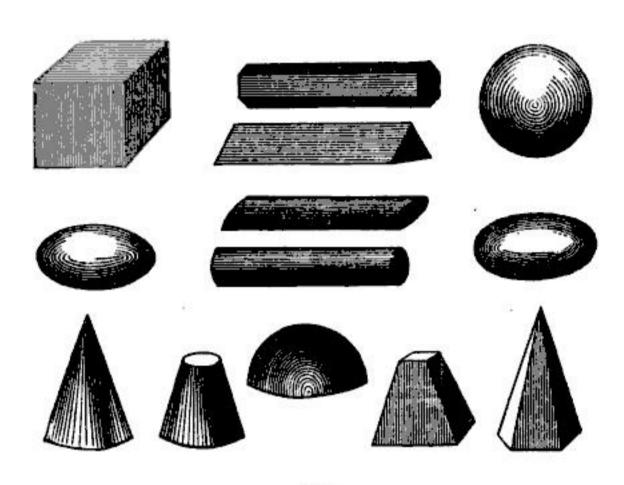
900.	Glass	Hydrometers,	for	Liquor		50
901.	44	"	for	Syrup		50
902.	"	44	for	Alkali		50
903.	46	"	for	Acid		50
904.	"	66	for	Acid, with Thermometer attached	2	00
905.	"	44		Concentrated Acids	-	50

	PLAT	INA P	OINTS	FOR LIGHTNING-RODS.	51
					PRICE
No. 906.	Glass Hy	drometer	s. for Salt.		50
907.	"	"			50
908.	***	**			50
909.		44	Traller	& Richter scales, each\$1 00 and	1 50
910.				es, for Dyers and Calico Printers,	1 00
	Nos. 1,	2, 3, 4, e	ach		1 00
				d lip, for Hydrometers	63
912.	Salomete	r, for Sea	Steamers		1 50
			Physicians	s, in paper boxes, each	50
914.	"		"	in morocco cases, each 1 00 and	d 1 25
915.	**		46	in morocco case, with graduated	35 25 3133513
				glass measure	1 75
916.	"		"	in morocco case, with graduated	
	glass r	neasure a	nd Therm	ometer	3 50
	water, Glass Sp	U.S. stan	dard, in tavity Bottl	tle; holding 1000 grains of distilled tin case, with counterpoise weight le; holding 1000 grains, same as No. per	1 50 3 00
PLATI	NA PO	NTS FO	R LIGH	TNING-RODS, OF PURE PLATE	NA.
925. 926. 927.	Platina to the each Glass In Iron Sta	points for quantity sulators, f ples, for	r lightning of platin for lightnin	g-rods—the price varying according a with which the points are tipped,	, 4 00 37 37
with pure they have tion. It is al fect. Th diameter, from abo	e gold, to e been in Climporta ne iron u , for the u ut two fee	prevent the use for out that the sed in the pper part et above to	he action of ver twenty e connection e lightning of the rod the ground	s copper body, about 6 inches long, we of the weather, and tipped with solid play-five years, and have given general satisfied on of the point with the ground should ingrod may be half-inch or five-eighther; but it is recommended that the lower d, should be somewhat stouter. The solid be welded together, if possible, so	atina: tisfac- be per- inch r part, everal

fect. The iron used in the lightning-rod may be half-inch or five-eighth inch diameter, for the upper part of the rod; but it is recommended that the lower part, from about two feet above the ground, should be somewhat stouter. The several lengths of which it is composed should be welded together, if possible, so as to make a continuous rod: where this cannot be done, it is recommended to have them screwed together. The old plan of connection with links is objectionable, as the links become rusty and thus prevent actual contact. The upper end of the rod should extend at least five or six feet above the roof or stack of chimneys to which it is attached: the lower end should extend into the ground five or six feet below the surface, that it may be always in damp earth, and should be led off in a direction from the building, and, if possible, should be conducted to a well or water.

It is entirely a matter of conjecture as to what distance around will be protected by a lightning-rod, and the safest plan, therefore, is to attach a rod to every exposed part of a large house or barn.

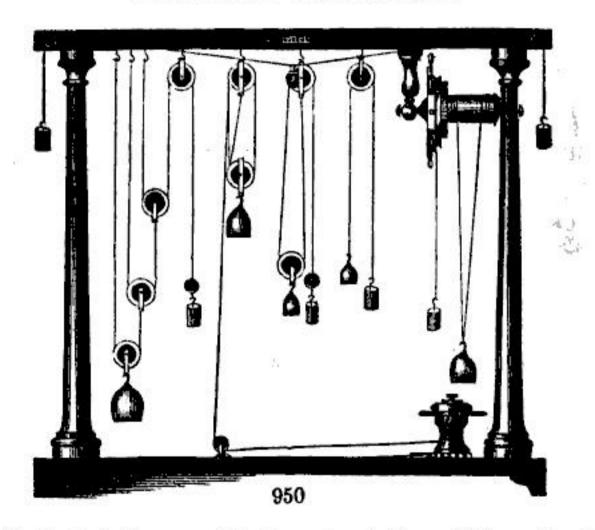
Geometrical Models, etc.



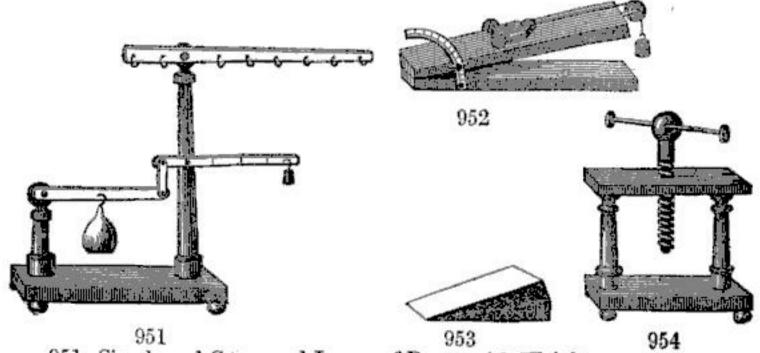
									5.007	RICE
930.	Set of	13 7	Vood Mod	els of Solid	Geomet	rv. per set			\$1	25
			46	"	44	farger	size		2	50
			44	44	64				c.eo.	
002.			with book	and diagra	me			2021	2	50
933.	Model	s of	Crystals i	n wood: 33	specim	ens, hands	somely fin	ished.	_	UU
	cons	isting	of Cubic	al. 13 : Pyra	midal. 5	: Rhombo	hedral, 4	Pris-		
	mati	cor	Rhombic	3 · Oblique	3 · An	orthic or I	Joubly Ob	lique.		
	2.	Fwin	Crystals	or Macles	e pack	ed in a ne	at hox	,inque,	4	00
934	A the	ee-in	ch hollow	cube of a	lass co	ntaining	n the in	terior.	-	•
	Ooto	hode	on Cube-C	lote hadron	and em	all Cuba	This is	one of		
	the	nonto	et forme i	n which the	Cubo	an ba proc	ented and	l illne-		
	troto	d ba	fore e cles	a It is not	ked in	an be pres	enteu and	i ma-	4	00
095	Catal	04	ore a cias	Compatrice	Leann i	a near nox	***********			
930.	Set of	41	astenoard	Geometrica	n ngures					
									4	90
937.				Models of	Geome	etrical fig	ures, wit	h the	-	
	17803		angles ma	rked and cu	it for fol	ding into	solid forn	a		75
938.									2	50
	The	last	four sets a	re each pac	ked in a	neat case	, in book-	form.		
939.	Set of	64	ne-inch cu	ibes, for nu	meration	, cube roo	t, &c., in	box	10.0	00
940.	Dissec	cted !	Crinomial	Cube, 27 pi	eces, in	box with	book		1	25
941.	Cube	root]	block							25
A11-012-013	52									
	931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941.	931. " 932. " 933. Model cons mati 2; ' 934. A thr hand Octa the rate 935. Set of 936. " 937. " 938. " 939. Set of 940. Dissection of the part of the	931. " 13 932. " 44 933. Models of consisting matic or 2; Twin 934. A three-in handsom Octahedre the neate trated best page 18 935. Set of 24 page 18 936. " 41 937. " 18 938. " 36 The last page 19 940. Dissected 19 941. Cube root 19	931. " 13 " with book 932. " 44 " with book 933. Models of Crystals i consisting of Cubics matic or Rhombic, 2; Twin Crystals, 934. A three-inch hollow handsomely formed Octahedron, Cube-Cube the neatest forms i trated before a clas 935. Set of 24 pasteboard 936. " 41 " 937. " 18 " angles ma 938. " 36 pasteboard The last four sets a 939. Set of 64 one-inch cu 940. Dissected Trinomial 941. Cube root block	931. " 13 " " with book and diagra 933. Models of Crystals in wood; 33 consisting of Cubical, 13; Pyra matic or Rhombic, 3; Oblique 2; Twin Crystals, or Macles, 3 934. A three-inch hollow cube of g handsomely formed and of di Octahedron, Cube-Octahedron, the neatest forms in which the trated before a class. It is pace 935. Set of 24 pasteboard Geometrica 936. " 41 " 937. " 18 " Models of angles marked and cu 938. " 36 pasteboard Models, sa The last four sets are each pace 939. Set of 64 one-inch cubes, for nu 940. Dissected Trinomial Cube, 27 pi 941. Cube root block	931. " 44 " " " " with book and diagrams	931. " 13 " " " Iarger 932. " 44 " " " small with book and diagrams	931. " 13 " " " small size 932. " 44 " " " small size, in with book and diagrams	931. " 13 " " " " small size, in box, with book and diagrams. 933. Models of Crystals in wood; 33 specimens, handsomely finished, consisting of Cubical, 13; Pyramidal, 5; Rhombohedral, 4; Pris- matic or Rhombic, 3; Oblique, 3; Anorthic or Doubly Oblique, 2; Twin Crystals, or Macles, 3; packed in a neat box	930. Set of 13 Wood Models of Solid Geometry, per set

	MECHANICS' MOTIONS.	58
		PRICE
	No. 942. Dissected Cube, in paper box	50 75
Α	943. " wooden box	75
AA	944. Numeral Frame, 144 balls	75
// 3	945. " " 100 balls	63
$M \rightarrow$	946. Dissected Cone, with pins, showing the Circle,	
All Side	Ellipse, Parabolic and Hyperbolic Sections	1 50
	947. Dissected Models of Arches or Bridges, illus-	
	trating the principle of the Arch	1 50
	948. Mathematical Paradox, or Curious Block, which	
MINIS HUMBERS	fits exactly, and passes through a square, a	
STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	circle, and a triangle	75
946	949. Dove-tailed puzzle	75 25

MECHANICS' MOTIONS, etc.



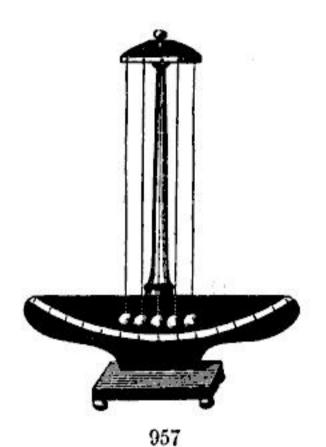
950. Mechanical Powers, with four sets of Brass Pulleys, Counterpoises, Brass and Japanned Weights, Wheel and Axle on frame and capstan.



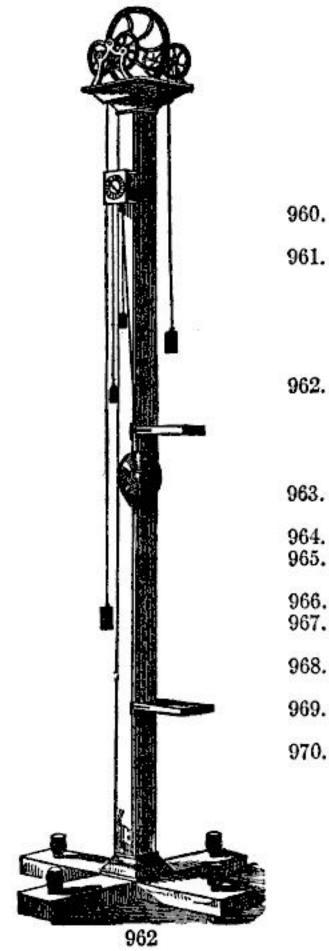
951. Simple and Compound Levers of Brass, with Weights. 952. Inclined Plane, with Carriage and Weight.

No.	953.	Wedge in two parts.
		Screw, in frame.
		The above series form a full set of Mechanical Powers, the whole mounted on mahogany stands\$30 00
	955.	A set of Mechanical Powers, consisting of the four most important systems of Pulleys, two straight and one bent Lever, Wheel and Axle, Inclined Plane, Wedge and Screw
		Alle, Inclined I lane, wedge and betewitten





956. Inertia Apparatus. Place a card and ball upon the pillar, draw back the spring, and release it from the hook, so that it may strike the edge of the card. The velocity with which the card is projected prevents any motion being communicated to the ball, and it is left on the pillar..... 957. Collision Balls, consisting of five ivory balls suspended from a frame with graduated arc..... 958. Same as 957, but the balls of box wood..... 3 50 959. Set of 8 Illustrations for Centre of Gravity, viz.: 3 Blocks of various figures, with centres of gravity and suspension; two Balls, on rod, with centre of gravity; Leaning Tower of Pisa, with two centres of gravity; Loaded Wheel, on stand, with centre of gravity and magnitude; Mechanical Paradox—a double cone appears to run up hill; Horseman, balanced on two points. This set also includes a Brass Plumb, Cord, and Handle, for supporting the various articles on centre of gravity.....

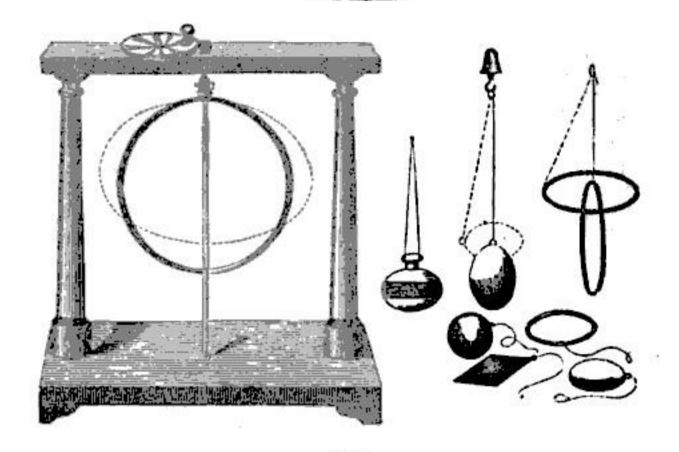




	960	PR	ICE
960.	Mechanical Paradox—a double cone, which appears to roll up hill	1	75
961.	which appears to roll up hill		60
	produce a rotary, progressive motion, illustrating centre of gravity 50 and 1	ı	00
962.	Atwood's Machine, graduated mahogany Pillar, eight feet, and basement with levelling screws, pendulum, weights, and sliding platforms—illus-		
112.02	trating laws of falling bodies 20	0	00
963.	A pair of Brass Plates, with handles, for cohesion, per pair 2 00 to	1	00
964.	A pair of Glass Plates, as last	i	00
965.	A pair of pure Lead Hemispheres, with	_	
3500	handles, per pair 1 00 to	1	50
966.	Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six		75
967.	Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six,	1	00
968.	Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six,		50
969	Capillary Attraction Plates, for show	•	••
000.	ing the parabolic curve, 75; with pan	1	00
970.	Glass Plate, with hook and cord, for		00

Centrifugal Forces, etc.

No. 971. Apparatus for Central and Centrifugal Forces, with eight Illustrations—Sphere, Oblate Spheroid, Prolate Spheroid, Double Cone, Ring, Band, Chain, and Glass with coloured fluid; exhibits, in a beautiful manner, the cause of the planets revolving on their shortest diameter; the cause of their being flattened at the poles; the peculiar effect of rapid rotation upon the loose parts of a body; and a variety of other pleasing effects.... \$7 00



GYROSCOPES.

B

The Gyroscope, or Mechanical Paradox, is simple in construction, and is one of the most beautiful philosophical experiments in the whole range of the natural sciences, illustrating numerous interesting movements of centrifugal force. A wheel, A, is fixed on an axis sustained in a ring of about four inches in diameter; in a line with the axis is a cap, C, to rest on an upright point, B. Wind a cord around the axis, and, by suddenly drawing it off, very rapid motion is given to the wheel A; set the cap C on the point B, and the instrument will sustain itself and revolve around the centre. It may be placed horizontally or at any angle: the motion is the same: if the wheel A revolves in the direction of its arrow, the whole machine will revolve in the direction of the arrows on the outer circle; suspended by a string at C, the motion will be the same as when supported on the point.

		rı	RICE
No. 973.	Gyroscope, all brass, with 6 inch wheel, lever and weight attachment.\$	10	00
974.	Gyroscope, all brass, with 4 inch wheel, lever and weight attach-		
	ment, and three concentric rings	10	00
975.	Gyroscope, all brass, with 4 inch wheel, with lever and balance		
	weight	4	00
976.	Gyroscope, brass, lead rim to wheel, 4 inch wheel	1	50
977.	Gyroscope, all brass, small size, 4 inch wheel	1	25
	-Nos. 973, 974, and 975, with lever attachment, will remain stati		

underbalanced will revolve in the opposite direction.

Hydrostatics and Hydraulics.

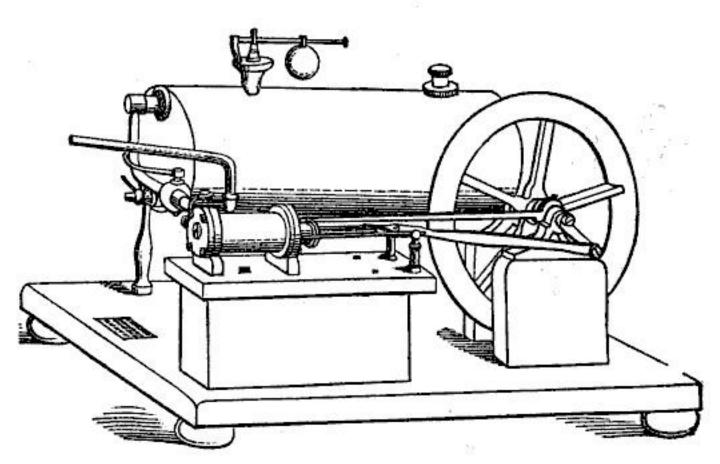




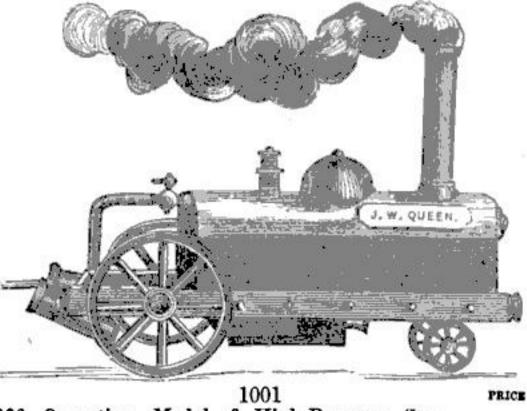
trating that pressure is according to height, not quantity	10	00
with funnel and glass		
982. Archimedian Screw Pump,	5	00
working model, with pan attached, neatly made		w
983. Bent Glass Tube for fluid level		75
984. Hydrostatic Figure, or Bottle Imp, with bottle. 50 a	nd	
985. Syphons, glass, with mouth tube 50		
986. Syphons, brass, with		50
987. Working model of the Forcing Pump, illus-	-	•
trating also the fire-en-		
or Household Pump, with glass barrel and		
lever handle; on one stand, with water jars.	13	00
988. Models of Water-Wheels, overshot, undershot, and	10	00
breast	6	00
989. Hiero's Fountain	6	00
990. Apparatus for Spouting	5	00
Fluids	·	•
Hook; illustrating up- ward and downward		
pressure of fluids	2	50

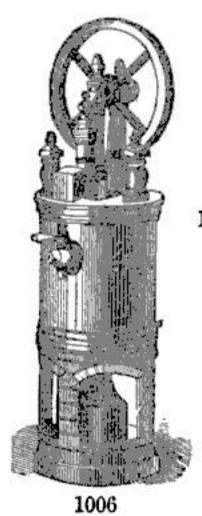
	PRICE
No. 992. Glass Globe and Stop Cock, for weighing Air or Gas	\$2 00
993. Nicholson's Portable Balance for Specific Gravity, each 4 00 t	6 00
994. Equilibrium Tubes, six forms, mahogany base	2 50
7 7 995. Equilibrium Tubes, six forms, brass	
capped, mahogany base	4 00
996. Glass Model of Centrifugal Pump	6 00
997. Tantalus's Cup, illustrates intermit-	
ting springs	1 50
998. Glass Model of Diving Bell, with	
994 lead ring	1 50
999. Glass Model of Diving Bell, with cap and tube	3 50

Steam.



1000.	Operating Model of High-Pressure Steam Engine; double-acting cylinder; sliding valve; copper boiler, with Spirit Lamp; the engine beautifully finished, of brass, on a wood stand	30	00
1001.	Operating Model of a Locomotive, all of brass, with Spirit		8000
	Operating Model of a Locomotive, all of brass, with Spirit Lamp; runs in a circle of five feet diameter	35	00
	Sectional Model of a Low-Pressure Steam Engine, made of pasteboard and wood. By means of a crank at the rear, every part is put in motion, the piston, valves, beam, wheel, and eccentric; it is about 11 inches square, and affords the		00
1003.	best explanation for schools, and is very beautifully made Wollaston's Illustration of Low-Pressure Steam Engine; copper Globe boiler, brass cylinder, piston and rod, handle and safety		
	valve	3	00
1004.	Wollaston's Illustration made of glass	1	50
	Revolving Steam Jet of brass, illustrating Hiero's Steam En-		
	gine	1	75

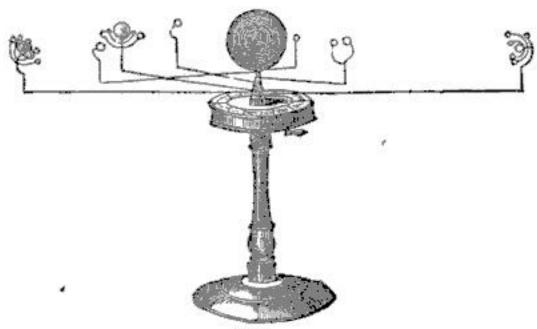




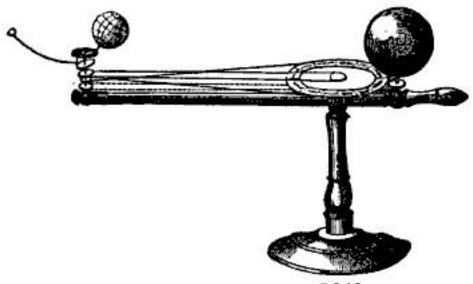
Beat.

No.	1020.	Pyrometer, with Spirit Lamp, for showing the expansion of metals by heat, each	1	00
	1021.	Compound Bar of Brass, Iron, and Zinc, for showing the unequal	*	
	****	expansion of metals by the same heat		75
	1022.	Brass Ball and Gauge Ring, for showing the expansion of metals		
				75
	1023.	Conductometer, with 6 different metals	2	00
	1024.	Improved Conductometer, on stand, with Spirit Lamp, for showing the capacity of different materials to transmit heat; consists of		
		six metals, each to have wax or phosphorus on its extremity	3	00
	1025.		1	50
	1026.	Pulse Glasses, the liquid in which appears to boil by the heat of		
		the hand		50
	1027.	A pair of Planished Reflectors, 13 inches diameter, in cases which		
			6	00
	1028.			50
		Fire Syringes, larger sizes, each		
	1030	Cuben for radiation of best 6 inches games the sides of the	4	UU
	1000.	Cubes for radiation of heat, 6 inches square, the sides of dif-		
	1001			50
	1031.	Differential Thermometer	1	75

Astronomy and Globes.



1040 PRICE

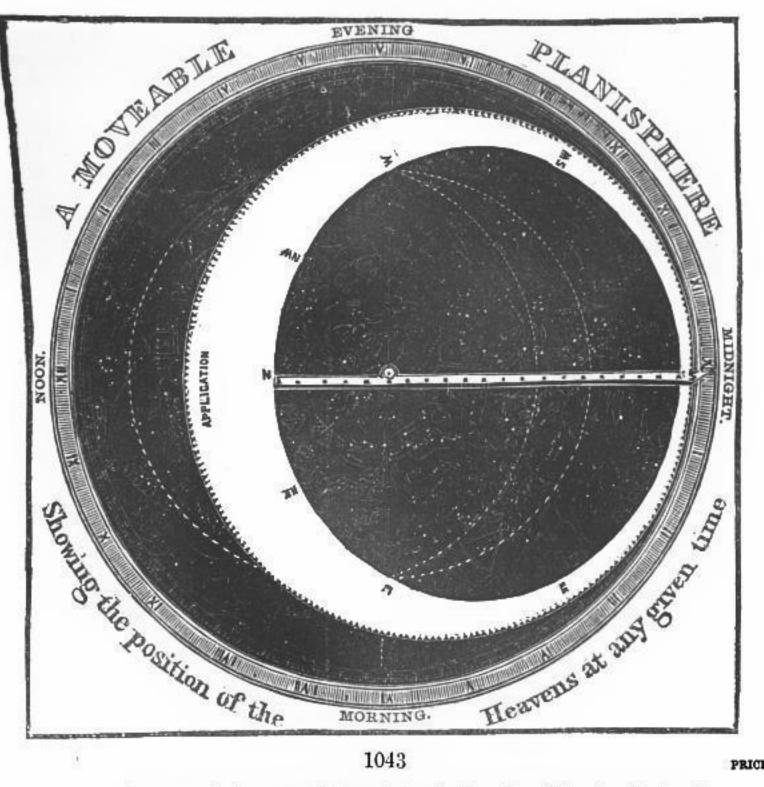


1042

1042. Tellurian or Season machine, showing all the phenomena of the seasons; the causes of eclipses, &c. &c. are easily illustrated.....

1043. Moveable Planisphere, consisting of a map of the heavens projected on the plane of the equator, showing the position of the heavens at any given time throughout the year, with the constellations and the principal fixed stars then visible. The sun's place among the stars is marked on the ecliptic for every day and month of the year. The moon's position may also be found. By bringing any given star to the eastern or western point of the herizon, the position of its rising and setting may be observed, while the index will indicate the time of this phenomena with an accuracy quite sufficient for general observations. It furnishes a cheap, portable, and sufficiently accurate substitute for a celestial globe or a series of charts. It occupies a space of 16 inches square. Attached to it is a description of the prin-

cipal constellations and fixed stars composing them. The com-



1043 PRICE

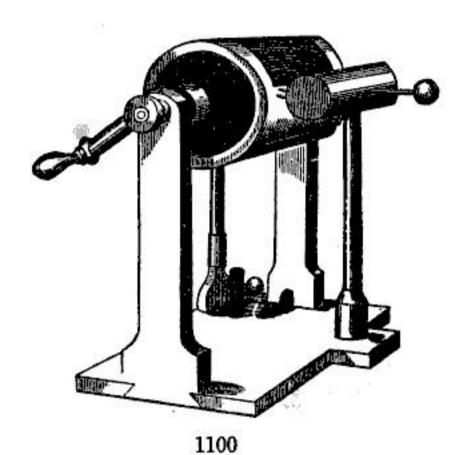
mittee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly recommend this map to public Plain \$2 00, coloured..... patronage.



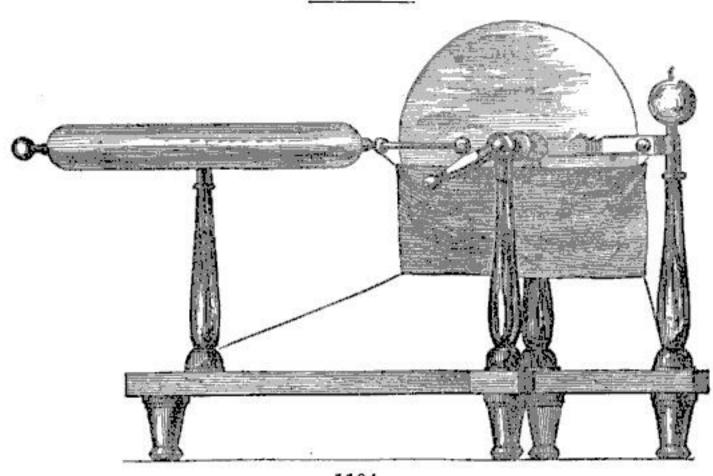
The above 10 inch Globes are printed on new plates, giving all the recent changes and divisions, including the latest Arctic and Australian discoveries; also the divisions of the United States, not to be found on any other globe of the same size; exhibits the boundaries of Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics, as laid down on the latest maps and by the best geographers. No. 1054. 12 inch Globe, mahogany frame, per pair.....\$25 00 1055. 12 Terrestrial...... 12 50 1056. 12 bronzed pedestal stands with castors, per pair..... 45 00 1057, 12 Terrestrial...... 22 50 1059. 16 Terrestrial...... 22 50 1060. 18 with compass below, 35 00 1061. A Transparent Astronomical Globe, 24 inches diameter, with the starry heavens accurately delineated, mounted on high wooden stand, with brass meridian. The stars are viewed from the interior, where the earth and moon revolve upon their axis, showing their correct relative positions with reference to the stars. The sun is also represented revolving upon its

Note.—Quadrants accompany each pair of 10, 12, or 16 inch Globes at above prices. When a single globe is ordered, the Quadrant, if required, will be sent at an extra charge of \$1 00.

Electricity.



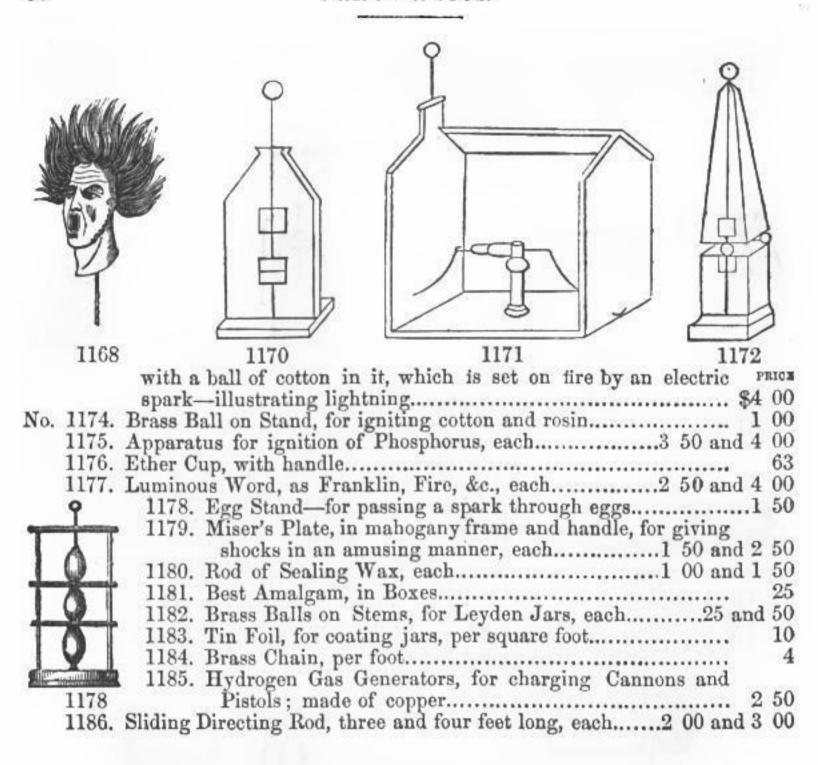
No. 1100. Cylinder Electrical Machine; 5 inch cylinder, with Prime
Conductor; handsomely mounted on mahogany stand.......\$10 00
1101. Cylinder Electrical Machine; 6 inch cylinder, each.......12 00 to 14 00
1102. " " 8 " each..... 20 00 to 25 00
1103. " " 10 " each..... 30 00 to 35 00



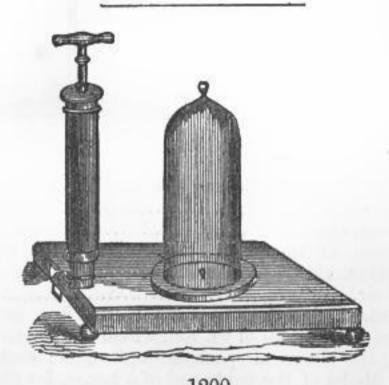
1104 RICE No. 1104. Plate Electrical Machine; 16 inch plate, with brass Prime Conductor and rubber ... 24 1106. 50 00 30 1107. 1108. 36 1109. Leyden Jars, pint, \$1 00; quart, \$1 25; two quart, \$1 75; four quart...... 2 00 1110. Atmospheric Leyden Jar, with crooked stem and ball for suspension, and movable ring with points, quart 1111. Improved Set of Leyden Jars; a two-quart jar fitted as an electrometer jar; a plate which screws upon the stem in place of the ball supports a on e-quart jar, with amospheric ring..... 4 50 1113. Diamond or Luminous Jars, perforated 1109 1113spots, each...... 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00 1114 1117 1125 1115 1114. Jars with movable coatings, to explain the Leyden Jar, ea. 2 50 to 3 50 1116. Battery of 4 one-quart jars, neatly cased...... " of 6 1117.

64	ELECTRICITY.
N 1110 D II 60	PRICE
No. 1118. Battery of 9 one-q	uart jars, neatly cased\$15 00
2220. 01 1 0110 9	dair Jaro,
1120 " of 6 " 1121 " of 9 "	" " … 14 00 " 20 00
1121 01 9	1122. Battery . of 4 four-quart
0 = =	jars, neatly cased 12 00
	1123. Battery of 6 four-quart
	jars, neatly cased 18 00
Y ON	1124. Battery of 9 four-quart
11 7 11	jars, neatly cased 25 00
/A @ /A	1125. Jointed Dischargers, with
UP TI SU	glass handle, each 3 00 to 4 50
	1126. Plain Dischargers, with glass
	handle, each 1 50 to 2 00
710*	1127. Universal Discharger, with
1127	adjusting table and press 6 00
	5 500
0 0	
OFTIN	1110
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UNG CAMPACATA	0.0.0
1129	143 1144 1146
1128. Metallic Plates for	dancing images, to suspend from Conductor 75
	dancing images, on adjusting stand 1 50
1130. " "	" on insulated stand 6 00
1131. Pith Images for th	e dancing plates, per pair
1132, " Balls "	" per dozen 12
1133. " Birds "	" per dozen 75
1134. Bennet's Gold Lea	f Electroscope
1135. " "	" with Condenser 6 00
1136. Coulomb's Tortion	Electrometer, each
1137. Quadrant Electron	neter, box wood scale 1 50
1138. "	ivory scale 2 50
1139. Lane's Dischargin	g Electrometer 2 50
1140. Pith Ball Electron	neter, each 50 cts. and 75
1141. Cuthbertson's Bal	ance Electrometer, by which the force of the
shock or charge	is weighed 6 00
1142. Saussure's Electro	scope 2 00
	on insulated stand, each 6 00 and 8 00
1144. " of 3 "	to suspend from the Conductor, each 2 25 and 3 00
1145. " of 2 "	to suspend from the Conductor
1146. " of 2 "	one of them being connected with the interior
of a Leyden Jar	4 00
1148. Aurora Tube, 3	feet long, with stop-cock, &c. complete, for
showing electric	eal light in rarefied air; also answers for
Guinea and Fea	ther tube in Pneumatics, each 4 00, 6 00, 8 00
1149. Luminous Flask,	with brass cap and point 1 50
1150. Spiral or Diamond	I Tubes, each 2 00 to 4 00

ELECTRICITY.	6
No. 1151. Insulated Stools, each	6 00 d 76 2 00
1154 Floativel Sportsman and Pinds	
to be used with Electrometer Jar, No. 1115. 1156. Electrical Fox-Chase	78 4 50 2 50 1 00 38
1165	
 1169. Magic Picture; figures of a vase, bottle, &c., arranged upon glass plates with pieces of tin foil, which are rendered luminous by passing the electrical spark through them; each plate	6 00
1172. Mahogany Model of a Obelisk, which is thrown down by the	
simple discharge of a highly-charged jar	3 00

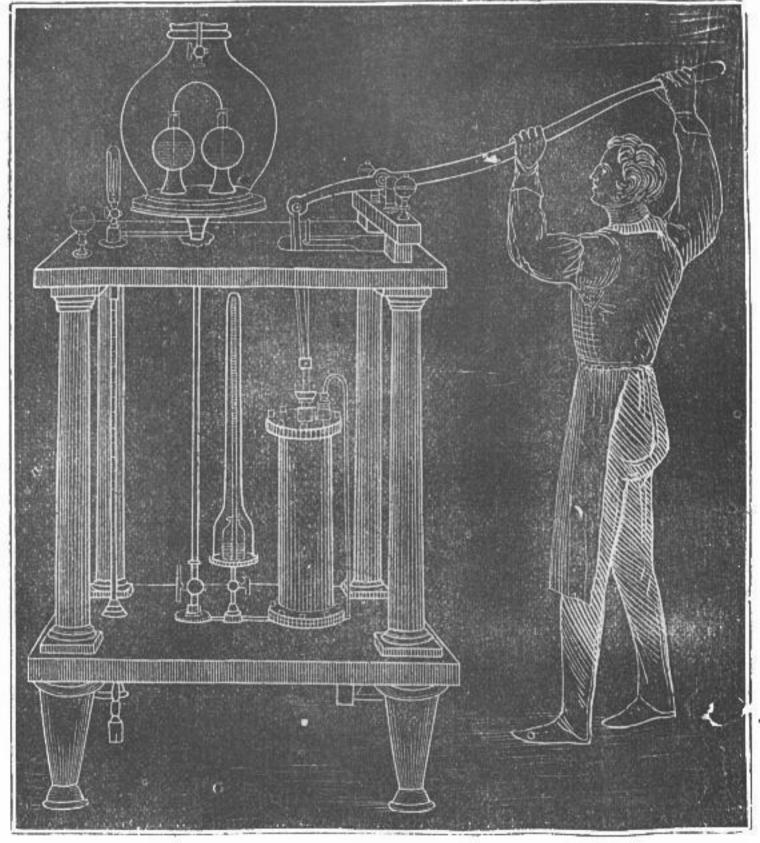


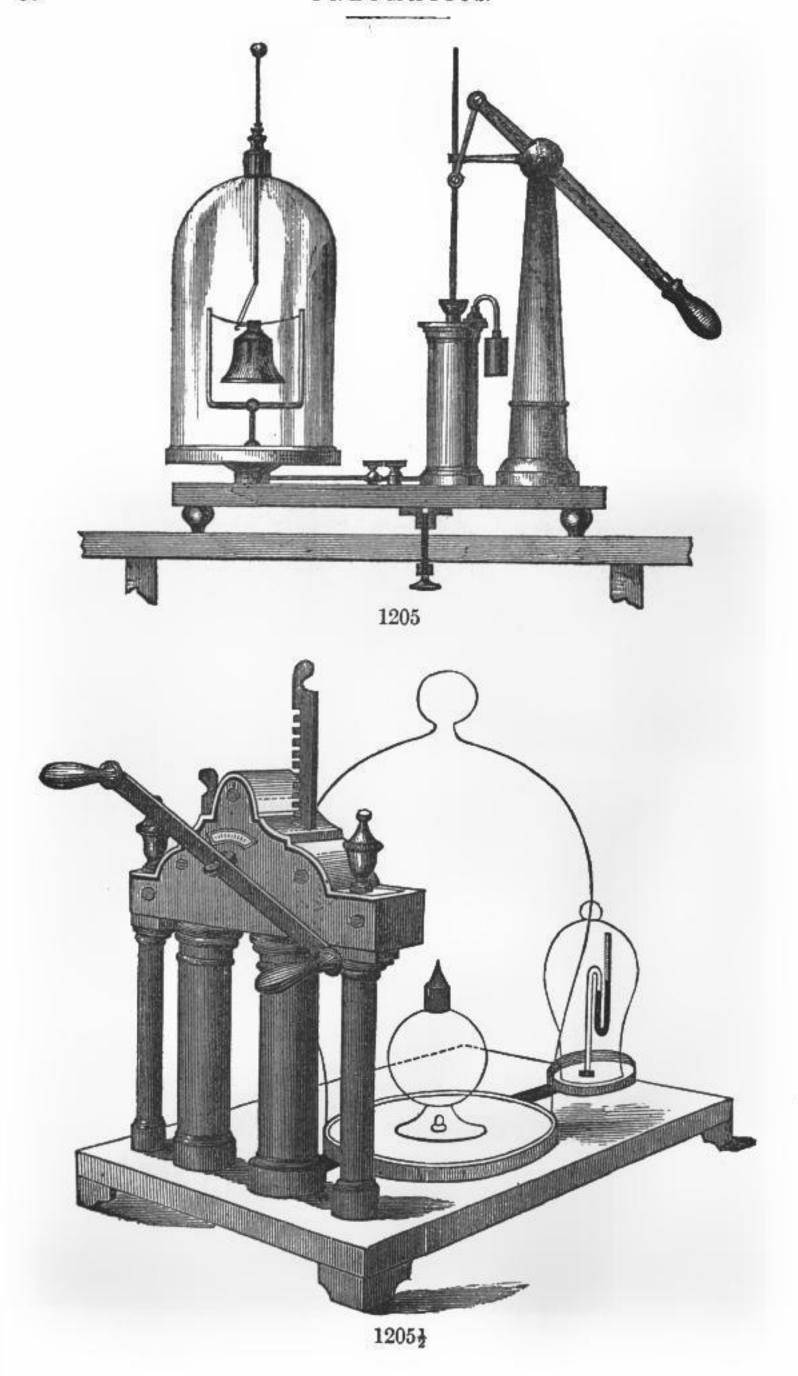
Pneumatics.



		1200		
No.	1200.	Single Barrel Air Pump; plate 6 inches, with one receiver	\$8	00
	1201.	Single Barrel Air Pump; plate 63 inches, with one receiver	12	00
		Single Barrel Air Pump; plate 71 inches, with one receiver		
	1203.	Single Barrel Air Pump; on iron stand, the barrel at an angle,		
		for greater convenience; plate 71 inches, with one receiver	15	0

				PR	ICE
No.	1204.	Air Pump inches;	; imitation	on rosewood frame, polished; barrel 12 by 3½ inches; barometer, gauge, &c	00
	1205.	Air Pump	; mahog	gany basement; barrel 7½ by 2 inches; plate 8	
		inches, v	with clam	ap—a convenient Table Pump 25	00
	1205	Double-Ba	rrel Air	Pump, with mercurial gauge; barrels 9 by 2	0000
				nches, with 2 receivers and clamp 50	
	1206.	Same, to e	xhaust or	r condense 75 (00
	1207.	Double-Ba	rrel Air	Pump; barrels 7 by 15 inches; plate 7 inches	
		diameter	r: two red	eceivers and clamp	00
	1208.	Plain Gla	ss Receive	ers 1 gal. \$1, \(\frac{1}{2}\) gal. 75 cts., quart 3	50
	1209.	44		open top1 gal. \$1 25, } gal. 1 00, quart	62
	1210.	Swelled	44	1 gal. \$1 75, 2 gals. \$3	00
	1211.	"	44	open top1 gal. \$1 25, ½ gal. 1 00, quart 6 	00
	1212.	Stoppered	Glass Re	eceivers, (ground glass stoppers,) 1 gal. \$1 25,	
				½ gal. \$1 00, qt.	62
	1213.	Hand Gla	88	#0.₩1 11.00 \ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	75
			2.75	1	
				s, or Philosophical Hand-Cuffs 3	
				1	
	1217	Brass He	misnhere	es, per pair 3 50 to 6	00
	T-1.	THE CONTRACTOR	Triopinot of	o, not putting of to o	-





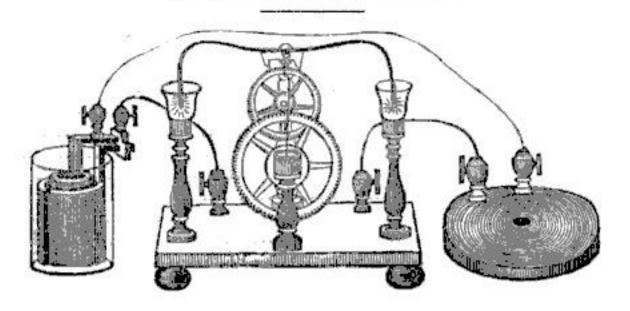
	MAGNETI	SM AND GALVANI	SM.		69
				y	RICE
No.	1218. Fountai	n in Vacuo, cock, jet, and	stand\$	4 00 to 5	00
A		Plate with sliding rod, hook			
/A1		essary in using the bell in			00
1/1.1		ead Experiment			
11111		and Feather Apparatus,			
LOTAL		r and Weight, each			
1 (# 11) 1		Vacuo, each			
1/6A1/1		lls, each			
MIII	1225. Mercur	y Cup, each	75	ets. to 1	00
	1226	. Receiver for Mercury C	up, each2	00 to 3	00
	1227	. Block of Wood, weighted	to sink in w	ater.	10000
	ÖH	to show the air contain			
	3	of the wood			25
	1228	. Copper Vessel, for Cond	lensed Four	ntain	20000
	T		8 00, 15 00		00
4	1229.	. Condensing Syringe for		50 to 5	
_34		. Revolving Jet for	**		50
		Air-Gun Jet for	44	1	00
	1232.	. Funnel and Ball for	"	1	25
	1233.	Bubble Tube			75
	1234	. Pneumatic Paradox, of	Glass. The	ball	
(3)	1	placed upon one end (
	y .	be blown off, and on t			
	U	supported upon a jet	_	and the second second	
1218	1219	used with the mouth			38
1235. Water H	Hammer, show	ing that the collision of wa	ter in a vac	cuum	
produc	es a sharp noi	se, like solid bodies, each.	62	cts. to 1	50
		andle, to show resistance			75
1237. Palm Gl	lass, the liquid	in which appears to boil b	y the heat o	of the	
hand					50
1238. Bursting	g Squares, per	dozen		1	50
1239. Wire Gr	uard for Squar	es, each	75	cts. to 1	00
1240. Gallows	Connector			1	50
1241. Freezing	g Apparatus : I	Bell Glass, pan for acid, si	lvered water	cup	
and sta	and, 6 inch, \$2	50, 7 inch, \$3 00, 8 inch.		4	00
1242. Gum ela	astic tubing, p	er foot			25
		ot gum, is well calculated			2200
appara	tus, fine machi	inery, per bottle			25

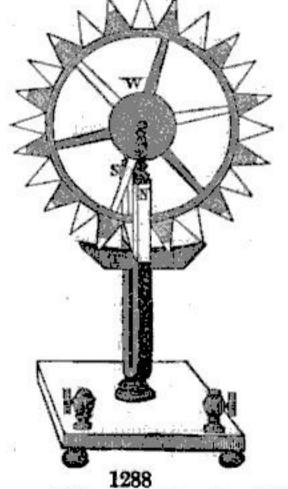
Nos. 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, form a set, are complete in themselves, and do not need an Air Pump.

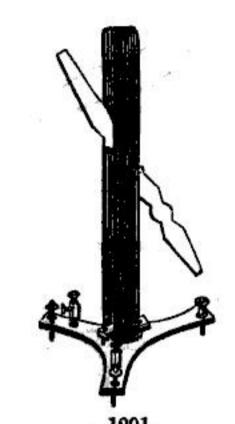
Magnetism and Galbanism.

-70	MAGNETISM AND GALVANISM.
	Horseshoe Magnet, with armature, consisting of iron wire hermetically sealed in a glass tube; to prove that the inductive power of a magnet is not impeded by the interposition of an unmagnetizable body
1256.	1251 1254 Y Armature
1258.	" large, 2 in a box, with armature, each 3 00 to 5 00 Natural Loadstone specimen
•	1261 1264 1266
1261. 1262. 1263. 1264.	Magnetic needle, on stand plain, for schools

1286. Contracting Helix..



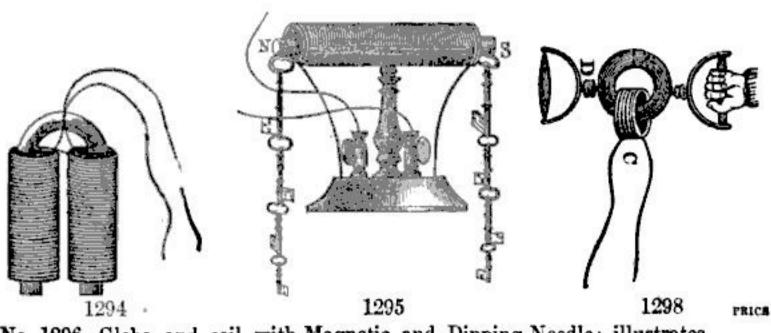




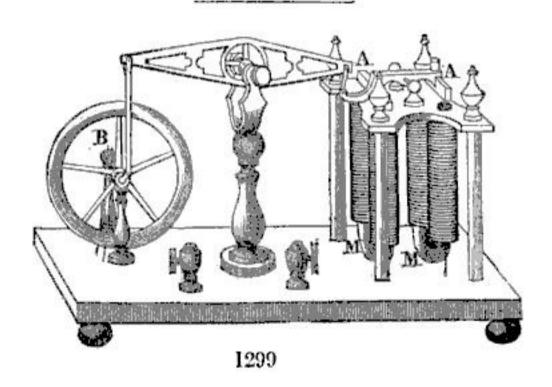
	1288	
1288.	Revolving Spur-Wheel	00
1289.	Galvanometer Plane, indicates presence of current of Electricity 3	50
1290.	Horizontal Galvanometer, on tripod stand, with leveling screws 6	00
1291.	Upright " " " " 5	00
	Galvanometer, with Astatic Needle 5 00 and 8	00
	De la Rives' Ring, in small Glass Cup 1	

Electro-Magnetism.

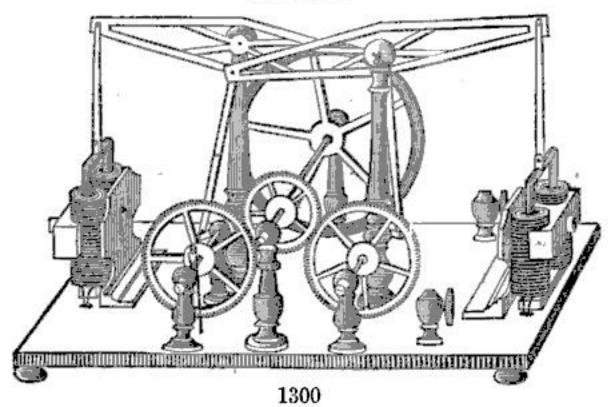
No. 1294. Electro-Magnet; a bar of iron wound with insulated wire
75 cts. to 1 50
1295. Helix, on stand with iron bar, to show that the magnetizing
power of the wire is greatly increased by making a coil of it..... 2 50

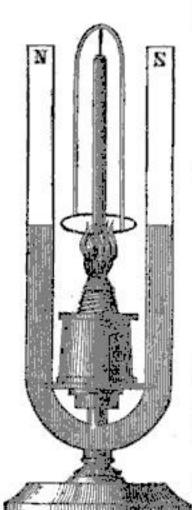


Galbanic and Electro-Magnetic Engines, or Machines.



1299. Reciprocating Armature Engine: a very pleasing illustration of motion by magnetism: it does not require a very strong Battery.	10	00
1300. Double Beam Axial Engine	15	00
1301. Revolving Armature Engine: this, though not so interesting	10	oo
as the preceding, is a rather different mode of applying the power, and can be easily adjusted	6	00
1302. Revolving Bell Engine: this is yet another mode of obtaining		
motion, and gives more continuous power	10	00
1303. Barlow's Spur Wheel, each 5 00 t	08	00



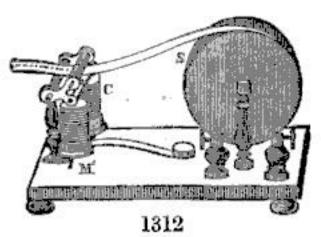


	1,1	
		1304. Apparatus for showing the suspension of
00	\$4	an iron bar by repulsion; explains the principle of the Axial Engine
		1305. Electro-Magnetic Locomotive and Car,
		with railroad. The Battery is connect-
00		ed to the rails, and not carried in the
00		1306. Revolving Coil
00	5	1307. Revolving Electro Magnet

Thermo-Electricity.

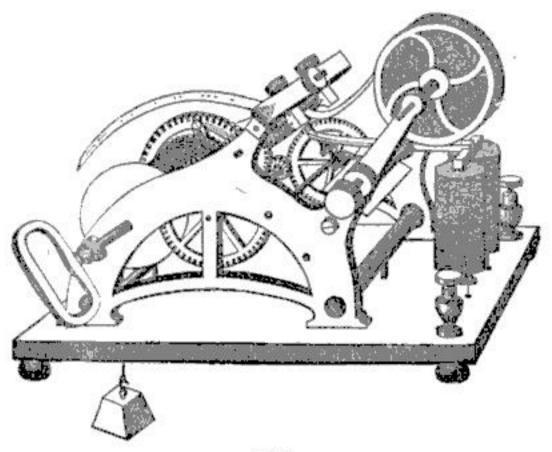
1	308.	Thermo-Electric Pair, German Silver an	d	
		Brass		25
1	309.	" Series of 10		00
1	310.	Instrument for showing the production of		
		Heat and Cold by Magnetism	. 4	00
1	311.	Thermo-Electric Arch rotating between th	e	
1		Poles of a U Magnet-with Spirit Lamp	4	00

Telegraph Apparatus.

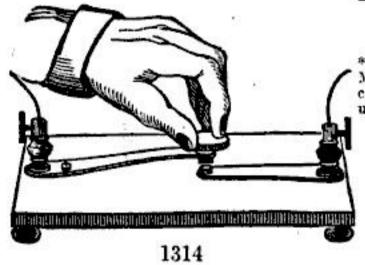


1312. Telegraph Working Model, for schools or families.... 5 00, 6 00, 10 00

PRICE



PRICE

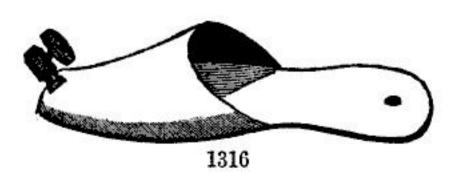


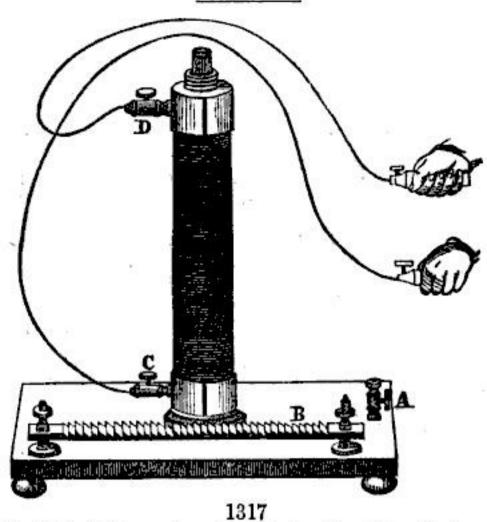
*** These models of Telegraphs require the Telegraph Model, the Key, copper wire, and a Battery, to make them complete. Thus, No. 1312 will cost, when completed for use, as follows:—

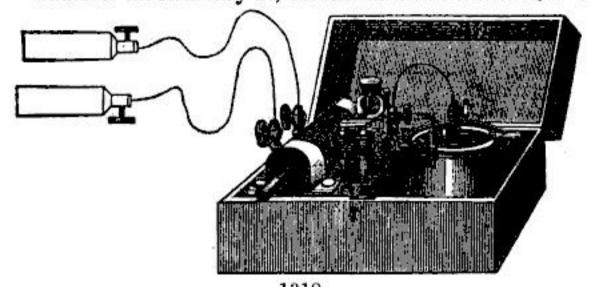
Key, No. 1314	25
Battery, No. 1266, with extra porous	
cups 4	25
Copper Wire, 10 yds 1	00

1315. Telegraph Register, Key and Magnet, suitable for Telegraph Lines, complete....... 50 00

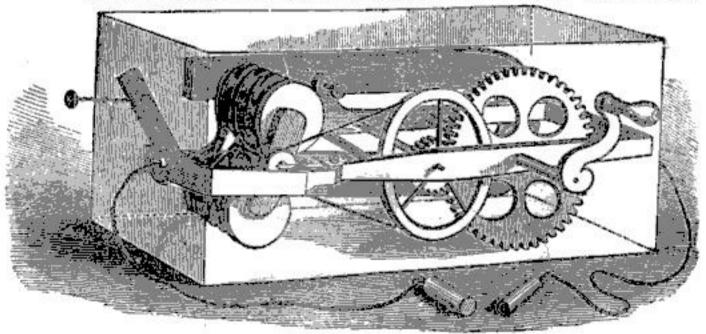
Apparatus for Medical Purposes, Shocks, etc.







1318



PRICE

No. 1319. Magneto-Electric Machine, for nervous diseases. This machine is widely known as the best article in use for the cure of nervous diseases, such as Nervous Headache, Toothache, Tic Douloureux, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all forms of nervous pain: also, for Paralysis in all its various forms, from a partial loss of sensation or motion, to that of perfect Paralysis.

To physicians and surgeons this is particularly recommended as a truly scientific instrument, combining all the advantages that can be obtained from the use of Electric Machines in the relief of diseases, while it has none of the inconveniences attendant upon the use of all others. Being simple in its construction, and completely enclosed in a firm box, it is not liable to derangement; and, obtaining its electricity directly from a permanent magnet, it is constantly ready for use, and it is not affected by moisture, but is equally powerful in wet as dry weather, and can be graduated to any desirable degree of strength. It requires no acids, and may be used for weeks without opening the box, except occasionally to oil the bearings.

Any of the articles enumerated in Davis' Manual of Magnetism, furnished at Boston prices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF GALVANIC BATTERIES.

Galvanic Batteries consist, essentially, of two metals, separated from each other and immersed in some dilute acid, which will act on one of the metals, but not on the other. The electric current is conducted by wires fastened to each of the metals. The metals commonly used are copper and zinc, and the acid, the sulphuric, (oil of vitriol.) The Sulphate of Copper Battery consists of a double cylinder of copper, and bottom of same metal. The space between the copper cylinders receives the exciting solution. A movable cylinder of zinc is suspended in this solution whenever the battery is to be put in action, and is insulated by supports of ivory or wood resting upon the exterior cylinder. The liquid employed is a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in water. To prepare it, a saturated solution of the salt is first made, and to this solution add as much more water: a pint of water will dissolve one-fourth of a pound of blue vitriol. The addition of a small portion of alcohol to this solution is sometimes of advantage, by increasing the permanence of its action. The coating of oxide of copper should always be removed from the zinc after using the battery. This is a more intense battery than Smees'.

Daniel's constant or sustaining battery is formed with a copper cup containing a solution of sulphate of copper, into which is put an unglazed porcelain cup, containing a dilute acid, (sulphuric.) Into this porous cup and acid is placed a rod of zinc covered with mercury, (amalgamated.) The porous cup allows the fluids to come in contact with each other and to transmit the electricity, but prevents any thing passing through to form a deposit. Hence the action is constant, and its energy sustained as long as the zinc lasts and enough of the sulphate is kept in the solution.

Smees' Battery consists of a glass tumbler or other vessel, with an amalgamated zinc cylinder and platina plate or foil, suspended within the cylinders. It is a neat battery, and much used for electrotyping, gold and silver plating, etc. The liquid used to excite this battery is sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) diluted with ten or twelve parts of water by measure.

The exciting fluids are strong nitric acid in the porous cup or cell, and sulphuric acid, diluted with ten or twelve parts of water, in contact with the zinc in the glass vessel.

Note.—If a large pair of plates of copper and zinc be formed into a battery, a great quantity of electricity would be evolved, and great heating and melting effects would be produced, but it could not send a current of electricity far through a wire. But if the same pair of plates be cut up into many smaller pairs, and put into as many cups with the exciting fluid, and the zinc of one cup be connected with the copper of the next cup, and so on through the series, the electricity would be found to have an intensity of energy which would drive it through a very great length of wire. In the one case there is great quantity, in the other great intensity. Groves' Battery combines the two principles to a greater extent than any other form of battery, and hence is best adapted to telegraphing.

The price of batteries depends on their size, and may be combined to produce

any effects desired.

Sand-Glasses, Meighing-Scales, etc.

				700	RICE
No	1350.	Sand Classes	and have warmed from a	791) 76	2000
140.	, 하나 그 아이를 하는데	panu-Grasses	, one hour, rosewood frames	ΦT	
	1351.	7.5	" common wood frames		62
	1352.	G	half-hour, rosewood frames	1	50
	1353.	44	half-hour common wood frames	0	50
	1354.	64	quarter-hour, rosewood "	1	00
	1355.	6.6	quarter-hour, rosewood " egg-boiler		50
	1356.	6.6	3 " white wood and bone frame		37
	1357.	64	1 and 2 minutes, rosewood frame, for Daguerreo-		
			typists		50
	1358.	4.6	3 minutes, bronzed frame		25
			WEIGHING SCALES.		
	1360.	Weighing Sc.	ales, in wood box, each	0 3	00
	1361.	Troy Weight	s, Cup Pattern, 4 ounces to 4 oz., per set		75
	1362.		4 to 1 pennyweight, per set		25
	1363.	66	e to 1 penny weight, per sou		12
	1900.	(720)	6 to 1 grain, per set		14
	- 58		NIGHT-ALARMS-EAR-TUBES,		
	1364.	Night-Alarm	s, a portable article for travellers; wakes you at		
		any hour	······································	4	00
	1365	Ear-Tubes a	convenient article for dulness of hearing50		
	1000,	mai-Tunes, it	convenient article for duffiess of nearing	riid	10

Chemistry.

