## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

cttathematical, ©upticat, and fllilosophtical HISTRUMEITIS IITO SCHOOL IPPRATIUS.


JAMES W. QUEEN \& CO. 924 Chestnut St., East of Tenth st.

PHILADELPHIA:

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## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUB

OF

## (2yuthematical, ©pptical, and çthilosophical INSTRUMENTS

And

## SCHOOL APPARATUS



MADE AND FOR SALFBY

## JAMES W. QUEEN \& CO.

(SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD,
No. 924 Chestnut St., East of Tenth St.,

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PHILADELPHIA.
B\XiVEINTEY 巴DITION.
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JANUARY, 1859.

## N 0 TICE.

## THRMAS CASFI.

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.
The prices noted will be strictly adhered to, and are the lowest for cash. A moderate charge will be made for boxes when apparatus is to be packed for transportation, and all packing will be done with the utmost care; but no responsibility will be assumed for breakage or other damage after a package leaves our premises.

All bills for Magic Lanterns and Slides, amounting to fifty dollars, or over that sum, will bq entitled to a discount of five per cent., and no charge made for boxes or packing.
The safest remittance of money is by a bank-draft payable to our order; or, where that cannot be obtained, gold can be sent with safety by any of the express companies. The sender must pay the charges made by the express company.

Postage-stamps are equal to cash and are readily transmitted in a letter. They will be received in any amount.

Goods ordered per express and bill to be paid to express company will be charged with the collection demanded by the company.

Goods ordered to be sent by mail must be prepaid: therefore the postage must be included in the remittance.

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## CATALOGUE.

## 





20


22
3. Dividers, Brass; $\quad$ " $\quad$ turned cheeks, 4 inch 50 cents, 5 inch ..... 37 62 cents, 6 inch ..... 75
4. Dividers, Brass ; steel joints, hair spring, 5 inch $\$ 1,6$ inch. ..... 137
5. Dividers Gurmer superior, $5 \mathrm{in} . \$ 137,6 \mathrm{in}$. ..... 175
6. Dividers, German Silver ; steel joints, turned cheeks, fine finish, 4 inch 62 cents, 5 inch 75 cents, 6 inch. ..... 87
7. Dividers, German Silver; steel joints, turned cheeks, fine finish,
hair spring, 4 inch $\$ 125,5$ inch 150,6 inch. ..... 175
8. Dividers, German Silver ; steel joints, turned cheeks, fine finish, hair spring, superior, 4 inch $\$ 150,5$ inch 175,6 inch. ..... 200
9. Dividers, Brass ; three legged, ..... 262
11. " German Silver; three legged 275 and ..... 50
12. " Brass, bisecting 50 cts. to ..... 200
13. " German Silver, bisecting 100 to ..... 50
14. Proportional Dividers, Brass; half divided. 175 and ..... 25
15
16. " " " full divided. ..... 675 ..... 750
17. " " $\quad$ " German Silver; half divided. ..... 250
19. " " " " " superior. ..... 725 ..... 725
20. Pillar Compasses, Brass ..... 825 ..... 550
21. " "، German Silver.
21. " "، German Silver.
22. Dividers, Brass ; medium quality, with pen and pencil point, 5 inch ..... 675
75 cents, 6 inch
23. Dividers, Brass; medium quality, with pen, pencil point, and lengthening bar. ..... 87
24. Dividers, Brass; medium quality, with pen, pencil point, and
lengthening bar, and addition of pair of plain dividers. ..... 125
25. Dividers, Brass; medium quality, needle point, with pen and pencil points, 3 inches. ..... 100


26. Dividers, German Silver ; fine quality, needle point, with pen
and pencil points, 3 inches.
27. Dividers, German Silver ; fine quality, with joint in eaoh leg, 3 inches ..... 175
28. Extension Dividers. ..... 1000
29. Dividers, German Silver ; fine quality, with needle point, pen, lengthening bar, and pencil points, 6 inches ..... 325
30. Furniture for Beam Compass, Brass ..... 300
31. " " with adjusting screw. ..... 375
32. " German Silver, ..... 50
33. Bow Pen, Brass ..... 50
34. Bow Pen, Brass, needle points ..... 100
35. Bow Pen, Brass, needle points and adjusting spring ..... 125
36. Bow Pen, German Silver; needle point and adjusting spring. ..... 150
37. Bow Pen, Brass; needle point, adjusting spring, hinge to pen. ..... 150
38. Bow Pen, German Silver ; needle point, adjusting spring ..... 200
39. Bow Pen, German Silver; with joint in each leg ..... 225
40. Bow Pencil, German Silver; joint in each leg ..... 225
41. Bow Pencil, solid steel, ivory handle ..... 150
42. Spacing Dividers, solid steel, ivory handle. ..... 125
43. Bow Pen, German Silver, with adjusting spring, pencil and needle points, and extra pen point. ..... 350
44. Bow Pen, solid steel, ivory handle ..... 150
45. Bow Pencil, Brass ..... 50
46. Bow Pencil, German Silver; adjusting spring and needle point. ..... 150
47. Drawing Pen, Brass mounted. ..... 25
8 49. Drawing Pen, German Silver; fine finish, hinge to pen.. ..... 50
48. Drawing Pen, German Silver; fine finish, hinge to pen, and protracting pin ..... 62
49. Drawing Pen, German Silver; fine finish, hinge to pen, and protracting pin, extra fine ..... 125
50. Drawing Pen, German Silver ; fine finish, hinge to pen, German Silver points, for red ink. ..... 75
51. Double Drawing Pen, or Railroad Pen, for parallel lines, brass mounted ..... 175
52. Double Drawing Pen, or Railroad Pen, for parallel lines, German Silver, fine finish ..... 250
53. Roulette, for dotting lines. ..... 50 and 62
$55 \frac{1}{2}$. with extra wheels. ..... 75 ..... 75


56

56. Protractors, half circle, Brass, each
No. 57. Protractors, half circle, German Silver, each. ..... 75, 175,200 and 300
58. Protractors, half circle, transparent horn, each 12, 25, 37 and 50
59. Protractors, half circle, German Silver, horn centre, with movablearm, each 4 inch $\$ 4,5$ inch 5, 6 inch 5 50, 7 inch.
700
$59 \frac{1}{2}$ Protractors, half circle, German Silver, horn centre, and movable arm, with vernier, each 5 inch, $\$ 650,6$ inch 750,7 inch ..... 900

61
60. Protractors, whole circle, German Silver, horn centre, and movable arm, each.............................. $\$ 700,800,1100,1300$ and 1600
61. Protractors, German Silver, whole circle, horn centre, and movable arm, with vernier, each........................................ 1000 and 1200
62. Protractors, Brass, with steel arm, 24 to 48 inches long, each 750 to 825


- 63. Steel Bevel Protractor, with sliding arm, divided to degrees, for machinists.

64. Ivory Protractor, 6 inches long, same as in school-cases of instruments ..... 100
65. Ivory Protractor, 6 inches long, finer finished ..... 150
66. " " 6 inches long, for engineers, with line of 40 on lower edge ..... 200
67. Ivory Protractor, 6 inches long, for engineers, more fully divided, half degree, and line of 40 on lower edge ..... 250
68. Ivory Protractor, half degrees, 6 inches long, still finer. ..... 300
69. " " half degrees, 6 inches long, $2 \pm$ inches wide. ..... 350
70. " " half degrees, 6 inches long, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, very superior. ..... 500
71. Ivory Protractors, half degrees, 8 inches long, for engineers, half de- grees, very fine. ..... $\$ 350$
72. Ivory Protractor, half degrees, 12 inches long, for engineers, half do- grees, very fully graduated. ..... 800
73. Box Wood Protractor, 6 inches. ..... 62
73년 Ivory Sector ..... 150
74. Ivory Scale, 6 inches long, same as in school-cases of instruments ..... 62
75. Ivory Chain Scales, 12 inches long, graduated on edges, $10 \times 10,10 \times 20$, $20 \leq 40,30 \leq 50,40 \times 60$, each. ..... 225
76. Ivory Chain Scales, 12 inches long, graduated on edges, 50x60, $\$ 3$; 40 x 80 ..... 350
77. " " " 50×100 ..... 375
78. Ivory Soales, architectural, 12 inches long, each 225,250,300 and 325
No. 79. Ivory Scales, 12 inches long, 16 scales off the edge, in 10ths or
12ths, each.......................................................... 225 and 300
79. Ivory Scale, 12 inches long, with diagonal scale, each. ..... 50 ..... 50
80. Box Wood Scale, 6 inches long, same as in school-cases of instruments ..... 25
81. Box Wood Chain Scales, 12 inches long, graduated on edges, 10x 20 , $20 \times 30,20 \times 40,30 \times 50,40 \times 60$, or $60 \times 80$, each. ..... 100
82. Box Wood Scale, 12 inches long, Architectural ..... 100
83. Box Wood Scale, 12 inches long, 16 scales off the edge, in 10ths or 12ths, each. ..... 100


## 85

85. Box Wood Chain Scale, triangular, 12 inches long, 6 edges, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 parts to the inch. ..... 150
86. Box Wood Architectural Scale, triangular, 12 inches long, 6 edges, 12 scales, $3-32$ ds to 3 inches. ..... 150
87. Box Wood Scale, triangular, 12 inches long, 6 edges, 16 scales off the edge, in 10ths or 12ths. ..... 150
88. Box Wood Scale, triangular, 3, 6 or 8 inches long, 6 edges, 10,20 , $30,40,50$ and 60 parts to the inch, each.................... 50,75 and 1 ..... 25
89. Box Wood Gunter's Scale, 12 inches long 37 cts., wider. ..... 75
90. Box Wood Gunter's Scale, 24 inches long. ..... 75
91. Box Wood Comparative Scale of Measures of different Countries, 17 inches long, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, containing the following measures of length: Swedish, Turkish, Bavarian, Spanish, Portuguese, Moscow, Russian, Amsterdam, German, Austrian, Italian, Hanoverian, French foot, French metre, English ..... 550
PAPER SCALES.
92. Paper Scale, printed on card-paper, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, 12 inches long; graduations on one edge inches and 10ths, and the other feet and 100ths ..... 10
93. Paper Scale, same as 92, one edge 20 parts to the inch, the other edge, 40 ..... 10
94. Paper Scale, same as 92, one edge, inches and sixteenths; the other edge, inches and forty-eighths ..... 10
95. Paper Scales, printed on card-paper, 19 inches long, for architects and engineers, for set of 6 scales, per set. ..... 100Series A contains 6 scales, one each, divided to $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}$ and 3inches to the foot, for architects.
Series $B$ contains 6 scales, one each, divided to 3-32, 1-8, 3-16, 5-16,3-8 and 7-8 inch to the foot, for architects.Series $C$ contains 6 scales, one each, divided to $10,20,30,40,50$and 60 parts to the inch, for engineers.
96. Single Scale of any of the above series, A, B, C-each scale. ..... 25
 the foot, each ..... 25The advantages of these scales are-they expand and contractnearly the same as drawing-paper, do not soil the work, and dis-tances can be set off from them without the use of dividers.
STEEL STANDARD RULES.
"Onited States Standard" is marked on each Rule.



No. 101. 24 inch steel rule, divided to 10 the, 12 ths, 16 thes, and 32de of an inch 300 102. 12 " " " " " " " 103. 6 inch steel rule, divided to 10ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 32ds of an inch 75 104. 4 " " " " " " " 50
105. 24 inch steel rule, divided to 8ths, 10ths, 12ths, 14ths, 16 ths, 20ths, 24ths, 28ths, 32 ds , 48ths, 50 ths, 64 ths and 100 ths of an inch......
106. 12 ditto ditto 150
107. 9 ditto ditto 113
108. 6 ditto ditto 75
109. 4 ditto ditto 50
111. 24 inch steel rule, divided to 48 ths, 50 ths, and 64 ths of an inch, and also for diameter and circumference,
112. 12 " " 12 " $\quad$ " 12 rule, divided to 18ths, 20 thes, 22ds, 24ths, 26ths, 28ths, 30 ths, and 32 ds , whole length..
237
114. 12 " " " 6ths, 7ths, 8ths, 9ths, 10ths, 11 ths, 12ths, 14ths, 16ths, 18ths, 20ths, 22ds, 24ths, 26ths, 28ths, 30ths, 32 ds , 34 ths, 36 ths, and 38 ths of an inch- 1 inch in each div....
115. 30 inch steel Engineer's Rule, divided to 10ths of inches and 100ths of feet.
These steel scales are all United States standard measure, and are the most useful and durable for machinists.
116. Routledge's Engineer's Slide Rule, 2 feet long, with descriptive book. 150 to 300
117. German Silver Scales, 12 inches long, diagonal, and inches and 8ths, and inches and 12 ths, each.
500 to 800
118. Steel Straight Edges, 24 inches long, each....................... 175 to 225
119. " " " 30 " "...................... 225 to 275
120. " " " 36 " ...................... 275 to 325


121


121. Triangles, white wood, assorted sises, each.25
122. Triangles, ebony, each. ..... 25 and 38
123. Triangle, framed of three kinds of wood, each. ..... 75
124. Triangles, German Silver, each ..... 175 to 300
125. Squares, German Silver, each. ..... 50 and 75
126. Irregular Curves, various patterns, white wood. ..... 25
127. Irregular Curves, various patterns, ebony, each ..... 50
No. 128. Engineers' Tacks, for fastening paper to the drawing-board; brass, per dozen ..... 25 and 37
129.
" German Silver, per dosen ..... 50 and 60
1291 " Steel do. per dozen " Steel do. per dozen ..... 60 ..... 60
130. Horn Centres, to prevent the dividers from marking the paper, each. ..... 18
131. Parallel Rules, ebony, brass mounted; 6 inches long, each 37 cents; 9 inches, 62; 12 inches, 75 ; 15 inches, 100 ; 18 inches ..... 150
132. Parallel Rules, ebony, German Silver mounted; 6 inches long, each 50 cts.; 12 inches ..... 100
133. Parallel Rules, Ivory, brass mounted, 6 inches long, each ..... 100
134. Parallel Rules, brass; 6 inches long, each, \$1; 9 inches, 175 ; 12 inches, 250 ; 15 inches ..... 300
135. Parallel Rules, on Rollers, brass; 9 inches long, each \$4 25;12 inches 5 75; 15 inches. ..... 725
No. 136. Parallel Rules, on Rollers, ebony, brass mounted; 12 inches long, each \$2 62; 15 inches, $\$ 337$; 18 inches. ..... 400
137. Parallel Rules, on Rollers, ebony, ivory graduated edges, brass mounted; 12 inches long, each $\$ 425 ; 15$ inches, $575 ; 18$ inches ..... 600
138. Parallel Rules, German Silver; 12 inches long, with 6 inch pro- tractor attached, divided to half degrees, and a scale of 40 on the lower edge, each ..... 1000
139. Parallel Rules, same as No. 138, with arm to protractor, each. ..... 1200
140. Drawing Boards, each 125 and ..... 50


131

141. T Squares, wood, with arm 18 to 30 inches long, each. 62 and 75 142. T Squares, wood, with arm 18 to 30 inches long, and swivel joint, each.rivers, railroads, \&c., on maps, each.150
anEs' Patent universal square.


This square combines, in a most convenient form, five different instruments,-viz., The Try-Square, the Mitrr, 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 Mitir; 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 D A, (Fig. 1,) being fastened, as it is, into the triangular frame B A E, 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 6 m

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.

140

## PRICES:

Io. 1, 6 in. blade, 8175 ; No. 2, 8 in., 8200 ; No. 3,10 in., 8285 ; Io. 4, 12 in., 8875.

## CYOLO-RLLIPTO-PANTOGRAPH.


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.


This instrument is calculated to be useful to the Mechanical Engineer,
Mathematician, Architect, Designer, and Artists in general, and also
for describing in schools the lines produced by the revolution of the
primary planets and their satellites. Price.................................. $\$ 2000$

CASES OF BRASS DRAWITG ITSTRUMEATS.
150. Wood Box; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with
Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inch
Dividers, Drawing Pen, brass Pro-
150. Wood Box ; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with
Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inch
Dividers, Drawing Pen, brass Pro-
150. Wood Box ; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with
Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inch
Dividers, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor.


25
151. Wood Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with
Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 41
Dividers, Drawing Pen, horn Protractor,
box wood 6 inch Scale.................... 175
152. Same as No. 151, with Parallel Ruler.
153. Wood Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, Drawing Pen, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale.

225

155. Wood Box ; pair of 6 inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers; pair of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale.
156. Same as No. 155, but with the instruments set in a tray, so that colors, etc. may be put below


155


157
158. Same as No. 157, but with the instruments set in a tray, so that colors may be put below

325
159. Same as No. 158, with addition of Parallel Ruler........................... 350

161. Same as No. 160, with addition of Parallel Ruler..................... 400
162. Wood Box, with lock and key, the instruments set in a tray, so
that colors, etc. may be put below; pair of 6 inch needle point
Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers;
pair of 3it inch needle point Dividers, with Pen and Pencil; Spring
Bow Pen, with needle point; Drawing Pen, brass Protractor,
horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale................................... 45
163. Same as No. 162, with addition of Parallel Ruler....................... 450
164. Same as No. 162, with the addition of a pair of Proportional Di-
viders.......................................................................... 600

165. Fish Skin Case ; pair of 6 inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, and Dotter; pair of plain Dividers, Drawing Pen, brass Protractor, Parallel Rule, box wood Scale.
166. Same as No. 16 ,..........................................
of box wood Scale....................................
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.

## CASES OF FINE GERMAN SILVER ITETRUIIETMS,

## For Engineers, Architects, and Machinists.

No. 200. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil, Drawing Pen, 6 inch ivory Protractor.
201. Morocco Box; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with Pen, Pencil, needle point and Bar, Drawing Pen; no Scale or Protractor.


201


202
202. Morocco Box ; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with Pen and Pencil ; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers, Drawing Pen, ivory Protractor Scale..
203. Same as No. 202, with addition of lengthening Bar..................
204. Moroceo Box, rounded corners, for carrying in the pocket; pair of $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inch Dividers, with hinge in one leg, needle points, with Pen, Pencil, and Bar; pair of 4 inch Dividers, rounded points, spring Bow Pen, needle point; Drawing Pen, ivory handle, 5 inch ivory Inch Rule, divided to eighths.


205


206
205. Morocco Box ; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.
No. 206. Morocco Box pair of 51 inch Dividers, needle points, with Pen Pencil and Bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers, Spring Bow Pen, Drawing Pen, 6 inch ivory Protractor.
207. Morocco Box ; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with pen, prail, zeedia
 viders, with pen, pencil, and needle point; 2 Drawing Ftang Aerman Silver Protractor, German Silver Square, ivory 6 nch Scale
208. Same instruments as No. 207, in polished wood box............. 1000
209. Polished Wood Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with Finy weil, needle point, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and needle point; Spring Bow Pen, with needle point; 2 Drawing Pens, German Silver Square, German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale.
1200
210. Polished Wood Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, needle point, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 5 inch Hair Spring Dividers; pair of 3 inoh Dividers, with pen, pencil, and needle point; Spring Bow Pen, with needle point; 2 Drawing Pens, German Silver Square, German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale.
211. Same instruments as No. 210, set in a tray, and the box much larger, with lock and key, thus affording space for extra instruments or colors, etc.
212. Polished Wood Box, with lock and key, the instruments set in a tray ; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 of steel for the screws to pass through

213. Polished Wood Box ; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, needle point, and bar ; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 5 inch Hair Spring Dividers ; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and needle point ; pair of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Proportional Dividers; Spring Bow Pen, with needle point; 2 Drawing Pens, Germen Silver Square, German Silver Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale
214. Polished Wood Box; instruments same as No. 213, with addition of a Railroad or Double Drawing Pen.

No 215. Polished Wood Box, inlaid, lock and key, with tray, leaving space below for paints, rules, \&c.; pair of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ inch needle point Dividers, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inch plain Dividers; pair of 4 inch needle point Dividers, with pen and pencil; Spring Bow Pen, pair of 7 inch Proportional Dividers, 3 Drawing Pens, ivory 8 inch Rule, horn Protractor, ivory 6 inch Scale, 2 wood Squares, 1 wood Curve.
$\$ 2500$
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 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 and eighths, the other to centimeters and millimeters
217. Polished Wood Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, needle point, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 5 inch Hair Spring Dividers; pair of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inch Proportional Dividers; pair of 3 inch Dividers, with pen, pencil and needle point; Spring Bow Pen, with needle point; 2 Drawing Pens, Double Drawing Pen, Roulette, Beam Compass Furniture, German Silver Square, German Silver Protractor, ivoy 6 inch Scale SWISS Drawing Instruments, furnished at the Regular Prices. ALTENADER'S Drawing Instruments; for sale at his prices. These Instruments are acknowledged by Engineers to be superior to any other kind offered for sale.
Empty Rosewood Bozes, assorted sizes, with tray, lock and key........................................................................ 500 to 800 These boxes are convenient for those who prefer selecting certain instruments and arranging a case to suit their fancy.

## CASES OF SECOND QUALITY GERMAN SILVER INSTRUMENTS.

## 218. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, with pen and pencil....... 100

219. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and 12
220. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, with pen and pencil ; pair
of 5 inch plain Dividers and Drawing Pen.............................. 150
221. Moroceo Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, with pen, pencil, and bar ;
pair of 5 inch plain Dividers and Drawing Pen..................... 175
222. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, needle points, with pen, pencil, and bar; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers, and 2 Drawing Pens.
223. Morocco Box; pair of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inch Dividers, needle points, with pen, pencil, and bar ; pair of 5 inch plain Dividers; pair of 4 inch Dividers, needle points, with pen and pencil; 2 Drawing Pens...

SURVEYOR'S COMPABSES, \&o.


8150:
No. 250. Surveying Compass; 4 inch needle, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inch plate, two straight levels, Jacob staff mountings.
$\$ 2200$
252. Surveying Compass; 5 inch needle, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ inch plate, two straight levels, outkeeper and Jacob staff mountings...........................
254. Surveying Compass; 6 inch needle, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ inch plate, two straight levels, outkeeper, and Jacob staff mountings.

256. Surveying Compass ; 6 inch needle, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ inch plate, two straight levels, outkeeper and nonius, and Jacob staff mountings.

GRADITG COICPABS.


> 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, accuraoy, durability, and convenience. The compass is so construeted 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 - socket for Jacob staff and two-pole chain
258. Set of ten iron marking-pins,

259. Saxe's Patent adjustable Tripod head, with a movement of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, enabling the Engineer or Surveyor to adjust his instrument over any given point, without moving the Tripod legs or unscrewing the levelling screws. This is so readily accomplished that it makes this adjuster far superior to any heretofore constructed.
260. Levelling Rod, made of satin-wood, with improved clamp and tangent, machine divided to tenths and hundredths of a foot, slides out to 12 feet.

1200

$$
\text { 261. Compass Tripod.................................................... } 500
$$

262. "ش " with levelling screws and clamp, 1200
263. Compound Ball, with tangent movement; can be used with Jacob staff or Compass Tripod.

THE RAITROAD COITPASS.


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

VkRNIER TRANSIT COMPASS.

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 indopendent of the needle.

## 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 vertical angles to five minutes of a degree. With Tripod......... 7500

267. This instrament 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 reprosented in the figure

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

1000

## 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, 80 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
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.

14000
272. To this can be added a Level on Telescope, with ground bubble
and scale, at a cost of.................................................................. 1000

## 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,
and a limb of nearly six and a half inches diameter.............. 12500

## ENGINEER'S LEVEL.



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.
$\$ 9500$
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 roquiring a test of accuracy. Purchasers are earnestly requested to have our Compasses, Transits, and Levels examined critically, and, if not what they are reprezented, to return the same at our expense.

## gOLAR COMPASS.



275
No. 275. This ingenionsly 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.
$\$ 14500$
276. Locke's Hand Level.

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. ..... 950
278. Clynometer, or Slope Level, with sights, packed in morocco box... ..... 800
279. Odometer, for measuring distances, to be attached to the wheel of a carriage, made with accuracy ..... 2000

POCKET COMPASSES.


No. 280. Compasses with sights; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, in morocco panas

> 281. Compasses with sights; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, in morocoo cases, with sights and ball-and-socket joints, each.............. 700 and 90
282. Compasses with sights ; 4 to 6 inches diameter, with ball-and-
socket joints, in walnut boxes, each........................ 10.00 to 2000
283. Miner's Compass, for tracing iron ore...................................... 600

This consists essentially of a dipping needle, about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which inclines towards any mass of iron and thus discovers its position.

When used for tracing ore, the observer should hold the ring in his hand, and keep the needle north and south, standing with his face to the west.

If held horizontal, it serves, of course, as an ordinary pocket compass. It has a brass cover not shown in the cut.


284


286


292
284. Azimuth Compass, with sights, in morocco case. 2100
285. Pocket Compasses; brass, without stop for the needle, each...... 25 to 50
286. Pocket Compasses; brass, watch pattern, with stop, each... 75 and 100
287. Pocket Compass; brass, watch pattern, with stop and agate centre

200
288. Pocket Compasses; brass, with cover and stop, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inch diameter, each.

150,175 and 200
289. Pocket Compasses ; gilt, watch pattern, with stop; enamelled dial 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.
$450,475,525$ and 650
290. Pocket Compasses; in mahogany cases, with stop, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches diameter, each...................................... $100,125,150$ and 200
291. Pocket Compass; in mahogany case, 4 inches diameter, with stop and sights, to fold in cover.

292. Pocket Compasses for Geologists; brass, with stop and pendulum,
to give the angle or inclination, each.
650
293. Boat Compass; floating card 150
294. Charm Compasses, for wearing on the watch chain, Gold, each 300 ; Silver, 150 ; Gilt, 50 cts. to 100

295. Pocket Compass and universal Dial, with graduated arc; may be
adjusted for any latitude.

## G.URVEYORS' AND ENGINEERS' CHATNS.




## TAPE MEASURES.



| 319. Holland Tape Measures, in patent leather cases; 20 ft . each 60 cts.; $25 \mathrm{ft} .65 ; 33 \mathrm{ft} .75$; 50 ft. $100 ; 70 \mathrm{ft} .112$; 100 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

320. London Tape Measures, in heavy leather cases, of the very best manufacture; 50 ft . each $250 ; 70 \mathrm{ft} .300 ; 100 \mathrm{ft}$.

> 321. Metallic Tape Measures, leather cases; a new article, the most durable for Engineers and Surveyors; made of linen thread interwoven with fine brass wire, not so liable to stretch as the usual linen tape, and better calculated to withstand the effect of moisture ; 33 ft . each, $225 ; 50 \mathrm{ft} .287 ; 66 \mathrm{ft} .325 ; 70 \mathrm{ft}$. $350 ; 80 \mathrm{ft} .400 ; 100 \mathrm{ft}$

322. Steel Tape Measures; all steel, to wind up in a box, same as linen
measure, the most accurate durable and portable measure; 33
feet, each $800 ; 50$ feet, $1100 ; 66$ feet.
323. Linen Tape Measures, vellum cases; 6 ft . each 37 cts ; 12 ft . $50 ; 15 \mathrm{ft} .62 ; 18 \mathrm{ft} .75 ; 24 \mathrm{ft} .100 ; 30 \mathrm{ft} .112 ; 50 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. ..... 150
324. Linen Tape measures, brass cases; 6 feet each 20 cts.; 12 feet.... ..... 25
325. Pocket Tape Measures, brass cases, with spring; 3 feet, each 50 cts. ; 3 ft. stop, 75 ; 4 ft. stop, 87 ; 5 ft. stop, 100 ; 6 ft. stop. ..... 112
326. Pocket Tape Measures, German Silver cases, with spring and stop; 3 feet, each $100 ; 4$ feet, $112 ; 5$ feet, $125 ; 6$ feet. ..... 137
For different works on Engineering and Surveying, see last page of this catalogue.
SUN DIALS.
327. Sun Dials, brass, silvered ; made to order, for any latitude, from 4 to 12 inches diameter, each. ..... 350 to 1200
LEVELS AND PLUMBS.
328. Level, brass mounted; plate 12 inches long, with sights and ball- and-socket joint. ..... 1700
329. Levels, mounted in brass, for me- chanical parposes; 3 to 12 inches long, per inch. ..... 25
330. Pocket Level and Plumb Attach- ment, for square. ..... 25
331. Level Bulbs, unmounted, 2 to 6 inches long, each. ..... 12 to 50
332. Plumb Bob, brass, accurate; steel point. ..... 100
333. Plumb Bobs, brass, accurate ; steel points and screw caps, ea. 125 to ..... 137
POCKET RULES.
334. One Foot, 4 Fold; box wood, each ..... 37 and 50
335. One Foot, 4 Fold; box wood, brass edges ..... 100
336. One Foot, 4 Fold; ivory ..... 75
337. One Foot, 4 Fold; ivory, brass edges ..... 162
338. One Foot, 4 Fold; ivory, German Silver mounted. ..... 87
339. One Foot, 4 Fold; ivory, German Silver edges. ..... 200

## POOKET RULESAND SPECTACLES.

No. 341. Two Feet, 4 Fold; box wood ..... 50
342. Two Feet, 4 Fold; box wood, brass edges
343. Two Feet, 4 Fold ; ivory ..... 200
344. Two Feet, 4 Fold; ivory, German Silver mounted ..... 250
345. Two Feet, 4 Fold; ivory, finely graduated, for engineers, gradu- ated on one edge into inches and eighths, one edge inches and sirteenths, one edge inches and twelfths, one edge chamfered and divided $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$, and one inch into 12 thes. ..... 400
346. Clynometer Rule, 1 Foot, 2 Fold; box wood; for measuring the angles of veins in mines, each ..... 350 to 600
347. Combination Rule, 1 Foot, 2 Fold, box wood. This is the most conve- nient and useful pocket rule ever made: it combines in itself a Carpenter's rule, Spirit Level, Square, Plumb, Bevel, Indicator, Brace scale, Draughting scale of equal parts, T Square, Pro- tractor, Right angle Triangle, and with a straight edge can be used as a Parallel Ruler, all the parts of which in their separate applications are perfectly reliable ..... 350
348. Combination Rule, 1 Foot, 2 Fold; ivory, same as above. ..... 700phicz

## (6)ptical 9 Instruments.

## GOLD SPECTACLES.

## Ladirs' Pattern.



Narrow Sliding Sides.
355. Narrow Sliding Sides, 11 carat gold, per pair. pair 500 to 700


Turn-Pin Sides.
 "per pair 1100 to 1300 362. " " 18 per pair 1300 to 1500 363. Turn-pin Sides, very light and delicate, per pair............... 800 to 900 Broad Slidina Sides.
364. Broad Sliding Sides, 11 carat gold, per pair.............................. 1100
365. " " 14 " " ............................. 1400
366. " " 16 " " ........................................... 1500
367. " " 18 " $\quad$........................................... 1700

Any other desired pattern made to order.
No. 368. Ladies' Pattern, sides in one piece, per pair. .....  $\$ 150$ and 175
369. Narrow Sliding Sides, per pair. ..... 150 and 200
370. Turn-Pin Sides, per pair ..... 200
371. Broad Sliding Sides, per pair ..... 250
372. Narrow Sliding Sides, with divided glasses for far and near sight.. ..... 250
373. Turn-pin " " " " " " ..... 250
374. Broad Sliding " ..... 300
375. Narrow Sliding Sides, horse-shoe pattern, side glasses-green or blue, per pair. ..... 250 and 350
376. Turn-pin Sides, same as above, per pair ..... 250 and 350
377. Broad Sliding Sides, ditto ..... 400
RLASTIC STEEL SPECTACLES.


## Pulpit Pattern.

390. Pantaccopic, or Pulpit Spectacles,-allowing the wearer to look over them : a very convenient style for public speakers... 125 to 150
391. The same, with single sides, ladies' pattern, per pair ..... 125
392. 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, thus preventing the Spectacles being jolted off the face. They are the lightest article ever made, per pair. ..... 250
393. German Silver Plated Spectacles, per pair ..... 50
394. The same in assorted dozens, with good quality glasses; an ex- cellent article for country merchants; per dozen. ..... 350
395. German Silver Plated Spectacles, with Cataract Glasses, per pair. ..... 125
396. Millers' or Turners' Spectacles-common frames, with large eyes and plain white glasses, to guard the eyes from chips, per pair... ..... 37
A great raviety of Steel and other Spectacles, in assorted dozens, at low prices ..... to the trade.
HAND AND FOSE SPECTACLES, \&c.

397. Hand Spectacles, solid gold, to fold, in gold covers, per p. 1600 to 3500

No. 401. Hand Spectacles, solid gold, spring in joint, per pair....... $\$ 800$ to 1800
402. " " gold plated, "، per pair......... 400 to 500 403. " " solid gold, square and octagon eyes, without spring, per pair......................... 700 to 1000
404. " " solid gold, round eyes, without spring... 500 to 1000

406. " " tortoise shell, " " " $\quad$ " 25 to 150
407. " " horn, " " 75
408. " " steel, " . " 00 to 150
409. " " solid gold, " spring to clasp the
410. " " tortoise shell, "، nose, per pair.... 150 to 400
411. " " horn, " " " 000 to 150
412. " " steel, " 100 to 150
413. Single Eye Glasses, solid gold, each............................... 300 to 800
414. " " gold plated, each................................. 175 to 200
415. " " tortoise shell, each...................................... $\quad 1$ 57
416. " " horn, each...................................... 50
417. " " steel, each...................................... . 50
418. Reading Glasses, mounted in horn, 2 to 4 inches diameter. These
are also useful in examining maps, engravings, \&c., each. 50 cts. to 400
419. Wire Gauze Eye Protectors, with green or blue glasses and elastic band; an excellent article for railroad travelling...... 75 to 150
420. Wire Gauze Eye Protectors, green or blue glasses, with steel
sides, as spectacles, per pair.................................... 250 to 300
421. Goggles, with plated rims, per pair.......................................... 37
422. Silk Shades, with elastic bands, for weak eyes, each................ 37 to 50

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

$$
\text { 423. Convex, white, per pair.......................................................... } 37
$$

424. " Cataraot, per pair....................................................................... 75
425. " Periscopic, per pair................................................... 50
426. " Green, Blue, or Smoke, per pair.................................. 50
427. " Divided Glasses, per pair..................................... 75 to 100
428. Concave, white, to No. 12, per pair........................................................... 10
429. " " No. 12 to No. 34, per pair......................... 62 to 125
430. " Periscopic, per pair................................................... 75
431. " Green, Blue, or Smoke, per pair..................................... 75
432. Plain, Green, Blue, or Smoke, per pair................................................ 50
433. Pebbles, Convex, per pair..................................................... 200
434. " Concave, per pair.................................................... 250

## spectacle cases.

| 55. Mor | 12 to 18 cen |
| :---: | :---: |
| 436. Planished, each | 25 |
| 437. German Silver, each | 37 |
| 438. Papier Mach6, each. | 25 to \$2 50 |
| 439. Steel, each. | 25 cente |
| 440. Silver, each | 00 to 15 |

1 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.

## GIMPLE MICROSCOPES OR MAGNIFYING LENSES, WATCEMAKERS' GLASBES, \&c.



450


458


461


462

HRICE
No. 450. Horn mounting, round, 1 lens, each.................................... $\$ 37$ to 100
451. " " " 2 " each................................... 50 to 100
452. " " bellows-shaped, 1 lens, each.......................... 37 to 75
453. Brass " " 1 " each.......................... 50 to 75
454. German Silver Mounting, bellows-shaped, 1 lens, each......... 62 to 100

461. Watchmakers' Glasses, horn mounting, each........................ 25 to 125
462. Engravers' Glasses, metal mounting, consisting of two plano-
convex lenses, and giving a very clear flat field of view, each. 50 to 75
463. Screw-adjusting Magnifying glasses, on three brass feet, each...... 75
464. Stanhope lens, silver, each...................................................... 125
465. Coddington Lens, ivory, each................................................. 150
466. " " silver, with cover, each..................... 250 and 400
467. " " brass mounting, each................................... 200
468. Thread Counters, for ascertaining the quality of linen, \&c. by giving the number of threads in a given space, each............. 50 to 75
469. Seed Microscopes, with glass cylinders to hold the seeds while under examination, each.

COMPOUND MICROSCOPES.

470. Micros
473
475
500
No. 473. Microscope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, with diaphragm,condensing lens, and spring clips to hold the object slide, power20,65, and 115 diameters.$\$ 1000$
474. Microscope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, with rack adjust- ment for focus, diaphragm, condensing lens, and spring clips to hold the object slide, power 20, 65, and 115 diameters ..... 1500
475. Queen's Table Microscope, on iron stand, to incline to any angle, slip adjustment for focus, diaphragm, condensing lens on separate stand, spring clips to hold the object slide, mirror with joint for any obliquity of light, achromatic lenses, power 50 to 150 diam. ..... 2000
476. Queen's Table Microscope, same as No. 475, but with rack adjust- ment for focus. ..... 2500
477. 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 powers and the condenser on a separate stand, to examine with ease injected preparations or other opaque objects, and with the higher powers the blood-corpuscles, tissues, urinary deposits, \&c. ..... 3000
478. Dr. Woodward's Student's Microscope, same as No. 477, but power to 600 diameters ..... 3500
479. Polarizing apparatus and selenite plate adjusted to either 475, 476,477 , or 478. ..... 1000


480
480. Queen's Student's Microscope, 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 ohjects ; power 50 to 500 diameters.
481. Same as 480, with addition of Camera Lucida, for drawing the object.......... ..... 5500
482. Queen's Educational Micro- scope, on iron stand, toincline to any angle, withmicrometer adjustment forfocus, diaphragm with shutter, condensing lens on separate stand,spring clips to hold the object slide, mirror with joint for anyobliquity of light, supplementary stage, Lieberkuhn to the one-inch object glass, and dark well, parabolicre flector for dark fieldillumination, polarizing apparatus and selenite plate, CameraLucida for drawing the object, animalcule cage, glass zoophytetrough forceps, small forceps attached to a brass plate for opaqueobjects, two eye pieces, one-inch and quarter-inch achromaticobject glasses, power $50,100,200$, and 350 diameters.10000
483. Nachet's Vertical Microscope, with draw tube, two eye pieces, two sets of achromatic object glasses, illuminating lens, and micrometer adjustment; power 60 to 500 diameters. ..... 4500
484. Nachet's Microscope, on joint, to turn to any angle; with draw tube, two eye pieces, two sets of achromatic object glasses, illuminating lens, and micrometer adjustment; power 60 to 500 diameters, ..... 6000


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．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 7500$
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
300 diameters．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2700
488．Oberhæuser＇s Vertical Microscope，with five eye pieces，three
sets of achromatic object glasses，illuminating lens，and micro－
meter adjustment，with a prism to draw the object upon paper； 10000
489．Oberhæuser＇s Vertical Microscope，same as No．488，with addi－
tion of a polarizing apparatus．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12500
490．Smith and Beck＇s Educational Microscope．This is the most port－
able and convenient microscope now made：it is packed in a
mahogany case 12 inches long and only $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches square：the
body is on brass supports，to incline to any angle ；two eye
pieces，inch and quarter－inch object glasses，micrometer adjust－
ment for focus，and same apparatus as No． 482 ，with the addition
of glass mierometer ruled to rto and robo of an inch；power
$55,100,200$ ，and 350 diameters．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 11500
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 removablefittings， stage with vertical and horizontal motions by rack and screw， sliding and revolving planes，spring clamping piece，condensing lens on stand，Lieberkuhn to $\frac{⿱ 亠 䒑}{3}$ 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，erect－ ing glass， 3 eye pieces，$\frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ object glasses，power $60,100,180$ ， 240,430 ，and 720 diameters．


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 $\$ 1000$ to $\$ 2000$.
493. Solar Microscopes, each 3000 to 6000
Notr.-All the microscopes from No. 470 are packed in either neat mahogany or walnut boxes.
494. Surgeon's Microscope, for examining the ear........................... 375
495. Ophthalmascopes, for examining the retina of the eye. 150,600 , and 1000

## ACHROMATIC OBJECT GLASSES AND EYE PIECES.

500. Achromatic object glasses, Two Inches 10 deg. ang. ap. 10.00 finer ..... 1500
Achromatic object glasses, One Inch 22 deg. ang. ap. 15.00, 35degrees2000
Achromatic object glasses, Half Inch 90 deg. ang. ap. to 100 degrees. ..... 3000
Achromatic object glasses, Quarter Inch 115 deg. ang. ap. 30.00, 130 degrees. ..... 3500
Achromatic object glasses, Quarter Inch 140 deg. ang. ap. to 150 degrees ..... 5000
501. French Achromatic Object Glasses, each......... 3 50, 400,600 to 900
502. Eye pieces for microscopes, various powers, each. ..... 250 and 300
503. Polarizing prisms for microscopes, each ..... 325 to 1000
504. Condensing lenses on stands, each...... $125,250,300,500$, and ..... 60
505. Prism, with collar and adjustments for drawing the magnified object. ..... 600
506. Animalcule Cages, for examining a small animal or a drop of water, each.................................................. 100,150 , and 200
507. Glass Parabolas, for dark ground illumination, each. ..... 500
508. Metallic Needle Holder. ..... 150
509. Needle in wood handle. ..... 10
510. Forceps of Brass ..... 50
511. Instrument for making cells of gold size or fluids. ..... 225
512. Glass Micrometers, ruled 100 or 200 lines to the inch, each ..... 100
513. Marine Glue, per box ..... 12
514. Canada Balsam, in wide-mouth bottle. ..... 38
515. Gold size, per bottle. ..... 38
516. Glycerine, per bottle. ..... 25
517. Gelatine, per box. ..... 20
518. Glass Slips, $3 \times 1$ inch, ground edges, per dozen ..... 36
519. " " $3 \times 1$ " unground edges, per dozen ..... 12
520. " " small French size, unground edges, per dozen. ..... 10
521. " " with cells and covers, for injected preparations, per doz. ..... 225
522. "cells or rings only for the above, per dozen ..... 50
523. " slips concave centrea, per dozen. ..... 150
No. 524. Thin Glass in sheets, per ounce. ..... 75PRIK
524. " "" squares, per dozen 15 cts., per ounce ..... 25
525. " " " circles, per dozen 18 cts., per ounce. ..... 250
526. Paper covers for microscope slides, $3 \times 1$ inch, per dozen. ..... 06 and 12
527. " " " " $3 \times 1$ inch, punched, with backs and labels, 50 in a box ..... 100
528. Coloured paper for microscope slides, backs and edges, per sheet.. ..... 06
529. Microscopic Cabinet, to hold 18 slides, bound as book and lettered. ..... 75
531 " " "
530. " " " 72 " " " " 175
531. " " " 72 " made of mahogany ..... 175
532. Anatomical Preparations, Lung, Skin, Intestines, \&c. \&c. each. ..... 75
533. Preparations of Bones, Teeth, Insects, Algæ, \&c. \&c. ..... 50
534. Infusoria, Acari, Blood-Corpuscles, Minute Tests, Polariscope objects, \&c. each. ..... 50 to 100
535. Selenite slides or plates to be used with objects to be polarized ..... 75
536. 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.
537. 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 publio 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 ..... 100
538. Preparations of Insects, Guano, \&c. on small French slides, each. ..... 20
Leg, foot, wing, and eye of fly, flea, trachea of silkworm, proboscis of butterfly, spicules of sponge, petal of geranium, sections ofwood, claw of spider, \&c. \&c.
539. Dropping and Dipping Tubes, each ..... 12
540. Wooden pliers or forceps for holding glass slides while mounting. ..... 05
541. Watch Glasses, each ..... 12
542. Zoophyte Trough, all glass. ..... 275
543. King's Universal Indicator ..... 00
544. Holders for Heating Test Tubes ..... 25
545. Watch Glasses ..... 50

For the different standard works on the Microscope and its application, see last page of this catalogue.
ACHROMATIC SPY GLASSES AND TELESCOPES.when drawn out, 6 incheswhen shut up; objectglass 1 inch diameter...$\$ 25$550. Wood Body, with Cap, threedraws, 16 inches longwhen drawn out, 6 incheswhen shut up; objectglass $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter....250551. Wood Body, with Cap, sixdraws, 16 inches whendrawn out, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches shutup; object glass $\frac{7}{8}$ inch dia-meter; a very portablepocket Spy Glass.350

552. Wood Body, with Cap, six draws, 17 inches when drawn out, $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches shut up; object glass $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in diameter. This is larger and more powerful than No. 551.
553. Wood Body, with Cap, three draws, 30 inches drawn out, 10 inches shat up; object glass $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter.

> 554. Wood Body, with Cap, five draws, 28 inches when drawn out, 78 inches when shut up; object glass 1 1 inch diameter; about the same power as No. 553, hut more portable. They are both very clear, and more powerful than the usual ship telescopes..........
555. Wood Body, with Cap, four draws, 37 inches when drawn out, 11 inches when shnt up; object glass 17 inch diameter; a very superior glass; defines well the moons of Jupiter. ..... 1000
556. Same as No. 555, with the addition of a wooden tripod stand, which is necessary for a glass of so high power. ..... 1350
557. Ship Spy Glass, wood or metal body, with shade, one draw, 35 inches when drawn out, 20 inches shut up; object glass $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, each. .....  500 to 700
558. Same as No. 557, but with two draws; more portable, each. 500 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 $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inch dia- meter; will show readily the moons of Jupiter ..... 900
560. Same as No. 559, but with two or three draws; 15 inches when shut up. ..... 900
561. Ship Spy Glasses, with crystal object glasses, each ..... 1200
562. Naval Spy Glasses, tapering bodies, 3 feet long. ..... 1500
We have many other varieties of Spy Glasses, but the above are the most desirablefor 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. ..... 350 and 400
564. Achromatic Telescope, 27 inches when shut up, when at focus 36 inches, object glass 2 inches diameter, 1 terrestrial and 1 celeatial eye piece and sun glass, mounted, \&c. as No. 564 ..... 4300


No. 565. Achromatic Telescope, 44 inches long when shut up, when at focus 58 inches, object glass scant 3 inches diameter, 2 terrestrial and 1 celestial eye piece and sun glass, rack work adjustment for focus, tripod stand; stand and body made entirely of brass, with strong wood case
566. Achromatic Telescope, 33 inches when shut up, when at focus 45 inches, object glass $2 \frac{8}{8}$ inches diameter, 1 terrestrial and 1 celestial eye piece and sun glass, mounted, \&c. as No. 564.

5500
567. Achromatic Telescope, 21 inches when shut up, when at focus 30 inches, object glass $1 \frac{s}{4}$ inches diameter, 1 terrestrial and 1 celestial eye piece and sun glass, mounted, \&c. as No. 564.

## OPERA GLASSES.



Double Opera Glasses, with achromatic object glasses of best quality, equally adapted for the theatre or for viewing scenery:

No. 585. Achromatic Opera Glass, enamel and gilt, each............ $\$ 1200$ to 2000
586. Marine Opera Glasses, for sea captains and voyagers, giving a large field of view. (For ordinary use these are far preferable to spy glasses.) With strong leather cases, and straps for suspending from the shoulders, each. 1000 to 1500
587. Duchesse Opera Glass, with twelve lenses and perfectly achromatic. This is the most portable glass now constructed, being so small that it may be carried without inconvenience in a coat pocket: the magnifying power is high and the field of view large; each.
.1000 and 1200
588. Single or Victoria Opera Glasses, small and neat, each...... 150 to 300

## 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 appoar 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. ..... $\$ 100$ to 150
601. " Mahogany, highly polished, each. ..... 200 and 300
602. " Morocco, with adjusting top. ..... 250
603. " Rose wood, with hinged top. ..... 350
604. " Mahogany or Rose wood, on wooden stand. ..... 550
605. " " " " " on a bronze and lacquered stand, with slide for adjusting to any height. ..... 650
606. " Box form, covered with morocco, in which 12 views may be kept when not in use. ..... 400
607. Slack's Pocket Stereoscope, very portable, in which 12 paper views may be put and carried in the pocket. ..... 125
608. Cosmoramic Stereoscope, made of Rose wood, with adjustment for focus ..... 2700
6081. Same, of Imitation Rosewood, but without adjustment for focus.. ..... 2300

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 $\$ 3000$ to 4500 ; when filled with glass views, from $\$ 5000$ to 7500 .
pricz
No. 609. Same instrument, to hold 50 glass and 50 paper views............... $\$ 6000$
610. Same instrument, to hold $100^{\circ}$ " 100 " "............... 7500

## 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, $\$ 200,300,450$, and 600 , 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 $\$ 600$ 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................ 600,750 , and 900 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.
622. Photographs on glass, uncoloured, $\$ 1200,1500,1800,2100$, 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. Photographson glass, coloured, American Scenery, $\$ 2400$ 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 leas, and the various adjustments.



## EXTRA VIEWS FOR THE POLYORAMA PANOPTIQUE.

| 63 | Set of |  | rew | by 6 |  |  | 630 |  | ........... | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | " | 6 | " | 6 by 8 | " | " | 631 | " |  | 175 |
| 636. | " | 6 | " | 7 by 10 | " | " | 632 | " |  | 275 |
| 637. | " | 6 | " | 10 by 13 | " | " | 633 | " | ......... | 525 |

Among the views are the following:-Tuileries, Lourre, Palais Royal, Champs Elysée, Place de la Concorde, Place Vendôme, Père la Chaise, Boulevards des Italiens, Arc de l'Étoile, Madeleine, Notre Dame, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainebleau; St. Peter's, Rome ; Venice, Rouen, Lyons, Nantes, Havre, Bordeaux ; St. Paul's, London; Thames Tunnel, Crystal Palace, Regent Street, Trafalgar Square, Tower of London, Burns's Cottage, Glasgow, Windsor Castle, Siege of Sebastopol, \&c. \&c.
645. Color Blender, or Prismatic Top, for the recomposition of light;
formed in the shape of a top, which, by means of a string and
handle, may be rapidly spun round....................................... 100
646. Migachrome-observations on light, illustrated by the Migachrome, showing the power of temporary retention of images on the retina of the eye, with descriptive book.

175

## CAMERA LUCIDA, CAMERA OBSCURA, ETC.

650. Camera Lucida, each
$\$ 400$ to 1200
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.

325 to 800
651 $\frac{1}{2}$ King's Portable Photographic Camera, for amateurs. 35.00

651 ${ }^{3}$ King's Stereoscopic Camera, for amateurs; so arranged as to take the two pictures for stereoscope-plates without moving the instrument, and in the same time required for single pictures.


## CLAUDE LORRAINE, or LANDSCAPE MIRROR.

No. 660. Claude Lorraine, or Landscape Mirror. A pleasing and beauti-
ful instrument, for viewing clouds, landscapes, \&cc. : particu-
larly adapted for use in the country and at the sea-shore. As
the mirror condenses or diminishes the view into a true per-
spective effect, the instrument is invaluable to the artist, and
a very desirable companion for the tourist. The mirror pro-
duces, instantaneously, the most charming reflection of scenery,
buildings, \&c., each................................................... 225 to 600

## PRISMS.

665. Solid Glass Prism; 2 inches long, 37 cts. ; 3 in. $50 ; 4$ in. $80 ; 5$
in. $125 ; 6$ inches........................................................... 200
666. Solid Glass Prisms, on mahogany stands, each................................................... 20,300
667. " " three kinds of glass flint, crown and plate, united; 5 inches long.
668. Nichols's Prisms, each............................................................... 325 to 500
669. Polarizing Mirror................................................................... 375
670. Periphaniscope, each................................................... 125 and 150
671. Kaleidoscope, each...................................................25, 50, 75, 100
672. Polyprism-making many heads out of one................................ 25

MIRRORS IN BLACK WOOD FRAMES.
674. Magnifying on one side, diminishing on the other.
675. Cylindrical (elongating and shortening) each............................ 150 to 300
676. Multiplying (producing several images, "........................ 150 to 300
677. Magnifying on one side, plain on the other, cach................... 50 to 200

## MODEL OF THE EYE FOR SCHOOLS.-Three Parts.



678


679
678. Represents the globe of the eye, containing the various coats and parts, which can be successively removed, showing the arrangement of the eye as it appears on dissection. The globe is about four inches in diameter, and supported on a stand.
679. Displays the attachment of the muscles, and the manner in which the eye is moved in the socket.

680. Is the apparatus for illustrating the position of the image with regard to the retina in perfect, long, and short sight. The inversion of the image by the crossing of the rays (shown by silk cord) is seen much more perfectly than in any other construction.......................... 400 Map or Diagram of the eye, ( $22 \times 15$ inches, ) handsomely coloured................. 75

## LENSES, ETC.

681. Demonstration Lenses. A set of six, showing the formation of the
various kinds of Lenses, per set................................... 150 to 350

## COSMORAMA LENSES.


691. Plano-convex Lens, 4 inches diam., 12 to 20 inches focus............. 62

692 " " 3 " 12 to 20 "............. 37

LENSES, FIRST QUALITY, FOR MICROSCOPES. PRICE

| No. 693. | Double Convex | Lens, | inc | dia |  |  | ... | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 694. | " | " | $\frac{3}{4}$ | " | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | " | ................ | 50 |
| 695. | " | " | $\frac{5}{8}$ | ، | 11 | " | ................. | 50 |
| 696. | " | " | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 1 | " | ................ | 50 |
| 697. | " | " | ${ }^{\frac{8}{8}}$ | " | 4 | " | ................. | 50 |
| 698. | " | " |  | " | 2 | " | ................ | 50 |
| 699. | " | " | 3-16 | " | 4 | " | ................ | 50 |
| 700. | " | " | 1 | " | $\frac{1}{8}$ | " | ..... | 50 |
| 701. | Plano-convex | " | 3 | " | 2 | " |  | 50 |
| 702. | " | " | 4 | " | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | " |  | 50 |
| 703. | ، | " | $\frac{5}{8}$ | " | 14 | " |  | 50 |
| 704. | " | " | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 1 | ، |  | 50 |
| 705. | " | " | $\frac{8}{8}$ | " | ${ }^{3}$ | " |  | 50 |
| 706. | " | " |  | " | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " |  | 62 |
| 707. | " | " | 3-16 | " | 4 | " |  | 62 |
| 708. | " | " |  | " | $\frac{1}{8}$ | " |  | 62 |

709. Achromatic Object Glasses, for ships' telescopes; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch dia-
meter, $150 ; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch, $175 ; 1 \frac{1}{5}$ inch, $225 ; 2$ inch................ 250
710. Sets of four Convex Lenses, for eye pieces of telescopes, per set... 200

ACHROMATIC OBJECT GLASSES FOR ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.
711. 2 inches diameter, 36 inches focus, no mounting....................... 550
712. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ " " 44 " "....................... 1100
713. 3 " " 48 " ....................... 2200

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 Tantern, 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 beautifullyexecuted 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.
PerosNo. 750. Improved Phantasmagoria Lantern, with rack adjustment forfocus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, withcondensing lenses 4 inches diameter, the box 10 by 8 inchessquare, and 16 inches high2300
751. Improved Phantasmagoria Lantern, with rack adjustment for focus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses $3 \frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, the box 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high ..... 1800
752. Phantasmagoria Lantern, with brass-slip tube for focus, spring to hold slides, solar lamp to burn lard or oil, with condensing lenses $3 \frac{8}{8}$ inches diameter; the box 10 by 8 inches square, and 16 inches high ..... 1600
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 box 10 by 6 inches square, and 14 inches high ..... 1200

## 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 apparatue, 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-


754
tability of the apparatus is also of importance : the whule 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.

No. 754. Superior Prismatic Binoptric Lantern, with two sets of condensers $3 \frac{3}{4}$ 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....... $\$$
755. The Lamp, and all the apparatus for making the gas, which can be used with Nos. 750, 751, and 752.
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 effect

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 $3 \frac{3}{8}$ 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.


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 $\$ 100,125,150,200,250$
761. Same as No. 760 , but in japanned tin boxes, with 12 slides, the
paintings superior to the above, each. $400,900,1100,1500$

## SLIDES OR PAINTIITGS.

## 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 Nebulæ, a portion of the Milky Way. Per box........... 1800
781. Astronomical Diagrams, smaller size, per box............................ 1000

## Mofable Astronomical Diagrays,

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

Earth's Rotundity by a ship sailing round the globe, and a line drawn from the eye of the observer placed on an eminence; 6. This Diagram illustrates the Eccentric Revolution of a Comet round the Sun, and shows the appearance of its tail at different points of its orbit; 7. The diurnal motion of the Earth, showing the rising and setting of the Sun, illustrating the cause of day and night, by the earth's rotation upon its axis; 8. This Diagram illustrates the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun, with the Monthly Lunations of the Moon; 9. This Diagram shows the various Eclipses of the Sun, with the Transit of Venus: the Sun appears as seen through a Telescope. Per box.
$\$ 3000$ and 3500
Select Scripture Subjects,
In Thoelve Sliders, containing 39 Subjects, packed in a box, each glass 21 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 HighPriest, 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.
$\$ 3000$
Views Illustrative of Scripture History, Landscapes, \&c.
In Single Sliders, on Glasses 23 and 3 inches diameter, one painting only on each slide.
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 of old abbeys, \&c. \&c., each. 300 and 325
Superior Views, Illustrative of Scripture History, Landscapes, \&c.,In single Sliders, on Glasses $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, one painting only on each slide.No. 785. Sphynx, (Egypt;) Wailing-Place of the Jews at Jerusalem; parcPhiladelphia, (Asia Minor;) Frontier of Egypt; Temple ofDendera; Mount Hor; Approach to Petræa; Mount Tabor;Mount Sinai ; Temple of Edfou; Luxor; Apostles' Fountain;Memnonium, (Thebes;) Sphynx and Pyramids; El Dier; Py-ramids; Der el Kamer; Plain of El Rah; Approach to Kar-nak; Solomon's Pools; St. Ruth's Priory; Fountain RueRichelieu, (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 Ri-alto, (Venice;) Isola Bella, Lake Como; Laneck Castle, on theRhine; Windsor Castle; Bacharach, on the Rhine; Venice;Zurich; Naples; Castle of Thurnburg; Mont Blanc; PorteSt. Denis, (Paris;) Ghigi Palace, (Italy;) Corn Market, (Pa-ris;) 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; SnowBridge ; Lake of Como; Inverary Castle; Tell's Chapel, (LakeLucerne ;) Tintern Abbey ; each$\$ 450$
786. The words "Good-Night," in a wreath of roses, for closing the exhibition, each ..... 200 to 350
Paintings, in Pairs or Sets, for Dissolifing Views.
Any two paintings of the same size will answer for dissolving views, care beingtaken that there is a general likeness of light and shade. A very light object in thecentre of one painting, and a very dark object in the centre of the other, will notproduce a fine effect.
The following are especially selected in Sets, and are on Glasses $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.
787. Storm at Sea-calm, wreck, life-boat, lightning-4 sliders, 1450and 1600
788. Ship on Fire-in full sail, on fire, "a sail! a sail!" life-boat-4 sliders, very superior. ..... 1700
789. Vesuvius in eruption-day, night, smoke and flame, lava, \&c.- 3 slides. ..... 1250
790. Water Mill, North Devon-Summer, (wheel in motion,) winter, moonlight and illumination-3 slides. ..... 1400
791. Mosque of Omar-day, night, moonlight, windows illuminated- 3 slides. ..... 1100
792. Poppleton Church-summer, winter, night, illuminated clock- 3 slides. ..... 1100
793. Rome, St. Peter's, Vatican, St. Angelo-day, night, illumination with fire-works-3 slides ..... 1350
794. Niagara-day, moonlight, and revolving slide, (water in motion,) ..... 1050
795. Niagara-day, night, rainbow, and revolving slide, (water in motion, - 4 slides ..... 1450
796. Mont Blanc-day, and revolving slide, (water in motion,)-2 slides ..... 850
797. Snowdon-summer, winter, moonlight, cottage lit up-3 slides. ..... 1100
798. Scene in Yorkshire-summer, winter, rainbow-3 slides. ..... 1100
799. Tower of London-moonlight, conflagration-2 slides. ..... 900
800. Esquimaux Village-snow huts, different auroras- 3 slides ..... 750
801. Scene in Cumberland-summer, winter-2 slides ..... 900
802. Loch Lomond-day, moonlight-2 slides. ..... 900
803. Lake Geneva-summer, winter-2 slides ..... 900
804. Bay of Naples-day, night-2 slides ..... 900
No. 805. Castle of Chillon-day, moonlight-2 slides ..... $\$ 900$
806. Mill at Lungren-summer, winter-2 slides.
807. Mill at Lynnmouth-summer, winter-2 slide ..... 900
808. Burns's Cottage-summer, winter-2 slides ..... 900
809. Birthplace of Burns-summer, winter-2 slides. ..... 900
810. Birthplace of Shakspeare-summer, winter-2 slides. ..... 900
811. Old Road and New Road-stage coach, locomotive-2 slides. ..... 900
812. Napoleon-Powerful, at the head of his army; Powerless, at St. Helena-2 slides. ..... 900
813. British Oak-oak-tree, Britannia and sailors-2 slides. ..... 900
814. Newby Abbey-summer, winter- 2 slides ..... 900
815. Black Rock-day, sunset, (movable,)-2 slides ..... 700
816. Katz, on the Rhine-day, night, lightning-2 slides. ..... 700
817. St. Paul's, London-night, moon rising-2 slides. ..... 700pricz
The Chroyatrofe, 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, $2 \frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, each ..... 325
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. Tee- totaller ; 2. Glass with a Friend; 3. Glass to keep the Cold out; 4. Glass too much; 5. Drunk and Riotous; 6. Jolly Com- panions every one; 7. Forsaken by Friends; 8. Poverty and Dis- ease; 9. Desperation and Crime; 10. Suicide, per set. ..... 1500
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 ..... 900
Botany
821. Set of Botanical Sliders, 50 paintings, on 14 slides, packed in a box, with an elementary treatise on Botany ..... 2900
Long Slides of Various Humorous Subjects.
822. The Old Man and Ass, or, the folly of trying to please every one -8 views, on two slides, per set ..... 550 and 700
823. Slides with 3 to 6 paintings on each, various humorous subjects, per slide ..... 200
824. House that Jack built- 10 paintings, on 2 slides, per set ..... 50
825. Natural History Slides, 4 views on each slide, per slide ..... 100
Moving Dioramic Slides.
826. Serenade-a Castle on a Lake: a boat moves towards the castle, and a lady appears on the balcony-very good ..... 525
827. Noah entering the Ark, per slide ..... 300 and 500
828. Israelites crossing the Red Sea, per slide ..... 300 and 500
829. Burning of the Steamship Missouri-boats passing ..... 500
830. Mount Vesuvius-boats and vessels moving past, per slide 300 and 5 ..... 00
831. Dowton Castle, " " ..... 250
832. Pembroke, ..... 250
833. Holyrood Chapel-people and horses passing ..... 250
No. 834. Ruins of a Convent,-people and horses passing. ..... 25
835. 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................................ 350 and 400
837. Snow Slide, movable, representing falling snow, each. ..... 200 to 400

## 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; Bloom- ing 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 En- gagements between two ships; Navigation, (boys sailing a boat;) Dutch Dentist taking out a Tooth; Battle of the Nile, with Clouds; do. of Nararino; 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 Gentle- man, \&c. \&c. ; each slide, according to style of execution...... 87 to ..... 225
839. Seven Ages, 1 slide, 7 paintings ..... 150
840. Jack and the Bean Stalk, 1 slide, 5 paintings. ..... 100
841. Blue Beard, 2 slides, 1 painting ..... 300
842. Whittington and cat, 2 slides, 10 paintings. ..... 300
843. John Gilpin, 2 slides, 9 paintings. ..... 300
844. Cock Robin, 2 slides, 10 paintings ..... 300
845. Cinderella, 3 slides, 13 paintings ..... 450
846. Robinson Crusoe, 2 slides, 7 paintings. ..... 300
847. Mother Hubbard, 2 slides, 8 paintings. ..... 300
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 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Hame to stand as high as possible, so that it does not smoke. The greatest cleanliness 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 $p^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} c e d$ a slider in each lantern, slide the shade along the groove, by the hand, .lternately 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 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Trimuing 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 consumption 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.

## 2deterorological Instruments.

## THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, HYGROMETERS.

No. 850. Thermometers; tin cases, 7 inches long, each 50 cts.; 8 inches,
75 cts; 10 inches, 100 ; 12 inches. $\$ 125$

| 851. | " | " thick scale, for manufacturers or brewers, each 150,1 75, 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 852. | " | " Fahrenheit and Reaumur scales, each |
|  |  | ( $125,150,175$ |
| 853. | " | copper cases; for baths, etc., each $125,150,175,200$ |
| 854. | " | " ivory scale, each........................ 150 |
| 855. | " | morocco cases, for travelling $100,125,150,200,250$ |
| 856. | " | in box wood, the tube sunk into the wood, 8 to 12 in .50 |



850


870


874
857. Thermometers, box wood scale, very neat; tube set in the wood, each 100 to 200
858. " chemical; boxwood scale, with hinge, allowing the bulb to be immersed in acids, etc., graduated from 300 to 700 degrees, each................. 200 to 300
859. "، enclosed in glass tube, for liquids, each............75, 125 860 . "


These self-registering thermometers register of themselves the greatest heat or cold in a day, night, month, or year.
864. Thermometers, in leather cases, a superior article, 8 inches, long
ivory scale, graduated with Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Centigrade
scales, each...................................................................... 425
865. Thermometer, in leather case, Fahrenheit and Reaumur scales.................................................. 00
866. " " 4 inch, 4 scales, 2 on each side. 350
867. "c carved oak frames, 12 to 24 inches long; a handsome article, with large, distinct figures, and large column of mercury, well adapted for halls, piazzas, and public buildings
each 350 to 1000
868. Thermometers, rosewood cases, glass fronts, each................ 200 to 300
869. " mahogany case, glass front, each.................. 200 to 300
870. " Berlin iron stands, a great variety of patterns
each 150 to 800
871. " ivory scales, 6 inches long, on round walnut base, with glass shades; a neat and good article, each............... 200 to 250
872. Thermometers, spirit, for low temperatures, each................. 100 to 300
873. " with Reaumur and Centigrade scales, each........... 150
874. Differential Thermometer....................................................... 175
875. Mason's hygrometer, for showing the humidity of the atmosphere:
it consists of two thermometers placed side by side, the bulb of
one being kept constantly wet by water from the glass fountain
between the thermometers. The only reliable hygrometer, and
very easily managed; with directions and tables.................. 300
876. Saussure's Hair Hygrometer.................................................. 600

877: Weather House Hygrometer ; a neat cottage with two doors. In
fine weather, the figure of a woman appears at one door; on the
approach of damp weather, the woman retires, and a man appears
at the other door..................................................................... 50
BAROMETERS.
878. Pediment Barometer, with vernier, thermometer on face............. 900
879. " ".......................................................... 1000
880. Pediment Barometer, with rack vernier, thermometer in front,
face enclosed.................................................................. 1300
881. Pediment Barometer, with rack vernier, graduations on ivory,
thermometer in front, face enclosed.................................... 1500


885
882. Pediment Barometer, with rack vernier, thermometer on face; with double readings, so that the height of column can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.........
Wheel Barometer, circu2000
883. Wheel Barometer, circular dial plate, in mahogany or rosewood frame, each 1200 to 3000
884. Bourdon's Metallic Barometer, without mercury, each 1800 to 3000
885. Aneroid Barometer......... 1500 886. " " with thermometer attached.. 1800 887. Aneroid Barometers, larger sizes, each.......................... 2200 to 3000 The Aneroid Barometer is a simple, beautiful, and accurate indicator of atmo-
spheric changes, constructed on an entirely novel principle. The word "Aneroid" is derived from the Greek, alpha, neros, eidos, signifying a form without fuid.

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 racuum for the column of mercury.

The usual size is four inches and threequarters in diameter across the face, and one inch and threequarters 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 issuedhas the advantage of a cut-off, by which, with perfect safety, the tube can be filled and locked, simply by inclining the instrument, and thus the barometer may be readily carried or forwarded by express with very little risk of damage. The engraving represents the tube and cut-off. Printed directions accompany each Barometer. In handsome metallic case.
Glass cylinder, with brass mauntings.................... 3000

## RAIN GAUGES.

890. Rain Gauge, with graduated float, japanned................ 500
891. Rain Gauge, with graduated float, copper.................... 800

135 These register to the twentieth of an inch, and are the most convenient for families.
892. Rain Gauge, japanned............................................. 250
893. Rain Gauge, japanned ; same as No. 892, with brass rim, to preserve the area of the funnel.

300
These consist of a funnel to collect the rain, and a graduated glass
888 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 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.


No. 906. Glass Hydrometers, for Salt ..... 50
907. " " for Oil ..... 50
908. ، " for Beer ..... 50
909. " " Traller \& Richter scales, each ..... 50
910. " " Twaddles, for Dyers and Calico Printers,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, each ..... 100
911. Tall Glass Jar, with foot and lip, for Hydrometers ..... 63
912. Salometer, for Sea Steamers ..... 150
913. Urinometers, for Physicians, in paper boxes, each. ..... 50
$914 . \quad$ " " in moroceo cases, each....... 100 and ..... 25
915. ..... " in moroceo case, with graduatedglass measure175
916. " in morocco case, with graduated glass measure and Thermometer ..... 350
SPECIFIC GRAVITY BOTTLES.
920. Glass Specific Gravity Bottle; holding 1000 grains of distilled water, U.S. standard, in tin case, with counterpoise weight ..... 150
921. Glass Specific Gravity Bottle; holding 1000 grains, same as No. 920 , but with ground stopper. ..... 300
PLATINA POINTS FOR LIGHTNING-RODS, OF PURE PLATINA.
925. Platina points for lightning-rods-the price varying according to the quantity of platina with which the points are tipped, each. $100,125,150,200,300,400$
926. Glass Insulators, for lightning-rods, per dozen ..... 37
927. Iron Staples, for ..... 37

The points are made of a tapering copper body, about 6 inches long, well gilt with pure gold, to prevent the action of the weather, and tipped with solid platina: they have been in use for over twenty-five years, and have given general satisfaction.

It is all-important that the connection of the point with the ground should be perfect. 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 reconmended 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 lover 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.

## 



930
PRICE
No. 930. Set of 13 Wood Models of Solid Geometry, per set.................... \$1 25
931. "6 13 " " " " " larger size............... 250
932. " 44 " 6 s small size, in box, with book and diagrams.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 933. Models of Crystals in wood : } 33 \text { specimens, handsomely finished, } \\
& \text { consisting of Cubical, } 13 \text {; Pyramidal, } 5 \text {; Rhombohedral, } 4 \text {; Pris- } \\
& \text { matic or Rhombic; } 3 \text {; Oblique, } 3 \text {; Anorthic or Doubly Oblique, } \\
& 2 \text {; Twin Crystals, or Macles, } 3 \text {; packed in a neat box............. } 400
\end{aligned}
$$

934. A three-inch hollow cube of glass, containing in the interior, handsomely formed and of different colours, the Tetrahedron, Octahedron, Cube-Octahedron, and small Cube. This is one of the neatest forms in which the Cube can be presented and illus- trated before a class. It is packed in a neat box ..... 400
935. Set of 24 pasteboard Geometrical figures ..... 300
936. ' " 41 " " 6 ..... 450
937. " 18 " Models of Geometrical figures, with the angles marked and cut for folding into solid form. ..... 175
938. " 36 pasteboard Models, same as No. 937. ..... 250
The last four sets are each packed in a neat case, in book-form.
939. Set of 64 one-inch cubes, for numeration, cube root, \&c., in box.. ..... 100
940. Dissected Trinomial Cube, 27 pieces, in box with book ..... 125
941. Cube root block ..... 25


946

No. 942. Dissected Cube, in paper box943. "، " wooden box50
75
944. Numeral Frame, 144 balls ..... 75
445946. Dissected Cone, with pins, showing the Circle,Ellipse, Parabolic and Hyperbolic Sections150
947. Dissected Models of Arches or Bridges, illus- trating the principle of the Arch ..... 150
948. Mathematical Paradox, or Curious Block, which fits exactly, and passes through a square, a circle, and a triangle ..... 75
949. Dove-tailed puzzle ..... 25

MECHANICS' MOTIONS, etc.


95i. 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.
954. Screw, in frame.

The above series form a full set of Mechanical Powers, the whole mounted on mahogany stands.
955. A set of Mechanical Powers, consisting of the four most important systems of Pulleys, two straight and one bent Lever, Wheel and Arle, Inclined Plane, Wedge and Screw.

1600


956


957
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.

150
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.
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.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 960. Mechanical Paradox-a double cone, } \\
& \text { which appears to roll up hill............ } 75 \\
& \text { 961. Philosophical Waltzers: one or two } \\
& \text { beautiful little images are attached to } \\
& \text { a Glass Lens, which, when placed upon } \\
& \text { a clean wet plate, and the plate inclined, } \\
& \text { produce a rotary, progressive motion, } \\
& \text { illustrating centre of gravity...... } 50 \text { and } 100
\end{aligned}
$$

962. Atwood's Machine, graduated maho- gany Pillar, eight feet, and basement with levelling screws, pendulum, weights, and sliding platforms-illus- trating laws of falling bodies. ..... 2000
963. A pair of Brass Plates, with handles, for cohesion, per pair ..... 200 to 400
964. A pair of Glass Plates, as last. ..... 100
965. A pair of pure Lead Hemispheres, with handles, per pair. ..... 100 to 150
966. Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six... ..... 75
967. Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six, on mahogany base. ..... 100
968. Capillary Attraction Tubes, set of six, with Stand and Water Pan. ..... 150
969. Capillary Attraction Plates, for show ing the parabolic curve, 75 ; with pan... ..... 100
970. Glass Plate, with hook and cord, for liquid cohesion. ..... 100

## $\mathfrak{C}$ entrifiugal dforces, ett.

No. 971. Apparatus for Central and Centrifugal Forces, with eight Illus-trations-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 rutation apon the loose parts of a body; and a variety of other pleasing effects....


971
1 RICE
No. 972. A Prismatic Cylinder, for the recomposition of white light, to attach to the above.

100

GYROSCOPES.


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, $\mathbf{C}$, 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 $\mathbf{A}$; set the cap $\mathbf{C}$ 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.

No. 973. Gyroscope, all brass, with 6 inch wheel, lever and weight attachment. $\$ 1000$
974. Gyroscope, all brass, with 4 inch wheel, lever and weight attachment, and three concentric rings.
976. Gyroscope, brass, lead rim to wheel, 4 inch wheel.
977. Gyroscope, all brass, small size, 4 inch wheel

Note.-Nos. 973,974 , and 975 , with lever attachment, will remain stationary when perfectly balanced, but if overbalanced will revolve in one direction, if underbalanced will revolve in the opposite direction.

## 



987
980. Hydrostatic Bellows and Paradox combined, of mahogany, with vessels, tubes, and scale, illustrating that pressure is according to height, not quantit
981. Hydrostatic Bellows, of mahogany, six feet of brass tube, in two joints, with funnel and glass tube, and three way cocks.

982. Archimedian Screw Pump,
working model, with pan
attached, neatly made....
983. Bent Glass Tube for fluid level. ..... 75
984. Hydrostatic Figure, orBottleImp, with bottle. 50 and 75985. Syphons, glass, withmouth tube............... 50 to 75
985. Syphons, brass, with mouth tube.150
986. Working model of the Forcing Pump, illustrating also the fire-engine, and of the lifting or Household Pump, with glass barrel and lever handle; on one stand, with water jars. 1300
987. Models of Water-Wheels, overshot, undershot, and breast.
988. Hiero's Fountain. ..... 600
989. Apparatus for Spouting Fluids ..... 500
990. Cylindrical Glass Jar, with Ball, Plate, and Hook; illustrating up- ward and downward pressure of fluids ..... 250
No. 992. Glass Globe and Stop Cock, for weighing Air or Gas.
prion ..... 200
991. Nicholson's Portable Balance for Specific Gravity, each 400 to
992. Equilibrium Tubes, six forms, mahogany base ..... 250
$\rrbracket \iint 9$ 995. Equilibrium Tubes, six forms, brass capped, mahogany base ..... 400
993. Glass Model of Centrifugal Pump....
994. Glass Model of Centrifugal Pump.... ..... 600 ..... 600
995. Tantalus's Cup, illustrates intermit- ting springs. ..... 150
994 lead ring150
996. Glass Model of Diving Bell, with cap and tube. ..... 350

## Steam.



1000
1000. Operating Model of High-Pressure Steam Engine; double-act-
ing cylinder; sliding valve; copper boiler, with Spirit Lamp;
the engine beautifully finished, of brass, on $\AA$ wood stand....... 3000
1001. Operating Model of a Locomotive, all of brass, with Spirit Lamp; runs in a circle of five feet diameter.

1002. 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
best explanation for schools, and is very beautifully made
1003. Wollaston's Illustration of Low-Pressure Steam Engine; copper Globe boiler, brass cylinder, piston and rod, handle and safety valve ..... 300
1004. Wollaston's Illustration made of glass ..... 150
1005. Revolving Steam Jet of brass, illustrating Hiero's Steam En- gine ..... 175


1006

No. 1006. Operating Model of High-Pressure Steam Engine, oscillating cylinder, with Spirit Lamp

1007. Candle Bombs: when placed in the wick of a
lighted candle, they explode with a report
like a pistol ; per doz. ..... 25
1008. Glass Eolipile, for vaporizing Ether and in- flaming the Jet; a pleasing illustration of the force of vapour. ..... 25
1009. Sectional Model of a Locomotive, made same as 1002 . ..... 1000
1010. Sectional Model of Marine Engine for Steam- Boat, made same as 1002 . ..... 800

## 简eat.

No. 1020. Pyrometer, with Spirit Lamp, for showing the expansion of metals by heat, each............................................... 300 and 400expansion of metals by the same heat.75
1022. Brass Ball and Gauge Ring, fur showing the expansion of metals in all directions, with Spirit Lamp. ..... 275
1023. Conductometer, with 6 different metals. ..... 200
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.... ..... 300
1025. Wollaston's Cryopherus, for freezing water. ..... 150
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 serve for stands, Iron Ball and Stand ..... 600
1028. Fire Syringe, 7 inch cylinder, with box of tinder. ..... 150
1029. Fire Syringes, larger sizes, each ..... 200 to 250
1030. Cubes for radiation of heat, 6 inches square, the sides of dif- ferent colours, to be filled with hot water, each. ..... 150
1031. Differential Thermometer. ..... 175

## gestronomm and cillobes.



1040
paicie
No. 1040. School Orrery. The seven planets are made to revolve around $\begin{aligned} & \text { the sun by a crank and gearing.......................................... } \$ 1000\end{aligned}$
1041. Orrery on Brass stand, with eight planets and motion given to moon around the earth; a beautifully finished and highly ornamental piece of apparatus

1300


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 principal constellations and fixed stars composing them. The com-


1043
mittee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly recommend this map to public patronage. Plain $\$ 200$, coloured.


No. 1044. Joslin's Solar-Telluric Globe a new apparatus, eombining both the Geography of the Earth and its diurnal and annual motions, showing the cause of the seasons, of the change in length of days and nights, and other interesting phenomena; with descriptive manual........................

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.
prics
No. 1054. 12 inch Globe, mahogany frame, per pair............................... $\$ 2500$
1055. 12 " " Terrestrial............................ 1250

1058. 16 inch Globes, mahogany frame, per pair................................ 4500
1059. 16 " " " Terrestrial.............................. 2250
1060. 18 " " " " with compass below. 3500
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 axis

3500
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 $\$ 100$.

## Electricitg.



No. 1100. Cylinder Electrical Machine; 5 inch cylinder, with Prime
Conductor; handsomely mounted on mahogany stand.


No. 1104. Plate Electrical Machine; 16 inch plate, with brass Prime Con-
ductor and rubber
$\$ 2000$
1105. Plate Electrical Machine; 20 inch plate............................................... 2500
1106. " " 24 "................................. 5000

1108. " " 36 " .................................. 12500
1109. Leyden Jars, pint, $\$ 100 ;$ quart, $\$ 1 \dddot{25}$; two
quart, $\$ 175$; four quart......................... 200


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1110. Atmospheric Leyden Jar, with crooked } \\
& \text { stem and ball for suspension, and mov- } \\
& \text { able ring with points, quart................. } 200
\end{aligned}
$$

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.
1112. Diamond or Luminous Jars, perforated spots, each..................... $100,200,300,400$


1114


1115


1117


1125
1114. Jars with movable coatings, to explain the Leyden Jar, ea. 250 to 350
1115. Electrometer Jars, one and two quarts, each.................. 150 to 250
1116. Battery of 4 one-quart jars, neatly cased.................................. 6000
1117. " of 6 " " "............................... 800


1127

PRICR
$\$ 1500$
1000
1400
2000 1122. Battery of 4 four-quart 1200 1123. Battery of 6 four-quart jars, neatly cased.............
1124. Battery of 9 four-quart
jars, neatly cased............. 2500

1800
1125. Jointed Dischargers, with glass handle, each... 300 to 450
1126. Plain Dischargers, with glass handle, each.......... 150 to 200
1127. Universal Discharger, with adjusting table and press... 600

1128. Metallic Plates for dancing images, to suspend from Conductor... 75
1129. " " for dancing images, on adjusting stand............. 150
1130. " " " " on insulated stand............. 600
1131. Pith Images for the dancing plates, per pair................................ 50
1132. " Balls " " per dozen......................... 12
1133. " Birds " " per dozen......................... 75
1134. Bennet's Gold Leaf Electroscope............................................ 250
1135. " " " with Condenser........................................... 600
1136. Coulomb's Tortion Electrometer, each......................... 1000 to 1500
1137. Quadrant Electrometer, box wood scale.................................... 1 a0
1138. " $\quad$ ivory scale........................................... 250
1139. Lane's Discharging Electrometer............................................ 250
1140. Pith Ball Electrometer, each...................................... 50 cts. and 75
1141. Cuthbertson's Balance, Electrometer, by which the force of the 600
1142. Saussure's Electroscope........................................................ 200
1143. Chime of 5 Bells, on insulated stand, each.................. 600 and 800
1144. " of 3 " to suspend from the Conductor, each.. 225 and 300
1145. " of 2 " to suspend from the Conductor..................... 125
1146. " of 2 " one of them being connected with the interior
of a Leyden Jar.
400

1148. Aurora Tube, 3 feet long, with stop-cock, \&c. complete, for
showing electrical light in rarefied air; also answers for
Guinea and Feather tube in Pneumatics, each........ 400, 600,800
1149. Luminous Flask, with brass cap and point.............................. 150
1150. Spiral or Diamond Tubes, each.................................... 200 to 400
No. 1151. Insulated Stools, each$\$ 350$ to 600
1151. Electrical Fliers or Whirl, with Rod, each ..... 50 and 75
1152. Set of 3 Fliers on Trident, each. ..... 200

1153. Electrical Sportsman and Birds, ..... $\$ 500$
1154. to be used with Electrometer Jar, No. 1115. ..... 100
ces) 1156. Electrical Fox-Chase. ..... 300
1155. "، see-saw with figures. ..... 300
1156. "، swing, each......... 200 and 250 1159. " bucket. ..... 75
1157. " wheels. ..... 450
1160 1161. Electrical pistol, brass ..... 250
1158. Electrical pistol, tin, each ..... 50, 75, 100
1159. " spider. ..... 38
1160. " powder bomb, illustrates the effect of passing the current through water, each.

1161. Electrical Orrery, representing the motion of the Sun, Earth,and Moon, each....................................................... 200 to 3350
1162. Electrophorus, each. ..... 300 to 600
1163. Tissue Figure, or Image, an illustration of the effect of Balls and Points on electrical clouds, each. ..... 75 cts. and 100
1164. Head of Hair ..... 100
1165. Magic Picture; figures of a vase, bottle, \&cc., arranged upon glass plates with pieces of tin foil, which are rendered luminous by passing the electrical spark through them; each plate ..... 75
1166. Mahogany Model of the gable-end of a house, for illustrating the effects of broken and perfect conductors. ..... 150
1167. Mahogany Model of a Thunder House, hinged, to be blown down by a Gas Pistol within; also illustrating the preceding. ..... 500
1168. Mahogany Model of a Obelisk, which is thrown down by the simple discharge of a highly-charged jar. ..... 300
1169. Japanned Tin Fire or Lightning House. This is a house of tin,


1168


1170


1171


1172 with a ball of cotton in it, which is set on fire by an electric paion spark-illustrating lightning.
$\$ 400$
No. 1174. Brass Ball on Stand, for igniting cotton and rosin.............................. 100
1175. Apparatus for ignition of Phosphoras, each................... 350 and 400
1176. Ether Cup, with handle.

63
1177. Luminous Word, as Franklin, Fire, \&c., each............................................. 50 and 400

1180. Rod of Sealing Wax, each.............................. 100 and 150
1181. Best Amalgam, in Boxes.:........................................ 25
1182. Brass Balls on Stems, for Leyden Jars, each............ 25 and 50
1183. Tin Foil, for coating jars, per square foot. 10
1184. Brass Chain, per foot.............................................. 4
1185. Hydrogen Gas Generators, for charging Cannons and Pistols; made of copper.

250
1178
1186. Sliding Directing Rod, three and four feet long, each............................... 00 and 300

## gequmatits.



1200
No. 1200. Single Barrel Air Pump ; plate 6 inches, with one receiver........ $\$ 800$
1201. Single Barrel Air Pump ; plate $6 \frac{8}{4}$ inches, with one receiver...... 1200
1202. Single Barrel Air Pump; plate $7 \underset{\text { I }}{2}$ inches, with one receiver...... 1500
1203. Single Barrel Air Pump; on iron stand, the barrel at an angle,
for greater convenience ; plate $7 才$ inches, with one recciver.... 1500
No. 1204. Air Pump; imitation rosewood frame, polished; barrel 12 by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; plate 12 inches; barometer, gauge, \&c ..... $\$ 8500$
1205. Air Pump; mahogany basement; barrel $7 \frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches; plate 8 inches, with clamp-a convenient Table Pump ..... 2500
1205交 Double-Barrel Air Pump, with mercurial gauge; barrels 9 by 2 inches ; plate 9 inches, with 2 receivers and clamp ..... 5000
1206. Same, to exhaust or condense ..... 7500
1207. Double-Barrel Air Pump ; barrels 7 by $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches ; plate 7 inches diameter ; two receivers and clamp ..... 3500
1208. Plain Glass Receivers. $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1$ gal. $\$ 1, \frac{1}{2}$ gal. 75 cts., quart 501209. " "" open top.......... 1 gal. $\$ 125$, o gal. 1 00, quart 621210. Swelled "، ................................ 1 gal. $\$ 175,2$ gals. $\$ 300$1211. " " open top................... 1 gal. $\$ 175,2$ gals. 3001212. Stoppered Glass Receivers, (ground glass stoppers,) 1 gal. $\$ 125$,
$\frac{1}{2}$ gal. $\$ 100$, qt. 62
1213. Hand Glass.1214. Bladder Glas75
100
1215. Double Hand Glass, or Philosophical Hand-Cuffs ..... 350
1216. Apple-Cutter ..... 150
1217. Brass Hemispheres, per pair. ..... 350 to 600



1205


12051

No. 1218. Fountain in Vacuo, cock, jet, and stand..... $\$ 400$ to 500


1218
1219. Brass Plate with sliding rod, hook, and clamp: this is necessary in using the bell in vacuo.... 300 to 400
1220. Bolt Head Experiment.................................... 125
1221. Guinea and Feather Apparatus, each......... 400 to 600
1222. Bladder and Weight, each........................ 300 to 400
1223. Bell in Vacuo, each.................................. 250 to 400
1224. Air Mills, each................................................... 600
1225. Mercury Cup, each............................. 75 cts. to 100
1226. Receiver for Mercury Cup, each... 200 to 300
1227. Block of Wood, weighted to sink in water, to show the air contained in the pores of the wood
1228. Copper Vessel, for Condensed Fountain
each $\$ 800,1500$, and 2000
1229. Condensing Syringe for "، 250 to 500
1230. Revolving Jet for "." 150
1231. Air-Gan Jet for $\quad$ " 100
1232. Funnel and Ball for " 125
1233. Bubble Tube..................................... 75
1234. Pneumatic Paradox, of Glass. The ball
placed upon one end (the cup) cannot
be blown off, and on the other can be
supported upon a jet of air. It is
used with the mouth........................ 38
1235. Water Hammer, showing that the collision of water in a vacuum
produces a sharp noise, like solid bodies, each.............. 62 cts. to 150
1236. Revolving Fans and Handle, to show resistance of air.............. 75
1237. Palm Glass, the liquid in which appears to boil by the heat of the
hand........................................................................ 50
1238. Bursting Squares, per dozen.................................................. 150
1239. Wire Guard for Squares, each...................................... 75 cts. to 100
1240. Gallows Connector.............................................................. 150
1241. Freezing Apparatus: Bell Glass, pan for acid, silvered water cup and stand, 6 inch, $\$ 250,7$ inch, $\$ 300,8$ inch.

400
1242. Gum elastic tubing, per foot................................................ 25
1243. Lubricating oil; will not gum, is well calculated for philosophical apparatus, fine machinery, per bottle.
Nos. 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, form a set, are complete in themselves, and do not need an Air Pump.

## Whannetism and coulfomism.

No. 1253. Horseshoe Magnet, with armature, consisting of iron wire her-
metically sealed in a glass tube ; to prove that the inductive
No. 1253. Horseshoe Magnet, with armature, consisting of iron wire her-
metically sealed in a glass tube ; to prove that the inductive power of a magnet is not impeded by the interposition of an unmagnetizable body
1254. U Magnet, with brass wheel armature. In this the attraction of gravity 80 nearly overcomes the magnetic attraction as to leave but little friction, so that the wheel may be made to revolve rapidly for a long time


1250


1251


1254
1255. Y Armature 50
1256. Star Plate......................................................................................................... 50
1257. Bar Magnets, small, each..................................... 37, 50,62 , and 75 1258. " large, 2 in a box, with armature, each....... 300 to 500 1259. Natural Loadstone specimen.................................................. 25

1260. Magnetic needle, on stand plain, for schools........................... 100
1261. Magnetic Dipping Needle, each................................ 100 and 150
1262. " " on universal joint, so as to exhibit the dip, as well as the north and south, each................ 400 to 600
1263. Astatic Needle, on stand..................................................... 200
1264. Magnetic Toys, Fish, Swan, Steamboat, \&c., in box with magnet, each.

25 cts., 50 , and 75
1265. Sulphate of Copper Battery, per cup................... 200,500 , and 700
No. 1266. Smee's Battery, per cup.

1267. 

of 2 cups in a box, for Plating or Gilding, withprinted instructions.400
1268. Chester's Patent Battery of 5 cups. ..... 1000
1269. Groves' Battery, per cup. ..... 200
1270 . " in sets of 4 in a box. ..... 800
1271. 8 " ..... 1600
1272. Zinc Cylinders, each ..... 50 cts. to 100
1273. Platina Slips, each. ..... 37 cts. to 100
1274. Porous Cups, each ..... 10 cts . to 25
1275. Glass Cup, each ..... 31 cts. to 50
1276. Binding Screws, each. ..... 12 cts to 25
1277. Frog or Leech Battery. This consists of a strip of silver and a strip of zinc, so arranged as to act on the leg of a frog and producing motion, each.1278. Powder Cup of Glass,for firing Powder.37
1279. Powder Cup of Brass, for firing Powder. ..... 50
1280. Powder cup of Brass, with long mahogany handle, so arranged that the wire may be replaced in a few minutes if burned off; packed in a box, with extra Platina wire and gun-ootton.. ..... 100
1281. Voltaic Pistol, for exploding Gases. ..... 250
1282. Brass Cannon, for ..... 5001283. Cells for Decomposing Water-2 tubes, for collectingboth hydrogen and oxy-gen................................1284. Galvanio Lamp-w..................................3502501285. Attracting and RepellingWires, to exhibit the attrac-tions and repulsions ofElectric currents.350
1286. Contracting Helix350

1288. Revolving Spur-Wheel................................................ 500 to 800
1289. Galvanometer Plane, indicates presence of current of Electricity 350 1290. Horizontal Galvanometer, on tripod stand, with leveling screws.. 600 1291. Upright " " " " 0 .. 500 1292. Galvanometer, with Astatic Needle.............................. 500 and 800 1293. De la Rives' Ring, in small Glass Cup. 100

## Clectro-2hlagnitism.

No. 1294. Electro-Magnet; a bar of iron wound with insulated wire 75 cts . to 150
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..... 250


No. 1296. Globe and coil, with Magnetic and Dipping Needle; illustrates the theory which ascribes the magnetism of the earth to the electrical currents circulating around it at right angles to its axis
$\$ 400$
1297. Coil, with rods for suspension, each..................................... 200 to 300
1298. Heliacle Ring and Semicircles; two iron semicircles, made magnetic by the ring around them, are able to sustain a weight of 50 pounds or more., each 250 to 400

## 



1299
1299. Reciprocating Armature Engine: a very pleasing illustration of motion by magnetism: it does not require a very strong Battery. 1000
1300. Double Beam Axial Engine ..... 1500
1301. Revolving Armature Engine: this, though not so interestingas the preceding, is a rather different mode of applying thepower, and can be easily adjusted600
1302. Revolving Bell Engine : this is yet another mode of obtaining motion, and gives more continuous power. ..... 1000
1303. Berlow's Spur Wheel, each ..... 500 to 800


## Tlegrawt guparatus.


1312. Telegraph Working Model, for schools or families.... $500,600,1000$


1313
pesce
No. 1313. Telegraph Working Model, with clockwork, and of sufficient size to be of some use.
$\$ 2000$
1314. Signal Key, each....................................... 25 and 250

** 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:-

Model, No. 1312.
$\$ 500$
Key, No. 1314.
125
Battery. No. 1288,
cupe.......... 1286, with extra porous

1314

Copper Wire, 10 yds.
1315. Telegraph Register, Key and Magnet, suitable for Telegraph Lines, complete. 5000



[^1]

No. 1317. An Analytical Apparatus, for illustrating the effect and object of the soft iron bar or wires, the primary or battery coil of large wire, and the induced coil of fine wire, all of which are generally used in Electro-Magnetic apparatus for shocks, whatever the form may be, each .$\$ 1200$ to


1318
1318. Portable self-acting Medical Electro-Magnetic Machine, in box, for the cure of nervous diseases, shocks, etc., with printed directions, each


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 scientitic 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
1320. Metallic Insulated Handles, per pair. ..... 125
1321. Sponge Handles, each ..... 75 to 100
1322. Covered Copper Wire, per yard. ..... 10

Mr Any of the articles enumerated in Davis' Manual of Magnetisn, 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 sinc 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.

Notr.-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.

## 



## Chemistry.



[^2]ivory mouth-piece and platina point.
No. 1373. Crucibles, sand, 5 in a nest, per nest
1374. Candle Bombs, per dozen ..... 25 ..... 25pricz
1375. Platina Wire, per grain ..... 3
1376. Platina Foil, ..... 3
1377. Prince Rupert's Drops, per dozen ..... 50
1378. Hydrogen Gas Generators, made of copper.. ..... 250


1379 1379. Hydrogen Gas Generators, made of glass, for charging cannons and pistols and filling balloons, each................................ 400 to 600
1380. Hydrogen balloons (without the car)...1, 1 75, 2 ..... 50
1381. Syphons of Glass, plain ..... 25
1382. Syphons of Glass, with mouth tube. ..... 50
(2)
1383. Bologna Caps of un- annealed glass, can be broken by a small piece .of flint, but resist a hard blow per dozen. ..... 100
1384. Test Tubes, per doz....
1384. Test Tubes, per doz.... ..... 125 ..... 125
1385. Wood Stand for Test Tubes ..... 75
1386. Glass Tubing, per ft... 10 to 25
1387. Spirit Lamp with cover,each....................37, 50, 75
1388. Set of Apparatus and Chemicals to illus-trate Foster's Che-
mistry ; the whole packed carefully in a strong box for transportation. ..... 2300
containing the following: Deflagrating Spoon, 4 lb . assorted Glass Tube, Stop Cock,3 Test Glasses, Pneumatic Trough, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., Bell Glass with Stop Cock, 4 oz. GlassFunnel, Pint Retort, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Retort, 4 oz . Retort, Plain Globular Receiver, RetortStand, Sand Bath, Hydrogen Generator, Nest of Crucibles, Nest of BeakerGlasses, Glass Spirit Lamp, Test Tube Rack and Tubes, Gas Pistol, Gas Bag andStop Cock for inhalation, 2 Gas Jets, Quart Specie Jar, Eolophile, 1 oz. GraduatedMeasures, Pint Flask, $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Flask, Chemical Flask, pair of Scales and Weights,Pipette, Leaden Cups for Hydrofluoric Acid.

Cermicals.- Chlorate of Potash, Oxide of Manganese, Sulphuret of Iron, Copper Turnings, Phosphorus, Caustic Potash, Fluor Spar, Brazil Wood, Litmus, Turmeric, Potassium, Iodine, Bromine, Nickel, Cadmium, Antimony, Arsenium, Platinum, Carb. of Potash, Nit. of Strontia, Chromate of Potash, Bi-Chromate of Potash, Iodide of Potassium, Nitrate of Silver, Nitrate of Ammonia, Sodium, Sulphuric Ether, Zinc, Nut-Galls, Proto-Nit. Mercury, Bi. Chl. Mercury, Aqua. Ammonia, Bottles, \&c. (See No. 1467, Books.)
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1391. Eolopiles for throwing a burning jet of ether. ..... 25

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1421.
" " with 100 Balls


80

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1424. Larger size, in wooden box................................................... 75


1425

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1428. A terrestrial Globe, strongly made, of firm material, and so mounted on a simple pedestal that it can be readily removed and suspended by a cord, and thus be displayed conveniently for familiar illustrations to a class. It is of a convenient size for common use in the school-room, as it can be easily held in the hand, or passed round the class, and yet answers all the main ends of the larger-sized Globes. It is the prettiest and cheapest Globe known in the market.


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From the pulls at the top of the clock, wires are led off to the different rooms in the building which the watchman is required to visit. Every halfhour the wires in all these rooms are required to be pulled, in order to draw back the pin, which, by the motion of the pin-circle about the dial, presents itself at that time directly over XII.

Should ten minutes more than the half-hour elapse, the pin will have passed on, and cannot be drawn back, but will remain out during the succeeding day, and show the very half-hour the watchman was absent or neglectful of his duty.


No. 2.
The pins which have been drawn are replaced again by the motion of the clock.
The clock should be placed in a room convenient for the exhibition of time, and care should be taken to have the termination of the wires in such places as to cause the watchman to pass over as much of the premises as possible.

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    1372. Blow Pipes, Berzelius', with
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