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THE

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pal cities and towns in the United States. Single copies of the paper are on sale at all the periodi cal stores in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City

#### Veterinary.

Wash for Wounds on Cattle .- Dissolve one ounce of sulphate of zinc (white copperas) in a quart of soft water, and wash the wound with this, morning and evening. It is an excellent wash for common sores, but for virulent ulcers of long standing, the following is also an excellent and more powerful wash : Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, one dram; and muriatic acid (spirit of salt,) 4 drams,-all dissolved in a pint of soft water and bottled for use. Apply it with a sponge morning and evening.

Oil for Wounds-Take one pint of neat's foot oil, and half an ounce of the oil of thyme; mix them together and add, by degrees, 6 drams of the oil of vitriol. These ingredients must be well stirred in a glass or stone-ware vessel until they are perfectly incorporated, then bottled up for use. This is an excellent oil for bruises in the feet of horses, and oxen.

Hoof Ointment-Take one pound each of tar and tallow, and mix them with half a pound of common turpentine in a stone-ware dish. Stir them well until they are thoroughly incorporated together. This forms an excellent dressing for the sore hoofs of horses and oxen

#### How to Plant Potatoes.

A pamphlet has been published in Scotland by a farmer named Craig, on the potato disease and its cure. By planting three different kinds of potatoes together last year, very favorable results were achieved. Two out of the three varieties planted had been on previous occasions affected by the disease, all were found to be perfectly healthy and sound when dug, and experience has shown that they kept well during the winter. He believes that the potato disease may be safely attributed to the violation of one of the laws of nature, and that the generation of the malady is occasioned by the plants being too closely bred, or, in other words, by "sub-breeding."

The lesson we derive from this is, that two or more varieties of seed potatoes should be planted in each hill.

Improvement in Mariner's Compasses. Mr. John Prime, of Washington, N. C., has suggested and patented the method of covering the boxes of all kinds of compasses with a convex glass, so as to shed water, and thus exclude moisure. Our engraving exhibits the improvement. Simple as the invention may seem, it is, nevertheless, an important one. The common plan is to use a flat glass placed within the lips of the compass box: this forms a shallow cup, which catches water; the glass is somewhat smaller than the diameter of the box, so as to allow for contraction and expansion occasioned by differences of temperature.

The compass is an instrument that must be always in sight; consequently, on shipboard, or in surveying, it is more or less exposed to the weather. When water falls upon the flat glass it obscures the sight of the needle, and also penetrates through the cement into the box. Here it turns into vapor and the finger, a lever, E, and spring being prolodges on the underside of the glass, again ob-



rusts the needle, and endangers its proper op- | complete cover. The space between the rim eration. It is alleged that the electricity of the glass and the box is filled with an elasinduced by the conversion of the water in the tic material, which permits expansion, and albox into vapor, although quite trifling in ways preserves a tight joint, so that water amount, is sufficient, however, to affect the magnetic properties of delicate instruments | could be submerged without the least detrilike the compass. In stormy weather, when ment. This invention is worthy the attena correct compass is most needed on shipboard, it is, as at present constructed, most and others. It is applicable to surveyor's likely to become deranged.

All of the objections named are obviated by Mr. Prime's improvement. As shown in our information. Patented in the U.S. Feb. 12, engraving the glass is convex, and placed 1856. Also patented in England through the wholly outside of the compass box, forming a Scientific Am erican Agency.

cannot beat in. Indeed, a compass thus fitted tion of all ship owners, instrument makers, compasses and all other kinds.

Address the inventor as above for further



New Fountain Pen. In this improvement the pen handle is made hollow, and in its upper part there is a small india rubber bag, A, which contains the ink A' is a cork which is removed when the ink bag is to be filled. The lower part of the bag terminates in a tube, B, down which the fluid flows and escapes at valve C, on to a bulb or ink collector, D, thence to the under side of the pen. Valve B is opened and closed by structing the vision; it also defaces the card, of the outside of the pen, connects with the maker, Ransted Place, 4th above Chestnut smote an under jaw with his battle-axe.

valve lever, E; by pressing the button, the valve opens, and a supply of ink is thrown upon bulb D, and runs to the pen. When not wanted, the ink remains tightly enclosed, so that there can be no leakage. The end piece, G, encases and protects the pen point, so that the whole may be safely carried in the pocket For traveling and other purposes, this contrivance is well adapted. Its construction is simple, economical for manufacture, &c. H. K. McClelland, M. D., Eldersville, Pa., is the vided for that purpose ; the finger button, F, inventor, of whom, and of G. W. Simons,

street, Philadelphia, Pa., further information may be obtained. Patented April 17, 1855.

Many-Colored Bank Note Counterfeits. The Boston Association to suppress counterfeiting, has issued a circular, in which it is stated that Mr. Serapyan's method, to prevent counterfeiting, is not safe in preventing impositions. The supposed security of this plan consisted in the printing the notes in several supposed permanent colors. It was found that some of the colors could be removed, and the denomination of the bills altered, in such a manner as to pass for genuine ones, even with pretty close scrutiny. The Association has passed a resolution condemnatory of notes so printed. This Association advertised through our columns for a method to prevent counterfeiting, but it has not met with the right invention yet.

#### The Shortest Passage across the Atlantic.

The new iron steamer *Persia* left this port on the 2nd of last month at 3 P. M., and arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, at 8h. 40m. A. M., making the actual run in 9 days, 12 hours, and 7 minutes-allowing for the difference of apparent time. She then discharged cargo loaded up and sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 19th, at 10h. 25m. A. M., and arrived at the Light Ship at 15 minutes past 9 P. M., on the 28th, and next morning came up to the dock in 1 hour 35 minutes, making the actual Western run in 9 days, 16 hours 58 minutes, adding the apparent time to the actual time of sailing. She has thus made the two voyages back and forth, right after one another in 19 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes. The fastest western passage heretofore made was by the Baltic, in July, 1854. The voyage from dock to dock was made in 9 days, 17 hours, and 15 minutes, which was, (if we take the time the Persia lay outside, into account,) the shortest western passage west yet made. The Persia's eastern voyage was the shortest ever made by five hours.

#### Copper Ore a Dangerous Cargo.

The ship Georgia, which recently arrived at Liverpool, Eng., from Savannah, brought some copper ore in cases, which proves to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved during the passage, from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal; while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship, so hot as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hand into the bales. These ores should be first roasted to dispel the sulphur in them before they are shipped across the Atlantic.

#### A new Hot Air Locomotive.

We have seen the statement in some of our cotemporaries, that a hot air locomotive was very recently tried on some part of the New York and Erie Railroad, and proved a complete failure; also, that it is to be converted into a steam locomotive. Is there any truth in these statements? Will some one who knows give the public the facts of the case.

#### Another Steam Balloon.

A. M. Tippet, in Washington, D. C., is at work on a steam balloon, and it is stated in some of the papers, that an appropriation is about to be applied for in the Senate, to enable him to construct one to carry the mails to California.

The famous brazen column of Constantinople, described by Gibbon, has been discovered in that city. It consists of the bodies of three serpents, twisted into a column of brassfrom the head of one of which Mahomet II.

## Scientific American.



[Reported Officially for the Scientific American.] LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS **Issued from the United States Patent Office** 

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1856.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1830. SAWING MACHINE—Thomas J. Alexander, of Wester-ville, O.: I claim, firstly, giving to the revolving saw. B, a reciprocating action across or along the bed, in combi-nation with the reciprocating movement of the bed or table, A, simultaneously in an opposite direction. Secondly, hanging or supporting the revolving saw. B, and bed or table, A, to give them their specified com-pound parallel or otherwise equivalently reciprocating movement simultaneously in opposite directions on or to radial arms, c and e, arranged substantially as set forth, and geared together by toothed segments. I, or otherwise equivalently connected or driven to produce the neces-sary contra joint action of said radial arms, essentially as described, and whereby the proper reciprocating actions of the saw and bed relatively to each other are ensured and the movement of the one may be made to actuate the other, as specified.

CHAIN CABLE HOOKS—Enoch Applegate, of Wilming-ton, Del : I claim the hinged arms, F, and projections, A, or their equivalents, for supporting the anchor, in com-bination with the lock lever, B, and projections, I, when operating in the manner and for the purposes substantial-ly as set forth.

lý as set forth. ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PRINTING TELEGRAPHS-Henry N. Baker, of Union, N. Y. : I claim the arrangement of the type wheel, the escapement wheel attached thereto, the arrangement of the crutch or detent acting upon the said escapement wheel relatively to the armature of the type wheel magnet, and the arrangement of the whole relatively to the tongue, p. by which the types are lifted up into contact with the paper in such a manner that when the circuit is closed through the type wheel mag-et the tongue, p. will be opposite a space between two letters, and when, during the closing of said circuit, the acted upon is closed, the tongue will be inoperative and the feed rollers allowed to act without any impression being given, thereby producing a space between the printed letters or words, substantially as set forth. PEN AWP PENCIL CASE-Edward Bantis, of Hoboken.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE-Edward Baptis, of Hoboken, N. J. I am aware that pen holders and pencil slides have been operated sparately by spiral grooved tubes, and I therefore do not claim a single spiral grooved tube.

and 1 therefore do not state tube, But I claim the two spiral grooved tube, c g, when ar-ranged substantially as described, so that the pen holder, C, and pencil slide, K, will be shoved alternately in and out of the case and moved simultaneously in opposite di-rections, as set forth.

CRADLING HARVESTERS—Milton Barlow, of Lexing-ton, Ky.: I claim constructing and operating the cutting portion of the machine, substantially in the manner de-scribed, so that by the use of the eccentric, I, or a cam or crank as a substitute therefor operating on the cradle, as set forth, when in combination with the means of deliver-ing the cutgrain by the use of a rake, operating sub-stantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Excavating in the manner and for the purposes set forth. Excavating and Moving EARTH-Asa W. Cady, of Sullivan, N. Y.: I claim the plan embodied in the struc-ture of the bridge and scraper contained in their form and method of use in the machine, and in the arrangements made operating and controlling these, with the gearing and fixtures as actuated by hand or horse power, and in adapting them to and combining them with a wheeled vehicle or wagon, so the operation of excavating earth may be performed in the manner specified.

CIGAR MACHINES-Wm. Dawson, of Huntington Conn.: I claim the combination of the forming rollers b, the flexible apron, L, and the shaping dies, d d, sub stantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

Stantially as described and for the purposes set forth. Door FASTENERS-Elisha P. Moulton, of Baltimore, Md. : I claim constructing turn buttons or fasteners in the manner described. The stem and head of the button being in one piece, and having a collar at its end that prevents the button from being withdrawn from its frame by the strain wrought on the head of the button by the door which it secures; the stem of the button having a square part that is pressed against by aspring, in the manner and for the purpose described.

CORN PLANTERS-Silas G. Randall, of Rockford, Ill.: I claim the combining with the seed tube, B, a cut-off tube valve, F, for closing or opening said tube, as the case may be, said valve moving edgewise against the soil when the passage is opened to allow the grains to pass in-to the ground, and operated from a lever, B, substantial-ly in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

HARVESTER CUTTERS-Benjamin T. Roney, of Phila delphia, Pa.: I am aware that vibrating knives or cut

delphia, Pa.: I am aware that vibrating knives or cu-ters for harvesters are well known and in common use, and that such cutters have been arranged so as to produce what is known as the shear cut. I therefore do not desire to claim the use of vibrating cutters exclusively, but as an improvement upon the ordi-nary manner of arranging the same. I claim the slotted bar, C, and cutter bar, D, as con-nected together by the cross pieces, e e, in combination D their build bar d the source of the source the source of th l claim the stotted bar, o, and cutter var, o, as som-nected together by the cross pieces, e e, in combination with the cutter levers, E, their knives b, and projecting pins, i, the whole being arranged in conjunction with the fulcrum, B, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

pose set forth. ROTARY STEAM ENGINES—John B. Root, of Brooklyn, N. Y. : I claim the contrivance of the steam ports, passa-ges and stop bars, arranged in connection with the piston rollers as described so as to let the steam in upon the rubber at different and opposite sides of the cylinder at as many places as the number of rollers used shall re-quire, thus acting upon the rollers from different and op-posite points, thereby relieving the center shaft from side pressure and friction and also increasing the power of the engine with the increase of the number of the steam ports and piston rollers. I also claim the arrangement and device of the morable plates, d. and the the stationary plates, f, and collar with the friction rollers, y', and metallic bars or arms, g, for the purpose of adjusting the piston rollers in the man-ner and for the purposes described. WE EXCL\_BRAGOR BONE of AlbaNY, N. Y. - I claim

WRENCH-Bradford Rowe, of Albany. N. Y. : I claim the solid movable jaw sliding between the parallel side pieces to which the fixed end jaw is attached, substan-ially as set forth. I claim the beyel wheel and screw gearing to move the ison in combined. jaw, in combination with the solid movable jaw, substantially as set forth.

SHINGLE MACHINE-John B. Evins, of Greencastle Ind.: I do not claim the reciprocating knife and panel for they have been previously used for the same pur

for they have been previously used for the same pro-pose. But I claim, first, the combination of the knife frame, C, and panel frame, D, when constructed, arranged and operating conjointly, as shown and described. Second, I claim operating the knife and panel frames, C D, by means of the lever, J, when connected to the two levers, K K', as shown, so that two movable fulcrums are obtained, the pitman being attached to the lever between the fulcrums, for the purpose specified.

HAND SEED PLANTERS-Edward Hopkins, of Cin-cinnati, Ohio. 1 claim the arrangement of the rod, and spring, 7, combined with the catch block, 11, and sliding plate, 12, for operating the semi-circular cylinder, 3, and lid, 9, for purposes substantially set forth.

If A, for purposes dustaining, set start, ATTACHING HARVESTER CUTTER BLADES TO THE SCIRLE BAR—W. H. HOVEY, of Springfield, Mass. : I claim attaching the teeth, B, to the sickle bar, A, by means of the grooved pins, a, and bar, C, attached to the bar, A, and the plate, D, having holes, d, and slots, e, made through it, substantially as shown and described.

SCAFFOLDING-John M. Dearborn, of Boston, Mass. : I claim the improvement in the construction of movable scaffolds, which consists, first, in constructing the upright standards of two planks or boards leaving a space between them if which spaces the ledgers can be moved up or down and secured in any desired position, as described. I also claim constructing the upright standards with tenons on the top which fit into the bottom space strength-ened by an iron sleeve between the planks of the upright standards of the next upper section, whereby I am ena-bled to extend the staging vertically, as described.

JOINT BODIED BUGGIES—Edwin J. Green and Moses I. Wheeler, of Cedarrille, N.Y. We claim supporting the front or seat section of a joint body carriage on a spring reach by means of a boll or equivalent support, whereby we avoid the use of a spring as heretofore used under the seat, but still have the advantages of said spring by using the spring reach as such, substantially as set forth.

AUTOMATIC RAKE FOR HARVESTERS—Salem T. Lamb, of New Washington, Ind.: I claim giving the rake its circular motion by means of the traversing and rocking cam, J. in connection with the revolving cam, E, which gives the longitudinal motion through the inter-vention of devices substantially as described.

vention of devices substantially as described. DRY GAS METERS-Wm. Lyon and Chas. W. Dickin-son, of Newark, N. J.: We claim, first, so constructing the metallic bellows described for the measurement of gas that the spring or bend of the metal may form cham-bers of varying dimensions of definite capacities, as set forth, for receiving and measuring the gas, the whole ar-ranged as specified or in any equivalent manner. Second, we claim giving motion to the registering wheel, A', by the impinging lever, Q, operated by the wheel, P. and the levers and connections communicating with the bellows, substantially as described.

CORN SIELLERS-Ebenezer Mathers, of Morgantown, Va. 1 Claim the construction of the shafts, B, with chan-nels, k k, said channels being furnished with elastic tongues, D D, for the purpose specified.

PRINTING WOOLEN AND OTHER FABILOS-John Mc-Innes, of Braintree. Mass. I claim the general construc-tion and arrangement of the machine, that is to say, the vertical cylinder, B, with its series of blocks, A, in com-bination with a corresponding series of sieves, or their equivalents, arranged and operating in the manner sub-stantially as set forth.

stantially as set forth. BREECH LOADING FIRE ARMS—S. F. Stanton, of Man-chester, N.H.: I claim, first, raising the chambers into line with the barrel, by the action of revolving them, in the manner substantially asset forth. Second, the peculiar form of the breech piece with its elevated and depressed portions, D D', and inclined planes, a.a., whereby as one charge chamber is raised into line with the barrel, the one last discharged is forced down by the inclined plane, a', into its vertical position, as set forth. Third, the method described, of securing the chambers in position without interrupting their motions by means of the lever, operating substantially as set forth. Fourth, I claim the ring, t, constructed and operating as set forth, for the purpose of arresting the motion of the tervolving chambers, and closing the join between the barrel and the chamber, as described. Fifth, I claim the combination of devices or their equiv-alents, whereby the ring, I, is driven forward to release the charge chambers, before they are revolved, as set forth.

forth. Sixth I claim the safety stop, operating in the manner substantially as described, for the purpose of preventing the fall of the hammer, whenever the ring 1, is not drawn over the joint between the barrel and the charge cham-be.

REAPING MACHINES—Pliny Thayer, of Lansingburg, N. Y. I claim, in combination with the raker's stand and the usual platform for receiving the cut grain, the rear-ward inclination and extension of said platform from the line, a, so that the raker may move his rake with the nat-ural sweep of his arms or body, in raking the gravel from the platform, as set forth, and deliver it clear of the gear-ing.

ing. FRICTION MATCHES—Alex. Underwood, of German Flats, N.Y. : First, I claim the cutting and rocking de-vice, T T T, formed of the several parts or elements, b c c d d e e f g g h, as described and fully shown. Second, I claim the manner or mode of feeding the lateral shifting motion, the bcx, f' i', caused through the intervention of the devices, b j i qr q 2 u v w y y, com-bled with the fluted rollers, &c., substantially as de-scribed and as shown. Third, I also claim the toothed or geared reciproca-ting crank device, A, with the combination parts, c , and f2. km n, and the dipping pan, g c, substantially as set forth and represented. Fourth, I claim the construction of the endless chain rack devices formed with series of pins or teeth, as at E, together, in combination with the intermittent rotary rack carrier, D, and crank ratchei device, G H, used and operated substantially as described. Fifth, I claim the boxing and capping device, K K L M.

operated substantially as described. Fifth, I claim the boxing and capping device, K K L M N O O P R W, 2, 2, 4, 4, 9, 9, as described and shown.

BOX OPENERS-C.P.S. Wardwell, of Lake Village, N.H.: I claim the employment of rotary dogs, C C, or their equivalents, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth. I also claim the combined arrangement of the spring, G, and flattened shanks, F F, of the dogs, when, by the wedge lips of the dogs are kept in the same line, or par-cel, with each other for convenience of insertion without hindering the desired rotary motion of the dogs.

FIRE ARMS-Frederick Newbury, of Albany, N.Y. I do not claim a movable block for load chamber, not

I do not claim a movable block for load chamber, nor tube magazines. But I claim, substantially as set forth, first, the method of operating the block. D, by the hammer, in combina-tion with the forked lever, G, the spring, E, and recoil stOp pin, p, reference being had to the peculiar form of the lever G. Second, the formation of the front trigger guard into a sear spring, and its attachment to the lower end of the trigger.

I disclaim as not new, the other parts of the apparatus described.

RARING APPLES—E. L. Pratt, of Philadelphia, Pa. : Iclaim attaching the lower end of the knife shaft. I, to the stud projecting from the large segment, L, by a flat steel or other spring, S, for enabling the said knife shaft to have a slight vibration, through the twisting or torsion of said spring, for the purpose of adapting the edge of the knife to the inequalities of the surface of the apple during the process of paring, and enabling the elasticity of the spring, S, produced by the twisting or torsion of the same to be exerted toward bringing the edge of the knife when thus moved, back to its proper relation to the surface of the apples, as set, forth. the apples, as set forth.

the apples, as set forth. SELF-RAKERS FOR HARVESTERS—T. T. Whitaker, of St. Charles, II.: I claim, first, the rock shaft, E, in com-bination with the rack, F, and connecting shaft, J, oper-ating in the manner and for the purposes substantially as set forth. Second I claim, in combination with the rack, F, the cradle, L, when operating in the manner and for the pur-poses set forth. Third, I claim the method of adjusting the rake, F, so as to enable it to rake from platforms of different widths of cut, substantially as described.

CORN PLANTERS—Samuel Witt and G. W. Albaugh, of Green Castle, Pa.: We claim the use of the slide, E, in corn planters, operated as described, when provided with expanding grain receptacles, g g, constructed as de-scribed, and when the divisions. oo, of the hopper are provided with strikers, P, all operating substantially as set forth, for the purpose of preventing the choking from wedging of seed, and insuring its delivery to the drill tube. tube.

PROFELING BOATS-S. W. Wood, of Washington, D. C. I claim the arrangement and combination of the horse power and paddle wheels described, whereby the raising and lowering of the paddle wheels, to suit the va-rious depths at which the boat sinks, and produces a va-riable inclination of the horse power, so as to enable the horse to exert a power proportioned to the weight of the load.

CLEANING KNIVES—A. C. Ketchum, (assignor to E. B. Olcott.) of New York City. I claim subjecting the knife blades while secured upon the bed piece to the requisite friction or rubbing, by means of the strips, e, attached to the under side of the board, E, substantially as shown and described.

LATHE-A. H. Brown (assignor to Tingley and Veile.) of Albany, N. Y. : I claim the form and arrangement of the cutter stocks with the cutting tools attached, so as to partake of the curvilinear motion of the stock, and pivot-ing them upon the slide rest, in combination with the ap-paratus for transferring the lines of the pattern by the motion of the stocks to the cutters, so as to produce a turned surface, of which the edge of the pattern is a sec-tional representation, substantially as set forth.

tional representation, substantially as set forth. EMBOSSING AND PRINTING—S.W. Lowe, of Philadel-phia, Pa. (assignot of J.M. Beck, of Harrisburgh, Pa.): I do not desire to claim, exclusively the employment of the segmental or D-shaped rollers, for printing and em-bossing, or the use of such rollers in combination with a traversing frame. Neither do I claim the movable apparatus described., But I claim, first, the employment of two segmental rollers, in combination with a traversing frame or table, said table having a loose plate, by removing and replac-ing which the said segmental rollers may be used for em-bossing for printing from the engraved plates, for which a patent was granted to me on the 18th Sept., 1855, for printing from common type, in the manner set forth. Second, the radial adjustable arm, d, in combination with the lower segmental roller, K, for the purpose of lim-iting the distribution of the ink, to the engraved plates attached to said rolle.

HARVESTER FINGERS—John Reily, of Heart Praire, Wis.: I claim hardening that part of the tooth on which the knife works, for the purposes substantially as set forth.

DESIGNS. CLOCK CASE FRONTS-Nicholas Muller, of New York City : 1 claim the wreath and figures, arranged as set forth.

CLOCK CASE FRONTS-Nicholas Muller, of New York City : I claim the female figure, D, reclining or sitting upon the sheaves, C, as shown.

#### The Boston Watch Company.

The press is proverbial for knowing every thing, and prying into every secret, and we intend to keep up the credit of our profession, if we can, by giving to our readers all the information that we think will interest them, concerning the internal economy of those manufacturing establishments on which the prosperity of our town so largely depends. These establishments must, of course, be closed against the general visitor, to prevent interruption of the work, but "the press" has access everywhere, and is treated with courtesy everywhere, except where we are afraid of exposure.

Travelers on the Fitchburg Railroad will have noticed on the south bank of Charles river, half a mile above the Waltham station, a plain but handsome structure in the form of a hollow square, covered with stucco. It is the only watch manufactory on this side of the Atlantic; indeed, we may say it is the only manufactory of its kind in the world, for the processes of the manufacture of these watches are different from those employed in England or the continent; the work is here all done in the building, which is not the case elsewhere.

Messrs. Dennison, Howard & Davis have been five or six years in establishing themselvesand their business; first in Roxbury, and then in their present less dusty and more quiet situation; and in that brief time have succeeded in perfecting machinery and educating workmen to such a degree as to make daily ten or

a dozen elegant and excellent watches, worth, in silver cases, from thirty to fifty dollars each -in gold cases, double that sum. They employ about seventy-five hands, mostly young men and young women, but their strongest hand is a steam-engine, nominally 12-horse power. Each of these seventy-five pairs of hands has its own work to do, and by being exercised upon one thing for several years have acquired a skill which would seem miraculous to the novice. The building is divided into many small apartments, and at the time of our visit, in each apartment some different part of the watch was in hand. The whole force of the establishment is now turned upon the manufacture of thirty hour watches in hunter's cases; but we saw a beautiful specimen of an eight day watch which had been manufactured there.

In the first apartment which we entered the principal brass plates in the watch were prepared for receiving the works. The accuracy with which these plates were made was proved to us by taking a set of them at random and putting them together; they fitted with perfect accuracy, as though the members of that particular set had been made specially for each other; yet each piece would fit equally well in anyother set. In other rooms we saw the cases going through their various processes. The metal was rolled into plates, cut into shapes, stamped into concave form, rough polished, pickled in acid, the parts soldered together, and newly polished with finer material, the whole put together, and then subjected to successive polishings until an exquisite luster was obtained. We also saw the marvellous little machine by which the back of the case is adorned with its singular engraving, wherein the lines that are seen were not engraved, and the lines that were engraved are not seen

except by the initiated. A series of concentric waiving circles appear, for example, like a series of interesting curves, radiating from a center.

But with watches as with men, the externals are of little importance compared with the internals. We went, therefore, to another part of the building to see the operation of manufacturing the digestive apparatus, by which the daily food of muscular power communicated through the watch-key, is elaborated into available form, by which the will, in shape of a main spring, under the guidance of judgment in shape of an escapement, may move the handsto useful purpose. Here we saw the singularly ribbed pinions cut into proper lengths, turned to proper diameters in their various parts, the leaves re-cut and polished, and the whole pinion pass through successive polishings until the microscope could detect no lack of luster. In another part of the room brass wheels were stamped out without teeth, the teeth cut by an engine, the wheel with its teeth carefully polished, and then, by a neat and effective machine the wheel and pinion united forever.

The hands-made of silver or gold-are formed by a series of dies and punches which leaves nothing to be done by other hands but the mere polishing. The little screws used in fastening the parts together were made by beautiful and delicate machines, the perfection of human ingenuity and skill.

After a glance at the springs, and the mode in which they are braced to prevent breaking while the watch is in use, we went through the engraving room, where the brass plates of the watch are ornamented by the gravers' tool. Thence we passed to the jewelers' room, where garnets, chrysolites, aquamarines, and sapphires are the materials, and diamonds the tools. Stepping a little further we were shown the watches, without cases, and the brass plates not yet gilt, but real watches, going and keeping time. It gave us a strange feeling of awe, as though we had witnessed the building of a body and the breathing in of life. Further on we saw watches with all the plates splendidly gilt, but not yet clothed with a case. Finally we were shown the watch dressed in silver and gold, and ready to start on its mission in the world.

And no unimportant mission is that of the watch; teacher of punctuality, monitor to diligence, prophet of eternity, consoler of the weary and sleepless, companion of the lonely traveler, guide to science, substitute for the sun and stars of heaven when their light is obscured. Who can picture to himself the loss to the world if modern time-keepers were struck out of existence? Only one benefit would arise to counterbalance the many loss-The invention of clocks and watches by relieving the mass of men from the necessity of observing the sun and stars has withdrawn too much of their attention from the sublime and instructive phenomena of the heavens.

Our visit to this establishment was too pleasant to be left unrecorded, and we have thus endeavored to give to our readers some small part of the pleasure which the polite attention of the foreman, Mr. Stratton, gave us. - [Waltham Sentinel.

An American Carpenter the Founder of an Aristocracy

In 1687 I. Phipps, a carpenter of Boston, and the son of a blacksmith, devised an improvement in diving apparatus for submarine explorations, and operated with it on the wreck of a Spanish galleon lying off the coast of Hispaniola; and having been assisted with money by the Earl of Albemarle, succeeded in raising property to the value of more than a million of dollars, and his own share amounted to \$100.000. He afterwards continued to engage in similar adventures and was very successful; was knighted, and became the founder of the family represented in England by the Marquis of Normanby. His coat-of-arms should justly consist of a saw, jack-plane, and diving bell.

A steam hammer has been constructed in Glasgow by a Mr. Condie, which weighs 30 tuns. Its whole hight is 23 feet, and it has a stroke of 6 feet.

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