

New Inventions.

New Barrel-dressing Machine.

We have seen the drawings of a new machine for the above purpose, which performs the operations of howelling, champering, cutting the crossings and trimming both ends of a barrel, all at once. The machine is driven by a crank. It is the invention of Mr. Geo. L. Crasdal, of this State. We hope before long to present our readers with an engraving and full description of the invention.

Self-feeding Oil Can.

Mr. Benjamin F. Bee, of New Bedford, Mass. has made a very important improvement in Oil Cans, by regulating the supply by pneumatic pressure. A small piston on the top connected with a bellows spring inside regulates the supply by pressing on the top of said piston. The oil is forced out of the spout by pressing on the piston, and no cork or cap is needed, for when the piston is not pressed upon, the Can may be rolled about without the least fear of spilling the oil.

New Plasterer's Trowel.

Mr. E. A. Baldwin, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. has invented a Plasterer's Trowel for the correct plastering of gothic cottages and buildings. It can be regulated to plaster at any angle the plate being moved by a set of screws in a slot to allow the trowel to plaster at any angle, acute, obtuse or a right angle triangle, thus making it a most economical and valuable tool for every mason and plasterer.

Improved Horse Rake.

Mr. J. A. H. Ellis, of North Springfield, Vermont, has made a very important improvement in the Horse Rake, whereby a boy about 14 years of age is able to do more work with it than a man with any other now in use. It is superior to the revolver, or spring toothed rake. It is superior to the latter, because it does not need to be lifted over the winnow, a very severe task and requiring a man to lift it over and a boy to drive the horse. Mr. Ellis's Rake requires only a boy to drive and when it passes over a winnow all the hay is effectually delivered from the teeth. The operator stands on an elevated platform and when he wishes to unload his rake he draws back a rod in front of him and presses his foot upon a lever, and by means of weights acting upon springs, the hay is discharged in a complete and most speedy manner from the teeth of the rake. The rake is then pressed back again as soon as it has passed over the winnow, and the teeth filled and so on successively.

New Carriage.

The Worcester, Mass. Telegraph, says that Mr. Isaac Woodcock of that place, has made a most important improvement in a two wheel carriage as regards both ease in riding and beauty in appearance. The advantages which it possesses over a common built carriage, consists in the compact combination of a chaise or buggy body, with an axle, pair of shafts, and half elliptic springs, so arranged that the entire weight of the body and its load is suspended to the axle, neither resting upon or fatiguing the horse, and so also that the motion of the body of the vehicle is kept perfectly steady, and is prevented from violent jerks or vibrations, however rough or uneven the road may be. It is also constructed so as to pass the weight under the axle, instead of over, as in the old way. It balances on level ground, bears upon the horse in ascending, and relieves him of the weight in descending a hill.

Improvements in Sawing.

Mr. A. F. Ward of York, Pa., has made an important improvement in Sawing. He has applied the direct action of the piston of a steam engine to the saw, and a whole gang may be worked by a cross-head and no crank used at all.

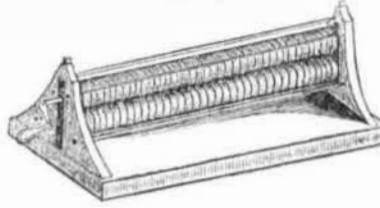
BAIN'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

(Concluded from the first page.)

the cord, the cylinder is moved also to the one side on its axle which, as will be seen, works like a screw. This is for the purpose of writing the communication regularly from one side to the other of the prepared paper. K, is a governor for the regulation of the shaft's speed and the small dial above is that of a watch for the purpose of the communicator and receiver turning their shafts in unison.—The index M, inside below is to regulate the revolutions of the shaft, revolving once for every revolution of the shaft, so that every thing about this machine is very perfect and exhibits a mechanical ingenuity for which its author has been styled "the most ingenious electric inventor of the age." The second cylinder is for the purpose of finishing the receiving of a message when the other is full, so that it makes no matter how long the communication is that has to be sent from one cylinder to the other, message after message may be continued as long as Allison's History. There is a way of breaking or continuing the current to any distance not seen in the engraving as it is on the other side of the machine. It is two small steel points which dip into boxes filled with mercury, so that no interference is made with a number of operators, as the same message can be received at twenty different stations at the same time. We have seen 1200 letters communicated in one minute by this Telegraph, and we are positive that 2000 could be communicated in the same time.—When this invention was first noticed in the Scientific American last January, a very pompous scientific gentleman made merry of the whole story and declared that "two hundred and fifty letters per minute was the very utmost limit to such communications." His ideas of scientific improvements are with the days that were.

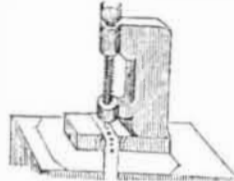
The communication desired to be sent is written upon a narrow strip or strips of paper. These strips of paper are cut out by a machine,

FIG. 2.



A whole piece of paper may be put in at once of any length and cut into thirty strips. This machine is just two swedge copper rollers. One of these strips is then put through or the communication written thereon, by

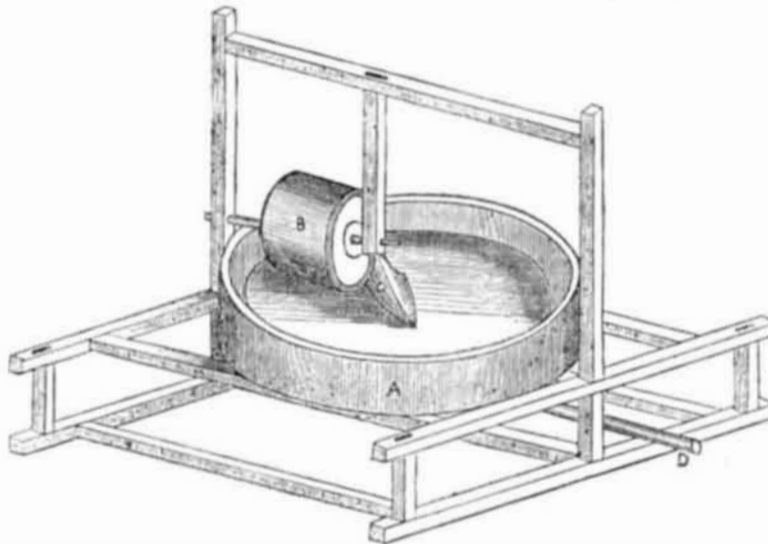
FIG. 3.



A boss punch with a spring which cuts out a dot, or three dots make a dash. A strip of paper thus perforated is rolled upon roller C, fig. 1, and passes over D, the current roller, and between a small pressing roller and E, by which the strip of paper or communication is rolled off by connection with the main shaft or axle S.

The date of Mr. Bain's patent is December 12, 1846. As this invention has become the subject of controversy, we will in another number present some facts relating to the subject, the principle and history of the Electro Chemical Telegraph, which are not generally known, but which have been in our possession for some time.

NEVINS'S DOUGH MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE.



Horizontal and vertical dough mixers having a number of knives revolving on a shaft inside of a cylinder have been long known in England. Objections made to them have been against imperfect kneading. They have all mixed well enough. This machine of Mr. Nevins pretends not to mix any better than others, but it combines much better kneading qualities and is constructed entirely different from any that have ever been used for the same purpose.

DESCRIPTION.—A, is a large tub, and B, a large iron roller about 1400 weight, so as to give a pressure equal to any man kneading with the spring pole, a method in common use in our cracker and biscuit factories. C, is a scraper to guide and turn over the dough under B. The whole apparatus is fixed on a strong frame and will occupy no more room than the common kneading bench. The roller rests upon the bottom of the tub and is made so that its axle may be accommodated a little in rising and sinking on the dough by having slots on the axle frame. The inside axle bearing does not rest upon the bottom of the tub, but is suspended on the inner upright of the frame. The scraper too, is attached to this upright and just rests upon the surface of the tub.

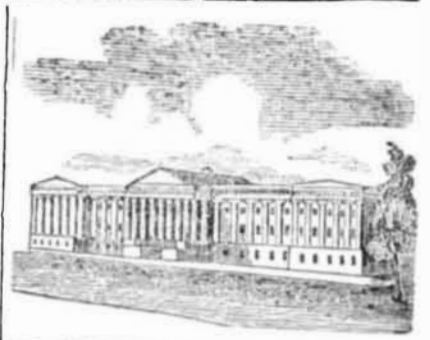
OPERATION.—The tub A, revolves, being

driven by a shaft D, on the end of which is a bevel or cog wheel, which is under the tub and cannot be seen in the cut. This cog wheel meshes into another fixed into an upright axle attached in and to the centre of the tub. When the tub therefore, is revolved, the dough being mixed in the large space in the tub outside of the roller, it is all carried under the roller, turned over under it by C, and kneaded while passing under the roller, it occupying the radius of the circle. The tub has therefore a motion in one direction and the roller in another, combining the excellent kneading hand motion of the roller on the bake board. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.

New Railroad Coupling.

Mr. Isaac Woodstock, of Worcester, Mass., has invented a new Coupling for Railroad Cars. It is self connecting and is said to be operated without being touched by hand. A car by it can be freed from the train ascending or descending inclines and when the trains are in full motion. The only apparent objection to it in our mind is that the manner of detaching is somewhat dangerous in the turning of curves.

Lime strewed about hen houses prevents vermin in the fowls.



LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending May 9, 1848.

To Joseph Ogle, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Brick Kilns. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Paul Stillman, of New York City, for improvement in Steam and Vacuum Gauges. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Isaac Hammond, of Philadelphia, Penn. for improvement in Cane Umbrellas. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Thomas Hollister, of Cornwall, assignor to Lyman W. Coe, of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in the formation of Dies.—Patented May 9, 1848.

To Cosme Brailly, of New York City, for improvement in Utero Vaginal Bathers. Patented May 9, 1848.

To L. Anthony Geschiedt, of New York City, for improvement in Pessaries. Patented May 9, 1848.

To William Reynolds, of Greenbriar Co., Va., for improvement in Locks for Doors.—Patented May 9, 1848.

To J. Elnathan Smith, of New York City, for improvement in Railroads. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Zenas R. Moody, of Bridgeport, Conn., for improvement in Weather Strips for Doors. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Nathan Chapin, of Cortland Village, N. Y., for improvement in Atmospheric Churns. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Willis H. Johnson and Thomas Lewis, of Springfield, Illinois, for improvement in Atmospheric Churns. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Addison Arnold, of Walpole, Massachusetts, for improvement in Beater Cylinders for cleaning Wool and Cotton. Patented May 9, 1848.

To John Drummond, assignor to William Brewster, both of New York City, for improvement in machinery for making Bullets. Patented in the United States May 9, 1848.—In England, (date not known.)

RE-ISSUE.

To William R. Nevins, of New York City, for improvement in Rolling Dough and Cutting Crackers and Biscuit. Patented March 2, 1836. Re-issued May 9, 1848.

DESIGNS.

To William Abendroth, of Port Chester, N. Y., for Design for Cooking Stoves. Patented May 9, 1848.

To Charles W. Warwick, of Philadelphia, Penn., for Design for Portable Furnaces. Patented May 9, 1848.

INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

Cleaning Filters.

By John Watson, of Kingston, Jamaica, now residing in Washington, D. C. Improvement in cleaning Filters. Patented in the United States December 28, 1847, in England April 27, 1847. Claim.—What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is the use of the brush or scraper in combination with a filter for the manufacture of sugar and for other purposes, the whole being combined and operating substantially as herein set forth.

Threshing Machine.

By Elias Gruber and John Gilliford, of Juniata Co. Penn. Improvement in machines for threshing and cleansing clover seed. Patented January 12, 1848. Claims.—What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the combination and arrangement of the crank, the knob, the blocks and the springs in the cleaner, as hereinbefore described.