

## ZNew $\mathfrak{I n v e n t i o n s . ~}$

## Improved Parasols.

A patent has been secured lately for an im provement in ladies' parasols whereby a circular spring of india rubber is applied to the ribs, which performs wonders in the fashionable world. A small ring of the vulcanized india rubber is placed around the ribs at the point at which they meet at the apex of the parasol; when the ribs are expanded the elasic power of the ribs enables it to be stretch. ed, se as to suit the exigency, while its power of contraction is so great that it forces the ribs together and keeps them compressed. By touching a spring at the handle, the ribs ex pand to the utmost tension in a moment. The peacock has long bore away the palm of vic tory for a sudden show of his fan like showy plumage, but here comesart in the shape of a new parasol, and eclipses the oriental bird in a twinkling.

## New Coffee Pot.

A new coffee pot, named a French coffee maker, hasjust appeared, and for warm weather is a most useful and beautitul invention Itconsists of a cup of the capacity of a pint placed upon a metal plate, upon which spirits of wine being ignited will boil the coffee in a very short time, the cup having been supplied with water, and a small quantity of ground coffee. The effects of the heat not only produces coffee, but actually causes to run in a small spout issuing from the side We do not know where these coffee pots are made, having only heard of their exist ence. We are positive that improvements in cooking utensils might be made so as to cook with flame of gas, and if gas could be supplied at a cheap rate to private families, great saving would be effected. The gas consumed for cooking would be no more expen sive than charcoal, and the trouble and disa greeable kindling of furnaces would be entire ly dispensed with. In point of cleanliness the gas would certainly supersede the coal, although it might cost more. There are great improvements yet to be made in domestic econumy.

New Kuitting Machine
Mr. O. C. Phelps of Mass, has recently made some very important improvements in the knitting machine, whereby stockings may be knit whole, legs and all, without seam.

## Improved Strainer for Palls.

Mr William Cooley, of Geneva, N. Y. has invented and applied for a patent for new and aseful improvement of attaching a straine to milk pails, which appear to be as valuable as the improvements which have lately been made on churns. His plan is to have the strainer fit on to a tube or spout on the pail by a screw or slide, so that it can be put on and taken off at pleasure, thus rendering the strainer easier cleaned and at the same time one strainer will answer a number of pails better than a seive and at one. fith the expense.

## New method of Silvering Glass.

The London Atheneum states that a Mr Drayton of Regent street, that city, has discovered a new process of silvering glass which will entirely do away with the old, injurious, and dilatory process of silvering by mercury and tin. Nor is this its only advantage. The silvering is richer in its texure than that produced by the old process; and it may be touched with the finger and still left untarnished. This important improvement is produced by a solution of nitrate of silver in water and spirit mixed with ammonia and the oils of cassia and of cloves. Some of the glass thus silvered is extremely beautiful.

## floating Tunnel.

One of the most extraordinary plans sub mitted for the approval of the French Aca demy of Sciences is that of M. Ferdinand, en gineer, who proposes to construct a floating tunnel from Calais to Dover, for the wires of the electric telegraph, and large enough to be traversed by small locomotives, for the conveyance of passengers. The plan was referred to one of the members of the academy for examination
A tunnel for the wires of the electric tele graph across a channel only 25 miles broad we believe to be perfectly practicable and require nogreat genius to conceive or construct, but a floating tunnel for locomotives is as proposterous as it is useless.

## Process for preserving milk for any

This process, invented by a
 samed Kirkoff, consists in evaporating new milk by a very gentle fire, and very slowly, untıl it is reduced to a dry powder. This powder is to be kept in bottles carefully stopped. When it is to be employed, it is only necessary to dissolve the powder in a sufficient quantity of water. According to M. Kirkoff, the milk does not lose by this process any of its peculiar flavour.

Artificial Preparation of Ice.
After numerous triais made by M. B. Mujlink with different salts, for the purpose of converting water contained in a tin vessel into ice, during their solution, he ultimately gave the preference to a mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of sub. carbonate of soda, and four ounces of water. This mixture in three hours produces ten ounces of ice, while with the mixture of sulphate of soda and muriatic acid, he obtained ce only after seven hours.
mprovements in Blasting.


This engraving represents an iron wedge wad, invented for the purposes of blasting by Elizur Wolcott, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. Those who are acquainted with blasting will immediately perceive that it is a new and beautiful improvement.
The improvement consists in employing a circular wad with side wedges which fit into grooves-one on each side. $A$, is the iron wad, and B B, are the side wedges. $C$, is the handle of the wad. When the wad is seated upon the blast the wedges and wad fit the bore exactly, for the grooves are so cut, as will be seen by the dotted lines, that the wedges ñt the dotted lines correctly. But whenever the charge is ignited, A is driven up as seen in the engraving-and the wedges expand, acting in an inverted manner from the way in which the common wedge is used, and the blast by this means rives and splits the rock in a lateral direction, in a most effectual manner. The higher A is driven upwads the greater is the expanding power exerted on the wedges, for the space between the lever ends of the wedges decreases as the wedge ends expand. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.

New Steam Frigate A new steam frigate of 50 guns was latel lanched at Glasgow, Scotland. Her engines are different from any ever constructed there
before, at least as applied to steamboats-but are not new here. They are of the horizontal kind of 580 horse power and drive a screw of 16 feet 6 inches in diameter and 18 feet pitch. The cylinders are 84 inches diameter with a four foot stroke and calculated to make 30 revolutions per minute. The engines were made by R. Napier, Esq. and are said to be beautitul in workmanship, but on a trial of her speed she only made about eight and a half miles per hour, so it appears she is a miserable sailer, although her hull is allowed to be the finest in the British navy.

Friction Roller.
Fiex 1.
 be superior to friction wheels. The rollers must be turned and fitted wth the utmost exaciness and care. In figures 1 and 2 as seen here, are represented a box and circular plate for friction rollers which shew how they are arranged with the journal and a shaft and the offices they perform.


A, fig 1., is the iron plate bolted to the frame and the interior of the box is represented by the rollers surrounding $B$, the journal arranged at equal distance in the box moving with only a small part of their ends in contact with the ring as represented by C.The rollers must be all of the exact diameter and perfectly true, and must fill up all the space between the journal and the ring. -These rollers roll round with $B$, their velocity being in proportion to the diameters of the journal and the ring, the journal resting in the centre supported by the six rollers. The plates of this box are useful to prevent the rollers from shifting their position, and the ends of the rollers are made a little convex. This plan of friction rollers have but little perceivable friction when in motion but the are apt to get out of order, if dust get admitted, and if there are inequalities in the hardness of the rollers, they are apt to be wore flat in some places by the gudgeon and then they become an evil instead of a be nefit.

## Cypress Wine.

To eighty pints of water add ten pints of the juice of elder berries. The berries are to be lightly pressed : each pint of the liquid will contain three ounces of juice, and to the whole quantity add two ounces of ginger and one ounce of cloves. Boil the whole for an hour. Skim the liquid and pour it into a vessel which should contain the whole, throwing in a pound and a half bruised grapes, which leave in the liquor until the wine is of a fine colour. This wine bears such a resemblanee in colour, flavour, and aroma to the best Cyprus wine, that the most experienced Parisian connoisseurs have been decerved by it.

## New bind of Fence

In some parts of Wisconsin they are making fences as original and new as the state itself and the material is gravel of medium coarse ness, and sand, with the addition of sufficient lime to convert the mass into mortar; and this in the state of mortar is poured between boards confined so as to form a mould for the asceuding wall. It is a cheap building mate rial for houses, and it is the prevailing impression that it will be durable.

A Good Disinfectant.
A liquid made up of four ounces of the nitrate of lead and two pounds of water, is sald to be excellent for the purpose of disinfecting to be exceilent for the purpose of di
the emianations from animal matter.


## LIST OF PATENTS

SSUED from the united states patent office,
For the week ending Sept 5, 1348.
To Joseph J. Barronowski, Empire of Russia, for improvement in calculating machines Patented in the U S. Sept. 5, 1848. In France Nov. 25, 1847.
To Joseph Fillemier, of Philadelphia, Pa. for improvement in cutting Veneers into figures. Patented Sept 5, 1848
To Warren Jenks, of Schroon, N. Y. for improvement in method of setting Steel Traps Patented Sept. 5, i\$48.
To Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md, for Compound Rail for Railroads. Pa tented Sept. 5, 1848.
To John Ormiston, of Waterford, Ohio, for improvement in Ploughs. Patented Sept. 5, 1848.

To Alonzo D, Perry, of New York City, for a Portable Lock. Patented Sept. 5, 1848.
To Edward J. Stearns, of Ellicott's Mills, Md., for improved Selt-acting Railand Switch. Patented Sept. 5, 1848.
To Jonathan W. Whitney, of Buffalo, N. Y. for improved Axle Tree. Patented Sept. 5 1848.

To E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in apparatus for stretching and drying cloth. Patented Sept. 5, 1848
To Robert Criswell, jr., of Chambersburg. Pa., for improvement in the Cultivator Point Patented Sept. 5, 1848.
To George Sweetland, New Haven, Coana. or improvement in Pulp Machines, Paented Sept. 5, 1848.
To John M. Pratt, of Dudley, Mass., for im. provement in the mode of incorporating Flocks with Flannel, \&c. Patented Sept. 5, 1848.

## INVENTOR'S CLAIMS

## Valves of Water Rams

H. P. M. Birkinbine, Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in valves of water rams. Patented Aug. 15, 1848. What he clams therein as new, is, first, the construction of the valve in the manner described, so as to enclose a water cussion between the moving and stationary parts, and also, the cup or air chamber within the valve to relieve it from the shock it is otherwise subject to. Secondly, he claima the safety valve in a diagram, orin the piston. by which the safety and perfect working of he parts are insured.

## cultivators.

Nathan Baker, Flowerfield. Mich., for improvement in cultivators. Patented Aug. 15, 1848. What he claims as new is the mamer of arranging the wheels diagonally to the car. riage or main frame

## Bee Hives.

Oren Stoddard, Busti, N. Y., for improve. ment in bee hives. Patented Aug. 15, 1848. What he claims as his improvement is the manner of preventing robbery by means of the trap.

Solyman Merrick, Springfield, Mass., for improvement in Scre Wrenches. Patented Aug. 15, 1848. What he claims is the manner of making and arranging the contiguous binding faces of the jaws, consisting, first, in making them not parallel to each other, but so as to form an angle when the jaws are brought in close conjunction; second, in roughening one of the faces and making the other strooth.

## Remember this.

The best Patent Agency is at the Scientific Angrican cffice. All who have uccasion to take out Patents will please bear this in mind, as they will thereby save themselves much time and moaey.

