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Railroad Conventions.

A Railroad to the Pacific seems to be the ruling public passion at present; Conventions to take the subject into consideration have been held in Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis. It is not possible to harmonize the conflicting interests of different parts of our country, in a work of this kind, and this shows us how delicate a matter public improvements in the hands of the General Government is. It is actually impossible to please or do justice in a great number of cases, and this one of a National Atlantic Pacific Railroad is one in point. The conflicting interests and feelings of our people in various parts, such as those of Memphis and St. Louis, will no doubt prevent the General Government having anything to do with the building of the road. The Government may make surveys and grant some privileges, in ceding the lands through which one or more roads may pass, but no more, in all likelihood. These opinions we have embraced after viewing the question in various bearings, and time will test the correctness of our deductions.

Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad,

We understand from the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette that contracts are about to be closed for extending this railroad to Warren Village, 69 miles from Concord, and that the work of grading will be commenced in a few days. That between West Rumney and Warren, is estimated at only 225,000 cubic yards of earth excavation and embankment, costing about \$25,000, or a little more than \$3,000 per mile. The masonry is estimated at about \$3,200. It is not likely to exceed \$4,000 per mile to prepare the road for the track. The original estimate of this eight miles of the road, as surveyed by Mr. Crocker, was about \$170,000, or about \$142,000 more than the present line is to cost.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

The Pittsburgh Gazette informs us that ; corps of engineers were expected to arrive in that city, to begin immediately the locating of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Beaver, which is to be ready for contract on the first of January next. It will then be immediately put under contract, if the amount of subscrip tions warrant it.

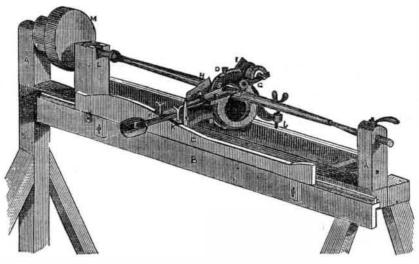
rson, Kentucky, are en deavoring to start a road to Nashville, 130 miles. The West and South West are becoming sensibly awakened to the benefits of railroads.

The rails for the Hudson River Railroad are being laid down in this city. We are glad to see this; it will be a great accommodation to thousands of our working people.

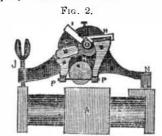
The Oneida River, in this State, which runs from Oneida Lake to Oswego, has been improved, and a new communication is opened for boats from Oneida Lake to Ontario.

Mr. N. A. Austin, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, has made a cheese which weighs 2000 lbs.

IMPROVED WOOD TURNING LATHE .--- Fig. 1.



Falls, N. Y., and for which he has made application for a patent. Fig. 1 is a perspective view, and fig. 2 is a transverse section, showing the end of the tool stock and slide that are to turn a piece of wood in such a way that different sections of it will be of different shapes -such as one round, another oval, another square, &c., by a pattern, but with a longitudinal sliding cutter. A is the uprights of the frame to sustain the live and dead centres. M is the pully to drive the live centre in its bear-



ing, L; B is the front sleeper of the rail on which the slide moves. C is their regular pattern, which guides the tool, the handle of which is E, having two flanges, with holes in them, through which projects two set of screws, K K, placed apart and that rest on the surface of C, which must be formed to guide the handle to turn the pattern described. The pattern can be elevated or lowered, and so can the slide on the other side, to turn large and small-

This improvement on wood turning lathes, | er kinds of wood work. S is the chiselon the is the invention of Junius S. Alcott, of Oriskany handle, E, and F, is a piece of wood, just to represent how it is placed in the lathe. G is the inner end of the tool or chisel lever, connected to the handle by the arch, seen under and around the wood. The particular patr of hid in fig. 1. The nature of this invention is this lever, is that the end, G, is fixed on a joint, which allows the tool to rise vertically, and also tohave a longitudinal roll motion, so as to make the knife cut deep into the wood, according as it is guided by the pattern rail in descending. D is the tool stock fitted on a slide to move from the right to the left end, on rails in the common way.

> In fig. 2, J, the set screw slides on a rail, and N represents the other side. H H are two roughing off knives to cut the wood to a right size to pass through the die. These two knives can be changed in position by an eccentric, which is operated by the screw rod, P P. I is what is termed the feeding knife, which is set vertically, projecting outward from the face of the die (the opening through which the stick, F, passes.) This knife has its edge cutting in a spiral direction, and draws forward the tool stock to the wood to be turned. All the knives can be set in various positions, in a most beautiful manner. All the parts are made strong, and its good qualities are apparent-the best of testimony to its practical working can be produced. Persons who may wish to buy can be furnished them at \$25 each, by directing to this office.

F F, to move the dogs, E, in and out, thus to hold boards, H H H, of various lengths .-Each pinion, D, has a separate axis, which moves in slightly elevated bearing boxes, C C C. This apparatus is very suitable for machines in the planing of boards of various lengths and for any number of such, at one time. SSS are set screws to retain the dogs firmly, when they are set. PP are two small metal strips, that are screwed down on the plate to retain under them, a cloth that will cover the gearing of the pinions and racks, allowing the levers only to project through holes cut in the same. This is to keep out the chips dust, &c. This apparatus is very convenient and useful, and the inventors have taken measures to secure it by patent.

Receipts.

Glazes for Pottery.

There are three kinds of glazes used in Staffordshire, England-one for the common pipe clay ware, another for the finer kind, and a third for the ornamental kind. The common glaze is composed of fifty-three parts white lead, sixteen parts Cornish stone, thirty-six of ground flints, four of flint glass. These compositions are ground with water into a thin paste. Another is twenty parts of flint glass, six of flints, two of nitre, and one of borax. This is mixed together, and twenty parts of it are ground with twenty-six parts of feldspar, twenty of white lead, six of ground flint, four of chalk, nine of oxyde of tin and a small quantity of the oxide of cobalt.

Another glaze consists of twenty parts of flint glass, six of flints, two of nitre, one of borax. These must be calcined together, and to twelve parts of it add forty parts of white lead, thirty-six of feld-spar, eight of flints, six of flint glass, then grind the whole together into a paste. These substances make a glaze which is not easily acted upon by vegetable acids, and is very hard. The oxide of tin and borax is said to produce a good common glaze, not dangerous like lead for cooking vessels. In glazing earthenware the smallest possible quantity of lead should be used, but a glaze can be made of ground glass and borax to answer any purpose, for what is a glaze but a glass surface.

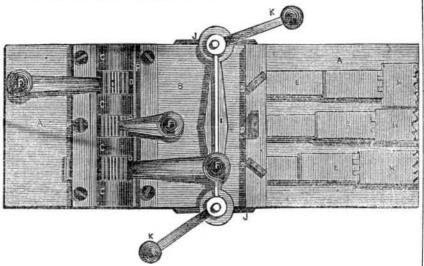
Camomile.

A few roots of this plant should have a place in every garden. Not only are its medical qualities highly valuable, but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be an Ægis of protection against many diseases to which they are subject. It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil, early in the spring, and be assisted, during its early development, by copious manuring and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a small root of camomile in their vicinage is frequently the most speedy and efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, diffused by this plant, is also known to be highly repellent to many kinds of aligerous insects. and its presence among those species of plants and vegetables infested by such enemies, will protect them more effectually than almost any other agent known, and at comparatively small expense.

To Purify Bees Wax.

This is a plan view of a new Dog for Planing and are loosened or made fast by the nut han-machines, particularly adapted to the Daniels' dles, K. K. On the under side of the plate, B, holes pierced in its bottom, and place it into Place the wax in a tin vessel, with small

IMPROVED DOG FOR PLANING MACHINES.



Machine, invented by Messrs. Joseph Adams, are recesses for the dogs, E E E, to slide snug- an oven of the stove, or other oven, over a ves-& Son, Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass. A is ly in and out. These dogs have racks on their sel of water. The wax will melt by the steam the bed piece upon which the plate, B, can be inner ends, into which are geared pinions, DD and drop down into the water below. This is secured by clamps, J J, which catch below, D, which act upon the racks by the levers, F also a good plan to purify glue.

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