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Rail-Road News.

New York and Erie Railroad.

The people of Rockland Co., are up in arms against the bargain between the directors of this road and the Paterson, N. J., Railroad, whereby passengers are now carried through New Jersey from New York instead of going up to Piermont. They say the State advanced \$3,000,000 for the construction of the road, and this had no intention of benefitting New Jersey. Application will be made to test the question of violation of charter by the directors of this road.

Hudson River Railroad.

The steamboat Armenia, Capt. Smith, commenced running her regular trips from Poughkeepsie to Albany, in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, last Monday. By this arrangement, passengers who may leave New York in the 4 P. M. train, will reach Albany about midnight. Those who leave Albany in the 10 A. M. train, will reach this city at 6 P. M. The Armenia stops at the following places on the trip going to and from Albany: Hyde Park, Kingston Point, Barrytown, Trivoli, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsack, Stuyvesant, and New Baltimore. Doubtless the making of these stoppages will be a great accommodation to the travelling community.

Illinois Railroads.

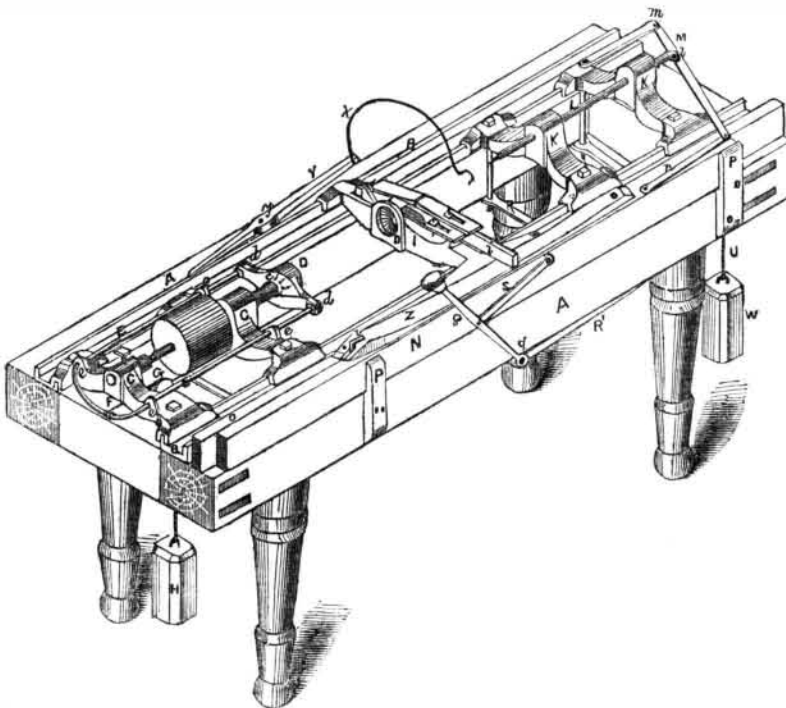
The Illinois Legislature has passed the bill incorporating the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. This bill recognizes the charter of the road as passed by the Legislature of Indiana, and grants the right of way from Vincennes to Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis. The charter is complete of the road from Cincinnati to St. Louis, by way of Lawrenceburgh, Aurora and Vincennes. It is the longest road under one charter in the United States. The Directors are prosecuting this enterprise with the fixed purpose of completing the route as far as Jeffersonville road, 126 miles, so that passengers can, within one year and a half, be taken from Louisville to Cincinnati in five hours. Eleven hundred thousand dollars of means are now held by the company, and it requires but 500,000 more to build the road to that point.

Wisconsin Railroads.

A bill to incorporate the Milwaukee, Green Bay and Fon du Lac Railroad Company, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The capital is fixed at two millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and when five hundred shares are taken, and five dollars a share paid in, the company is organized.

The London Times says that, "at the end of the next half century, the Americans, having a population of one hundred and ninety millions, will make small work with the Canadas and the West Indies."

BAILEY'S IMPROVED TURNING LATHE.—Figure 1.

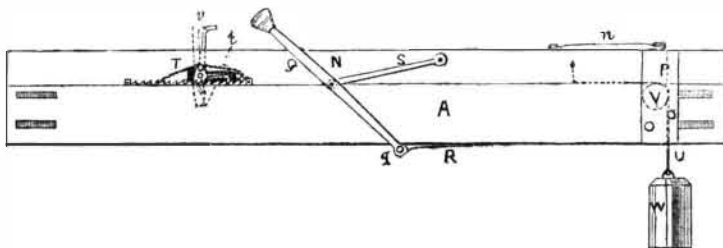


This is an improvement on Turning Lathes, by T. R. Bailey, of Lockport, N. Y., who has taken measures to secure a patent for the same. Figure 1 is an isometrical view, and fig. 2 is a front view of the contrivance for bringing up and throwing back the poppet centre. The same letters refer to like parts. There are two improvements, one relates to the quick centering of the rough sticks to be turned, and the other is a contrivance for throwing back the poppet centre, at the instant the stick is turned, and along with this there is a spring arm, which comes into play and throws out the stick whenever it is turned.

A is the bed of the lathe; B B are the slides; C is the mandril head, and c the mandril; D is a cone mouth-piece; it has two ears, d d, to it, and to each of these there is attached a rod, E, passing through guides, e e, on the mandril

head. These two rods are connected at the back of the mandril head. F is a cord attached to the rods, E, at the back, it passes over a pulley, G, supported by the bed, and has a weight, H, suspended at its end to pull forward the mouth-piece, D. I is the cutter head, which is intended to be moved by hand or otherwise along the slides, B B. At this part there is another cone mouth-piece, D, which is secured to it in a position concentric with the line of motion. K is the poppet head, and L its movable centre. M is a lever, with a link, m, for a fulcrum; this lever is connected by a pin at l. N is a sliding bar; it slides along the front of the bed between a stationary rib, O, and two side pieces; it is connected by a rod, n, to the end of the lever, M. Q is a lever hanging at q, on a bar, R', attached to one of the sliding down bars, R,

Figure 2.



of the poppet head; it is connected by a rod, S, to the sliding bar, N.

T (fig. 2) is a ratchet secured to the inner face of the sliding bar, N; t is a catch hung on a pin in a recess of the stationary bar, O, and taking into the ratchet, v, is an arm attached to it. U is a cord attached to the bar, N, and passing over a pulley, V, hung in the bed, with a weight, W, suspended at its end, with a tendency to draw back the bar; X is the spring arm for throwing out the work. Its end is forked so as to embrace any stick that may be in the lathe. It is kept at some distance above the work until the stick is turned. Y is a lever hung near the centre of its length on a fulcrum y. Z is a guide pattern to guide the cutting tool in turning the particular form of the stick; it is secured on the top of the stationary bar, O. z is the weighted handle of the cutter tool; it rests on and slides along the pattern surface, Z.

The operation is as follows:—before insert-

ing the rough stick in the lathe, the cutter-head, I, is moved backwards and close to the poppet head, and the operator then inserts the stick in the cone mouth-pieces, D D, and then moves up the cutter head until the end of the material comes in contact with the chuck. The lever, O, is then pulled towards the mandril head, and the poppet centre moved up to the work. The catch, t, always falls by its own weight into the rack, T, and thus holds the poppet centre secure while the operation of turning is going on. The cutter head is moved towards the mandril by the operator who holds the cutter handle, z. As soon as the stick is turned the whole length, the handle, z, strikes the arm, v. The catch, t, is raised from the rack, T, thus leaving the bar, N, free, which is instantly carried back by the weight, W, drawing back the lever, M, and withdrawing the poppet centre from the turned stick. At the instant the tool handle, z, strikes the arm, v, the opposite side of the cutter-

head comes in contact with the forward arm of the lever, Y, causing the backward end to bear upon the spring arm, X, throwing it downward when it strikes the turned stick, throwing it out of the cone mouths, D D, on the floor. In most instances, however, the stick will drop by its own weight, after the poppet centre is moved back, but this spring arm ensures success.

This lathe is well adapted to turn broom handles, ballustrade rails, and articles of that nature and description. It is simple and easily managed, and ensured to turn out more work in a given time than any other lathe of the kind in use. More information may be obtained by letter addressed to Mr. L. A. Spalding, at Lockport, N. Y.

To Kill Slugs or Snails that Infest Houses.

Take some cabbage leaves and keep them before the fire till they are quite soft, after which they should be rubbed with fresh lard, butter, or drippings of meat, and laid in the place infested by the slugs. In a short time they will be covered by the vermin, when they may be taken and destroyed.

MOTHS.—The best way to preserve articles from the moth, is to keep them in trunks made of camphor or some wood with a strong odor. The exposure of clothes to the oil of turpentine destroys the moths that may be in them. Woolen clothes are not easily preserved. They should be often brushed and shaken.

Furs cannot be preserved entirely, but then the fur moth is an insect very different from the common moth found in woolen clothes. All care should be taken of woolen clothes during the warm season, more especially winter clothes, which are then too often forgotten because not used.

Blacking for Shoes.

Three ounces ivory black, two ounces molasses, a table-spoonful sweet oil, one ounce vitriol, one ounce gum arabic, one pint of vinegar.

BLACKING BALLS.—One pound ivory black, one pound lampblack, one quarter pound gum arabic dissolved in water, six ounces brown sugar, half an ounce of melted glue, one quart of water, and make all into balls.

FINE BLACKING FOR DRESS SHOES.—Beat up two eggs, add a tea-spoonful of alcohol, a lump of sugar, and ivory black to thicken; it should be laid on and polished like other blacking, and left a day to harden before it is used.

To Catch Cockroaches.

Put some beer, sweetened with molasses, in the bottom of a bowl, and lay up thin splints of wood for the roaches to travel up, after which they plump down into the bowl and cannot get up again.

Doctors in London.

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-four medical men are practising at the present time in London. Of these, 2,237 are engaged in general practice; 187 as pure surgeons; 150 as physicians; and 52 as homœopaths. 646 are authors. Of these 312 have written books or pamphlets, and 334 have contributed to the medical journals. There are eleven general practitioners to every 10,000 of the inhabitants; seven pure surgeons to every 100,000; and rather more than six physicians to the same number; while each homœopathist has a gross number of 43,270 upon whom he may practice without interfering with the duties or emoluments of his colleagues.

Moving a House Across the Connecticut River.

Mr. Lyman Kingsley, bridge-builder, of Northampton, moved a two-story house, 26 by 30 feet, across the Connecticut river, at Chicopee, week before last.