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MISCELLANEOUS

Flax Cotton M. Hamel lately delivered an address before the Imperial Academy of Russia, on the subject of Flax Cotton, in which he gives a different account of its invention to what is generally supposed. According to him, a native of Holstein, named Ahnesorge, by trade a dyer and bleacher, had applied himself for several years to improving flax spinning, as well as to turn to account the tow, which is of little value. For this purpose he made several journeys, and in 1838 went to St. Petersburgh with a sample of about a dozen pounds of a cottony material from flax tow. In 1846 the king of Denmark, having been informed of M. Ahnesorge's industrious efforts, sent him a sum of money to help in establishing a manufactory, but just as he had begun, at Neumeistler, the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, mixed with his cotton from flax tow, the disastrous war of the Duchies broke out, and M. Ahnesorge sought refuge in London, where he arrived in October, 1848.

Having applied to one of the principal patent agents for advice, on what steps he should take to procure a patent for his invention, he was introduced to M. Claussen, who, delighted with his project, made an agreement with him, by which he was to take out the patent in his name. Ahnesorge commenced his labors in M. Claussen's house, in London. His articles were highly spoken of, but he wanted the necessary funds to develope the manufacture. A native of Hamburgh, named Auguste Quitzow, settled at Bradford, under the name of Quitzow, Schlesinger & Co., and to whom Abnesorge had been recommended in Holstein, resolved to carry on the manufacture in a large way Yorkshire. He bought a place at Apperley Bridge, between Bradford and Loeds, and with the consent of Claussen, engaged Ahnesorge to prepare the flax, and make the cotton according to his method. M. Hamel says that all the samples, both white and dyed, exhibited at the Crystal Palace in the name of Claussen, as well as in that of Quitlow, Schelennger & Co., were made at Apperley Bridge by M. Ahnesorge; the public were not informed of this circumstance. The attempts to card and spin Ahnesorge's products were made near Rochdale, in a factory that Mr. Bright, the well-known politician had placed at the disposal of M. Claussen, who had, in fact, taken out the patent in his own name. The high price of cotton, at the time of the Great Exhibition, had led to the hope that a project for substituting flax would easily find purchasers, and this was the reason why M. Claussen, described, in this patent, a process for cutting the cotton flax into small pieces, of the same length as the cotton rovings, so as to be able to card and spin them on the machines constructed for cotton. Besides, he wishes it to be supposed that, by placing this flax thus cut up, after it has been boiled in a solution of bi-carbonate of soda, into sulphuric acid diluted with water, it will split, from developing carbonic gas, in appearance resembling cotton. M. Claussen has started a company with a capital of £250,000 to £500,000, to carry on the manutacture, and

Scientific American.

But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited desolate.

Slating the Track.

The track of the railroad has been slated by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No pose of preventing the rising of dust when the rior Journal, that from the geological formawater is visible, no sea, no river; all seems cars pass. Workmen are still employed ex- tion of their rocks, there is not, and cannot be tending the work.

No Coal on Lake Superior.

Charles Whittlesey, an eminent geologist, for several mile from Camden, N. J., for the pur- asserts, in a communication to the Lake Supecoal found on Lake Superior.



churn for which a patent was granted on the different points in the successive revolutions; bor in lifting and pouring off the butter-milk. 5th of October (1852) to Brown and Bigelow. P is a small aperture for the escape of the in the name of Henry K. W. Welch, assignee. Figure 1 represents the churn and butter worker with the tub in an upright position for churning the cream.

A is a trame work of any desirable material: B B are two standards or supporters bolted or screwed firmly to the frame, A; C is a tub, slightly conical in shape, containing gearing attached taken out-leaving the tub rolled and worked, than can possibly be done the fans or beaters, and so hung to the tops of entirely open with nothing to obstruct or hinthe standards, B B, that it may be easily der in taking out the butter and cleaning the swung into the position represented in figure tub.

2; D D is a diametrical bar, across the open end of the tub and supporting the fans or gear resting upon the bar D D; F is a crank; the different positions represented above, by to which is attached the slide securing the shorter and easier. covers.

Figure 2 represents the churn and butter worker with the tub in a horizontal position drop of the cream is lost. for working the butter.

ABCDE F and G, same as in figure 1: K is a slide passing under the cross bar, D D, and securing the covers; I is one part of the fans or beaters revolving in opposite direc- through the aperture, P. By this arrange- ters.

Singular Properties of the Digit 9. he exerts every possible effort to obtain pur-On the 26th ult., in the U.S. Circuit Court, digit of the multiplicand that destroys the The figure 9, multiplied by itself, or by one chasers for his patent. To exhibit his patenof the other digits, always gives a number uniformity of the digits of the product. But this city, for a Bell Telegraph-E. Crehore , ted process of splitting the flax, he has rented et al., against H. Johnson, for infringment of if the 8 in the multiplicand is taken out, the whose two digits, when added together, give a place at London, where M. Ahnesorge (who "Jackson's Patent." A verdict was rendered 0 will likewise disappear from the product, in 9 for the sum. The digits composing the sum is never named) has first to prepare the flax tor the plaintiff with 6 cents cost ; the point which there will be found only ones, twos of the series of nine digits (that is 45), added or tow by boiling it in a solution of soda, and of infringment was a spring for setting the ma together, give 9. The sum of all the pro- and threes, &c., according to the multiplier where, atterwards, the experiment of chemichine before using. Mr. Russell, we believe, ducts of 9, multiplied by the series of digits made use of. cal effervescence is made before visitors. This is the oldest inventor of Bell Telegraphs in (that is, 405) and divided by 9, gives for a is called the splitting process. Grant's Light for Lighthous this city. His first patent expired some years quotient 45, and the digits forming the divi-M. Hamel declares it to be impossible to We have seen it stated that, for many weeks ago. dend or quotient, added together give 9. If a past, a series of experiments have been machange the flax into a fibrous matter resem-TURNING .- Plaintiff, W. Hale ; defendant, row of any digits be multiplied, either by bling cotton, which is the work of nature. He king, resulting in perfect success, of Grant's A. E. Brooks.-This was an action brought 9 or by any one of the products of 9 multisystem of lighthouses, and a report in its fais decidedly opposed to the project of cutting against defendant for an infringement of a paplied by one of the digits of the series, such vor is to be made to the next Congress by the up the dressed flax into a sort of tow. The tent to W. Hale and Allen Goodman, of as by 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, or 81, the sum naval officers by whom the experiments have superiority of flax over cotton consists, in a Dana, Mass., in July, 1845. for making of the digits of the product will be divisible been conducted. The plan is to make use of great measure, in the greater length of its pianoforte legs. The jury gave a verdict of by 9. If these nine digits of the series are fibres. The result, therefore, would be to conthe Drummond light-the strongest artificial \$2,355,77—tor the use of one machine—a pretmultiplied in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, light known-which can be seen distinctly for vert a primary valuable material into a very ty heavy verdict. In both cases these patents 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 9, or one of the other products many miles through a thick fog. The cost of inferior one. were sustained. Judge Betts was on the mentioned above, the product obtained will the machinery will be about \$1,000, whereas bench, and gave very able charges. With the aid of Lord Rosse's great telescope, contain only similar digits except at the a "Fresnel" light costs \$16,000. But the every object on the moon's surface, of the tens, where there will be a 0; that is to say, question arises, "can it be maintained as The shock of an earthquake was felt beheight of one hundred feet, may be distinctly if the series is multiplied by 9, there will be cheaply?" We believe it cannot, and will tween 4 and 5 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, seen. Craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks all ones, if by 18, all twos, if by 27, all threes, await patiently for the next Report of the Nov. 9, throughout England and Ireland. No and masses of stone, are almost innumerable. and so on, except at the tens, where there will Lighthouse Board for positive information. I damage done.

while working the butter ; at each end of the cross bar, D D, is a thumb-screw, by means of which the bar is firmly secured to each side of the tub. These screws can be instantly removed and the bar with the fans and

It is obvious that the fans or beaters, from their configuration and from their revolving beaters and the gear ; E is a box with inside in opposite directions, must agitate the cream and bring every portion of it into contact with G is a bale or fork which secures the tub in the atmospheric air, more effectually than can be done by any other process. Consequently means of pins in the trame work; H is a pin the operation of churning is rendered much

every particle of butter is extracted and not a

After the butter has come, place any convenient receptacle under the frame, and having removed the upper part of the cover, gently swing the tub into the position represented cover-the other part being similar to it with in figure 2-in which position all the butter-

The annexed engravings are views of a tions, one within the other, and meeting at ment there is a great saving of trouble and la-. Atter draining off the butter-milk, swing butter-milk and watery substances atter bring- the tub back to its upright position, sprinkle ing the tub into a horizontal position and in the requisite amount of salt, and having replaced the upper part of the cover, again secare the tub in a horizontal position. Then turn the crank as in churning, and in three minutes' time the whole mass of butter will be more thoroughly and beautifully kneaded, by hand in any length of time-and the salt will be thoroughly and equally diffused through the entire mass.

> By the aid of this churn and butter worker, e single woman can easily do all the churning and butter making of a very large dairy, and that too without touching the butter with her hands. A few minutes after putting the cream into the churn, you can take out the butter all ready for the table or the marketwithout a particle of butter-milk or other li-The churning is so thoroughly done that quid substance in it, compact and firm, and not liable to become rancid.

> > This churn and butter worker took the first premium at the late annual Hartford County Fair.

State, county, and town rights for sale, address A. H. Welch, Harttord, Conn., agent for assignee, to whom communications should be the exception of the aperture; L L are the milk and liquid substances will drain off addressed for information about such mat-

be always 0; this 0, coming always under the Patent Cases.