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ther in 6 months.

A very fashionable liquid, now in such prevalent use for removing the dandruff from the hair, is made by mixing together bay rum 4 quarts; water 1 pint; glycerin 2 ozs.; tinct. cantharides & oz.; carb. ammonia & oz.; borax 1 oz.

Dissolve the two last in the water and add the solution to the other materials mixed together, and then shake up well.

The hair is moistened with this liquid, and the slight lather occasioned by rubbing with the hands must be washed out with water.

By doubling the quantity of borax, the lather is more soapy, but the addition is injurious to the hair.

By omiting the borax, a wash is obtained nearly identical with the far ramed "Balm of Columbia," and similar cosmetics for the hair.

Hair Tonic.

Black tea 2 ozs.; water 1 gallon; bay rum 1 quart; glycerin 3 ozs.; tinct. cantharides, 1

Exhaust the tea with the water heated to boiling, filter, and stir in the remaining ingredients previously mixed.—[Ex.

[The cantharides should never be used they injure the hair far more than the borax; they were first employed by the French perfumers. Some honey added to either of these hair waters greatly improves their quality for thickening the growth of the hair.

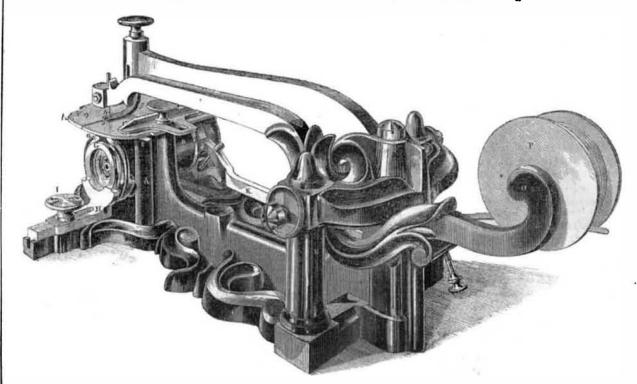
Cherries Without Stones.

Cherries without stones have been produced in France, it is said, by the following method :- In the spring, before the circulation of the sap, a young seedling cherry tree is split from the upper extremity down to the fork of its roots; then, by means of a piece of wood in the form of a spatula, the pith is carefully removed from the tree, in such a manner as to avoid any excoriations or other injury; a knife is used only for commencing the split. Afterwards the two sections are brought together, and tied with woolen, care being taken to close hermetrically with clay the whole length of the cleft. The sap soon re-unites the separated portions of the tree, and, two years afterwards, cherries are produced of the usual appearance, but, instead of tones, there will only be small soft pellicle

A Musical Peddling Dentist.

One M. Duchesne has been driving about Paris in a gaudy wagon and with a band of music, taking out teeth. He stops in some frequented place, collects a crowd by means of the cymbal, and then invites the afflicted to apply at once for extraction and relief. A notice on the side of the wagon reads thus :-"5,000 francs if I miss a tooth." Each applicant mounts on the seat with M. Duchesne, who demands the coin before proceeding .mouth opened, the tweezers inserted, and the gives a bang of triumph.

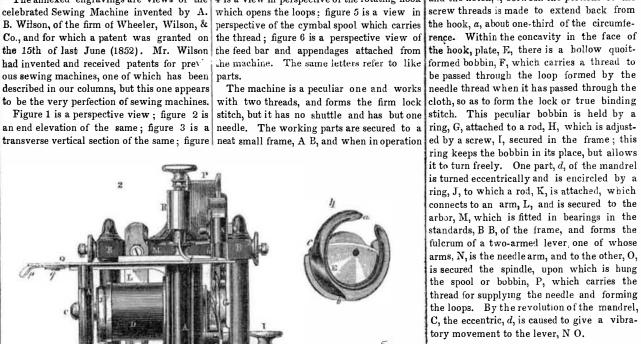
WILSON'S IMPROVED PATENT SEWING MACHINE.---Figure 1.



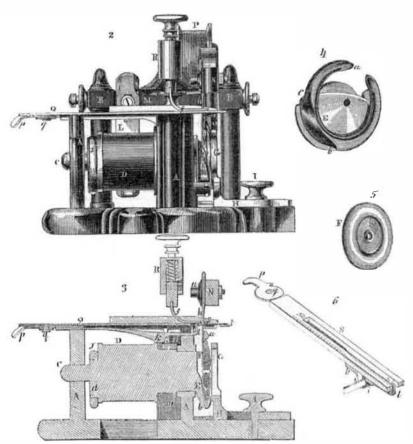
had invented and received patents for previ ous sewing machines, one of which has been described in our columns, but this one appears to be the very perfection of sewing machines.

The annexed engravings are views of the | 4 is a view in perspective of the rotating hook | and the notch, c, between the portions of the celebrated Sewing Machine invented by A. which opens the loops; figure 5 is a view in B. Wilson, of the firm of Wheeler, Wilson, & perspective of the cymbal spool which carries Co., and for which a patent was granted on the thread; figure 6 is a perspective view of the machine. The same letters refer to like parts.

The machine is a peculiar one and works with two threads, and forms the firm lock Figure 1 is a perspective view; figure 2 is stitch, but it has no shuttle and has but one an end elevation of the same; figure 3 is a needle. The working parts are secured to a transverse vertical section of the same; figure | neat small frame, A B, and when in operation



The cloth or material to be sewn is laid upon a plate, Q, which is secured to the top of the standards, A A, and forms a small table. It is held down by a small pressing plate, f, which is attached to the end of an arm, R, secured to the back of the standards, BB, and extending over the top of the needle to pass through, and an opening corresponding to the notch, g, is cut through the plate, Q, for the same purpose; N is the vibrating arm which carries and works the needle, h; the hook, a, rotates and passes as close as possible in front of the needle; the movements of the hook and needle are so regulated that the hook passes the needle just as the latter is commencing its ascent. The cloth is fed forward to the needle by means of a peculiar feed bar, S (fig. 6). This bar is straight and flat with a slot nearly its whole length, and with two ears, ii, on its under side; under the slot is secured a spring bar, k, which has a pointed tooth, l, at the end. The bar, S, slides in mortices in the standards, A, below the plate, Q. The point of tooth, l, is below the small slot in plate, Q, and passes



and is driven by a stirrup band and pulley, form; it is concave on its face, and has por-The head is then inclined backwards, the like a foot lathe, or it can be driven by steam tions of two threads of a screw formed on its or water power with band and pulley; C is a tooth snatched from its gory bed. It is held mandrel, and D a pulley on it to receive mcup in the air an instant for the add iration of tion by a band as described. At the front, the loop in the needle thread. One part of through it, catching the cloth and moving it the multitude, and at each extraction the drum end of the mandrel, C, there is a rotating the ront or outer thread of the screw is forward a short distance for a stitch, then cam plate hook, E, (best seen in figure 4) on chamfered off at b, to the back or inner thread, ropping down to take another stitch. This

is placed on a small table before the operator | it; this rotating cam hook is of a peculiar periphery, a portion of the periphery is also cut away to torm the hook, a, which opens