

W. H. H. says: We have a steam engine rated at 15 horse power, and a muley saw. With 150 lbs. steam, we cannot run through a 30 inch log, the saw making 200 revolutions per minute. I would like to increase the heating surface. At present we have only got an inch and a quarter pipe running through a heater 20 inches long. Suppose I turn the exhaust through the tank, will it deduct anything from the power of the engine? A. It will increase the back pressure slightly. We do not answer questions of the character of your other queries for obvious reasons.

J. W. G. asks: How can I make bronze and blue writing inks? A. For blue, use 2 ozs. Chinese blue, boiling water 1 quart, acetic acid 1 oz. Dissolve the blue in the water, add the acid, and it is ready for use. For bronze, use the common blue ink of the shops in a steel pen; it will turn bronze by the action of the metal.

J. H. P. says: It is generally believed that a railroad bridge is less liable to give way when the passing train moves slowly than when under full speed. Is this correct? Boys sliding or skating over thin ice rightly judge their safety to depend in a great measure upon the celerity of their movement. Grant that a bridge has one weak place, one place weaker than any other of the same bridge; and that a train has one car or combination of cars heavier than any other car or combination of cars of the same train; and further that there is one point (center of gravity) in that heavy car or combination of cars where the strain or gravity is greater than at any other point. Now, as it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, so by parity of reasoning it is that point of greatest strain or gravity that causes the bridge to give way at the weakest place. Again, grant that a bridge never falls to pieces all at once, but that in the order of time one part—pin, brace, or beam—breaks first, then another part, then another, till the final smash, each break occupying, succeeding, and being succeeded by an appreciable moment of time; and further, the more rapidly the train moves, the more evenly the greatest strain will be distributed over the bridge and the less time it will have to act upon the weak point; and it follows, other considerations being out of the question: That the more rapidly the train passes over the bridge, the less liable will be the bridge to fall. Is this correct? A. This theory would be correct, if a train passed over the track as a boy glides over the ice on skates. But the train, on account of inequalities in the track and uneven speed, is continually striking blows as it moves along; and the faster moves, the more rapid and violent are the blows.

G. T. D. asks: How is the crystalline appearance of galvanized sheet iron produced? A. W. believes that it is produced by the crystallization which takes place in the cooling of the zinc surface on with drawing the iron plate from the bath of molten metal.

J. K. R. asks: At what temperature will plumbago fuse, or what degree of heat will it sustain without fusing? A. It will not fuse at, and should sustain, the highest heat of a wind furnace.

W. C. K. asks: How can I prepare common cotton sheeting, so that it will be sufficiently close to use for a sail? Without some preparation it will not hold the wind. A. Try a thin solution of india rubber in bisulphide of carbon.

A. E. G. asks: Will you give me a test for the presence of alcohol in solutions? A. Pure alcohol must completely volatilize, and ought not to leave the least smell of fusel oil when rubbed between the hands nor should it redden litmus paper. When kindled, it must burn with a faint bluish, scarcely perceptible flame.

G. O. S. says: I am building a small pleasure steamer to draw 2 feet of water. What tonnage will she carry? Her length is 47 feet, beam 4 feet, with flat bottom? A. Calculate the displacement, in cubic feet, for any draft, and divide by the number of cubic feet in a ton of water.

G. H. asks: 1. What will rust iron the most and in the least time? A. A solution of salammoniac will answer. 2. What is the wax which the barbers use for blacking the moustache composed of? A. It generally contains a solution of nitrate of silver.

J. W. M. asks: I. What is the rule for placing boiler rivets, and for the size of rivets to get the greatest strength in different thicknesses of iron? A. It is usual, in single riveted joints, to make the diameter of the rivets from twice to once and a half the thickness of the plate. The distance between the centers of rivet holes may be found by adding the diameter of the rivet to 0.75 times the quotient of the square of the diameter of the rivet divided by the thickness of the plate. 2. If we use a common horse power, run a lever 50 feet from center, and lay a 3 feet endless railroad 100 feet diameter, would it do for such heavy work as a 3 run flour mill? We should use a small locomotive for power. Would it be economical or not? A. We do not see anything of special merit in the plan. 3. What is the size of the largest locomotive driving wheels, and on what railroad are they used? A. The largest of which we have seen an account are on some locomotives in the Great Western Railway in England. They are 8 feet in diameter.

T. C. S.—The solution on p. 300, vol. 29, seems to be correct. The relation between the power and weight was required for a definite position of the machine; and though this relation is continually varying, it can be found, for any particular point very reliably. You will find the subject treated in any good work on mechanics, showing how to deduce general formulae, by which the relation between the power and weight at any point can be determined.

T. F. asks: 1. What work on logarithms explains them in the plainest way, without regard to cost? A. We can recommend Law's "Treatise on Logarithms," published in Weale's series. 2. Is there any work in which the shafting and pulleys for quarter twist belts are illustrated? A. You will find this illustrated in nearly any book on mill work. 3. Which French scientific periodical is most like the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN? A. The Revue Industrielle. 4. Is there any one devoted to the flour milling interests? A. We think not.

C. A. asks: 1. What is the best speed for a foot power circular saw, as proved by practice, the saw being 5 inches in diameter? A. As fast as possible. 2. Would it not require too much power to run the saw at 9,000 feet per minute, to saw one inch stuff? A. Yes. 3. Can you furnish the Science Record for the years 1873 and 1874? A. Yes.

B. H. asks: What is the greatest speed that has been attained by a locomotive? A. The fastest time that we know of from personal observation is 63 miles an hour. We have seen statements, on apparently good authority, that a speed of 90 miles an hour is attained on many railroads in this country.

W. H. B. asks: 1. What is meant by the term sea level, and how can I determine the sea level of any city? A. The sea level is the height of the ocean, at mean low tide, in reference to any place whose elevation is to be determined. 2. What is the meaning and derivation of the term O. K.? A. We have been told that it originated from the endorsement put upon a package by a distinguished but illiterate personage. Being asked what he meant by "O. K.," he took a piece of chalk and wrote down "Orl Korrekt."

H. T. G. asks: Can air be so confined as to be used as a power? For instance, could it be applied to running a locomotive, provided a constant supply could be obtained? Has there ever been an air engine in operation? A. Air compressing machines, and the use of compressed air for motors, are quite common. You can get full particulars from the manufacturers.

S. asks: Can the best turbine water wheel, geared to the best pump made, raise the quantity of water used by the wheel to $\frac{1}{2}$ the height of the fall? A. According to some of the best results given in tests of turbine wheels and pumps, the quantity of water raised would be 0.55 the height of the fall with a centrifugal pump, and 0.45 with a direct acting pump.

M. A. V. asks: How much water ought to be evaporated into steam of 60 lbs. per square inch pressure, by 1 lb. of coke, using cold water to feed the boiler? A. About $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs., if the boiler is well designed.

J. H. asks: 1. Does the power of the ram increase as the square of the fall increases? A. No. 2. Is the power the result of the impetus acquired by the discharge? A. Yes. 3. Would it be practicable to work a ram under a head of twenty feet? A. Yes.

C. S. A. asks: 1. If a pipe is forty feet high and filled with water, what will be the pressure to the square inch on the base? What is the rule for telling the pressure of water on the base, the tube being of a specified height? A. Multiply the height in feet by 0.433. In the example given, the pressure per square inch on the base is $40 \times 0.433 = 17.32$ pounds. 2. When the steam gage registers 60 lbs., does that mean that there is 60 lbs. pressure to the square inch of surface of the boiler? A. Yes. 3. How many gallons of water does an ordinary locomotive carry in its tender? A. From 1,500 to 2,000. 4. How is the expansion and contraction provided for in the bridge at St. Louis? Will wire rope work over six inch pulleys subjected to heavy pressure stand the pressure and wear as well as the ordinary cable? A. See answers to C. B. A., p. 34, vol. 30.

A. M. Y. asks: Can you recommend me any works on armored vessels? A. It will be necessary for you to look over periodical literature. You will find some matter of considerable value in "Our Iron-Clad Ships," by E. J. Reed.

M. asks: 1. Is there any difference between one square foot and one foot square? A. No. 2. Is it correct to say that one square foot is equal to four feet square? A. No. 3. A contends that one foot square and one square foot are equal, and that four feet square contains sixteen square feet. A. The statement is correct.

R. asks: How can I get at the exact latitude of a place in the vicinity of Lake Connecticut, N. H.? A. It is most readily calculated from observations of the meridian altitude of the sun or a star. It can be ascertained, with sufficient accuracy for many purposes, by the inspection of a good map.

C. V. H. asks: 1. Will nickel coating disturb the temper of steel wire? A. No. 2. Will coiling the wire for springs injure the nickel coating? A. Yes. 3. What is the expense of nickeling steel wire compared to the market value of the same? A. From 25 to 100 per cent, according to size and quality.

J. H. W. asks: What is the nature and amount of friction on a ship propelled through the water by steam or wind? A. You will find the subject treated in Bourne's "Handbook of the Steam Engine." Its discussion would occupy too much space for insertion in these columns.

MINERALS, ETC.—Specimens have been received from the following correspondents, and examined with the results stated:

T. J. M.—No salts of any kind, nor any sizing, have been used in the manufacture of this article. It appears to owe its character to the way in which vegetable fibers like hemp have been worked together.

H. H. H.—Your specimens are iron pyrites found in coal; one of them is pyrites submitted to heat, and sand from drilling.

J. F.—It would be necessary to have some of the black substance from the needle gun cartridge in order to pronounce what it is.

W. S. B.—It is limonite, and contains about 80 percent of oxide of iron.

W. J. C.—The samples sent appear like good specimens of lithographic stone; but in order to determine its value, practically, a specimen about 12 inches long x 6 inches wide is necessary.

T. B. G.—The mineral sent is mica slate, composed essentially of mica and quartz. The folia of mica are sometimes so small that they are hardly discernible by the eye, as in this specimen. It can sometimes be split into tabular masses and employed for many common purposes. It is very difficult to fuse, and has been used in constructing the hearths and sides of furnaces for melting iron, etc.

P. J. K.—An analysis of the powder revealed the presence of oxide of iron, silica, clay, carbonate of lime, chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, and some organic matters. But it is not possible to tell with certainty, from such residues, whether or not the drinking water is injurious. The water itself must be analyzed. We should, however, in this case suspect some contamination. The mode of remedying it could only be indicated after the completer examination spoken of above.

S. H.—Yellow calcite or carbonate of lime, of no particular value.

C. H. F.—Galena, sulphide of lead.

N. W. W.—Lenticular argillaceous oxide of iron. In this species, the oxide of iron is united by mixture or combination with clay. It ordinarily melts with ease, affording from 30 to 50 per cent of iron.

A. S. T.—Your specimen is neither isinglass nor silica. It is gypsum, and, by burning, will yield excellent plaster of Paris.

R. W. F.—The shining particles in the black rock are iron pyrites, and are of no value.

J. A. D.—1. Impure limestones. 2. Sulphide of zinc, containing 87 per cent zinc.

J. N. S.—Iron pyrites, of no value at present.

G. W. H.—Your specimens of ore contain iron. If you wish an analysis, it will cost \$10.

R. H. W.—The blue mineral in the rock is silicate of copper, and contains about 45 per cent of oxide of copper. The yellow is sulphide of copper, containing about 35 per cent of copper.

W. C. C. & Co.—The material sent seems to be of the nature of Portland cement. An analysis will cost \$10.

T. C. H.—The shining metallic looking substance is iron pyrites.

S. E. G. C.—These specimens consist of indurated clay or shale, and the action on the piece of iron shown was due to the free silica forming a slag with the oxide of iron and leaving a clean metallic surface.

R. W. F.—This is galena; but to determine the amount of silver in it, if any, will require an analysis, costing \$10.

F. A. B.—This specimen is hornblende, a compound of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and sometimes manganese.

J. E. S.—In order to determine the value of lithographic stone, we require a sample about 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 2 inches thick. Your specimens look promising. Send us, if possible, a sample of the size mentioned. Lithographic stone is a fine grained limestone; and when of good quality is of a yellowish gray color and uniform throughout. It is free from veins, fibers, and spots; a steel point makes an impression on it with difficulty, and the splinters broken off by a hammer show a conchoidal fracture.

H. L. C. asks: How can I paint tin so as to give it a fine glossy appearance? Can japanning be done without heat?—D. L. B. asks: How is wine made from cultivated grapes?—G. M. S. asks: What kind of paint will adhere best to articles of brass or copper? I want a bright vermilion color, and it is to be exposed to water.—W. V. asks for a recipe for plating gold without a battery.—J. F. J. G. asks: What substance is there which, combined with glycerin, will render leather perfectly waterproof?—V. E. Jr. asks: How many pianofortes are annually manufactured in the United States?—B. W. C. asks: How can I remove green beech and cherry stumps in the most speedy and effectual manner without digging them up? I have heard that oil of vitriol placed in them will rot them out in a short time. Will it do it? If so, how much should be used?—W. C. L. asks: Can any one give me a rule for setting iron axles?—J. H. F. asks for a cure for gapes in chickens. The disease generally makes its appearance about two or three weeks after the chickens are hatched, and continues for from four to six weeks. It is supposed that the parent insect lays its eggs upon the nostrils of the chick, which soon hatch into worms and crawl down into the trachea, make their way again into the open air and burrow in the earth to undergo transformation.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Editor of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN acknowledges, with much pleasure, the receipt of original papers and contributions upon the following subjects:

- On the Use of Both Hands. By J. D. B.
On the Torpedo. By —
On Kepler's Third Law. By G. E. W.
On Cotton Planting. By W. D. H.
On Light Steam Rams. By S. S.
On Two Problems. By G. W. E.
On the Attraction of the Sun and Earth. By D. E. G.
On a New System of Telegraphy. By E. E. W. B.
On Nerve Force. By I. R.
On the Pons Asinorum. By F. S.
On the Detroit Tunnel. By A. H.
On the Transfusion of Blood. By X. Y. Z.

Also enquiries and answers from the following: O. G.—R. S.—F. McC.—I. M. W.—E. S.—E. N. K.—D. P. W.

Correspondents in different parts of the country ask: Who makes small oscillating steam engines for running sewing machines? Who makes machinery for making paper pulp from wood? Who sells revolving bolts for dressing middlings? Who builds lime kilns of the most approved pattern? Who makes a hub boring and mortise machine, to go by hand power? Who sells the best clothes mangle? Who deals in old coins? Makers of the above articles will probably promote their interests by advertising, in reply, in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Several correspondents request us to publish replies to their enquiries about the patentability of their inventions, etc. Such enquiries will only be answered by letter, and the parties should give their addresses.

Correspondents who write to ask the address of certain manufacturers, or where specified articles are to be had, also those having goods for sale, or who want to find partners, should send with their communications an amount sufficient to cover the cost of publication under the head of "Business and Personal," which is specially devoted to such enquiries.

[OFFICIAL.]

Index of Inventions

FOR WHICH

Letters Patent of the United States WERE GRANTED IN THE WEEK ENDING

March 17, 1874,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

Table with 2 columns: Invention name and Patent number. Includes items like 'Air and gas, carbureting, B. Sloper', 'Alarm and circuit, fire, J. H. Guest', 'Animal shoes, making, W. Hamilton', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Invention name and Patent number. Includes items like 'Bolt and strap for trunks, R. Hilton', 'Box turning machine, E. L. Comley', 'Brush handles, driving, F. Ames, Jr.', etc.