

Can we not, with perfect propriety, carry a larger wheel? Our present shaft is 5 1/4 inches. If we enlarge the wheel, will it be necessary to enlarge the shaft? A. We think that you can safely increase the diameter of wheel to 8 feet, and that a 5 1/4 inch shaft will be large enough.

(69) L. H. R. asks: 1. I heard a gentleman from Utica say, the other morning, that his mercury thermometer stood at -41° Fah. Is it not to be doubted? A. The thermometer could not quite indicate correctly, as mercury freezes at -39.5° Fah. 2. Has alcohol ever been frozen? A. No.

(70) J. D. S. asks: Why would not the rotary blower, described in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of January 23, 1875, make a good steam engine by admitting the steam at D and exhausting at E? A. It would probably not be economical.

How much will a cubic inch of nitro-glycerin expand on explosion? A. About 13,000 times.

(71) C. S. A. says: The amount of rain that has fallen in this country for the past ten years will average about 46 inches. If a vessel is set to catch rain water, and the water allowed to stand in the vessel as it falls during the year, what percentage of the water will be in the vessel at the end of the year, allowing the water to escape only by evaporation? A. It will vary in different localities, and must be determined by experiment.

What is meant by dry steam? A. It is steam that has no water mingled with it, and is commonly produced in a well designed boiler.

What is the average cost of building a railroad embankment, 6 feet high, with upper base of 10 feet and lower base of 28 feet, of earth dug along the sides of the embankment? A. Your question is too indefinite. You will find some valuable estimates for different cases in Trautwein's "Engineer's Pocket Book."

Are the engineers now at work on the tunnel from Jersey City to New York? A. No.

(72) S. T. says, in reply to L. H. H., who asked what to do with belts that have become glazed and hard: Run the belt very slowly, and sponge with warm water on both sides; then with a scraper take off the gum, and oil with neatfoot oil. Attend to it once a month with the scraper and oil; the scraper should not be too sharp nor be straight on edge, but rounded a trifle. If your belt cannot be run slowly, take it off: but it is better to keep it on if possible.

(73) C. L. says, in reply to M. W. H., who asked if cherry tree gum is of any value for mucilage: Having made use of it for two years, I can answer, yes. It is darker, but I think fully as strong as gum arabic.

(74) H. A. H. says, in answer to several correspondents' inquiries regarding the power necessary to propel steam yachts, and the speed to be obtained by the use of a definite amount of power: Assuming that we wish to give the vessel a definite speed, we calculate the resistance from the greatest immersed section:

V = sqrt(KLH/A), and H = V^2 A / KL where K=coefficient for speed and horse power, V=velocity in miles per hour, A=area greatest immersed section, H=horse power, L=length of boat on waterline. In words, the speed in miles equals the square root of the length on water line multiplied by the horse power and by a coefficient, K, and divided by area of greatest immersed section in square feet. The second formula is: The horse power equals the square of the speed multiplied by the area of greatest immersed section in square feet, and divided by the length on water line multiplied by the coefficient. The coefficient mentioned above varies with the fineness of the lines, from 1.1 in very full lines to 1.9 in very fine lines. The above rules are found to agree very nearly with the performance of various steam yachts now constructed.

(75) H. M. W. says: It may perhaps interest F. C. G. and others to know of a method of taking off the tin from tinned plate without acid. I read a short account of it in the Jahresbericht der Chemie. It consists in boiling the scrap tin with soda lye in presence of litharge. This ought to pay, as there are plenty of objections to the use of acids, which unfit the iron for some uses.

(76) C. says, in answer to G. W. B.: I inquire about removing clinkers from a stove: My experience is that if, when the stove is thoroughly hot, a few lumps of lime, or even oyster shells, are placed in the stove, as near the clinkers as possible, the latter will be softened or fluxed; and as the fire burns down, they may be scraped off with a poker or shovel.

(77) W. says, in reply to the question of A. B., asking the distance passed over by a fly on the rim of the driving wheel of a locomotive while the locomotive runs 50 miles, the driving wheel being 8 feet in diameter: The fly passes over a cycloid at each revolution of the wheel, and with such a wheel he will travel 32 feet at one revolution; and while the locomotive runs fifty miles, the fly will travel 63 miles, 3,494 1/2 feet.

MINERALS, ETC.—Specimens have been received from the following correspondents, and examined, with the results stated: J. F. W.—It is galena, a valuable lead ore.—A. B.—No. 1 is oxide of iron, with silic. No. 2 is copper pyrites, a valuable copper ore. No. 3 is black oxide of iron. Nos. 4 and 5 are talcose schist, not valuable. No. 6 is chlorite schist, not valuable. No. 7 is chlorite and micaceous schist. Nos. 8 and 10 are yellow oxide of iron in schist, not valuable. No. 9 is magnetite in steatite. No. 11 is red oxide of iron in schist. No. 12 is iron ore. No. 13 is copper pyrites, valuable. No. 14 is magnetic iron ore, good. No. 15 is mica schist, containing quartz, silic, and oxide of iron. No. 16 is mica schist. No. 17 is talcose schist. Two other specimens are schist, somewhat stained with green carbonate of copper, not valuable.—J. M. H.—It is a carbo-

nate of lime and magnesia, containing iron pyrites.—A. E.—No. 1 is clay, colored with hydrated oxide of iron. No. 2 is silicate of lime with augite. No. 3 is augite, a silicate of iron, manganese, lime, and magnesia. No. 4 is copper pyrites.—E. P. C.—It is bog iron ore, containing a large amount of insoluble silicious matter.—W. H. L.—It may be used as a polishing or cutting powder for metals and minerals.—G. S.—It is marcasite or white pyrites, and contains 47 per cent of iron and 53 of sulphur.—J. T.—It is composed of the same material as pure sand, which is used in glass making, etc., but it is too common to be of especial value. Finely crystallized pieces are prized as rock crystal. Some of the lower priced ornaments are sometimes cut from the last.—J. H. P.—The finer colored varieties of tourmalines are sometimes used as gems.—W. Y. T.—It is blende, and contains 67 per cent of zinc and 33 per cent of sulphur.—We have received, in a box without any address, 1 specimen of valuable hematite ore, 1 of trap rock, and 4 of a conglomerate containing red hematite, from Bucks county, Pa.

H. L. asks: What kind of a purchase is the best to pull up a drive well pipe with? I have used a chain and two jack screws, but it is a great deal of trouble and hard work to keep the chain from slipping.—C. W. J. asks: What is the best and speediest plant for a good, compact, and secure hedge?—G. W. W. asks: How can I pulverize mica very fine in large quantities?—W. E. C. asks: 1. Has chloride of aniline been successfully employed in the production of a good black on wool, more especially on felt hats? 2. Which is the best mode of dyeing a bright black on felt hats?—G. H. F. asks: What is the ornamental work on stove patterns made of? What will make it adhere to the wooden pattern?—A. J. H. asks: How is a silver gray color produced on fancy panel work, picture frames, etc.?—B. A. asks: Were any plants indigenous to the North imported into the South by means of our armies during the late war (see p. 131, vol. 3)?

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

- On Talking Ants. By W. C.
On Alkaloids by Synthesis. By R. B. W.
On Spiritualism. By T. R.
On a New Tempering Composition. By T. J. R.
On a Prolific Snake. By A. A. R.
On High Lakes. By S. T. W.
On Glycerin in Boilers. By W. F.
On Domestic Medicine. By G. H. J.
On Kaolin. By C. T. S.
Also enquiries and answers from the following:
J. M. S.—J. D. H.—A. O.—W. M.—C. B. L.—C. C.—
T. B. G.—R. T. P.—E. A. M.—L. A. E.—O. K.—C. S. B.—
—T. F. M.—S. E. P.—O. M.—W. P.—S. S. A.—O. C.

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents whose inquiries fail to appear should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. The address of the writer should always be given. Enquiries relating to patents, or to the patentability of inventions, assignments, etc., will not be published here. All such questions, when initials only are given, are thrown into the waste basket, as it would fill half of our paper to print them all; but we generally take pleasure in answering briefly by mail, if the writer's address is given. Hundreds of enquiries analogous to the following are sent: "Who sells aniline blue dyes? Who deals in manganese? Who makes wooden paper hangings? Who sells horse radish graters? Who sells giant powder? Who sells a substitute for cloth for billiard tables? Who sells the cheapest toy engine? Who sells boilers for heating large buildings? Who will sell a right to use a gold plating process?" All such personal inquiries are printed, as will be observed, in the column of "Business and Personal," which is specially set apart for that purpose, subject to the charge mentioned at the head of that column. Almost any desired information can in this way be expeditiously obtained.

[OFFICIAL.]

INDEX OF INVENTIONS

FOR WHICH Letters Patent of the United States were Granted in the Week ending March 2, 1875, AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE. [Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

Apron supporter, W. H. Chipley (r) 6,310
Bagfastener, A. M. Miller 160,458
Bagholder, L. Crofoot 160,396
Bale tie, W. A. Jordan 160,381
Bale tie, G. N. Osgood 160,345
Bath, Turkish and vapor, H. S. Firman 160,412
Bed bottom, D. C. Kellam 160,439
Bed spring connection, A. C. McMasins 160,274
Belt shifter, T. S. Crane 160,259
Bill file, R. H. Hoffman 160,323
Binder, temporary, A. A. Goldsmith 160,419
Bit, rubber-covered, F. J. Nodine 160,344
Bit stock, W. Tucker 160,365
Boot heels, making, W. Stevens 160,481
Boot heels, trimming, W. H. Rounds 160,288
Bottle stopper, T. J. Holmes 160,325
Bottling aerated liquids, H. E. Clinton 160,394
Brick machine, E. Deshler 160,310
Brush, shoe, A. McElrath 160,460
Bucket, earthen, W. F. Towns 160,486
Burner, stove vapor, F. Rosengren 160,282
Burner, lamp, W. McKinley 160,451

Butter worker, F. B. Aldrich 160,298
Button fastening, J. H. Keating 160,332
Cable stopper, D. G. Thompson 160,363
Calendar, J. J. Caulon 160,391
Cams, turning pattern, W. Tucker 160,366
Candlestick, W. Kilburn 160,334
Candy mixing machine, S. F. Whitman 160,494
Cap, M. Mendel 160,452
Car brake, L. T. Hay 160,428
Car brake, G. M. Hopkins 160,269
Car brake, Soobodo and Luxa 160,477
Car coupling, C. F. Bake 160,294
Car coupling, O. T. Baker 160,295
Car coupling, B. F. Cadenhead 160,388
Car coupling, Hoopes and Smith 160,326
Car coupling, W. C. Scoles 160,473
Car, freight, Paul and Sibley 160,463
Car wheel, G. Palmer 160,462
Cars, apron for stock, C. R. Jones 160,329
Carbureter, etc., H. J. Ferguson 160,410
Carrilage, hand, W. O. Umstead 160,487
Carrilage painter's easel, A. Hogue 160,324
Cartridge, D. C. Farrington 160,263
Cartridge holder, N. S. Goss 160,420
Cartridge shell holder, Holabird and Parks 160,432
Chair backs, molding, J. Lemman (r) 6,312
Cheese safe, W. P. Quackenbush 160,467
Churn, George and Stutzman 160,418
Churn, J. W. Simmons 160,288
Churns, etc., motor for, H. Odell 160,461
Chute reverser, drop, Crowthers and Wilkins 160,308
Cigar-bunching machine, J. Battle, 2d 160,380
Cigar machine, J. Wettstein 160,492
Clothes and quilting frame, M. Churchill 160,306
Clothes frame, C. F. Smith 160,339
Clothes line support, J. N. Fuller 160,315
Clutch, friction, E. S. M. Fernald 160,264
Cock, gage, T. J. Nottingham 160,459
Coffee roaster, G. Boyd 160,384
Colter, A. M. Davis 160,309
Cooler, beer, J. B. Weis 160,291
Cooler, milk, McEwan and Gibson 160,273
Copper, tinning sheet, W. Jenkins 160,328
Corn sheller, S. H. Moore 160,342
Cotton gin, Bucklin and Stearns 160,302
Cultivator, P. D. Roquemore 160,353
Cultivator teeth, grass, E. Leonard 160,444
Curtain fixture, S. H. Phinney 160,273
Dental engine, Edson and Evans 160,406
Diamonds in drills, setting, C. A. Terrey 160,484
Dish, airtight, P. Shaw 160,286
Door check, G. Royle 160,285
Door checks, etc., attaching rubber to, J. Shepard 160,476
Door plate, B. D. Stevens 160,482
Dough-kneading board, L. L. Black 160,254
Draft regulator, J. Woodruff 160,198
Drilling machine, portable, M. Stephenson 160,361
Elevator, H. J. Reedy 160,469
Engine, oscillating, G. G. Lobdell 160,447
Engine, reciprocating steam, G. B. Dixwell 160,311
Engine, pyrometer, G. B. Dixwell 160,400
Engine, pyro-indicator, G. B. Dixwell 160,401
Engine reversing link, J. Simpson 160,358
Equalizer, draft, L. J. Seely 160,355
Faucet, F. Messmer 160,275
Faucet, J. D. Seagrave 160,384
Feed-cutting machine, W. J. Jones 160,330
Fifth wheel, Barraclough and Pritchard 160,253
Fire escape elevator, Thomas and Joerns 160,485
Fire shield, J. M. Johnson 160,486
Flue cleaner, W. G. Pike 160,279
Fruit dryer, H. J. Allen 160,377
Fruit dryer, T. C. Walter 160,371
Fruit gatherer, M. McDevitt 160,341
Furnace for burning petroleum, C. Hilbert 160,267
Furnace, smoke-consuming, Argerbricht et al 160,378
Furnaces, regulating air to, T. S. Pridoux 160,466
Furnace dampers, J. Woodruff 160,496, 160,497
Furnace steam jet, G. Steele 160,480
Gas exhaustor, steam jet, E. Korting 160,443
Gas governor, H. J. Ferguson 160,409
Gas machine, carbureting, A. C. Rand 160,468
Gas regulator, A. Hickenlooper 160,480
Gas retorts, charger for, J. West 160,490
Grain conveyer, W. Stanton 160,479
Grain sampler, F. A. Furst 160,416
Grape and flower picker, L. B. Snow 160,360
Grate, shaking, J. Mahony 160,272
Hammer, drop, N. C. Stiles 160,483
Harness snap, C. E. Haynes 160,266
Harrow, sulky, J. Kimball 160,335
Harvester sheaf dropper, S. G. King 160,270
Rem folder, hand, F. Henry 160,429
Hinge, double reversible, E. Halsey 160,425
Horse collar, L. W. Harbaugh 160,318
Index, A. J. Jones 160,487
Index, C. Virgo 160,367
Knitting machine, weft thread, C. L. Spencer 160,478
Lamp extinguisher, W. T. Wood 160,499
Lamp for lighting and heating, F. A. Ripplingill 160,332
Lamp holder, J. D. Pierce 160,465
Lap board, W. F. Mitchell 160,455
Lawn settee, H. H. Gratz 160,421
Leather, manufacture of, H. and C. Klemm 160,440
Lock, seal, J. Kinzer 160,336, 160,337, 160,338
Lock, seal, Wheeler and Laffrey 160,493
Loom shedding mechanism, G. Crompton (r) 6,314
Loom shuttle guard, J. L. Dow 160,261
Magnet for relays, etc., T. A. Edson 160,405
Matches, making, McC. Young 160,376
Mattresses, stuffing, Spurhn and Freeman 160,289
Mechanical movement, Hart and Scott 160,427
Medical compound, J. M. Adamson 160,251
Metal rolling machine, J. Holmes 160,433
Metals with metal, coating, I. Adams, Jr. (r) 6,313
Mill, cider, E. Curtiss 160,397
Millstone balance, H. C. Byram 160,304
Millstone balance, C. E. Goshert 160,317
Mining, apparatus for, Buechley and Thorn 160,303
Mitten, J. H. Peabody 160,464
Molding machine, G. W. Wetmore 160,491
Mortising machine, W. I. Ludlow 160,340
Motor, H. Odell 160,460
Motor, electric, D. Williamson 160,495
Music leaf turner, G. L. Dimpfel 160,399
Music leaf turner, E. A. Maedel 160,449
Nail plate feeder, W. H. Field 160,314
Necktie supporter, B. F. Beau 160,298
Needle case, A. Fowler 160,411
Ordnance, breech-loading, B. B. Hotchkiss 160,434
Organ attachment, reed, J. R. Lomas 160,448
Organ tremolo, reed, L. K. Fuller 160,316
Organs, etc., pedal attachment for, R. Burdett 160,257
Oven, baker's, J. Hall 160,424
Pail, housemaid's, E. C. Wooster 160,500
Paper bag machine, W. Liddell 160,446
Paper, cutting wet, J. Eachus (r) 6,315
Paper, pasting wall, J. Worley 160,375
Peat-molding machine, Boquet & Bédard 160,300
Pianoforte action, upright, C. E. Rogers 160,281
Pianoforte name board, Behning & Diehl 160,293

DESIGNS PATENTED.

- 8,180.—SHOW CARD.—J. Fuld, New York city.
8,181 & 8,182.—STATUARY.—J. Rogers, New York city.
8,183 to 8,185.—SHOW CASES.—L. Wiegell, Cincinnati, O.
8,186.—FOUNTAINS.—J. W. Flake, New York city.
8,187.—VASE, ETC.—J. Hoare, Corning, N. Y.
8,188 to 8,190.—OIL CLOTHS.—C. T. Meyer et al.
8,191.—SODA WATER APPARATUS.—F. H. Shepherd et al., Lowell, Mass.
8,192.—CARPET.—T. J. Stearns, Boston, Mass.
8,193.—DENTAL STAND.—S. S. White, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

- 2,262.—WASHING POWDER.—Corbett & Co., Chicago, Ill.
2,263.—WHEAT FOOD.—Durkee & Co., New York city.
2,264.—MEDICINE.—Gowdye & Co., New York city.
2,265.—PICKLES, ETC.—Heinz & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2,266.—WATCHES.—J. W. Tucker, San Francisco, Cal.
2,267.—COTTON MACHINES.—R. H. Allen & Co., N. Y. city.
2,268.—LINIMENT.—C. Couch, New Haven, Conn.
2,269.—GLOVES.—Harris Brothers, New York city.
2,270.—POULTRY FOOD.—Sherwood & Co., Hartford, Ct.
2,271.—BONNETS, ETC.—S. C. Talcott, Ashtabula, Ohio
2,272.—FANS.—S. C. Talcott, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2,273.—HATS, ETC.—S. C. Talcott, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2,274.—FRUIT MILLS, ETC.—Higginum M'fg. Co., Conn.

SCHEDULE OF PATENT FEES.

On each Caveat 310
On each Trade mark 325
On filing each application for a Patent (17 years) 315
On issuing each original Patent 320
On appeal to Examiners-in-Chief 310
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents 320
On application for Reissue 330
On filing a Disclaimer 310
On an application for Design (3 1/2 years) 310
On application for Design (7 years) 315
On application for Design (14 years) 330