In the other. It is not correct, therefore, to say In the other. It is not correct, therefore, to say
that the discharge is always in the same direction when referring to any one rod. Pointsreceive and
give off charges more readily than surfaces do. It is in consequence of this fact that round surfaces are used with the electrical machine, and points with lightning rods, the object being an accumu in the other.
(26) J. W. S. asks: How can I render paste board uninflammable? A. Soak your pasteboard sun.
(27) E. A. asks: 1. Have there ever been any experiments made to ascertain the relative size of the atoms of various substances? Respect-
ing the constitution, shape, size, and absolute weight of elementary atoms, chemists know nothing; but they have proved that the atoms of hydrogen are lighter than thoseof any other element,
and they havediscovered how many times heavier each elementary atom is than an atom of hydrogen. Thus, we know bow many times heavier an atom of carbon is than an atom of hydrogen; and the so-called atomic weight of carbon is a statement of its atomic ratio. 2. Do all atoms weigh the same. or do they vary in different substances?
For example, does one arom of aluminum weigh For example, does one atom of aluminum weign
the same as one atom of platinum? A. They yary; bydra being 1 , aluminum is $20^{\circ} \cdot 4$, and pla tinum $197 \cdot 8$.
What do the best authorities decide is the cause of gravitation? A. It is an inherent property of every particle of matter in the universe to attract every other particle, with a force directly proporinversely to the square of the distance betw, and them. A satisfactory hypothesis has never been offered in explanation of the cause of this universal attractability of matter.
(28) B. asks: Can earth and calcareous sand, containing from 10 to 30 per cent of sulphur, be separated by any other method than the Sicilian kiln or calcaroni? If so, where can I find the
process? A. Consult Wagner's "Chemical Techprocess? A. Consult Wagner's "Chemical Tech-
nology," pp. 194 to 199. See also p.296, vol. 31 of the nology," pp. 194 to 199. See also p.296, vol. 31 of the
ScIENTIFIC American. scientific American.
(29) S. L. L. says: I have been trying to obtainoxygen gas from water by means of sulphuric acid and chloride of lime. I knew that the
sulphuric acid would unite with the lime, setting sulphuric acid would unite with the lime, setting
free the chlorine, which, uniting with the hydrogen of the water, would, I thought, permit the oxygen to pass through a capillary tube, and be shown by the application of flame. I saw the gas rise in the tube: but it would not affect the flame when a match was applied. What was the reason? A. Your reaction simply gives you sulphate of lime and chlorine water. Under the existing cir drogen.
(30) . L. asks: What is oxphosphate of ron? A. There is no such substance. See p. 343, vol. 30.
(31) C. P. W. says: I. What is the green is put into the white of an egg? A. It is a compound resembling tannate of gelatin. 2. In Youmans' "Chemistry," it is stated that tea arrests transformation; in a work entitled "Foods," it is
stated that tea hastens transformation. Which is correct? A.The best series of experiments on this point are by Julius Lehmann, who found that peared to exercise an important influence in re tarding the waste of the tissues of the body.
(32) T. F. H. says: I have a set of silver articles with black wooden handles which have turned brown in color by being buried in a damp black and restore the polish? The wood is very hard, I presume ebony. A. Dip the handles in a boiling solution of weas caustic alkali, to dissolve of silver. It will be necessary, often, to apply two or more coats of the nitrate of silver
(33) J. E. asks: Is there any perceptible shrinkage in gas in consequence of the gasometer pit leaking and being renewed with water? In
other words, does fresh water require to be saturated to a certain degree with gas before the gas holder will rise, a portion of gas being absorbed every time more water is added? A. There will be a slight absorption of the gas by the water.
The two principal ingredients of coal gas are hyThe two principal ingredients of coal gas are hy-
drogen and marsh gas, and 1 cubic inch of water cubic inch of marsh gas. There will be no stoppage in the rising of the gas holder on account of this slight absorption.
(34) A. S. asks: What wiil remove mud spots from heavy black silk? A.
is to wash carefully with good soap.
(35). A. F. asks: 1. Is cow or horse maand why? A.The latter, as it is more highly nitrogenized. 2.In what kind of soilshould musk metons be raised? A. A rich sandy soil.
I recently purchased a fine spe
I recently purchased a fine specimen of calamine, purporting to come from Arizona. Does
that territory contain that mineral? A. Il so, it that territory contain that mineral? A. It so, it
must be in a new locality as yet unknown to mineralogists in the East.
(36) C. L. asks: What are the methods of lieve they were discoved some fer years Ibeor ${ }^{7}$ ) by Mr. Theophile Zchweskofski. A. Dibasic silicate of ethyl ( $\left.2 \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)_{y}$ is formed by adding alcohol gradually to chloride of silicon.
A powerful reaction occurs: hydrochloric acid is A powerful reaction occurs: hydrochloric acid is evolved in abundance, and a colorless liquid is ob-
tained, which, when submitted to distilation, at arst evolves hydrochloric acid; but the boiling
point rises rapidly until it reaches $330^{\circ}$ Fah., at
which temperature pure dibasic silicate of ethyl distils over. It is a limpid liquid, of a pleasant
ethereal odor, and a hot taste resembling that of pepper. It is combustible, and burns with a flam of dazzling whiteness, depositing pulverulent silica. The composition of this body is remarkable,
4 volumes of vapor being produced from the compound, $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$ : favoring the hypothesis of the tetratomic character of silicon, with an atomic weightof $\mathrm{Si}=28$. Thisether is not miscible with water, but is decomposed by it, with the separation gelatinous hydrate of silica. Silicic ether $\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ is a second ether, containing only
half the quantity of oxide cf in the foregoing compound. It may be procured with acting upon alcohol of specific gravity 0.83 sic silicate is formed at the same time, and the first portions of the distillate consist entirely of this compound; but by degrees the boiling point becomes higher, and when it reaches $660^{\circ} \mathrm{Fah}$. the
pure monosilicate passes over. The dibasic silicate of ethyl is, in fact, thic of the water present in the dilute alcohol, occasioning the decomposition of the dibasic silicate into the monosilicate, while alcohol is set free. If more water be added, a viscous compound is obtained, which, according much silicic acid as the foregoing one. Alumini ether or aluminum ethyl, Dr. Cossa states, can be prepared by causing aluminum to act upon stannethyl. For further particulars of processes. con-
sult Wurtz' Dictionnaire du Chemie, vol. 1, p. 1,352. (37) J. E. L. says: I have an article of pearlash containing it ner cent of phosphate of potash. What will be the most economical pro-
cess for separating it from the carbonate? I de cess for separating it from the carbonate?
sire to get a perfectly pure carbonate, and to util ize the phosphate. A. It cannot be done cheaply. it would be necessary to convertone of these soly. into the original condition.
(38) H. R. P. asks: What effect does chocoproperly prepared, is considered by physicians as a very wholesome and nutricious substance.
(39) J. H. M. asks: Can ammonia be distilled nia can be obtained by distillation, in closed vesels, of organic matters coutaining nitrogen. A large amount is obtained from the refuse product of the distillation of cual for the manufacture of gas. Among the products are water and a con-
siderable quantity of carbonate and hydrosulphate of ammonia; the ammoniacal salts become dissolved in the water, and constitute the ammoniacal liquor of the gas works: this liquor is saturated with sulphuric or hydrochioric acid, and thus the sulphate or muriate of ammonia of commerce

Miner
Minkals, etc.-Specimens have been re. examined, with the results stated
G. W. H. - No. 1 is impure limestone No. 2 is argillaceous shale colored by red oxide of iron (the blue portions by carbonate of copper in traces). In some pieces the amount of iron is considerable. No. 31 the same but with less iron.-J. M. H.You had better consult the druggist from whom
you obtained the pills.-J.R.-No. 1 is sulphide of lead with silex. It has been fused previously of No. 2 the part insoluble in acid is silex: the remainder is composed principally of iron withsome a lumina. No. 3isquartz and sulphide of iron. No.
4 did not arrive. No. 5 is sulphide of iron partly 4 did not arrive. No. 5 is sulphide of iron partly altered to oxide.-B. F.-No. 1 is chlorite rock. No. 2 is quartz rock. No. 3 is steatite rock with
quartz vein. No. 4 is talcose schist. No. 5 is talcose schist with talc. No. 5 is quartz with chlorite and decomposed micaceous schist. No. 7 is quartz rock. No. 8 did not arrive. No. 9 is a jaspery
quartz. No. 10 is quartz rock with traces of iron and manganese. Although some of these specimens have the appearance of gold bearing rocks, the fact could be ascertained only by assay on
considerable quantity of ore.-G. P. L. R.- No. decomposed granite. No. 2 iswhite porcelain clay -A. W. D.-It is hornblende, con taining silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, and iron, but is not of value.-J. B. - [t is milk quartz and is not valua-ble.-A. J. G.-Gold is not present.-G. H. C.-It is pyrites.-P. H. L. and J. I.-It is iron pyrites, of
little value.-C. R. T.-It owes its peculiar character to a large percentage of red oxide of iron.-A T. H.-It is a variety of granite rock, and may be used in building.

## COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

The Editor of the Scientific American acoriginal papers and contributions upon the following subjects:
On Cotton Mathematics. By H. V.
On a Power Manual. By A.S.R.
On Astronomical Calculations. By S. D. S On Heating Churches. By J.I. S
On Wagon Wheels. By P.K. W., and by G. A G. Jr.
On th

On Electric Force. By F. S. P.
Also inquiries and answers from the following:

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 anays be given.
Enquiries relat
bllity of inventions to patents, or to the patenta 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 inquiriss analogous to the following are sent: "Who sells the best washing machine?
Whose is the best cross-cut saw? Why do not Whose is the best cross-cut saw? Why do not makers of magic lanterns advertise in the SCIEN-burglar-proof iron safe? What does a Phumborf coil, capable of giving a 12 inch apark, cost?" All such personal inquiriesare 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 can in this way be expeditiously obtained.
rOFFICIAL.
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 Granted in the Week onding September 7, 1875. AND EACH BEARING THAT DATK
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## designs patented.

8,594 and 8,595.-CARPETS.-
8,596.-PLATED BAND.-R. Christesen, W. Meriden, Conn
 8,604 -Match Safes.-T. B. Harkins, Bristol. Pat.
$8,605$. Gasklier.-C. Herter, New York city.
 ,610 to $3,635 .-$ CARPETs.-J. M. Christie, Kidelderminster $\underset{\substack{\text { England } \\ \text { E66. } \\ \text { FABr }}}{ }$

8,644.-TYPes.-H. Ihlen ourg. Philadelpbla, Pa.
8.645.- Boa.-G H. Prindle, Philadelphia. Pa.
8,646.-Trimming.-G. H. Prindle, Philadel
SCHEDULE OF PATENT FEESOn each Caveat.....
On each Trade markOn filing each apnication for a Patent (17 years). On 1ssuing eacn or.ginal Patent. Un appeal to Eximiners-In-Chief Un appeal to Commisioner
Un application for Reissue. On appication for Rele On an application for Design ( $3 x$ years). On application for Design (7 years)..
On application for Design (14 years)

CANADIAN PATENTS.
List of Patents Granted in Canada September 8 to 14, 1875.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5,147.-J. Hall, Toronto, Ont. Revolving reel bake } \\
& \text { ovens. Sept. } 8,1875 .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ovens. Sent. 8, 1875. } \\
& \text { 5,148.-G. H. .1ones. Rose, N. Y., U. S. Mold for cast- } \\
& \text { Ing turbines. Sept. 8, } 1855 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ing turbines. Sept, } 8,185 . \\
& 5,19 .- \text { R. Wheeler, Bell Ewart, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { leg. Sept. 8, } 1873 \\
& 5,150 .-\mathrm{P} . \text { S. Laurent et at } \\
& \text { heater. Sept. } 8 \text {. } 1875 .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5,151-W. A. McClintock, } \\
& \text { drill. Sept. 8, } 875 . \\
& \text { 5,152.-C. Hood, Hartiord, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { drill. Sept. 8, } 1875 \text {. } \\
& \text {,152.-C. Hood, Hartford, Conn.. U. S. combined lad- } \\
& \text { der and wash bench. Sept. 8. } 1875 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { der and wash bench. Sept. 8. } 1875 \text {. } \\
& \text { 5,153.-C. Bueckh, Toronto, Ont. Fiber and bristle } \\
& \text { com3ing machine. Sept. } 8,1875 \text {. }
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$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { comjing machine. Sept. s, } 1875 . \\
& \text { 5.154.-J. H. Sheldon, Chicago, Ill, U. s. Hluminatiug } \\
& \text { gas. Sept. 8, 1875. }
\end{aligned}
$$

gas. Sept. 8, 1875.
s,155.-G. H. Thompson. Oneida, Ont., el ct. Device to prevent horses from jumping over fences. Sept. 10.1875 .
5.156.-J. D. Mann, Kentville, N. S. Snow plow. Sept 10, 1875.
5,157.-J. Guest, Jr., Merrickville, Ont. Churu power. Sept. $10,1875$.
5,158.-R. Grlchrie $\qquad$
Sept. 10, 1875.
$5,160-\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{W}$.

Sept. 10,1875
S.161.-F. M. Gardner, Hornellsville, Y. Y. U. S, Lit
5.161.-F. M. Gardner, Hornellsville, N. Y., U. S. Lirt-
Ing attachment for shovels and forks. Sept. 10.1875.
5,162.-C. B. Long, Worcester. Mass., U. S. Mactine for crimptng leather. Sept. $10,1875$.
$5,163-$ W. D. Ewart. Chicago, Ill, U.
Sept. 10, 1875.
5,164.-L. Glynn, Cambridgeport, Mass.
wrench. Sept. 10,1875 .
5.165.-H. W. White. Os
head. Sept. 10. 1875.
$5,166.5,167 .-H$. W. Whi
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Ing sugar, etc. Sept. 10, 1875.
$5,169 .-J$.
s,69.-J. Commins, Charleston, S. C.,
tion for kindilng fres. Sept. 10, 1875 .
5,170.-A. F. Skidmore et al., Litchfleld, Minn., U. S. Machine for cutting hoops. Sept. 10, 1875.
5,171.-I. C. Richardson, Nashua. N. H.. U. s. steam heating apparatus. Sept. $10,1875$.

## box. Sept. 10, 1875. 5, 173.-H. Wanby, Toronto, Ont. Stone pipe stone mola.

5,124.-E. Jididle, Carlin, Nevada, U. S. Hydraulic jack. Sept. 14. 1875.
5,175.-J. Rice, Black Brook, N. B. Roller hoisting ap-
paratus. Sept. 14,1875 . paratus. Sept. 14,1875 .
5, 176.- J. Regan, Ottawa, Ont. Framings and molds to
make wells, make wells, drain 8, etc. Sept. 14. 1875.
5,177.-J. B. Clark, Plantsville, Coun., J . . Dies for
heading and squaring bolts. Sept. 14, 1875 .

## Advertigements.


 SBNT Explanarory cincui FREF
$B^{\text {onserts patent steam trap stands su }}$




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W


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