

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION, ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, AND MANUFACTURES.

Vol. XXXIX.—No. 13.
[NEW SERIES.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

[\$3.20 per Annum.
[POSTAGE PREPAID.]

PARIS EXHIBITION—THE FACADES OF ANNAM, PERSIA, SIAM, TUNIS, MONACO, AND SAN MARINO.

This group of nations is gathered upon a space which does not exceed thirty-three feet. The first of these façades, at the left of the engraving, is the product of the joint labors of the three smallest states of Europe—two republics, San Marino and Val d'Andorre, and the principality of Monaco. The ground floor of the edifice has a door with a pediment sustained by two columns belonging to Monaco, whose escutcheon, with the device *Deo Juvante*, appears over the door.

The first story has a large glass window which belongs to San Marino, whose escutcheon bears the proud motto *Liber-tas*. Upon the cornice is placed the escutcheon of Val d'Andorre.

The regency of Tunis is represented by a small edifice with alternate bands of red and white. The tower is Moorish, and the front is furnished with ornamental windows. The frieze is of many colors, and below it there is a shield bearing the name of Tunis in Arabic characters.

Siam is not less elegant. It has a door opening under a sort of vestibule of wood inclosed by tapestries. Above the door is the escutcheon, a white elephant. The upper story is rich in ornamentation, and is crowned by a triple roof of the Chinese style.

The gateway is covered by an ornamental roof of semi-cylindrical tiles, after the Chinese fashion. Upon the roof there is a crown work of red and gold, which supports the flag staff.

We take the engraving from *Illustration*.

New Explosive.

A new explosive agent has just been discovered by Professor Emerson Reynolds in the laboratory of Trinity College, Dublin. It is a mixture of 75 per cent of chlorate of potassium with 25 per cent of a body called sulphurea. It is a white powder, and can be ignited at a rather lower temperature than ordinary gunpowder, while the effects it produces are even more remarkable.

It has been successfully used in small cannon, but its discoverer thinks it will be of more service for blasting, shells, torpedoes, and like purposes. While ordinary gunpowder leaves about 57 per cent solid residuum after explosion, this leaves but about 45 per cent. It can be produced at a moment's notice by a comparatively rough mixture of the ingredients, which can be transported and handled without risk so long as they are separate.

The sulphurea discovered by Professor Reynolds can be procured in large quantities from a product of gas manufacture which is now wasted.

Dynamite and Water.

It has recently been shown that if dynamite is poured into water, the sand falls to the bottom and the nitro-glycerine floats on the surface, and explodes with its usual violence if the temperature is slightly increased. This will explain the cause of many of the serious explosions with dynamite when used in wet holes.



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