Business and Lersonal.

The Charge for Insertion under this head is One Dollar a line for each insertion : about eight words to a line Advertisements must be received at publication office as early as Thursday morning to appear in next issue,

The best results are obtained by the Imp. Eureka Turbine Wheel and Barber's Pat.Pulverizing Mills. Send for descriptive pamphlets to Barber & Son, Allentown, Pa. Steam Tug Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Sugar Ma-

chinery. Atlantic Steam Engine Works, Brooklyn, N.Y. Golden Healing Ointment. See adv., page 157.

The Baker Blower runs the largest sand blast in the world. Wilbraham Bros., 2318 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa. Patent Reports for sale .- 1855 to 1871, 46 vols.; 1874 to 1877, 8 vols.; perfect. J. S. Moody, Saco, Me.

Wheels, address W. J. Sanderson, 21 Church St., Syracuse, N.Y.

Cut Gears for Models, etc. (list free). Models, working machinery, experimental work, tools, etc., to order. D. Gilbert & Son, 212 Chester St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Steam Yacht for sale. G. F. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.

Wanted - A first-class Machinist or Millwright familiar with hard wood working machinery; one who has had charge of men preferred. Give age, nativity, and taining the moment of inertia for different sections are experience. Address, with reference, Cincinnati Cooperage Company, Cincinnati. O.

Notice—To Builders of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Sugar Plantation Machinery, Pumps, etc., etc., a situation as superintendent or fore-Address, for two weeks, P. O. Box 340, Beverly, man. Mass.

Patent for sale of the easiest, most convenient, and useful Monkey Wrench ever invented. W. D., Box 81 Rockland, Mass.

The Improved Hydraulic Jacks, Punches, and Tube Expanders. R. Dudgeon, 24 Columbia St., New York. Magnets, Insulated Wire, etc. Catalogue free. Good-

now & Wightman, 176 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Inexhaustible Beds of Kaolin or Clay.-Wanted experienced pottery men to take an interest in the white, pink, and yellow kaolin beds. Digging and shipping on cars will cost 50 cents per ton. M. J. Dobschutz, Belleville, Ill., Agent.

Forsaith & Co., Manchester, N. H., & 213 Center St., N. Y. Bolt Forging Machines, Power Hammers, Comb'd Hand Fire Eng. & Hose Carriages, New & 2d hand Machinery. Send stamp for illus. cat. State just what you want.

Wright's Patent Steam Engine, with automatic cutoff. The best engine made. For prices, address William Wright, Manufacturer, Newburgh, N. Y.

For Solid Wrought Iron Beams, etc., see advertise Address Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., for nent.

lithograph, etc. H. Prentiss & Co., 14 Dey St., New York, Manufs. Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, Reamers, etc. Send for list.

The Horton Lathe Chucks: prices reduced 30 per cent. Address The E. Horton & Son Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Presses, Dies, and Tools for working Sheet Metal, etc. Fruit & other can tools. Bliss & Williams, B'klyn, N.Y.

Linen Hose.-Sizes: 11/2 in., 20c.; 2 in., 25c; 21/2 in., 29c. per foot, subject to large discount. For price lists of all sizes. also rubber lined linen hose, addre ss Eureka Fire Hose Company, No. 13 Barclay St., New York.

Nickel Plating.-A white deposit guaranteed by using our material. Condit, Hanson & Van Winkle, Newark. N.J. Hydraulic Presses and Jacks, new and second hand.

Lathes and Machinery for Polishing and Buffing Metals. E. Lyon & Co., 470 Grand St., N. Y.

Eclipse Portable Engine. See illustrated adv., p. 157. Bradley's cushioned helve hammers. See illus. ad. p. 142. Band Saws a specialty. F. H. Clement, Rochester, N.Y.

Sheet Metal Presses, Ferracute Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Diamond Saws. J. Dickinson, 64 Nassau St., N. Y.

Yacht Engines. F. C. & A. E. Rowland, N. Haven, Ct. Split Pulleys at low prices, and of same strength and

appearance as Whole Pulleys. Yocom & Son's Shafting Works, Drinker St., Philadelphia, Pa. Noise-Quieting Nozzles for Locomotives and Steam

Stave, Barrel, Keg, and Hogshead Machinery a spe-

cialty, by E. & B. Holmes, Buffalo, N. Y. Solid Emery Vulcanite Wheels-The Solid Original

Emery Wheel-other kinds imitations and inferior. Caution .- Our name is stamped in full on all our best Standard Belting, Packing, and Hose. Buy that only. The best is the cheapest. New York Belting and Pack-ing Company, 37 and 38 Park Row. N. Y.

New 81/2 foot Boring and Turning Mill for sale cheap. A first class tool. Hilles & Jones, Wilmington, Del.

Wanted.-Responsible party to build and introduce Thomas' Patent Steam Wheel. Monopoly to right party, Write for description and particulars, to J. C. Thomas, Carlinville, Ill.

Cooper Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Manuf's of Stationary, Portable, and Traction Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Machinery, etc. Engineers and Contractors. Circular free. Elevators, Freight and Passenger, Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. L. S. Graves & Son, Rochester, N. Y. RubberBelting, Packing, Hose, and all kinds of manufacturers' supplies. Greene, Tweed & Co., 18 Park Pl., N.Y.

Walrus Leather, Solid Walrus Wheels; Wood Wheels vered with walrus leather for polishing Greene, Tweed & Co. 18 Park Place, New York.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE THEORY OF SHIPBUILDING (Theorie des Schiffes). By Victor Lutschaunig. Trieste, Austria: F. H. Schimpff. 1879.

The author of this work is the professor of shipbuilding at the Royal Commercial and Nautical Academy in Trieste, and has arranged the same to conform with the course of lectures he delivers at the above institution. All the formulas and results are computed by means of differential and integral calculus and analytical geometry, and only the theoretical part of shipbuilding has been regarded. The first chapter treats of the formulas, with their derivation, for the cal-For Steam Launches, Engines, Boilers, and Propeller culation of the center of displacement, the immersed section, and the entire displacement of a ship in or out of equilibrium. The second chapter treats of the meta center and the dynamical stability. The succeeding four chapters treat of the waves and their action upon the ship, the oscillations of ships in still water, and the resistance produced by the waves. The seventh and last chapter treats of the strength of the ship and the forces that tend to destroy the same. Formulas for obannexed, and will be found of great use to every scien tific shipbuilder.



HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No attention will be paid to communications unless accompanied with the full name and address of the writer. Names and addresses of correspondents will not be

Names and an investor of a given to inquirers. We renew our request that correspondents, in referring to former answers or articles, will be kind enough to name the date of the paper and the page, or the number

name the date of the paper and the page, or the number of the question. Correspondents whose inquirles do not appear after a reasonable time should repeat them. Persons desiring special information which is purely of a personal character, and not of general interest, should remit from \$1 to \$5, according to the subject, as we cannot be expected to spend time and labor to obtain such information without remuneration. Any numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLE-MENT referred to in these columns may be had at this office. Price 10 cents each.

(1) J. H. asks for the process of bluing steel without heat. A. Mix finely powdered Prussian blue with rather thin shellac varnish; gently heat the steel, and apply the varnish.

(2) D. H. asks: What chemical difference is siderable red arsenic; the color makes no difference to about 20 parts of soft water. Repeat if necessary, and us; would prefer white, on thescore of economy, if the finally rinse thoroughly in water containing a small properties were the same as in the red. A. The red arsenic you refer to is probably realgar or orpiment-sulphides of arsenic. White arsenic is arsenious acid and contains no sulphur. They are both poisonous, but in other respects are quite different.

(3) J. P. L. asks how fast it is safe to run a 1/4 inch power punch punching iron 3-32 inch thick, or how many holes ought it to punch per minute. A. It will be determined by the rapidity with which you marble dust is added to neutralize and precipitate the can move and set the plate and clear the punch. Proba- acid, and after defecation and filtration the saccharine bly 18 to 20 per minute.

(4) J. L. P. asks: How many pounds of resisting air pressure would there be to the square foot, going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, at 30, at 40? A. At 20 miles per hour, 21b. per square foot; at 30 miles per hour, 41/2 lb. per square foot; at 40 miles per hour, 8 lb. per square foot.

(5) B. G. V. writes: 1. We have a Bell telephone here which we sometimes use in connection with an Edison some eighteen miles distant. boats. 50 different varieties, adapted to every class of engine. T. Shaw, 915 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. whole time they are connected. What is the cause and remedy for it? A. If your telephone line runs parallel with and near a telegraph line the crack ling noise is probably due to currents induced by the telegraph line. The remedy will be to use an induction balance, or to shift your line to another set of poles. 2. In the quartz mill at this place there is a large rubber belt running on wooden pulleys, on which there is a large amount of electricity generated. Can it be used to run an electric pen such as described in the SCIEN-TIFIC AMERICAN? A. No; frictional electricity is not adapted to the propulsion of machinery. 3. Will it answer the purpose of a hattery and induction coil? A. It might possibly be used with a voltaic pencil, but it would not replace a battery and induction coil.

> (6) W. R. writes: 1. I am to put a pump in three or four days. A. Try a charcoal filter. 3. Will (the cylinder 2 inches in diameter) into a well 100 feet chickens or domestic fowl eat ordinary poisons, such as deep. Which should I use, 1 inch or 1;4 pipe? A. 1;4 strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, or poisonous acids, inch pipe. 2. Will the additional weight or increase mixed with feed? A. Yes. in the size of the column of water make any difference in the working of the pump, provided that it is operated in both cases at the same rate of speed? A. No. 3. Would it be preferable to locate the cylinder in the water (near bottom of well)? A. Locate pump within 16 to 18 feet of the water. 4. In case the larger pipe is used, it is necessary to lift a larger amount of water, and consequently an additional amount of power would necessarily have to be expended in operating the pump? A. No more power required.

West in it; and supposing we went up the Missouri River as far as Montana, which would be best: side wheels, stern wheel, or a screw? What size screw propeller should it have? What horse power engine will I need? A. A stern wheel boat, 60 feet by 12 to 14 feet beam, and 31/2 feet deep, 2 engines, 8 inch cylinder by 21/2 feet comes badly oxidized. 4. Does the carbon (animal or stroke. 2. Would it be safe to undertake such a trip with such sized boat as this? A. We think, if properly carbon alone cannot be depended on to remove all of the built, she would be safe for the trip proposed.

(10) W. H. P. writes: I am thinking of mitted to proceed rapidly. building a cance such as is described by "Paddlefast" IN SUFFLEMENT, No. 39, page 618. Thereare some things metalfor a pan for galvanizing? A. Cast iron is gen-about it that I do not understand. 1. Ought the stern erally employed. 2. Does a cast iron pan make more post to be perpendicular to the keel (like Fig. 36, page 471. No. 30), or curved like the stern (same fig.)? A. Yes. perpendicular, or nearly so. 2. Would it not be just as well to plank it with ¼ inchcedar as ¼ inch? A. ¼ inch thick would spring under every strain and be likely to leak, and it will not hold fastenings so well as 1/2 inch. 3. Could you beat to windward with full sail (2 sails) and a leeboard? A. Yes, if properly modeled. 4. How fast would the boat probably sail before a fair wind? A. Depends upon spread of sail and force of wind.

(11) W. F. asks which part of a wheel (that is, the outside) turns the fastest when the wheel revolves: if one portion travels through a greater space than another, please state why. A. On the periphery all points have the same speed.

(12) G. M. A. writes: Here, in latitude 40° north, in summer, about June 21, the sun apparently rises in the extremenortheast and sets in extreme northwest, while at noon it is south of us. Please explain. A. The effect is due mainly to the curvature of the earth.

grade of Babbitt metal. A Melt separately 4 lb. cop. trench. The deeper you can conveniently make the per, 12 lb. tin, 8 lb. regulus of antimony. Pour the an i trench the better. Coal dust, hard or soft, or charcoal, timonv into the tin, then mix with the copper, away from the fire, in a separate pot, and add 12 lb. more tin.

(14) F. C. asks how to bleach straw: the process by sulphur, that by chloride of lime and sulphuric acid, also any other processes with which you maybe acquainted. Does the straw require any preparation for the before named processes; and if so, what? Among straw bleachers, what is the cheapest and most which must be perfectly clean, must be well moistened quently used for this purpose. with pure soft water before submitting to the sulphuric oxide. The bleaching is carried on in tight wooden sheds. Straw may be bleached by chlorinated lime, but the fiber is liable to be somewhat injured thereby. Moisten the goods thoroughly in a strong aqueous solu-tion of the bleaching powder (defecated), and then pass there between red and white arsenic? We use con-them through a bath of sulphuric acid diluted with quantity of sulphur or hyposulphite of soda.

> (15) J. M. W. asks (1) how sugar is made from corn. A. The starch is separated from the mashed meal by a process of washing. Good corn yields about 25 lb, of starch per bushel of corn. The starch is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, which gradually converts it into glucose or starch sugar. When the conversion is completed a sufficient quantity of chalk or liquid is boiled down and crystallized. 2. How much will one hundred lb. of corn make? A. About 45 lb. dry sugar. 3. What is the expense per lb.? A. The cost of manufacture depends somewhat upon the scale on which the business is conducted. Starch sugar is produced at a cost much below that of cane sugar.

> (16) Z. C. M. writes: I wish to make a composition for making the ornaments on stove patterns. I have tried camphor, whiting, and sulphate of potash, but did not succeed. I have seen the kind they use, and it smells very strongly of camphor; to use it they simply steam it, and press it into the mould. A. The following composition is commonly used: Soften 12 lb. of good glue in water enough to cover it, then heat until the glue is dissolved. Melt 7 lb. of resin, 1/2 lb. of pitch, and 2½ pints of linseed oil together. Stir the hot glue solution into this and add enough whiting to thicken. It should be mixed in small quantities and used at once; otherwise it will require steaming before it can be used.

(17) R. M. writes: I would like a book on poisons and their antidotes; can you recommend one? A. You may consult "Horsely on Poisons." 2. What can I put in my water barrels to purify the water? It has to stand a few days stagnant until it is used. I carry it from the hydrant some distance off, and it gets bad (18) H. R. L. asks: 1. Can you recommend a standard work on butter and cheese making, and the breeding and selection of profitable stock? A. Willard's "Practical Butter Book," Willard's "Practical Dairy Husbandry." and "Youatt and Martin on Cattle." 2. Can you give an antiseptic to prevent milk from souring within a reasonable time without impairing it for family use? A. The double borate of potassium and sodium has been recommended for this purpose. (19) C. H. G. asks: What preparation of var nish or shellac will do to put on a celluloid comb and brush which I have painted in water colors? I want something to give a glaze to the decoration, and that will not injure the celluloid, at the same time to make the painting durable and handsome, as the set is a very fine one. A. The ordinary pale amber or picture varnish will doubtless answer your purpose admirably. The "negative varnish" used by photographers may be used instead.

be of sharp build in front. Wish to take several families cently burned, is preferable. 2. Can a carbon filter be cleaned or renewed without taking apart, that is, by reversing the current of water through it? A. Yes, in a measure, but it is better to renew the charge. 3. How long can iron scraps be used in a filter before requiring renewal? A. The iron should be replaced when it bevegetable) remove organic matter from water? organic matters, especially if the filtration is per-

> (21) M. H. T. asks 1. What is the best dross than a wrought? How would cast steel do? A. The difference is slightly in favor of wrought iron.

(22) R. B. R. asks: Would it be wrong in any way or dangerous to run a lightning rod vertically through the center of a chimney smoke flue, and embed the ground end under bottom of chimney in lieu of running it along the angles of roofs and sidmg outside? Flue is 30 feet high and 20 inches by 8 inches section. Also, would it, if proper, be necessary to connect stove pipes, registers, or other iron or metal attachments? A. The object of arranging the rod on the roof angles is to afford conduction in case the lightning strikes at the roof You can safely run the rod down the chimney as you propose, and also connect stove pipes and iron work therewith. But remember that no lightning rod can be considered as a protection unless its bottom end connects with a large extent of conducting material placed underground. For example, if there is a metallic water pipe or gas pipe, connect the bottom of the rod to it by soldered joint. If there are no such pipes, then extend your rod, say fifty feet, underground, in a trench leading away from your house; and carefully (13) F. J. N. asks how to make a cheap embed the rod in coal dust or charcoal, placed in the all are good conductors of electricity.

(23) L. K., Jr, writes: The water that we are using to supply the boilers of our engine is very hard and produces a very thick scale of lime which is very hard to remove with a pick. About a day before stopping to clean boilers we have used about one pound of refined catechu by putting it in the heater and pumping it into the boilers with the feed water; it is speedy method of obtaining a satisfactory result? A effectual in loosening all the scale, and there is very little Straw goods are bleached by submitting them to the labor in cleaning boilers. Will it be injurious to their on action of the vapor of burning sulphur- or better, to the i to continue the use of the same? A. Used in moderavapor of burning bisulphide of carbon. The straw, tion no injury will result. Catechu or cutch is very fre-

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

What is Light? By Dr. G. Boiler Explosion. By A. O. G. On the Steam Engine. By J. N. W S. D.

[OFFICIAL.]

INDEX OF INVENTIONS FOR WHICH

Letters Patent of the United States were

Granted in the Week Ending July 29, 1879,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

Air and ventilating structures, tempering and	
purifying, J Wilkinson	218,101
Air compressor, locomotive, W Jackson	218,029
Air compressor, J B. Waring.	217,965
Alloy for journal bearings, D. Jackson	217,946
Animal trap, J M Gleichman	218,013
Aprons, guide for endless, G. L. Jaeger	218,630
Axle box. car, T'erry & Sauer	218,684
Axle lubricator, vehicle, C A Leonard	217,885
Axle skein, T. Shilling.	218,072
Axle skein, vehicle, P Neder	218,053
Bag holder, W. F. Buckmann	217,924
Bag holder. D. Geiser	217,936
Bale tier for baling presses, S. D. Purdy (r)	8,828
Barn, D. Jennings.	218,081
Basket, C. M. Whitehead	
Bed invalid, W S. Groff	
Bedstead, invalid, G. D'Haisne	217,999
Bee hive. Weyer & White.	
Belt fastener, P J Flanagan	
Belt fastener, F H. Kane	
Belting, J. Thomson	
Binder, temporary J S. Shannon	
Blind operator, window, Holbrook & York	
Boiler furnace, T Murphy	
Bolt and rod griper, S. Gullicksen	218,018
Boot and shoe heel and counter supporter, J G.	
Whittier	
Boot and shoe sole and heel plate, S. Z. Willson.	
Bottle, ink, J W Carter	217,926
Bow N R. Streeter.	218,079

Holly System of Water Supply and Fire Protection for Cities and Villages. See advertisement in SCIEN-TIFIC AMERICAN of this week.

Solid and Opening Die Bolt Cutters, Screw Plates, and Taps. The Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

Electro-Bronzing on Iron. Philadelphia Smelting Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Having enlarged our capacity to 96 crucibles 100 lb. each, we are prepared to make castings of 4 tons weight. Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New Economizer, the only Agricultural Engine with return flue boiler in use. See adv. of Porter Mfg Co., page 78.

Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools a specialty. Send for circulars. D. Saunders' Sons, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Shafts, Pulleys, or Hangers, call and see stock kept at 79 Liberty St., N. Y. Wm. Sellers & Co.

Wm. Sellers & Co., Phila., have introduced a new Injector, worked by a single motion of a lever.

(7) T. L. M. asks: How many pounds weight can be raised with a line 11/1 inches in diameter rove through a double and triple block and a snatch? A. For working strain, 1,800 lb. safely; maximum breaking weight, 9,000 lb.

(8) L. F. B. asks if an upright engine should be balanced by the drive wheel so that it will stopwith the piston crank in any position. A. Yes, especially if it is run at a high velocity.

(9) D. M. S. writes: 1. I think of building a small steamboat, length 60 feet, 10 feet wide inside of hull, height of cabin about 7 feet at sides. She is to water filter? A. Crushed willow charcoal, well and re-

(20) G. W asks: 1. What form of carbon other than simple powdered charcoal is best for a

Bronzing machine, A Steiner	218,07
Brushes, making, J. Ames, Jr	217,972
Buckle, harness, C. W Saladee (r)	8,829
Buckle, suspender, W. F Osborne	217,953
Buckle, trace, D. Schoenthaler	218.068
Building, W E Brock	217,984
Butter, packing, W. White	217,919
Butter worker, G A Blanchard.	217,982
Button and stud fastening, C. L. Watson	217,966
Button carving machine, H. A. Kimball	217,949
Candlestick, R. H E. Siebert.	218.073
Car brake lever, street, O. F. Cowles	217,992
Car brake shoe, J. F Curtice	217,990
Car coupling, F. C. Seymour	218,069
Car door. freight, F W. Chaffee	217,85
Car draught apparatus, Griffith & Patterson	217,86
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Car propeller, street, W. E. Prall	217,956
Car wheel cope, J. Connolig	217,860
Car window dust guard, J. H. Reynolds	218,06
Carboy, F Nichols	217,89
Carpet sweeper M R. Bissell	217,85
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Carriage top, C. N Dennett	217,929
Carriage wrench. H. C. Miller	218,04