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ROSALINE COLOR PATENT, 250,247.

Nothing contained in the report of this case, given in our last number, was intended by us to convey the impression that there was any lack of confidence by the court, or anybody else, in the testimony of Professors Morton, Chandler, and Eudesmann. The eminence and exalted character of these gentlemen forbid the harboring of such an idea. Judge Blatchford appears simply to have held that the defendants had not entirely made out their case. We understand that additional proceedings are now going on, from which results may be expected that will wholly change the aspect of the litigation.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN ENDED.

The war in Egypt is substantially ended. The British advance from Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, toward Cairo, along the line of the fresh water canal, made an early morning dash upon the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir, September 13, and carried it with a rush.

The resistance was brief. The untrained Egyptians did not preserve the slightest semblance of order, but fled a confused rabble almost as soon as the attack began. The British loss is reported to be nine officers and forty-five men killed; twenty-two officers and three hundred and thirty men wounded. The Egyptian loss was about fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

The British pressed on promptly to the railway center at Zagazig, and thence to Cairo, which was entered on the morning of the 14th. The authorities of the city promptly yielded to the victors. Arabi is reported a prisoner, and, to all appearances, the revolt, which threatened to lead to a serious war, is practically crushed.

A TELEPHONIC HOAX.

Among the regular press dispatches from London, on the day of the bombardment of Alexandria, was one purporting to come from Malta, the cable station nearest the seat of war, stating that the firing of the guns was distinctly heard there by telephone through the cable.

Afterward the report was apparently confirmed by a paragraph in a morning paper stating that the experiments at Malta, by means of which the firing "was heard through 1,000 miles of ocean cable," were conducted by Mr. H. H. Eldred, formerly of Passaic city, New Jersey.

These statements were noticed in our issues of August 5 and 19.

We are now informed by Mr. Cyrus Field Willard, of the London and Globe Telephone and Maintenance Company, of which company Mr. Eldred is managing director, that there is no truth in them.

The author of the hoax was clever enough to make his story plausible by saying that though the cannonading could be heard no oral communication was possible. The fact is well known that there is an unsurmountable, perhaps unsurmountable, obstacle to telephoning speech beyond a quarter of the distance named; but in the absence of actual test, under all the conditions that might be possible during a bombardment like that of Alexandria, no cautious person would hazard the assertion that the novel conditions could not give the result reported. In the absence, too, of any obvious reason for misrepresentation, the report has naturally attained considerable currency.

We take pleasure in relieving Mr. Eldred of any suspicion of complicity with the fraud with which his name has been coupled.

STEAM FOR HEATING GREENHOUSES.

The heating of greenhouses of more than five thousand square feet of glass in the plant by steam, although of comparatively recent adoption among horticulturists, is fast growing in favor for large houses, as favoring a more perfect control in regulating the temperature to the variations of the weather than has been heretofore obtained with the water system. The economy of steam in fuel and boiler attendance has been tested in a number of large greenhouses with satisfaction to their owners, and in some cases claim of large percentage.

The fact of its affording a ready power for pumping water for watering with sprinklers under pressure, and for other purposes, is in itself quite a saving item.

The objection to steam heat on account of its dryness is found to be a myth, for the fact is fully admitted that iron pipe gives out heat and not moisture, whether it be filled with steam or hot water.

The pressure allowed in boilers used for this purpose may be from 3 to 10 pounds per square inch. With pumps now especially constructed for pumping with low pressure steam, no more than 10 pounds per square inch need ever be carried when the pump is in use.

The amount of pipe or radiating surface required in large greenhouses heated with steam varies very little from 1 square foot of heating surface to 6 square feet of glass, where the peak is not more than 12 feet high.

This heating surface should be distributed in lines so as not to overheat any one side or center, and a single line may be carried along the ridge, or peak, to advantage, each line having valves so that a fine adjustment of temperature may be made at all times.

The size of radiating pipe for most perfect circulation under low pressure, for houses 200 feet long, should be 2 inch, and for 100 foot houses, 1½ inch to 1¾ inch. This with large supply pipe will insure a proper return of the

water of condensation to the boiler with the gravity system, where the water surface in the boiler is 3 feet or more below the level of the greenhouse floors. The gravity system is much preferred for its simplicity, but if the situation is such that it cannot be used, the return trap system is practicable and reliable, but requires some care.

The fire, being under the control of a damper regulator, only requires attention at intervals of a few hours. All of the water of condensation being returned to the boiler, the only waste of any importance occurs when the pump is running. This requires the use of a connecting pipe from the force pump to the boiler and its proper attention while the pump is running.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The fifty-first annual exhibition of the American Institute will begin in its building, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, September 27, to continue into December.

To the present writing a large number of entries have been made, and there is abundant promise of a display of more than average value and variety.

The manufacture of pottery will be represented for the first time at one of these fairs. Another novelty will appear in the manufacture of silk, beginning with the reeling of the raw material from cocoons. The light machinery in operation will include, also, machines for making clasps, spiral springs, tacks, wire nails, safety pins, etc. The making of wooden boxes by machinery will be exhibited for the first time.

Among the heavier machinery will be a considerable number of mills for quartz crushing and the separation of ores, an industry which is especially prominent in this year's entries. A number of new steam engines are promised, among them one of special novelty to be used in driving dynamos for electric lighting. The illumination of the building will be effected for the first time by means of incandescent electric lamps, 168 in number, to be supplied by the United States Electric Lighting Company. Other systems of electric lighting will also be shown.

It is to be hoped that intending exhibitors will excel those of previous years in getting their exhibits ready and in place for the opening. Too often, for the first week or two, the value of the exhibition is seriously marred by incompleteness and the disorder attending the installation of tardy exhibits.

POSTAGE STAMP FRAUDS.

In our paper for August 26 last, we gave a resume of the probable modes by which frauds were committed by the re-use of postal stamps, and we pointed out some of the directions in which improvements might be made with probable advantage.

The principal losses to the government appear to be, in brief, from the following causes:

1. Stamps are not canceled, or are so slightly defaced that they readily pass into second use and escape detection.
2. Canceled stamps are removed from the letters, the canceling ink washed off, the stamps regummed, and sold for reuse.
3. Uncanceled stamps are removed by rogues in the post offices, and old canceled stamps substituted. This probably is the way that a large loss is occasioned.

It would seem that the inventor who can make a really serviceable postage stamp that can be readily applied to an envelope, but which cannot be removed without the total obliteration of the stamp, will have produced a valuable improvement. By a serviceable postage stamp is meant one that will bear reasonable handling without injury, that has no poisonous qualities, that is easily applied, and, as just stated, that cannot be removed intact after it is once put on the letter.

PLIOCENE MAN IN NEVADA.

The frequent occurrence of wrought stone implements with remains of extinct animals in the gold gravels of California and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, has satisfied all who have critically studied the evidence so afforded that the advent of man in those parts must have been before the close of the latest division of the Tertiary period. There is, therefore, nothing startling in the discovery of foot prints, apparently of men wearing sandals, in Pliocene sandstone in Nevada; yet we may be sure that the deductions of the California scientists who have investigated the matter will not be suffered to go unchallenged.

The scene of the discovery is a quarry in the yard of the Nevada State prison, near Carson. The prison is situated in a valley three miles from the base of the Sierras, the site having been chosen on account of a ridge of sandstone there, in the quarrying of which the labor of convicts could be utilized. The prison was established about twenty years ago. In the process of quarrying from fifteen to thirty feet of rock has been removed from a space of an acre and three-quarters. The layers of sandstone alternate with seams of clay, and at the level of the tracks the rock appears to be the consolidated mud of an ancient lake or pond, which had been afterward buried under many feet of sand deposits.

As described by Dr. H. W. Harkness, who was sent by the California Academy of Sciences to study and report upon these supposed traces of ancient man—perhaps the earliest hunting party on record—there are six separate series of tracks of men with sandals or other foot gear, with from eight to seventeen footprints in each series, besides