- (13) A. F. S. asks how to prepare a good blacking for the interior of telescope tubes. I am about to construct one, and would be very much obliged to you for this information. A. For dead black for inside of telescope tubes use alcoholic shellac varnish and lampblack, equal parts by weight, and thin with enough alcohol to make it flow freely with the brush.
- (14) J. L. B.: The method of preparing paraffine paper is as follows: Dissolve paraffine in benzine, and into the warm solution dip the paper, sheet by sheet; let drip off and dry. On the large scale it may be done by letting paper from a continuous roll pass through such a solution, and then between flannel to absorb the surplus. Wax is best dissolved in carbon disalphide, and paper can thus be made ready for use in five minutes. Quite a good plan is to apply the benzine solution of paraffine by means of a sponge.
- (15) S. L. asks if there is any chemical or mechanical means for repolishing glass after being scratched? A. Slight scratches may be partially polished out by rubbing the part with rouge wet with water upon a piece of soft leather. If it is a deep scratch, it will have to be ground out with the fines flour emery, such as is used by opticians, and the spot polished with rouge and water upon a piece of soft leather. If you bave much of this kind of work to do, it will save time to set up a buff wheel made of wood and grind out the scratches with fine pumice stone and water. Then polish with a felt buff and rouge with water.
- (16) A. S. M. asks: Do locomotives ever work up to 100,000 horse power on the road? A No. What is the highest power ever developed by locomotives? A. About 800 horse power.
- (17) J. E. asks: 1. For a test for determining the presence of sulphuric acid in a liquid? A. Barium chloride gives a white precipitate with sulphuric acid. 2. Is there any other chemical that will change starch into sugar? A. Any dilute acid.
- (18) F. asks: The best cement for small pieces of ore on wood or metallic substances; have tried glue and whiting mixed.

Α.	Starch 2 drachms.
	White sugar onnce.
	Gum arabic 2 drachms.
	Waterq. s.

Dissolve the gum, add the sugar, and boil until the starch is cooked.

(19) A. L. H. asks what the composition used in common friction matches is.

Α.	Fine glue2 pa	arts.
	Water4	66
	Phosphorus 1½ to 2	44
	Potassium chlorate4 to 5	61
	Powdered glass3 to 4	"
1	Red or white lead or smalt sufficient to color	

Forcomplete information consult Dussauce, Practical Treatise on the Fabrication of Matches, etc. SUPPLE-MENT No. 84 contains a good account.

- (20) G. A. B. asks: Is there not a method of hardening and tempering shears and scissors (both solid steel and steel laid blades) in water without their water cracking or becoming too hard to work, which is preferable to hardening and tempering in oil? If so, of the manufacture of vaseline? A. Vaseline is obplease give directions for doing same. If, in your judy, ment, oil is best, please give the best mode of using A. Is there anything better than oil or water for the purpose? If so, what and how used? A. Shears, if made of low steel, such as shear or double shear or even of American spring steel, should not water crack if properly treated. We fear that you heat them too hot and throw them into the water in any way most convenient. There is probably no better way than, first, to test the hardening quality of the steel by a few trials of the lowest heat that it will harden in water at 70°, or shop temperature. Be careful not to overheat the points, and dip vertically. Oil is preferred by some because it does not chill the steel so quickly as water. If you would like to try the oil hardening, the process is the same as with water, with the same precautions. Use only the best lard oil. If you are making shears and scissors from fine steel, you will probably find all the difficulty in overheating, as fine steel will not stand high heat
- (21) J. H. F. asks: 1. Does the steam pressure on a piston head keep up to a given pressure as the piston recedes, or does it diminish gradually? A. The pressure remains the same if the opening to the cylinder be large enough; but if too small, the pressure will fall. 2. State the differences in a large cylinder and difficulty encountered is that the copper pipe which we a shortcrank and a small cylinder and a long crankthat is, as to the comparative power obtained. A. Theoretically there is no difference; practically, the friction would probably be most with large cylinder and short
- nd application, thereof do for worsted and woolen gar by placing it in your columns? Would you please answer: 1. After boiling for a quarter of an hour, you say rinse out. 2. After being in the solution for 6 hours, wring out and wash. Should the rinsing and washing process take place in cold or hot water? A. The following may be tried. Two solutions are prepared. The first, composed of 1 part dry gelatine dissolved in 4 stances are mingled by the aid of heat, after which about 5 parts of an alkaline solution, 26° B. strong, is added and stirred till cold. To prepare the second solution, dissolve alum, zinc sulphate, and lead acetate in three separate vessels, making each solution of the same degree of density. Mix these in the proportions of 5 parts alum solution, 1½ parts zinc solution, 51% parts lead solution. After settling, the supernatant liquid is diluted to 1° to 2° B. Textile fabrics are first treated in a bath containing 1/2 fluid ounce of the first solution in 9 quarts of hotwater; afterdraining and dry. ing they are left 8 to 12 hours in the second solution, and gradually dried, which finishes the process. See also SUPPLEMENT. No. 317.

- (23) T. A. C. asks: 1. Is the tendency of the time to use high speed engines for increase of power? A. Yes. 2. Will an engine with a driving wheel 3 feet in diameter, running at 300 revolutions per minute, exert more power on the line shaft than an engine of driving wheel of 6 feet diameter making 150 revolutions per minute? A. Yes, because the pressure on the piston is expended on an arm or radius of 11/2 feet in the first case and 3 feet in the last. Assuming the pressure on the piston to be the same, the power given out is in proportion to the speed.
- (24) J. C. G. asks: What process may be used to the best advantage in coloring meerschaum pipes? If a meerschaum pipe is once burnt, can it be remedied so as to continue coloring afterward? A. When once burnt the pipe cannot be satisfactorily colored, unless the burnt portion is removed and the surface again treated by the process by which meerschaum is prepared. The coloring is produced by action of the smoke upon the oils and wax which are ficially on the exterior of the pipe, and are applied in the process of manufacture.
- (25) W. H. W. asks: 1. Where can I get selenium, what it costs, and if it would make a good electric conductor? A. Selenium can be purchased in New York of almost any of the dealers in pure chemicals. Its cost is about \$4.00 per ounce. Its conductivity varies according to the degree of light or heat to which it is exposed, and it conducts electricity better at a higher temperature than at a low temperature. 2. Can white cast iron be magnetized, and how? A. White castiron can be magnetized if chilled or hardened. It may be charged with an electro-magnet.
- (26) C. F. P. asks for a recipe for making shellac varnish that will be a good insulator of electricity. A. Dissolve the best orange shellac in 95 per cent alcohol.
- (27) D. S. asks: What can I put on canvas to make it airtight and flexible? A. Boiled linseed oil is generally used for the purpose indicated. In time the oil will take up oxygen from the air, and in that condition it has a rotting effect upon the fabric.
- (28) E. M. G. writes: I would like to have some information on "spongy iron," and how made, if you cangive any. A. Pure iron may be obtained by heating pure ferric oxide in a current of hydrogen gas, At a strong red heat the metal is obtained in a spongy state. Spongy iron, such as is used for filtering purposes, is simply metallic iron.
 (29) A. B. writes: 1. "To lime whitewash
- add sulphate of zinc." Is this of any value, and if so, how much zinc must I add? A. Zinc sulphate is added to the lime whitewash to prevent it from souring. It acts as an antiseptic. Less than one per cent should be added. 2. Can ice cream be prepared without eggs and without heating? If so, how? A. Ice cream can be made without eggs by using gelatine, but not without heat, as we know of.
- (30) G. L. asks: 1. What article contains the largest amount of butyric acid? A. Butyric acid is found in butter and in various animal and vegetable fats. 2. Can you give me a recipe for preserving eggs for five or six months-a cheap and effective one? A. Consult Scientific American Supplement, No. 317.
- (31) G. H. B. asks: 1. What is the process tained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum, and purifying and decolorizing the residue by treatment with sulphuric and potassium bichromate and subsequent digestion with animal charcoal. 2. The process of deodorizing alcohol. A. To deodorize alcohol the following is recommended: To each gallon add an aqueous solution of four to eight grains potassium permanganate, shake well, and add, after five minutes, as much calcium chloride, previously rubbed with a little water. Filter the liquor after several hours, and set it aside for a few days. The alcohol will then have lost its chlorine smell and acquired a peculiar flavor, which, however, depends on the proportions of the permanganate and cascium chloride used. If then distilled, the alcohol may be used as the finest cologne spirit.
- (32) C. E. H. writes: I wish to do some brazing, and for this purpose I constructed a fire-pot 8 inches in diameter and lined with fire-brick. This is filled with charcoal and attached to a small blower, in imitation of those used with a portable forge. The parts to be soldered are filed clean and placed in position. The solder is then applied, and borax is used as a flux. The fire is raised to its highest temperature we can obtain before the soldering is attempted; but the wish to unite will become red hot and all the flux apparently burnt off without melting the solder, or, at least, meltit very imperfectly. What is wrong, and how can I overcome the difficulty? A. You cannot braze copper pipe with the seam side up without diffi-(22) C. C. writes: In your paper of the 13th culty. The proper way is to clean the edges and wire ultimo, answering query 41, a receipt is given for water- the pipe with small iron wire at small intervals to keep proofing linen garments. Would the same ingredients the edges together. Then brush a borax solution made by rubbing a piece of borax upon a stone with ments without damaging the texture and color? Or in upon the outside along the seam, and also upon the case you know of a superior receipt, would you oblige inside if the tube is not long. Then place a few pieces of low or common yellow brass upon the inside along the seam, dipping the pieces into the borax solution before putting them in place. Put one piece close to the end that you begin to heat first. Arrange the fire (which should be charcoal) so that you can incline the tube about twenty degrees. Lay the tube into the fire, seam down so as to melt the brass at the upper end parts of oil, contains a little sulphuric acid. The sub- first. As soon as the brass begins to flow, gradually drawthetube toward you, looking at the progress of the flow upon the inside, until the brass has flown through the whole length of the seam. If upon examination it is found perfect, take off the wires and boil the tube in a pickle made of one part sulphuric acid to ten parts water, in a copper dish: or, if not convenient, heat the tube nearly red and plunge in the pickle. If places are found not perfect, push a piece of brass and borax solution to the proper place inside and heat as before. Spelter solder that is granulated is made for such uses, and is furnished by most houses that deal in sheet brass and copper, or can be procured at a coppersmith's. A piece of sheet brass, cleaned and clipped Check rower cord, H. Fapmer. 274,579 Chopper. See Cotton copper. with shears, should make good work.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

A Challenge for Scientific Men. By H. C. Electricity in Gold Mining. By O. H. T. On Sewage. By S. G. J. On Storms. By A. W. On the Protecting Qualities of Snow. By E. G.A. On Cleopatra's Needle. By T. H. H. On the Siemens Dynamo. By M. On the Cause of the Aurora. On the Cause of Earth. quakes. By W. H. W. On Aerial Navigation. By F. B. On the Hydrostatic Paradox. By F. S. H. On the Vienna Electric Exhibition. By A. P. De R.

[OFFICIAL.]

INDEX OF INVENTIONS

FOR WHICH

Letters Patent of the United States were Granted in the Week Ending

March 27, 1883,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

A printed copy of the specification and drawing of any patent in the annexed list, also of any patent issued since 1866, will be furnished from this office for 25 cents. In ordering please state the number and date of the patent desired and remit to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, New York city. We also furnish copies of patents granted prior to 1866 but at increased cost, as the specifications, not being printed, must be copied by hand.

9	Accordion, B. Berry	274,70
t	Acid from borates, process of and apparatus for	
	obtaining boracic, W. R. Robertson, Jr	274,60
	Adjustable hook, F. D. Thomason	274,6
	Advertising windmill, T. B. Peacock	274,65
·	Air brake for railway cars, automatic, W. J.	
7	Ford (r)	10,29
•	Alarm. See Railway safety alarm.	
7	A!kalies, manufacturing caustic, C. Löwig	274,61
-	Axle, vehicle, D. F. Hull	
	Bag dumping machinery, E. W. Scot	274,66
	Bag seam, grain, E. Detrick	274,73
Ì	Bale tie, J. W. Griswold	274,48
	Baling press, G. F. Whitman	274,87
1	Band cutter, W. B. Bowers	274,70
;	Bed bottom, spring, D. Renshaw	
:	Bed cove ing etc., manufacture of, T. M. Willey.	274,69
.	Beer, hermetic apparatus for racking, J. Pusch	274.51
:	Pell, Electric, C. F. De Redon	274,57
:	Bilge water indicator, J. M. Fennerty	274,47
1	Binders, knotting mechanism for self, Whiteley &	
i	Bayley	274,87
7	Bit. See Boring bit. Bridle bit.	
i	Blind stop, T. M. Brintnall	274,88
:	Board. See Musical instrument sound board.	

Blind stop, T. M. Brintnall	274,88
Board. See Musical instrument sound board.	
Boiler. See Cooking boiler. Sectional boiler.	
Boiler furnace, steam, B. Topmiller	274,85
Boiler furnaces, locomotive and other, J. A. Gano.	274,48
Bolt cutter, J. H. Kennedy	274,49
Bolt for chilled mould boards, J. Du Shane	274,74
Bolting reel, Phillips & Kealy	274,65
Book adjuster and supporter, Carlock & Davids	
Boot and shoe indicator, A. Muckenhaupt	274,63
Boot or shoe polishing machine, T.J. Pairpoint	274,64
Boring bit. W. W. Brigg	274,71
Boring mill attachment. G. T. Reiss	
Bottle stand, lock, C. W. Hutchins	274.60
Box. See Match box.	
Box fastener, W. B. Judson	274,49
Bracket. See Lamp bracket.	
Brake. See Aír brake. Car brake. Wagon brake	
Brick machine, H. C. Barker	
Bridle, Peavey & Kiekenapp	
Bridle bit, T. Brabson	
Bridle bit. M. J. O'Leary	
Broom corn, cutting and preparing, J. B. Beale	
Broom holder, whisk or other, T. H. Doyle	
Buckle, trace, J. Thornton	
Buffing wheel, R. Binns	
Burial casket, G. S. Eaton	
Button, metallic, E. N. Foote	
Button, separable, D. Humphreys	
Button setting instrument, P. H. Sweet, Jr	
Cable gripper, traction, A. H. Lighthall	
Cable way, underground, A. H. Lighthall	274,50

Cable way, underground, A. H. Lighthall	274,505	
Cables or conductors, suspending, C. E. Chinnock.	274,562	
Camera. See Photo micrographic camera.		١
Can. See Milk and cream can. Oil can.		į
Can heading machine, W. E. Vincent	274.863	
Cans, device for handling fruit, W. Gregg		l
Car brake, J. M. De Witt.		l
Car brake, Weller, Wanee & Roesch		į
Car brake, automatic, G. Heidel		i
Car cinder, F. W. Gordon		
Car, cinder, W. Kelly.		ı
Car coupling, C. B. Cutler		l
Car coupling, S. J. Filson.		ı
Car coupling, T. Harding.		
Car coupling, P. E. Merrihew		i
Car coupling, J. D. Miller.		i
Car coupling, 3. F. A. Neitzel		
Car coupling, R. G. Thompson		į
Car, dumping, C. La Cosse		i
Car heater, W. M. Fuller		
		ı
Car, railway, E. B. Meatyard		
Car seat ticket holder, C. S. Macann		
Car, sleeping, W. H. Wigmore		
Car starter, A. F. Clark		
Car, stock, Burton & Holden		
Car, stock, M. H. Gilbert		
Carriage, jump seat, O. Morrill		
Carriage top, W. Hodge	274,4 His	ŀ
Carrier. See Trace carrier.	1	
Cartridge capping machine, W. Lorenz.	274, 06 6	
Case. See Leathercase. Toilet set case.		
Casting printers' rollers, apparatus for, C.	k	
Crutsinger	274,128	
Cement, manufacture of Portland, E. J. De	أنحذيب	•
Smedt	275 795	
Chain, W. T. Foley		
Chain, harness breast, J. C. Covert	774,723	

Cigar coloring and flavoring machine, N. Du Brul. 274,472
Cigars, machine for treating tightly rolled, J.
Beres 274,554
Cigarette machine, P. Everitt, 274,746
Clamp. See Stool screw clamp.
Clamp, C. Steineke 274,838
Clay. coloring and hardening, J. Ambuhl 274,543
Cleaner. See Grain cleaner. Hoof cleaner.
Clip bender, N. R. Dull
Coal, apparatus for separating state from, J. Fern. 274,747
Cock for steam radiators, air, H. Patterson 274,650
Cockle machine. J. Lucas 274,797
Coffee roaster, T. C. White 274.538
Cooking boiler, steam, Kuhns & Beattie 274,503
Cooler. See Water cooler.
Cooling beer, etc., apparatus for, J. W. Schorr 274,830
Copying roller. C. E. Baldwin
Corkscrew, C. T. Williamson 274,539
Corn sheller, band, G. W. Gordon 274,588
Cot, folding, G. E. Bedell
Cot, folding, G. E. Bedell. 274,455 Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin. 274,780
Cot, folding, G. E. Bedell 274,455 Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin 274,780 Cotton gip, J. D. Milburn 274,806
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin 274,780
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin. 274,789 Cotton gip, J. D. Milburn. 274,806
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin. 274,780 Cotton gin, J. D. Milburn. 274,806 Cotton stalk cutter, J. M. Stone 274,670
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin. 274,780 Cotton gin, J. D. Milburn. 274,896 Cotton stalk cutter, J. M. Stone. 274,670 Coupling. See Car coupling. Harness coupling.
Cotton chopper, W. J. Irwin

Crib and table, interconvertible, S. S. Burr ... 274.716
 Cultivator, T. B. Jewett
 274,784

 Cultivator, S. D. B. Kise
 274,616
 Cultivator, L. Luppen. 274,788
Cultivator, tongueless, B. C. Bradley 247,555
Cultivator, wheel, C. D. Carter. 274,720
Curtain pole angle piece, C. De Quillfeldt 274,572
Cut-off mechanism for steam engines, N. F. Burn-

stalk cutter. Pipe cutter. Sod cutter. Damper for stove pipes and flues, ventilating, A. Cummings...

Dental purposes, illuminating apparatus for, R. Digger. See Post hole digger. Disinfectants, production of, Kingzett & Zingler. 274,789 tus for manufacturing, W. T. Jebb.............
Dominos, checks, etc., manufacture of, C. C.

Door, automatically operating, J. L. Hawkey. 274,765
Door lock, sliding, Rees & Nills. 274,655
Drawing table, A. Hörmann. 274,605
Dredgers, chain wheel for sand, M. Herron. 274,601
Drill. See Grain drill. Rotary drill, Eilipsograph, C. W. Stickney 274,528

End gate, wagon, A. Graham 274,757

Engine. See Rotary engine.

 Express signal, A. Crawford
 274,736

 Feed water heater, G. Cassady
 274.561

 Fence, metallic, J. M. Reid
 274,820

 Fence, portable, P. Toman
 274,820

 Fife, W. Long
 274,617

Fence, portable, P. Toman	274.582
Fife, W. Lang	274.617
File, W. Huger	274.758
File bill, M. J. David	274.729
File bill, P. J. Wicks	274.888
File paper, J. S. Shannon	274.804
File paper, H. J. Hoffman	274.676
Fire arm, magazine, W. H. Elliot	274.578
Fire place, M. Y. Thompson	274.657
File paper, H. J. W. Thompson	274.872
Flanging machine, A. Wilbur	274.872
Float, E. D. Shepardson	274.833
Flour, machine formixing and aerating, J. D. Banderl	
Gert	274.697
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. Banderl	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. Banderl	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. Banderl	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating, J. D. 274.697	
Flanging machine formixing and aerating formixing formixing and aerating formixing and aerating formixing and aerating formixing and aerating formixing formixing and aerating formixing and aerating formixing formix Flue scraper, boiler, W. A. Gay..... 274.756 Flue stop. J. W. Webster. 274,682	
Fluid meter, piston, Barton & Milliken 274,879 Folding chair, W. J. Decker. 274,730
Frames, back for picture and other, L. A. Deuther. 274,737 Furnace. See Boiler furnace. Gasfurnace. Heating furnace. Furnaces, feed hopper and bell for blast and other, E. Shepard. 274.667
Galley type lock, S. D. Webb. 274.681

Gas, apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating, F. D. Moses. 28,637
Gas burner apparatus. G. S. Grimston. 281592 Gas from bydrocarbons and utilizing the same in furnaces, apparatus for generaling, H. F. Hay-

 274,764
 Gas furnace, H. F. Hayden
 274,598

 274,511
 Gas regulator, J. S. De Palos
 274,733

 274,808
 Gate. See Elevator gate. End gate.
 274,862

 374,645
 Gear, bevel, A. Vivarttas
 274,862

 274,873
 A. Vivarttas
 274,862

 274,753
 Gearing tooth, A. Vivarttas
 274,861

 374,891
 Gem setting for jewelry, O.A. Fowler
 274,863

 274,683
 Generator
 See Electric generator
 Steam generator

 374,683
 Glass mould, A. Krite
 274,790

 374,585
 Glove distence
 Hubbard
 274,507

 274,436
 Glove distence
 W. Mandrill
 274,507

 274,436
 A. Werpor, W. B. Mason
 274,525

| 274,055 | Glove fasters | G. W. Mandrill | 274,507 | 274,485 | Glovernor, W. B. Mason | 274,625 | 274,485 | Governor, Steam engine, M. L. Beaudreau | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,525 | 274,