

Hoisting Engines, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Cut-off Couplings. D. Frisbie & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hull Vapor Cook Stoves.—Best in the world; sell everywhere. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue and terms. Hull Vapor Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mineral Lands Prospected, Artesian Wells Bored, by Pa. Diamond Drill Co. Box 423, Pottsville, Pa. See p. 398.
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Split Pulleys at low prices, and of same strength and appearance as Whole Pulleys. Yocom & Son's Shafting Works, Drinker St., Philadelphia, Pa.

foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant; lay the glass upon a flat table, face downward; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight; let it remain in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

(8) R. T.—The practice for sizes of safety valves varies somewhat to suit the trade sizes of pipe and fittings. One square inch opening in safety valve for each 5 horse power (nominal) is a fair average for stationary boilers. By Act of Congress, for cylindrical boilers, 24 square inches area is required for each 500 square feet of effective heating surface, for marine use. For obtaining the distance of the ball for a given pressure: Divide the weight of the ball by the area of the valve, and divide the required pressure by the quotient. The last quotient will be the distance of the center of the ball in parts of the distance of valve stem from the fulcrum. As in your case
70 lb. weight 90 pressure required
7 sq. in. area = 10 1/2 quotient =
9 times the length of the leverage; then 9x2 3/4 inches = 24 3/4 inches whole length of lever from fulcrum to center of ball. As 24 3/4 inches less 2 3/4 inches = 22 inches, and as you do not give the weight of the lever and valve, we apprehend that 1 inch may be allowed for their weight, and that your safety valve is set for 90 pounds pressure.

(9) M. K. B.—The sputtering of molten metal is caused by dampness or water. If cast in a metal mould, heat the mould hotter than boiling water.

(10) E. C. asks how to cut off steam gauge glasses. A. Take a small round file, and break a small piece of the end to give it a sharp edge. Pass the end of the file into the tube, and press the sharp edge of the file on the glass at the place to be cut, turning the glass so as to cut entirely around it, when it will be found to break by a gentle pull. If the place to be cut cannot be reached in the first cut, make two cuts. Or you can make a slight cut all around with a file, putting a little turpentine previously over the place to be cut.

(11) A. G. S. asks whether it is possible to put iridium on edged tools so as to hold the edge for a long time without getting dull; also, if it can be done, the address of any concern that can do it. A. Iridium pointed tools will not do to turn hard steel or even cast iron, as it is too brittle, but for pearl, bone, rubber, or celluloid it has been proved to do ten times the amount of work done with a steel tool before it becomes dull. The iridium pointed tool costs about three times that of a steel tool. The tools are made by the American Iridium Company, of Chicago, of which John Holland is manager.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted, July 7, 1885, AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

Table listing inventions with patent numbers and dates. Includes entries like 'Advertising mat, S. F. Gibson', 'Air spring, L. Smith', 'Animal power, Yarbrough & Kyker', etc.

Table listing inventions with patent numbers and dates. Includes entries like 'Can. See Creaming can. Oil can. Milk cooling can.', 'Cans, closing, P. Babcock', 'Candlestick, miner's, T. Cox', etc.

Table listing inventions with patent numbers and dates. Includes entries like 'Fireplace attachment, T. W. Dickinson', 'Fish grapple, E. W. Clark', 'Fishing reel, H. L. Joslin', etc.

Notes & Queries

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Names and Address must accompany all letters, or no attention will be paid thereto. This is for our information, and not for publication.
References to former articles or answers should give date of paper and page or number of question.
Inquiries not answered in reasonable time should be repeated; correspondents will bear in mind that some answers require not a little research, and, though we endeavor to reply to all, either by letter or in this department, each must take his turn.
Special Information requests on matters of personal rather than general interest, and requests for Prompt Answers by Letter, should be accompanied with remittance of \$1 to \$5, according to the subject, as we cannot be expected to perform such service without remuneration.
Scientific American Supplements referred to may be had at the office. Price 10 cents each.
Minerals sent for examination should be distinctly marked or labeled.

(1) T. H. W. J. desires (1) a paste to clean white leather belts (military), that will not rub off. A. If the belts are of a dull white, stale bread is the best preparation to use in cleaning them. If they have a gloss, use a sponge with tepid water. 2. What to clean white helmets with? A. As for the helmets, we know of no means by which they can be cleaned except by coating the soiled places with ordinary crayon chalk. A little pipe clay mixed with water would probably answer equally as well.

(2) X. Y. Z. desires a method of making paper tough and flexible. Also, can the tough paper used for flour sacks, etc., be made soft like leather or cloth without too great expense, by a chemical or a mechanical process? Is there any machine for taking out stiffness? A. The character of the paper depends largely upon the material with which it is made and also upon the amount of size worked into the mass. The "Technology of the Paper Trade" was the title of a series of articles published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 109, 110, 116, 117, 118, and 123, and we would refer you to these.

(3) E. H. desires a recipe for a mucilage for adhering photographs to convex glasses, for painting what is called ivorytype. The mucilage must be perfectly transparent, and not contain either dextrine or starch, or any chemical that would stain the photograph. I want a mucilage that will not sour or mould, spot or crack, after applied to the photograph. A. This information is given very fully on page 130 of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, February 21, 1885, under title of "Practical Method of Transferring and Coloring Photographs on Glass." 2. Would like a recipe for a preparation to be applied to the surface of zinc to kill it or remove the gloss, so that when paint is applied it will adhere firmly and not chip off. A. Use dilute sulphuric acid.

(4) J. H. N. asks if there is any way of making phosphorus hold its luminous property on paper for a week or more. Also kindly state if you know of any magnetic iron ore being found in paying quantities in western New York, west and south of Rochester? A. We would recommend that luminous paint be substituted for the phosphorus compound. The luminous property of phosphorus is due to the slow oxidation of that element giving rise to an exceedingly poisonous gas; and if the phosphorus is in sufficiently large quantity, the oxidation will increase until it bursts into flame. The two principal deposits of magnetite in New York State are, 1, those of the Adirondack region and, 2, those located in the southeastern portion of the State. There are no worked deposits of importance in the region mentioned by you.

(5) L. S. asks (1) how to clarify rosin to render it either transparent or a nice white color. A. You can dissolve rosin in ether or benzol; filter the mixture, and allow the solvent to volatilize, and then you will have the rosin freed from mechanical impurities. 2. How to produce wax similar? A. Beeswax is bleached by exposure to sunlight in thin cakes. 3. If there is a compound cheap and good, white or transparent, fusing similar to rosin and setting hard and tough? A. Try paraffine. 4. How to treat moulds in which rosin is run so that it won't adhere to the mould? A. Covering the contact surfaces in the mould with pure glycerin is recommended.

(6) A. C. D. writes: The air saturated with vinegar fumes seems to destroy the strength of the lime in plaster, and it is constantly falling in dust and sand. I wish to use some ingredient in the mortar which will not be susceptible to a vinegar atmosphere, and make the wall permanent. A. Quicklime and linseed oil mixed stiffly together form a hard cement, resisting both heat and acids. A stiffly mixed paste of pipe clay and coal tar is also used. Coating the wall with waterglass or sodium silicate is excellent; the silicate will combine with the lime, and form a calcium silicate which is as hard as stone.

(7) W. H. writes: I have a large mirror, the back of which has from cause unknown to me become spotted, looks as if it was smoked or rubbed; now, where can I have it repaired, or how can I do it myself? A. It may be necessary to resilver the entire mirror, but if the injured localities are not too extensive, the following plan will answer: Pour upon a sheet of tin foil about 3 drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of