

Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

MUNN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

O. D. MUNN.

A. E. BEACH.

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One copy, six months, postage included. 1 50
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

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Price 10 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

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THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

About the year 1870, the French sculptor Bartholdi, having conceived the idea of executing a colossal statue, to be presented by his nation to the people of America, consulted with his friends and arranged a scheme for carrying out his ideas. Four years later the plan was made public. By subscriptions from the people of France, it was proposed to raise sufficient money to pay for the expenses of the work.

In 1877 the necessary Act of Congress was passed accepting the statue and assigning Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, as the place for its erection. In 1883, the statue being completed, the pedestal was commenced. This was erected by subscriptions and by the proceeds of entertainments in this country. The pedestal represents America's contribution to the design.

On October 28 the statue was formally presented to the people of the United States, and the public ceremonies in connection therewith constituted one of the greatest pageants of the day. In the city a grand parade from the upper streets down to the Battery, at the southerly end of the city, took place, in which the militia, the old volunteer fire department, and many societies were represented. This was a splendid affair.

The naval demonstration was also very fine. A large number of steamers, formed in order of naval parade, came down the Hudson River and gathered around the base of the great statue, which towers above Liberty Island. Near this point, the United States men of war Tennessee, Minnesota, Yantic, Jamestown, and Saratoga were anchored in line.

The ceremonies at the base of the statue included an address in French by Count Senator Ferdinand de Lesseps. His concluding words, which we give here, we may hope are a true prophecy:

"Soon, gentlemen, we will find ourselves reunited again to celebrate a new Pacific conquest. Farewell until we meet at Panama, where the thirty-eight stars of North America will come to float by the side of the banners of the independent States of South America, and will form in the New World for the good of humanity the peaceful and fruitful alliance of the Anglo-Saxon and the Franco-Latin races."

The presentation address followed; it was given by the Hon. William M. Evarts, as chairman of the American committee, and was addressed to the President. In a short speech the latter accepted the statue in the name of the American people, and he was followed by the President.

To the spectators on the many steamers, the manning of the yards and the naval salutes were the most interesting parts of the ceremony. In addition to the firing, the great fleet of steamers blew their whistles continually during these times. In the grand salute a battery of the Gatling guns joined, and the effect of the artillery fired at rapid intervals, with the continuous roll of the Gatling guns as a background for their intermittent rounds, was very fine.

THE SCIENCE OF DRINKING.

According to a recent report by the Hon. Geo. C. Tanner, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, the citizens of this country have as yet no adequate idea of the real science of drinking. He gives the total beer production of the German empire for the year 1885 at 1,100,000,000, or one billion one hundred millions of gallons, and of wines and other alcoholic liquors, nine hundred millions of gallons, making a total of two thousand millions of gallons.

"I have given this subject careful attention, and have stated the entire beer production of Germany, including Alsace-Lorraine, and am sure of the accuracy

of my figures. One can, then, form some idea of the enormous quantity of beer produced, when it would form a lake more than one mile square and six and a half feet deep, or it would make a running stream as large as some of our rivers.

"This is only taking into account one item in the economy of drinking in Germany. Wines and all kinds of spirituous liquors are freely used; wines to a much greater extent than stronger liquors. It may be safely stated that the consumption of all intoxicants in this empire would reach nearly two billions of gallons per annum. This being the case, some faint conception of the enormous drinking capacity of the Germans can be formed. The hops, barley, rye, potatoes, and other ingredients that enter into the manufacture of this enormous quantity of liquors would be more than two billions of pounds, and would form a good sized mountain if placed in one heap.

"Wines are used by the wealthier classes at meals, and very extensively used; but beer is never absent from a German table of the rich or poor, and it is a decided favorite with all true Germans.

"Since my arrival in Germany, I have to see the first glass of water drunk. Beer must be furnished servants for their repasts. I have seen children hardly weaned given beer without any apparent bad effect.

"Science may be carried into everything. The science of drinking has been known and practiced in Europe for ages, and this is a science, simple as it may appear, when compared with the blind, irrational, and suicidal manner of drinking in the United States. This science consists simply in the tardiness of drinking. All drinks are taken sip by sip, a half or three-quarters of an hour being consumed for a glass of beer. This is so simple that one is liable to ridicule for laying stress upon it, and yet on this one point hinges, in my opinion, a question of vast importance to Americans. By this manner of drinking, the blood is aroused to a greater activity in so gradual a manner that there is no violent derangement of the animal economy.

"Woman unquestionably carries a purifying influence with her wherever she goes, and her presence in the drinking places of Europe drives from them that class of low vagabonds that hang around American drinking places. Hence, one never sees a drunken man in a cafe, and rarely, even, on the street. Perhaps no better possible illustration of the purifying influences of woman could be found.

"Cafes are open to all classes, but the lower classes seldom visit them; they would be abashed by doing so as much as they would by entering a parlor where they would meet refinement and elegant manners. There are some exceptions to this rule in the larger cities, but this is confined to cafes that are well known, and ladies avoid them; but there are no drinking places in Germany but what a lady may enter with all propriety.

"Drunkenness is rare, and if so, it rarely manifests itself in a boisterous or belligerent manner, but more frequently takes the shape of song, fun, and a general pleasurable feeling of warmth, energy, and self-command, and hence those horrid crimes that sometimes shock us in the United States are rarely heard of here. Then, why should there exist such a difference in the evils of drinking in Europe and in the United States? It is manifestly the result of the manner of drinking in vogue in the two hemispheres."

Some curious inferences might be drawn from Consul Tanner's report. Figuratively regarded, the time wasted by the Germans in swilling beer at half or three-quarters of an hour per glass must be enormous; but then it is alleged to save them from intoxication. Can it be true the trouble of the Americans is they do not drink enough, and if they would only follow the German science in the matter, namely, quadruple their drinks and sit longer over their cups, they would, like the Teutons, become a quiet, sober, and happy people?

Economy of Heat.

The steamship Bleville, of Havre, recently built and engaged by Messrs. Alex. Stephen & Sons, of Lint-house, is a steel screw steamer, 300 ft. long, and is fitted with triple expansion engines of 210 N. H. P. The principal novelty is in the design of the boilers. In the uptakes of these—Kemp's patent compound high and low temperature—tubes are so arranged that the water, before it enters the high temperature boiler, is heated by the gases from the fires, which would otherwise be lost. On her trials, the feed-water, which leaves the engine, and in ordinary cases enters the boilers at about 120°, was raised to about 360° Fah. The temperature of the waste gases on leaving the tubes of the ordinary boiler was shown by pyrometer to be about 630° Fah. This was reduced to about 300°, showing how much of the heat that generally is wasted is absorbed in this design.