

(10) A. A. asks (1) the proper proportion for compounding sulphur and molasses, to be used as a blood purifier, and how it is to be taken? A. Take 2 teaspoonfuls of sulphur, and 1 of cream tartar, and mix with sufficient molasses, so that it will not be too stiff. It is taken in doses of a teaspoonful once or twice a day. 2. Which is the best known manner of purifying the blood? A. This depends upon so many conditions that it is best for you to consult a physician.

(11) J. B. desires a receipt for making a good ink used for shading, with three different sized shading pens. A. See the receipts given in the article on "Inks," in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, No. 157.

(12) O. R. asks for a book from which he can learn how to stuff birds. See Brown's Practical Taxidermy, which we mail for \$2.50, or Batty's Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, \$1.50.

(13) C. H. D. asks how to make an article called razor paste. A. Emery reduced to an im, palpable powder 2 parts, spermaceti ointment 1 part, mix together and rub it over the strop. See Spon's "Workshop Receipts," first series, which we mail for \$2, for several similar recipes.

(14) C. L. L. desires a receipt for making the black cement or paste that is used for filling letters after they are cut out in brass. A. Mix asphaltum, brown japan, and lampblack into a putty like mass, fill in the spaces, and finally clean the edges with turpentine.

(15) T. M.—The paste mostly used in mounting photographs is nothing more than pure laundry starch mixed with cold water to moisten it, and thinned down to proper consistency with boiling water. If there are lumps, it should be strained through a fine cloth. Some add a little camphor to preserve it.

(16) C. A. R. asks if a thermo-electric pile can generate enough current to run a motor, and if so, how large one should be. A. A thermo-electric battery can be so used, but with very low efficiency. Its size would depend on the energy absorbed by the motor.

(17) S. L. S. asks: 1. About how long can a man live, without serious inconvenience, if placed inside a tight iron casing containing 100 cubic feet of air? A. A very few minutes would practically exhaust the air, for though it would take some time to breathe all of it, it would rapidly become so contaminated as to exercise a toxic and weakening effect. 2. Is there any simple means by which the air in such a casing can be kept pure enough, so that a man can live in it a longer time? A. Caustic soda or potash would absorb carbonic acid gas, and a well exposed solution of permanganate of potash or of bleaching powder would remove the organic impurities. Then a man could endure the confinement much longer. 3. What pressure per square inch is necessary to compress air to half its bulk? A. Double the atmospheric pressure, or fifteen pounds per square inch, by a pressure gauge set to zero in the atmosphere. 4. What pressure per square inch can a man endure and work in without injury? A. Three atmospheres, or thirty pounds to the square inch, plus the natural pressure, is pretty severe. It depends on the constitution.

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INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted

May 15, 1888,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]

Table listing inventions such as Air brake, Alarm clock, Amalgamator, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

Table listing inventions such as Boots or shoe soles, Brick manufacturing, Burglar alarm, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

Table listing inventions such as Fence, Finger ring, Fire alarm, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

Table listing inventions such as Muclage can, Music box, Musical instrument, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

