

hydrogen gas. Zinc dust in the presence of water and acid will sometimes ignite. If caustic soda or lime and water are boiled with phosphorus, phosphureted hydrogen gas is evolved, which spontaneously catches fire as each bubble escapes into the air.

(843) J. B. K.—The sample sent is crude bitumen or asphaltic deposit. It might have some value for gas making, tar roofing, or analogous uses.

(844) F. W. J. asks: 1. Is not the zinc in the Bunsen battery amalgamated? A. Yes. 2. Is the light, using a Bunsen battery, produced by heating platinum wire, or between two carbon points? A. You can make a light by heating the platinum wire by means of the current. As the platinum gives the best light when on the verge of fusion, there is great danger of fusing the wire, and it has been found impractical to use it for this purpose. Carbon filaments are now used for incandescent lamps. With a sufficient number of cells you can produce an arc light between two carbon points. 3. What amount of gas, burning, would a sixteen candlepower electric light equal? A. A 4 or 5 foot burner. 4. What would be a good design for a scarf pin, using a pocket battery, and would a silver quarter or half piece do for the silver or negative plate, and how large should the cell be to receive the carbon, silver, and solution? A. We cannot in the space at our disposal give you the information required. Consult Hospitalier's "Domestic Electricity." 5. Would it be cheaper to make the dynamo described in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, No. 161, or buy or make batteries, to produce light? I only wish to have one or two lamps. A. Probably the batteries would involve the smaller expense. You can buy the dynamo referred to for \$50. If you have plenty of spare time it would be cheaper for you to make the dynamo than to buy it. 6. Which would be the cheapest for a motor, an electric motor or a water motor? A. The water motor, providing the water required to run it is not too expensive.

(845) S. K. L. asks: 1. Are type-written documents as permanently legible as those written with the inks commonly employed for pen work? A. If carbon ink is used they are more permanent than ordinary writing. If aniline inks are used they gradually fade. Carbon paper used for multiple type-written copies is often made with logwood extract and an iron salt, in which case the copy is liable to fade, but could be renewed by treatment with nutgalls solution. But a true carbon or lampblack ink is absolutely permanent. 2. If not so permanent, will you state, in a general way, how long such documents will remain legible when filed away? A. No time can be assigned. It may be several years. Much depends on the darkness of the place of deposit. 3. In the event of the ink fading, is there any method by which the writing can be restored? A. This is indicated in the first answer. For an aniline ink, nothing satisfactory can be done; for a spurious carbon ink, treatment with nutgalls may restore the writing. A true lampblack ink, such as printers use, should be employed for important work.

(846) C. B. J. asks: 1. How many pounds anthracite coal does it require to maintain steam of one horse power per hour? A. 1½ to 5 pounds, according to the economy of boiler and engine. 2. How many pounds bituminous? A. Bituminous and anthracite coal are very nearly equal for equal qualities. They both vary from 7 to 10 pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal from temperature of 212°. 3. How many thousand feet of natural gas are equal in heat-creating power to one ton of anthracite coal? A. About 40,000 cubic feet. See "American Steam Engineer" by Edwards, for table of values for various kinds of anthracite and bituminous coals and steam engine practice. We can mail it for \$2.50.

(847) A. W. H. asks (1) how to hone a hollow ground razor, and keep it in good cutting order. A. You cannot make a poor razor keep its edge. Proper stropping each time is the only way to keep it in cutting order. Honing should be the exception, only done when the edge gets thick from stropping. 2. How to measure the pitch of a screw propeller wheel. A. To get the pitch of the screw, take the angle of the outer edge of the blade with the shaft axis. Multiply the diameter by 3.141 and lay this off in some convenient scale, say 1 inch to 1 foot, and raise a perpendicular line to represent the shaft axis. From the distance of the measurement of the circumference draw a diagonal line at the angle found on the blade. The perpendicular distance of intersection is the pitch.

(848) A. G. L. writes: I have a fine flute ivory head of which is cracked its full length, leaving an opening of about one-fiftieth of an inch, which I desire to mend so as to be as nearly invisible as possible. Can I cement it together, and if so, what cement should be used, or must the crack be filled? What substance could be used for filling which would not discolor and would resemble the ivory? A. The flute head is supposed to be lined with a brass tube. The shrinkage of the ivory has caused the crack. You cannot close the crack nor cement it in a satisfactory manner. It may be filled with chalk made into a putty with mucilage or white glue. Magnesia and zinc white also makes a good putty for ivory cracks. Use as little mucilage or glue as possible in the putty.

(849) E. H. C.—The lenses of large telescopes should never be exposed to gather dust or moisture when not in use. The fouling of the surface while in use is very gradual, and should not be removed until found necessary by the thickening of the image of a star, when a soft clean linen handkerchief will readily remove the film by first breathing upon the glass and quickly and lightly wiping. Nopolishing material of any kind should ever be used by any but an expert or the maker.

(850) T. McC.—Pearl shell for inlaying should be sawed into pieces of the proper size for use, when the back can be split off or ground off on a stone, or the shell can be fastened to a block and the outside cut off with a sharp hard chisel and mallet.

(851) T. G. B.—1. The sandstone drillings are a very pure quartz. 2. The fossil is a shark's tooth. 3. The other sample is probably a quartzite or flint rock.

(852) A. C. S. asks: 1. Is it the electric arc or combustion of the heated ends that destroys carbons used in arc lamps? A. It is principally combustion of the carbon. 2. Can the electric arc be established between two diamonds? If so, how will they be affected by the arc? A. Diamonds are burned and vaporized in the electric arc. They will not act as arc electrodes because they are very poor conductors.

(853) G. E. asks: Which will deposit the most copper within a given time, a current of 10 amperes and 4 volts pressure or a current of 4 amperes with 4 volts pressure? A. The 10 ampere current will deposit most copper.

(854) E. D. P. asks if there is a preparation that can be put into stumps to keep them from sprouting and cause them to decay quickly. A. Bore a hole in the top and pour in a little nitric acid.

(855) N. L. R.—We do not advise you to equip a birch canoe with power. Boat propulsion by voltaic battery is not yet a success. Storage batteries have done fairly, but require an electric plant for renewal, which is not always convenient. See SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 430, 563, 623, 674.

(856) J. W. V. asks the best style of burners for melting steel in crucibles, and which makes the hottest fire, compressed air and oil, or steam and oil? A. The combined steam, oil, and air jet seems by late experiments to give the best results. You will find petroleum burners illustrated in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 623, 624, 592.

(857) H. J. B. writes: I wish to lay a water pipe from a spring a distance off. Will it be necessary to start with a large pipe at the head and taper smaller at other end, or will pipe the same size do all of the way? A. Lay one sized pipe the whole distance, unless there is a high head, say 100 feet, when economical practice suggests a larger pipe for the upper portion.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

GERTRUDE'S MARRIAGE. By W. Heimburg, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., with photogravure illustrations by W. DeMeza. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth extra. Price \$1.25. Same in paper, 75 cents. Worthington & Co., publishers.

This admirable translation has so much that appeals to our American fancies that it does not seem like a foreign production in its form or texture. It is a pretty story and possesses at times real dramatic fire.

TO INVENTORS.

An experience of forty years, and the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents at home and abroad, enable us to understand the laws and practice on both continents, and to possess unequalled facilities for procuring patents everywhere. A synopsis of the patent laws of the United States and all foreign countries may be had on application, and persons contemplating the securing of patents, either at home or abroad, are invited to write to this office for prices, which are low, in accordance with the times and our extensive facilities for conducting the business. Address MUNN & CO., office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted

May 7, 1889,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

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

Advertising device, J. Castle.....	403,037
Air heater, T. Nugent.....	403,064
Air heating furnace, J. R. Barker.....	402,795
Air motor, compressed, A. Jorgensen.....	402,588
Air purifier, B. S. Benson.....	402,714
Annunciator, electrical, B. Smead.....	402,626
Atomizer, N. R. Gordon.....	402,921
Atomizer nozzle, W. Hugershoff.....	402,831
Automatic sprinkler, Davis & Westervelt.....	402,569
Ax, W. C. Kelly.....	402,936
Axes, die for making, J. P. Kelly.....	402,985
Axes, die for making, W. C. Kelly.....	402,937
Axle box and spindle, F. P. Gordon.....	402,819
Axle boxes, device for case hardening, J. W. Parmelee.....	402,964
Axle boxes, dust guard for car, F. J. Roberts.....	402,858
Axle lubricator, Turner & Hudson.....	403,008
Bag, See Traveling bag.	
Bag lock, C. Reinisch.....	402,768, 402,769
Bale compress, S. J. Webb.....	402,636
Bale covering, M. A. Heath.....	403,046
Bar. See Spike blank bar.	
Barrel heater, M. Wolf.....	402,879
Basket, G. B. Higgins.....	402,825
Battery. See Galvanic battery.	
Bed frame and bedstead, Chorlton & Scott.....	402,903
Bedstead, M. Weightman.....	402,704
Bell, electric, R. R. Moffatt.....	402,960
Bell, electric, W. K. Rainey.....	402,613
Belt guide wheel, E. Benjamin.....	402,554
Belt shifter, P. Medart.....	402,758
Belt shipper and lock, F. W. Mallett.....	402,403
Belttightener, C. W. Jones.....	403,048
Bicycle, T. W. Moore.....	403,059
Bicycle treadle, G. Haynes, Jr.....	402,926
Binder, A. K. Owen.....	402,849
Binder, temporary, C. A. Gildemeyer.....	403,043
Bit. See Bridle bit.	
Block. See Paving block.	
Board. See Bulletin board. Center board.	
Boiler. See Steam boiler.	
Boiler covering, G. B. Boardman.....	402,788
Bolting reel, W. E. Gorton.....	402,733, 402,734
Book stapling machine, J. W. Scull.....	402,984
Boot or shoe, W. Lapworth.....	402,943
Boot or shoe nailing machine, M. Welsh.....	403,081
Boots or shoes, lasting, J. Patten.....	403,088
Boots or shoes, machine for stamping soles of, M. E. Byron.....	402,803
Bottle stopper holder, J. J. Sands.....	403,076
Bottles, etc., manufacture of, H. M. Ashley.....	403,026
Box. See Axe box. Confection box. Journal box. Letter box. Nest box.	
Boxes, etc., catch for, J. A. Barrett.....	403,029
Boxes, nested, R. Steinecke.....	402,866
Brake. See Wagon brake.	
Brick kiln, R. Stanley.....	402,628
Brick marking device, Morgan & Baird.....	402,962
Brick or tile machines, die for, A. P. Knudsen.....	402,910
Bridle, S. Schneider.....	402,981
Bridle bit, J. McKenney.....	402,608
Brooch pin, M. Howard.....	402,672
Brooch pin, Von Bultzingslowen & Howard.....	402,701
Buckle, R. Hassel.....	402,591
Bulletin board and baseball indicator, E. S. Van Zile.....	402,700
Burial casket lid, G. W. Moorman.....	402,846
Burner. See Gas burner. Oil burner. Vapor burner.	
Butter can, J. E. Levasseur.....	403,054
Cable and railway crossing, Weir & Goldsmith.....	402,875
Cable ways, conduit yoke for, J. B. Johnson.....	402,741
Calendar, E. A. Parsons.....	402,965
Calipers or dividers, F. A. Welles.....	402,976
Camera. See Photographic camera.	
Cameras, ground glass attachment for, M. Bauer.....	402,712
Can. See Butter can. Metal can. Oil can.	
Can cover, paint, C. H. Leggett.....	402,679
Can forming device, tin, C. W. Sleeper.....	402,774
Can opener, J. Taylor.....	402,840
Can or jar cover, P. K. Reeves.....	402,614
Capodastro, L. Filstrup.....	402,577
Car coupling, J. Barry.....	402,946
Car coupling, E. F. Coffin.....	402,808
Car coupling, A. G. Deshazo.....	402,572
Car coupling, E. Dietrich.....	403,039
Car coupling, Foster & Webster.....	402,579
Car coupling, J. A. Morse.....	402,761
Car coupling, W. W. Putnam.....	403,011
Car coupling, S. L. Reeves.....	402,615
Car coupling, W. W. Rogers.....	402,973
Car coupling, G. W. Smillie.....	402,775
Car coupling, Westbrook & Cook.....	402,877, 403,016
Car, electric or cable railway, Bemis & Pfingst.....	402,890
Car gate, railway, N. F. Mathewson.....	402,956
Car heating apparatus, J. H. Sewall.....	402,621
Car lubricating device, railway, J. W. Maloy.....	402,952
Car, street railway, S. D. King.....	402,743
Car ventilator, F. B. Mallory.....	402,604
Car wheel chill, L. R. Faught.....	402,694
Car wheels, making, G. S. Strong.....	402,696
Cars, device for steadyng, S. D. King.....	402,676
Cars, draught rigging for railway, J. A. Graham.....	402,581
Cars, hose coupling for railway, C. N. Burnett.....	402,718
Cars, platform gate for railway, F. M. Gilbert.....	402,919
Carding machines, etc., cylinder for, J. J. Rieger.....	402,616
Carpet stretcher, C. M. Mallory.....	402,953
Carrier. See Luggage carrier.	
Cash drawers, recorder for, W. I. Blood.....	402,797
Casting window weights, mould for, L. G. Buice.....	402,558
Catheter, C. A. Chapman.....	402,902
Center board, Duren & Smith.....	402,973
Chain links, making, W. N. Whiteley.....	402,837
Chair attachment, rocking, W. I. Bunker.....	402,802
Chairs, fan for rocking, Leibersperger & Bailey.....	402,948
Chalk holder, P. E. Newsom.....	402,896
Channeling machine, H. C. Sergeant.....	402,862
Chimney protector, W. Wright.....	402,641
Chin and lip adjuster for corpses, J. I. Nunn.....	402,714
Churn, E. A. Rudasill.....	402,976
Cigar bunching machine, Palm & Smith.....	402,766
Cigar cutter, J. B. Moos.....	402,761
Clamp. See Jar clamp.	
Clarinet, R. Orsi.....	403,065
Clasp. See Corset clasp.	
Cleaner. See Slate cleaner.	
Clevis, plow, Niles & Van Huffel.....	402,809
Clock striking mechanism, D. J. Gale.....	402,917
Cloth cutting apparatus, Boettner & Gilchrist.....	402,652
Clothes horse, E. A. Parrish.....	403,066
Clothes lines, support for endless, M. V. Teetor.....	402,630
Cock, automatic float tank, A. P. Howes.....	402,596
Cock, feed water, H. D. Medrick.....	402,957
Coffee or tea pot, G. E. Raymond.....	402,969
Confection box, J. B. Langan.....	402,942
Conveyer, reversible loading and unloading, J. M. Dodge.....	402,811
Cord fastener, T. J. Tyler.....	402,786
Corded or elastic fabric, W. Lapworth.....	402,844
Cork extractor, T. Kelly.....	402,742
Cornet, C. G. Conn.....	402,721
Corset clasp, M. Adler.....	402,880
Counting packages, apparatus for, M. Gottfried.....	402,820
Coupling.	