

coupling designed to be simple, durable and noiseless, whereby the pole may be conveniently connected to or detached from the axle by the most inexperienced helper.

LOAD BINDER. — Harry M. Bradley, Canon City, Col. A longitudinally slotted bar with teeth on opposite sides has an aperture in one end for the attachment of a rope, the bar being passed through a slot in a lever, where it is held by a pin and spring-pressed pawls, and there being a rope attached to the lever, the whole forming a simple and convenient device for binding loads upon vehicles in a quick and secure manner.

WAGON BRAKE. — John W. Herrin, Mount Vernon, Ill. This invention provides a brake which will be automatically applied to the front wheels when the vehicle to which it is attached starts down on an inclined grade, and will be automatically released when a level grade is reached or the vehicle is started up hill.

WATERING TROUGH.—John T. Thatcher, Frankfort, Ind. This trough has an apertured end, with a valve arranged to slide past the aperture, in combination with a float hinged to the side of the trough and a rod connected with the valve at its lower end and adjustably connected with the float at its upper end. It is designed that the trough shall always be filled to a definite level, the valve and float working to effect this automatically.

STOVE. — James W. Calla, Castalia, South Dakota. This is a stove of simple and durable construction for heating and cooking purposes, and specially designed for burning hay, straw, trash and rubbish as fuel. All the heat generated is passed around four sides of an oven, and the draught is readily so arranged as to entirely avoid the puffing of the burning fuel.

OIL CAN AND LAMP FILLER.—Charles W. Proctor, Lake Forest, Ill. This is a portable device, secured on a post having a suitable base, the can having a valved outlet at its lower end connected with a delivery tube through which oil is supplied to a lamp without any waste and without the use of pumps.

NOTE.—Copies of any of the above patents will be furnished by Munn & Co., for 25 cents each. Please send name of the patentee, title of invention, and date of this paper.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN BUILDING EDITION.

JUNE NUMBER.—(No. 68.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- 1. Plate in colors of a handsome residence on Riverside Park, New York City. Floor plans and elevations. Architect Mr. Frank Freeman.
2. Colored plate illustrating a row of brick dwellings at Newark, N. J., costing about \$3,000 each. Perspective elevation, floor plans, etc. E. S. Amerman, Newark, N. J., architect.
3. Engravings and floor plans of a double residence on Washington Heights, New York City. Cost \$20,000 each. A very picturesque design.
4. A dwelling at New Haven, Conn. Cost \$8,000 complete. Perspective view, floor plans, etc.
5. A colonial cottage erected for Mr. C. W. Macfarlane at Elm Station, Pa. Cost \$5,300 complete. Floor plans and perspective view.
6. Design of a modern interior. A comfortable hall and staircase.
7. A picturesque cottage erected for George W. Childs, Esq., in his Villa Park at Wayne, Pa. Cost \$7,200 complete. F. H. & W. L. Price, Philadelphia, architects. Plans and perspective.
8. A tower house recently erected at Elm Station, Pa. Cost \$4,600 complete. Floor plans, perspective elevation, etc.
9. A row of low cost colonial houses erected at Roseville, N. J. Cost complete \$2,000 a house. Plans and perspective view.
10. An English cottage erected at Elm Station, Pa. Cost about \$4,000. Perspective and floor plans.
11. Sketch of a farm house recently built in Steuben County, New York, at a cost of \$695.
12. Miscellaneous contents: Simplicity in furnishing and decoration.—Weight as a test of strength in timber.—Architect of the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago.—Redwood for interiors.—The Richmond heater, illustrated.—Some new designs in radiators, illustrated.—Improved plumbing appliances, illustrated.—Bent glass.—Improved woodworking machinery, illustrated.—A strong and light lawn fence, illustrated.—The "Heatcook" range, illustrated.—The H. W. Johns liquid paints.—A new roofing metal, illustrated.

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Notes & Queries

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Names and Address must accompany all letters. 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 Written Information on matters of personal rather than general interest cannot be expected without remuneration. Scientific American Supplements referred to may be had at the office. Price 10 cents each. Books referred to promptly supplied on receipt of price. Minerals sent for examination should be distinctly marked or labeled.

(3113) G. M. says: A question has come up as to whether a piece of iron dropped into water of any given depth would sink to the bottom or would find a point where its density and that of the water would be the same, and consequently remain suspended. Will you kindly answer this and give explanation, also please state the greatest depth of any well or boring in the world? A. The iron will sink to the bottom of the deepest oceans. Every solid substance that is heavier than water sinks to the bottom. The bottoms of the deep oceans are covered with gravel, sand and mud, with shells and vegetable growth of the deep seas. Fish and other living organisms are found at great depths. The pressure of the water is in proportion to the depth, but its density is but very slightly increased, as water can be but very slightly compressed under great pressures. The deepest bored well is about 5,000 feet.

(3114) A. C. R. asks: 1. Is lead a good electrical conductor? A. It has twelve times the resistance of copper. 2. Can you give me a recipe for a good cheap silver polish? A. Use whiting and alcohol. 3. Have the effects of a kaleidoscope ever been shown on the wall like a magic lantern? If so, is the apparatus difficult to make? A. The kaleidoscope can be thus used. It is described in Dolbear's "Art of Projection," \$2 by mail.

(3115) M. T. F. asks for the cheapest way of making hydrogen gas. I wish to use it for a balloon in small towns where I can't find the manufactured gas. A. By treatment of iron or zinc scrap with dilute sulphuric acid. This is the usual way on a small scale. On the larger scale it may be made by passing steam over red hot iron scrap.

(3116) J. S. R. asks (1) as to the obelisk (in Central Park, New York), and also the Pyramids of Egypt. Are they not generally considered (by scientific men) a composition, and not blocks of natural stone? A. They are natural stone, not an artificial composition. 2. What was the date of publication of the first number of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN? Was it a monthly paper, or magazine, in its youth? A. September, 1845. It was a weekly.

(3117) W. F. B. asks how bird lime is made; it is used to trap birds. A. One receipt is to boil linseed oil until thick and viscid. There is much danger of conflagration in conducting this operation. A better way is to boil the middle bark of the holly for seven or eight hours in water, and put in a heap in a hole in the earth covered with boards or stones for some weeks, until reduced to a mucilaginous mass. It must be rubbed up in a mortar and washed until clean, and put into earthen pots.

(3118) P. B. says A and B have an argument about the motion of a clock's pendulum. A says it never stops in its forward and backward motion. B says it does, or it could not reverse. Who is right? A. B is right. The pendulum must come to a dead stop

before it can change or reverse its movement. The time required for the change is very short and not within our perception to measure it.

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INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted

June 16, 1891.

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

(See note at end of list about copies of these patents.)

Table listing various inventions with their respective inventors and page numbers, including items like 'Advertising device, H. G. Rich', 'Alarm, See Burglar alarm', 'Ammonia from sodium nitrate, manufacture of', etc.

Table listing various inventions with their respective inventors and page numbers, including items like 'Electric head light, Pattison & Desmond', 'Electric locked switch, F. Teague', 'Electric machine, dynamo, R. Eickemeyer', etc.