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Mrinere.
marked ont or for examinated.
(3414) L. C. says: Please describe the istribution of light round a continuous current arc luminating power of such an arc in any given dire bion? What is meant by mean epherical candle power How is it calculated? A. The light of an arc lamp is carbons. The light of a candle is distributed in the ame way. When you compare an arc lamp with candle, the value of tbe arc light would be given in average of the emission of light in all directions. ( 3415 ) W. M. B.-Sprinkle around the yyroyal for driving away fleas.
(3416) C. B. asks about a pair of perma are 10 iuches iong, 3 can tool steel and tempered so they will scratch glass, and I had them magnetized on a 300 incandescent elec ric light dynamo, and they will not pick up a good sized needle. Could you inform me where the fault is-in the tepl or magnetization? A. The difficulty with your magnets probably arises from having the temper too
high; tbe magnet should be tempered only at the ends, and the temper should be about the same as that of a cold chisel, that is to say, it should be hardened and drawn down to a purple.
(3417) W. F. D. asks: How can I keep opper wire from turning a dark blue after cleanto the water in which you wash your copper wire.
(3418) W. H. W. asks: Will you please inform me through your valuable paper the best way to harden and temper circular saws. the same as the sam.
ples inclosed and larger, say up to $11 / 4$ inches, and oblige constant reader? The way I harden them is between two cast iron plates with a little oil on the surface, and temper them on a hollow spindle with the end turned dle is a gas flame, and as the color begins to come on the saws I keep turning them until the required color is obtained, then I lay them on a flat plate with a little oil on it. Even when I get them flat in hardening, they will gn out of true in tempering, same as the samples inclosed. One of them is true enough, but the other is very much out. By answering the above you oblige a constant reader. A. In hardening the saws should be
carefully dipped plumb edgewise. If they draw or carefully dipped plumb edgewise. If they draw or
warp, use a smooth hard hammer on a hard steel block or anvil. Carefully hammer the parts that draw eo as to make the eaw flat. If the center bulges, hammer around the edges. If the edges warp, hammer the cen-
ter to reiieve the strain. The saws will bear the hamring after drawing the temper
(3419) A. J. B. asks: What constitutes perpetual motion? I take it a machine that retains its original power is perpetnal motion. My reason
for asking you is this: I have a water motor that when Sor asking you is this: I have a water motor that when
set in motion drives the water wheel, and the same water is conveyed back to the original, starting poinr by cvaporation, which can be overcone by a small f
pipe. If I have made a new dibcovery, please inform
mee in your next issue. A. The apparatus you de. scribe, if operative, would be classed as a perpetual motion. But to us it looks like a no go.
(3420) A. H. M. says : Please give me a ood formula for a fixing bath to prevent blisters on large blisters that commence forming in fixing bath after they are in it about five minutes and keep getting larger until they are about the size of a dime, and som arger. Toning bath will turn red htmus paper blue he fixing bath alkaline by adding a few drops mmonia It is ixing bath be warm or the same as that of the toning bath. Blisters are prevented by putting prints, before oning, in a salt bath. Water 10 nunces, eal ounce.
(3421) J. J. R.-The lamprey eel is both native of the sea and rivers of Europe and America pon the rock moss and alge attached to rocks; were once considered a delicacy and are much used for food beir habitat in the United States is the rocky shore f the Eastern States. We can furnish "Violin Mak lustrations $\$ 3$ mailed.
(3422) E. W. R. writes: Have you an receipt for killing a small fly insect or borer whic works in oak lumber, both in piles and in building where there is not much to disturb them? This fly i ery small, light brown in color, and bet ween on er and one-eighth of an inch long it bores very rapidly,and works in our oak flooring, post-and girders and in the board floors of our warehouse, where there not much walking and going to disturb them. The will not work in the floor where we are running truck or walking through it. We have written to a larg number of lumbermen, but they know of nothing ab reat many had heard of them, but had had no experit ence with them. We have saturated the lumber with trong solutions of salt brine, both hot and cold, and have also limed the posts and girders. It may be that cts, but if so with remarkable rapidity. A. Reply by Prof. C. V Viley.-The small fly insect or borer which works in oak
lumber, as described in your letter, is a common and widely distributed pest bearing the scientific name of Lyctus striatus Melsh. It isproperl ynot a fly but a small beetle belonging to the family Plinidae. The department is frequently in receipt of letters relating to damage by this insect. This rather a dificult insect to con rol, and the remedy I have formerly advised, and which is the only one p 號 with kerosene. The insect works near the surface of he wood, and the kerosene will penetrate eufficiently to kill the beetles and early stages. Benzine or gasoIne may be used in lieu of kerosene if the latter is objectionable for any reason, but these substances will
not be so effective on account of their more rapid vaporization.
(3423) I. B. asks for a definition o France and the United States one thousand millions ,000,000,000 or $10^{\circ}$; in Great Britain one million m le used in France, the word milliard taking its place.
(3424) L. J. S. writes: I noticed on white to protect same from erasing amount. Can you tell me how to prepare such a chemical ink with a similar discoloring effect? A. A solution of oxalic acid in water is used for this purpose. A steel pen (3425) H. D. G. asks : 1. Can a house be ighted successfully with a current from storage batteries 9 My idea is to have the secondary battery charged during the day by a gravity battery. A. A
housc can be lighted in the manner suggested. 2. Is it practicable, and would the cost exceed that of gas after the apparatus is installed? A. We think you would find tendance and deterioration of the plant as items of ex-
(3426) A. J. C. asks how to make a good rong galvanic electric battery. A. For information to Supplement, Nob. 157, 158, 159, and 792.
(3427) C. W. B. asks: What metals, magnet , or materials come the nearest to insulating a stance that will insulate magnetism. You can absorb the magnetism by means of a body of magnetic marial, but this will always be done witha los.
(3428) F. S. G. asks: Will you kindly let me know what is the best and latest authorily to read on Bessemer steel manufacturing, also something
on rolling mill workings, etc. A. Howe's "Metallurgy of steel" the latest and best work, $\$ 10$ mailed. "Iron and Steel," by Greenwood. "Rolling Mill Prac-
(3429) B. F. H. asks: Can you give me the formula of making cocoanut butter? Is it manuIf so, by whom is it manufactured? A. For details of the manufacture you may coneult the United States Diepensatory. It is made by pressing the moistened such as bisulphide of carbon, or by simply boiling with water. It is made by chocolate makers, such as
(3430) W. E. D. asks: 1. Have you ever printed in this paper directions for makiog an electric motor to be operated by a primary battery, and having a suitable and 641. The dynamo described in Supplement, No 161, can be used ae a motor. 2. What book will give a
good idea of the electrical terms in come
as a fair idea of motors and dynamo machines, their
construction and operation? A. Houston's "Electrical Dictionary," price $\$ 2.50$, is a good work for terme "Experimental Science" would be a serviceable book or you.
(3431) W. B. S. asks for the ingredients of the enamel used on sewing machines, or some glossy, black enamel that can be applied with a brush
o steel, and does not need baking on. A. We know no perfect substitute for baking japan. You can ap proximate it by mixin
drying copal varnish.
(3432) E. H. asks whether one cell of Fuller's mercury bicromate battery 6 by 8 inches will anthe small Gramme ring motor satisfactorily, illus-
rated in your paper published January 17, 1891. A. e Fuler battery is a good one for chis purpose.
(3433) W. B. R. asks : Would the boiler mentioned in Scientific american Supplement, No.
182 , be suitable for a boat 21 ft long, 5 ft . beam, 26 in. hold? Engine cylinder $23 / 4$ by 4 in stroke. Would this be enough to run that size boat, or would it beberter to add 2 to 3 more flasks? What speed could this engine run? What size screw would be required? What pitch and number of blades? Does the government allow the use of said boilers our rivers like the Hackensack or Passaic? Also, would the boiler inspector have to b ineer's license? A. The engine will run the boat at $61 / 2$ to 7 miles per hour, at 300 revolutions per minute. Shouid have a three-bladed serew, 20 inches diameter, 30 inches pitch. 'The boller is safe for 75 lb ., but would do better service with more flasks. See Scientific Ameri an Supplement, No. 702, for other stylea of bimal boilere. The government requires license for running on navigable streams. You can get one license as will pase inspection.
(3434) J. G. says : Please let me know he ordinary pitch of 10 ft . screw propeller, and what would be the distance it would move ard in one, rom slip. A. Propeller screws are made with a pitch of $1 \frac{1}{3}$ to twice the diameter of the screw, according to he kind of service. The travel is equal to the pitch per revolution without allowance for slip. One and a half well for ordinary boats. 10 ft . wheel, or 15 ft , would be well for ordinary boat.

## TO INVENTORS

An experience of forty years, and the preparation of more tban one hundred thousand applications for paents at bome and abroad, enable us to understand the
laws and practice on botb continents, and to possess unequaled facilities for procuring patents everywhere. A synopsis of the patent laws of the United States and all foreign countries may be bad on application, and persons 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 MUN N Y., once

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

## Hhich Letters Patent or the

 nited States were Granted September 22, 1891
## AND EACH HEARING THAT DATE.

[See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]
Adjustable pattern for draughting trousers, A.
McDowell......................................

Alarm. Sof Burgiar alarm. Low water alar......................8988

 of and apparatus for making fan-









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