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Contents.

(Illustrated articles are marked with an asterisk.)

Apples as medicine.....	280	Hydraulic ram, Webster's*.....	274
Armor plates, improved.....	277	Inventions recently patented....	282
Books and publications, new.....	283	Lime juice.....	283
Cancer, pastes for.....	279	Mechanical devices, recent.....	282
Coal tar preparations, analysis of.....	275	Meteorite, agentic.....	278
Color in plant life.....	277	Moon, bright streaks on the.....	276
Colors, complementary, lesson in.....	276	Naval notes.....	279
Colors from metals.....	276	Notes and queries.....	283
Columbian anniversary, 1792.....	280	Patents granted, weekly record.....	283
Columbian Exposition—largest building of the.....	278	Patents, legal decisions on.....	280
Comet, new.....	273	Penn. William, colossal statue of*.....	271
Cotton production, the world's.....	274	Personal, Mr. J. M. Allen.....	277
Digestive ferment, vegetable.....	281	Phosphoric acid, solubility of.....	277
Dome of Philadelphia Public Building*.....	271	Plants, position of, November.....	273
Egyptian antiquity, a marvel of.....	275	Potadam sandstone.....	282
Electric launch, Vashbi*.....	279	Railroad on ice, a.....	276
Electric railroad, Armour's.....	274	Railway appliances, some new.....	282
Exactness, difficulties of.....	273	Roof trusses, raising of the great.....	278
Eye, removal of foreign bodies from the*.....	276	Exposition building*.....	278
Fair, dedication of the great.....	272	Sawmill, Mackey's gang.....	275
Gardening, a triumph of.....	281	Scymnus, Australian, in Califor.....	275
Grain dump, Peterson's*.....	274	nia.....	275
Gum arabic, artificial.....	281	Sugar cane mill, Skekel's*.....	274
Hoisting device, Sellheim's*.....	274	Telephone to Chicago.....	272
		Twins, the Orissa*.....	275
		Vanilla.....	275
		Vision, a simple aid to.....	281
		Volcano of Sanguir*.....	281
		Water, Hamburg.....	277
		Wire rope, the introduction of.....	276

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT No. 878.

For the Week Ending October 29, 1892.

Price 10 cents. For sale by all newsdealers

I. BIOGRAPHY.—John Greenleaf Whittier.—A biography of the Quaker poet from an English standpoint, with portrait.—3 illustrations.....	14026
II. CHEMISTRY.—The Preparation and Estimation of Platinum.—By F. HERRE, F. MYLUS and E. FISHER.—Applicability of the formation of a volatile platinum compound for the production of the chemically pure metal.—With analyses and details.....	14037
III. CYCLING.—What Keeps the Bicycle Upright?—Popular exposition of the philosophy of the bicycle.—3 illustrations.....	14025
IV. DRAWING.—The "Rays" of Architectural Drawing.—A thoroughly practical article on the introduction of shades and shadows in right line pen drawing.—4 illustrations.....	14025
V. ELECTRICITY.—An Electrical Cigar Lighter.—A cigar lighter operating by an incandescent platinum wire.—1 illustration.....	14032
Electro-Metallurgy.—A most interesting lecture on modern electroplating and analogous processes, giving the result of the most recent achievements in that direction, including the production of aluminum.....	14032
The Siemens and Halske Dynamos.—Large dynamos.—The increasing tendency of the day toward the employment of large units in commercial generators.—Examples of German practice in this direction.—2 illustrations.....	14032
VI. ENTOMOLOGY.—Observations on the Habits of a Mason Wasp.—Interesting and graphic account of the habits of this insect. How it catches its prey for the maintenance of its young.—5 illustrations.....	14035
VII. MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—The Treatment of Typhoid Fever.—A traversed of some of Sir Wm. Gull's views as to the treatment of typhoid fever by a practitioner of twenty-one years' experience.....	14036
VIII. METALLURGY.—Ternary Alloys.—By Mr. C. R. ALDER WRIGHT.—Aluminum alloys containing two metals besides aluminum.—The constants of the alloys and general properties.....	14034
IX. NAVAL ENGINEERING.—The New Cunard Steamer Campania.—The largest ship in existence, recently launched at the Govan Ship Yards.—Only slightly inferior in dimensions to the Great Eastern.—1 illustration.....	14024
The Sand Pump Hopper Dredger Thyboron.—A dredge recently built for the Danish government for the removal of sand bars by pumping.....	14024
United States Cruiser No. 12.—The Columbia.—The largest ship in the new navy of the United States, popularly termed the Pirate.—1 illustration.....	14023
X. PHOTOGRAPHY.—The First Application of Bromine.—An interesting point in the history of photography.—The early use of the great accelerator.....	14027
XI. PHYSICS.—Color.—By President HENRY MORPON.—A recent lecture on the physiology and physics of color, delivered under the auspices of the Carriage Builders' National Association.—13 illustrations.....	14030
The Liquefaction of Gases.—By VAUGHAN CORNISH.—Early history of the attempts at the liquefaction of gases and some of the most recent results obtained by scientists.....	14037
XII. TECHNOLOGY.—History of Artificial Illumination.—Conduction of this most exhaustive treatise, giving the mathematics of the subject as well as treating it from an engineering standpoint.—A review of the different kinds of modern gas burners and classification of stoves.....	14027
XIII. ZOÖLOGY.—The Wild Boar and his Ways.—By Dr. G. ARCHIE STOCKWELL.—An exceedingly interesting account of the wild boar.—How it is hunted.—Its ferocity.—Its habits in different countries.....	14036

DEDICATION OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AT CHICAGO.

The twentieth and twenty-first days of the present month of October were the occasion of the dedication of the World's Fair at Chicago. On the first-named day the city was the scene of a civic parade which received universal encomium. Of the population of Chicago, it is computed that one in twenty participated in the parade. The number of visitors from the vicinity and from other places is computed at half a million. The total audience or body of spectators is estimated at twelve hundred thousand. In the parade there were seventy-five thousand participants.

Among the first in the civic parade came the Governors of the States with their escorts. Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, California, Illinois, and Iowa, all were represented by their chief executives. After these and other dignitaries, the rank and file of the parade appeared, and for three hours passed by the reviewing stand under the inspection of Vice-President Morton and other officials, President Harrison being detained by his domestic affliction. On the east side of the Federal building 1,000 little girls were arranged in the shape and draped in the colors of the American flag, forming a very pretty feature of the occasion.

The Indian boys from the industrial school at Carlisle, Penn., excited much interest. They carried long yellow poles, on whose ends models of tools were attached, the boys being dressed in a gray uniform. The German turner societies, who attracted so much attention in the New York parade, figured also to great advantage in this one, in their gray coats and soft hats of the same color. A Scotch regiment, with bag-pipe band, were followed by Poles, Swedes, English, Irish, and Italian representative societies, almost every country and climate being represented. At the head of the parade the Chief of Police of Chicago, followed by the Assistant Superintendent and a number of inspectors, rode on horseback, and a detachment of mounted police followed, thus clearing the street for the parade proper. Major-General Miles was grand marshal of the parade, and he was escorted by a large body of aides-de-camp, many of them being officers of the regular army, but the majority appointed from civil life. Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, with the City Council and the Governor of the State, had as special escort the Chicago Hussars, in black uniform, with white trimming. The schools also participated in the parade to the extent of 2,000 boys, while the Catholic societies turned out in great strength.

In the evening there was a ball at the armory of the First Infantry, and a dinner was given to the distinguished visitors by the Fellowship Club; at it were present the Vice-President and other of the more prominent people.

The next day, the 21st, was the crowning day of all. It was marked by the formal dedication of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exhibition. The military parade opened the scene. This parade, less numerous than that of the preceding day, was very impressive, with its representatives of the regular army and of the volunteers from all parts of the United States. The troops assembled in the morning, and at 9 o'clock a start was made from the city for the Fair grounds. A long line of carriages, with escort, carried the different dignitaries, the list of whose names alone would exceed our space. Among them were included the Vice-President, United States cabinet officers, governors of States, members of Congress, judges of the United States Supreme Court, United States ministers, officials of the Fair, bishops and clergymen of different denominations, and many others.

At 1:45 in the afternoon the building was reached where the ceremony of dedication was to take place, the Manufactures building. Since early dawn thousands of people had been pouring into the great structure, as many as one hundred thousand being seated in it at once. Three hundred thousand people, it is estimated, passed in and out. About two o'clock the guests of the occasion began to appear upon the immense stage and in the seats allotted to them. A great chorus and band, including five thousand performers, supplied the musical part of the celebration. An invocation by Bishop C. H. Fowler, of California, opened the proceedings; it was followed by addresses by Director-General Davis, Mayor Washburne, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President T. W. Palmer, the National Commission, Vice-President Morton, and others. The Columbian oration, the *piece de resistance* of the speeches, had been allotted to Chauncey M. Depew, New York's great orator, who depicted in it the present aspect of America and the change in the world brought about by Columbus. As Mr. Depew concluded, about twilight, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, pronounced a prayer, and the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, gave the benediction.

Throughout the afternoon the proceedings were interspersed by music. The speakers found it, of course, beyond their powers to make themselves heard in so great a building. As described, it is said that a deep roar from the immense multitude seemed to fill the building at all times, swelling at times into a hoarser,

louder sound and then dropping off. Even the music had difficulty in filling the enormous space.

One of the most impressive points in the celebration occurred in the evening at the Auditorium. Here the Columbian Congresses were inaugurated by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. The immense auditorium was crowded. The proceedings were characterized by a benediction, spoken by Dr. William R. Harper, president of the new University of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer pronounced a greeting from the woman's branch of the exposition, and Mrs. Henrotin pronounced a salutation in honor of Queen Isabella. Archbishop Ireland eloquently portrayed the great occasion, and stated the purpose of the World's Auxiliary Congress then being inaugurated. As this is really a most impressive idea, the speaker's own words can best describe its object:

"The organization known as the Auxiliary Congress is an integral part of the Columbian Exposition, whose directors authorize and support it. It has received from the United States government recognition and approval. Its special mission is to organize and cause to be held, during the several months allotted to the exposition, international conventions of the scholars and workers of the world along all the lines of human progress in the various departments of civilized life, and in this way present through the living voice of the chief actors clear and comprehensive statements of the questions in all the fields of activity which vex to-day the souls of men. The idea is truly grand, and most important results must follow from the successful carrying out of it. All countries are asked to send to Chicago their best and most active minds. The several conventions or congresses will bring into actual contact the leaders in the several departments of thought. The thinking world will be under our eyes, the whole trend of modern activity will be under our touch. What schools for learners! What workshops of new ideas, where mind in friction with mind provokes unto higher flights and rises into broader vistas of truth!"

The proceedings closed at night with brilliant displays of fireworks. Three identical programmes were rendered in different parts of the city, and it is believed that 200,000 persons saw each of the displays. One of the great features was termed the Columbian Bouquet, when 5,000 rockets, at the same instant, were sent up from the three places. For miles around the light of the 15,000 rockets could be seen.

Thus another scene in the world's commemoration of Columbus has passed. Before this epoch cities have welcomed their distinguished guests and have celebrated epochs in their history; entire countries have united in the commemoration of national events. The present year and the year 1893 sees the world at large united in an international celebration that should cement the bands that weld nations together, and should lead to some hope of universal peace.

TALKING ONE THOUSAND MILES.

The perfection of the science of long distance telephony has been going on for the past five or six years, until an epoch of much interest has finally been reached; that is the perfect transmission of articulate speech for a distance of one thousand miles and over.

We were invited to attend the first public demonstration of this fact on the afternoon of October 18, at the main offices of the Long Distance Division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, No. 18 Cortlandt Street, in this city, and with many distinguished lights in the electrical world listened to the distinct conversation that was carried on between that point and the main western office of the company at 105 Quincy Street, in Chicago.

About one hundred guests were assembled in the reception room when the president of the company announced that a cornet solo would first be transmitted from Chicago. Soon forty-one receiving telephones in New York gave forth every note of the distant instrument perfectly, then a funnel was attached to a receiver and the sound was heard by those standing near.

Mayor Grant was introduced and entered into conversation with Mayor Washburne, of the city of Chicago.

After the usual "Hello!" he returned the compliments of New York City, on the success of long distance telephony, but had some difficulty in hearing all Mayor Washburne said, because the latter read his speech and neglected to put his mouth close into the transmitter, but otherwise the transmission was perfect.

When Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was introduced and sat down in front of the telephone and engaged in a conversation with his old friend, Mr. William G. Hubbard, in Chicago, a scene of unusual interest was presented, which evidently gave the inventor much satisfaction. Photography was brought into play at this point, recording, by means of the flash light, a picture of the inventor in the act of talking over a thousand miles of space.

It was in 1876, at the Philadelphia Centennial, in the presence of the Emperor of Brazil and Sir William