

long march 25 miles, so that at the halt the rear man comes to where the front man started from. At the start a courier rides from the rear to the front, and returns to the rear, reaching it (25 miles ahead from where he started) just as the column halted, all movement being at uniform rate. How far did the courier ride? A. Rule for contents of taper timber: To the sum of areas of the two ends add four times the area of the middle section. Multiply this sum by one sixth of the length. If in inches, divide by 144 for board measure. The pole contains 100 feet board measure. The courier rode 42.67 miles to reach the head of the column and 17.68 miles returning to the foot, in all 60.35 miles.

(6076) A. E. R. asks: What must the diameters of the cylinders of a compound engine be, that the sizes of the cylinders will be as 1 is to 4, and the two to have the same horse power as a simple engine with a cylinder 26 inches in diameter, the same pressure of steam in each case? A. The high pressure cylinder should be 13 1/2 inches diameter, low pressure cylinder 36 3/4 inches diameter.

(6077) J. B. G. says: Can you tell me through the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the name of this insect and how to stop its work? A. Reply by Prof. C. V. Riley.—The specimens sent by your correspondent prove to be *Lyctus striatus*, which is the commonest and most widely distributed of our so-called powder post beetles. These beetles and their larvae are known to live and tunnel in the branches or trunks of dead trees, in telegraph poles, household furniture, wooden handles of tools or agricultural implements, etc. In the case of their emergence from furniture, oviposition has taken place while the boards were still in the lumber yard or while the felled tree was still on the ground. It is also pretty certain that the insects pair and multiply within furniture for several generations, and that only a portion of the beetles issue through the holes bored by them. If a large and heavy piece of furniture, e. g., a bureau, is infested, the destruction of the larvae and beetles is next to impossible without materially injuring the bureau. The only thing that can be recommended is a liberal and frequent application of common kerosene by means of a rag or a brush. A portion of the oil will penetrate into the wood, through the holes made by the issuing beetles, and will at least kill many of the larvae and beetles that are still working within the wood.

(6078) W. McC. asks: What flux should be used in soldering copper wires for electrical purposes with soft solder that will not cause the wires to corrode? A. Resin is the best flux for soft soldering for the purpose stated.

(6079) P. J. K. asks: Is there any way to harden steel? For example, plow shares, so that one side is hardened while the other remains soft. A. We call to mind no satisfactory way of hardening the face side of steel plow shares. In attempting to do so the plates are apt to warp and spring out of shape.

(6080) C. W. C.—A solid bar is stronger than a tube of the same outside diameter.

(6081) C. D. R. asks: 1. I would like to know the difference between a dynamo which gives a current of 52 volts and lights 16 sixteen candle power incandescent lamps and one of 110 volts that lights the same number of lamps? A. There is no such thing as a current of 52 volts. A dynamo of given winding may maintain this potential. To increase the potential to 110 volts the simplest plan is to use finer wire and more turns on the armature. 2. When a dynamo is charging a storage battery what prevents said battery from running dynamo as a motor when it has acquired a sufficient current? A. As long as the potential maintained by the dynamo exceeds that which the battery can produce, the battery will take current from the dynamo. If the dynamo is disconnected from the power shaft, the battery will run it as a motor. 3. How can you tell when a Leyden jar is fully charged? A. By connecting to a graduated electro-scope and charging until the potential ceases to rise. 4. Would a battery of several rods of electric light carbons and a hollow cylinder of zinc for electrodes, with an exciting solution of sal-ammoniac, give satisfactory results on open circuit work? If not, how can it be improved? A. Yes; but the better plan is to use a very large carbon surface. A single rod of zinc is enough for eight or ten carbons.

(6082) A. H. M. writes: I have three American accumulators, 150 ampere hours capacity each, giving a pressure of 2 volts each. I wish to run a 1/2 horse power 6 volt motor with them with best results as to strength of motor. Is it proper to connect cells in series? How long will cells run motor continuously at full load? A. Connect in series. They will run the motor for ten hours. 2. I wish to charge cells with arc light circuit of 10 amperes. Should cells be thrown into arc circuit in series? How long will it take to charge them? What is the formula for above question? A. You cannot do this with safety. We advise you not to attempt it. Allow 5 amperes charging current for each square foot of positive plate. 3. Is it best to charge them to their full capacity each time they are thrown into the arc circuit, or could they be thrown in and out according to convenience? A. You can work either way. It is best to charge them up to full capacity frequently.

(6083) A. L. J. asks: 1. Please state the object of placing an induction coil in circuit of long telephone lines, since as the E. M. F. increases, the current strength must decrease. A. It gives high voltage for the circuit external to the induction coil. 2. Is the temperature of the electric arc higher than that obtained with largest burning glasses? A. Yes. 3. I ran a current from battery through a short coil galvanometer with astatic needle. After stopping current, the needle did not point north. What was the cause? A. The needle was so perfectly astatic that there was not enough polarity to move it. 4. In the electrolysis of water why do not carbon electrodes succeed instead of platinum? A. Their porousness might make them retain some gas. Iron or copper electrodes in caustic alkali solution are excellent. 5. In electroplating a spoon, for instance, which are the electrodes, the spoon and the piece of metal to be deposited, or the two rods, connected to battery, from which they are suspended? A. The spoon and piece of metal. 6. What are the differences in electromotive force, current strength, and resistance of a circuit in

which a motor is included, when the motor is stopped and when running? A. The electromotive force is the same except for the armature, which generates counter electromotive force. If the armature is not allowed to rotate, the current strength increases.

(6084) G. H. S. writes: I have recently constructed a simple electric motor and large bichromate of soda battery described in your valuable book, "Experimental Science." At first 4 cells would run the motor, but after a short time the whole 8 would not work it. I used in solution a saturated solution of bichromate of soda and added sulphuric acid to one-fifth volume. If depolarization is the trouble, why should it depolarize so quick? I never used it half an hour. What is the best way to depolarize? Is it necessary to amalgamate the zinc? Mine are cast and have some blow holes which will not take the mercury. The zincs get covered with a scaly substance which prevents the action of the acid on the zinc. At first the action was so strong that it made the solution quite warm and made quite a strong smell. The solution was a little warm at first. Kindly put me on the right track. A. Your entire trouble is due to bad amalgamation of your zincs. The production of heat and of an odor shows a destructive and useless action and proves that the amalgamation is imperfect. You will have no satisfaction until you attend to this.

(6085) G. M. H. says: Will you please inform me through your Notes and Queries column how to make printing press rollers? A. To 8 pounds transparent glue add enough cold water to cover it; let it stand with occasional stirring seven or eight hours. After twenty-four hours, all the water should be absorbed. Heat it in a water bath, remove from fire, and add 7 pounds molasses that has been made quite hot. Heat, with frequent stirring, for half an hour. The moulds should be clean and greased. Pour into moulds after it has cooled a little, and allow to stand eight or ten hours in winter, longer in summer.

(6086) W. C. C. writes: Will you kindly decide the following dispute? A states that a bullet fired from a rifle straight into the air will reach on its return the point of departure with the same velocity with which it left the muzzle of the gun. B says that possibly this is true in theory, but not in practice, else why will a bullet on being fired from a gun pass through resisting bodies which it cannot penetrate if dropped from a height equal to that attained by the missile when discharged from the gun? A. The theory of the vertical projection of a bullet and its final velocity is derived from the unimpeded speed due to a vacuum and gravity. In practice the resistance of the air impedes the velocity of the bullet in both its upward and downward flight, the return impact being much less than the muzzle impact.

(6087) F. H. F. asks: 1. What is the rule for determining the number of watts necessary to produce an arc light of given candle power? I understand that experts at the World's Fair decided on 450 watts for a 2,000 candle power light, 300 watts for a 1,200 candle power light; now, how can I determine the watts for a 1,500 candle power or a 1,000 candle power light? A. The rule is partly conventional, and is based on experiment. There is no rule. You can approximate by intercalation. 2. What is the relation between candle power and watts in arc lights? A. There is no fixed relation that can be stated. You can deduce an approximation from the above. 3. What book will explain the matter in detail? A. See SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 694, 695, 696, for general articles on the subject; price 10 cents each by mail.

(6088) R. C. F. asks: 1. Will you give me a formula for preventing Dotype prints from curling up when I do not desire to mount them? A. After washing, dry off the water with blotters, then place the prints in pairs face to face between sheets of straw-board or cardboard, six pairs between each board, and put a weight on top. Let them stand for three or four hours or until dry. Each unmounted print will then remain flat. 2. How can I keep film negatives from curling up after development? A. After the negatives are washed immerse the films for five minutes in a solution of water 1 oz., glycerine 2 minims. When dry, keep under pressure as advised for Dotype.

(6089) J. McG. asks: 1. Can a copper vessel be used as a generator in the manufacture of hydrogen gas, or is a vessel made of sheet or boiler iron lined with lead preferable, and what should be the thickness of metal to be used in either case? A. By all means use a lead-lined vessel. Burn the joints together—do not solder. No particular thickness is required. 2. Which is the better and more economical method of generating hydrogen, that by sulphuric acid and iron filings in water or by blowing steam through heated coal? A. By the action of steam on coal you produce a quantity of carbon monoxide gas with the hydrogen. By using hot iron borings in place of coal, the steam process will give reasonably pure hydrogen. On the large scale this method is cheaper than the acid generation. 3. Give names of works on subject of generating hydrogen gas for aeronautical purposes, with prices of same. A. See SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 828, 849.

(6090) S. H. Co. write: Parties here wish to procure a magnet that metal buried underground will attract. One which will locate gold or silver. They claim there is such an instrument called "the hidden treasure seeker." Is there such an instrument manufactured, and if so, can you tell us where one can be procured? A. No such thing exists. [It is surprising that any one should expect to be able to buy apparatus of this description. If there are \$10,000,000,000 worth of treasure hidden in the earth, what would be the value of an instrument that would indicate its whereabouts? And who, owning an instrument of this kind, would part with it for any consideration whatever? The fact of offering for sale an instrument purporting to be an operative instrument for this purpose is prima facie evidence of fraud or dense ignorance. The shovel and pick, the hammer and drill, are the only treasure-seeking instruments of any value. Ore finders, divining rods, and devices of that class are delusions.—Eds.]

(6091) J. M. W., Cal., writes: Would you kindly let me know if the following is correct? In the Encyclopedia Britannica (Americanized edition, Bedford-Clarke, publishers, Chicago, 1890) it states under the

heading of "weights and measures" that the United States inch=1.00049 British inches? I always thought they were identical, and that Whitworth's standard in measuring was the same in both countries. Again, in an English work I see the grain apothecaries' weight=1.0978 grains avoirdupois, in other words, 10 grains apoth. =nearly 11 grains avoird.; in the above encyclopedia there is no difference given. Is there any difference? In coming across such discrepancies as the above, it makes one ardently hope that something will soon be done toward bringing about a "universal standard system of weights and measures." Would you mind also stating the difference between the English and American pint, quart, peck, and bushel? A. The difference in length of standard measures as stated is correct. Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co. use the American standard. The grain has but one value, 7,000 to one pound avoirdupois or troy, in England. In the United States 7,000 to one pound avoirdupois and 5,760 to one pound troy and apothecaries' weight. The American standard measure of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The British standard gallon is 277.274 cubic inches. The United States standard bushel is 2150.42 cubic inches. The imperial or British bushel is 2218.192 cubic inches. Divisional measures in proportion. The metric system is intended to equalize international weights and measures.

(6092) G. E. K. says: Would you please give the formula and instructions for mixing same for making Portland cement walks, drives, floors, etc.? I notice some are of a fine sand and others of a coarse nature. Also of different colors. Please explain this feature. A. English Portland cement is generally preferred. Procure a sharp, light-colored sand, and wash it free from all particles of soft earth or soil; also some stone chips, gravel, and large stone. Excavate the sidewalk about 18 inches deep, and fill in the large stone to within 6 inches of the surface; prepare a concrete made of the cement 1 part, stone chips and gravel about 6 parts, and bed it in upon the stone bottom to within 2 inches of the surface; then prepare a concrete of the cement 1 part and fine sand 2 parts, and lay it in up to the surface, floating the surface with the cement at pleasure. Finish by lining off into very regular blocks. A more economical sidewalk can be made by omitting the stone bed, but it will require a good hard soil to lay it on, and then will not be so sure of being permanent. See also SUPPLEMENT, No. 539. Sometimes finely broken stone is used in place of sand. The color can be varied by the use of oxide of iron, such as is used for metallic paint.

(6093) F. L. M. says: How should whitewash be prepared to secure best permanent results on cellar walls? Painters affect entire ignorance in the matter, and the information is difficult to obtain. A. The following coating for rough brick walls is used by the United States government for painting lighthouses, and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through: Take of fresh Rosendale cement, 3 parts, and of clean, fine sand, 1 part; mix with fresh water thoroughly. This gives a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If brick color is desired, add enough Venetian red to the mixture to produce the color. If a very light color is desired, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken to have all the ingredients well mixed together. In applying the wash, the wall must be wet with clean fresh water, then follow immediately with the cement wash. This prevents the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too rapidly, and gives time for the cement to set. The wash must be well stirred during the application. The mixture is to be made as thick as can be applied conveniently with a whitewash brush. It is admirably suited for brickwork, fences, etc., but it cannot be used to advantage over paint or whitewash.

(6094) E. E. D. asks: I have four 1/2 inch horse shoe magnets. How can I recharge them? A. By touching the poles to the poles of an active dynamo and removing it slowly in the line of the armature axis you can recharge a magnet. Be careful to touch the right poles, i. e., north pole of magnet to south pole of field and vice versa. 2. How can I make a magneto exploder with these magnets? A. See our SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 161 and 315. 3. How can I make an atomizing petroleum burner? A. See SUPPLEMENT, No. 589.

(6095) F. R. H. says: Can you tell me through the Notes and Queries column of your paper how carbon paper is prepared? A. Melt 10 parts lard, 1 part of beeswax, and mix with a sufficient quantity of fine lampblack. Saturate unglazed paper with this, remove excess and press.

(6096) W. T. says: Would you please give me a formula for a cement that I can cement brass ornaments to glass so they will stick tight? A. A cement for such purposes as fixing metal letters to glass windows consists of copal varnish 15 parts, drying oil 5 parts, turpentine 3 parts, oil of turpentine 2 parts, liquefied marine glue 5 parts. Melt in a water bath, and add 10 parts dry slaked lime.

(6097) W. T. writes: I have built the 8 light dynamo contained in SUPPLEMENT, No. 600, and must say it is a dandy. Have not had the least trouble with it. I made all connections and started it without any batteries, and it lit three 52 volt 16 candle power lamps at once. I have also made the hand power dynamo, and had no trouble with it. Is there a SUPPLEMENT treating on volt or ampere meters? If so, what numbers? A. Ammeters, SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 440, 603, 618, 628, 734; voltmeters, SUPPLEMENT, Nos. 353, 552, 556, 668, 734, 933.

Communications Received.

- "On a Display of Aurora Polaris." By A. W. F.
"On the White Heron." By T. H.
"On Slow Beating Pendulums." By C. R. S.
"The Great Sugar Pine." By T. H.

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INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted

June 5, 1894,

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

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

Table listing inventions with patent numbers and names of inventors. Includes items like Acid by fruits of heated gases, Apparatus for concentrating sulphuric acid, Advertising apparatus, Alarm, Amalgamating machine, Ammeter, Animal trap, Annunciator, Annunciator electrical, Apparatus for supporting children, Armature for dynamo-electric machines, Autographic register, Axle box, Axle sulky plow, Baling press, Ball, Band cutter, Barrel head, Barrel, Battery, Bed, Bed folding, Bell, Bicycle, Bicycle attachment, Billiard counter, Block, Boat, Boiler, Boiler in vertical sections, Bolt cutters, Bolt head and nut finishing machine, Book or paper hanger, Bottles, Bottle caps, Box, Box blocking machine, Braiding machine, Brake, Brake shoe, Brick tiles, Broom heads, Brush, Buckle, Burglar alarm, Burner, Butter extractor, Button mould, Button, Button drilling machine, Button machine, Button parts mechanism, Camera, Can, Can for packing duty, Car brake, Car brake, Car chair, Car coupling, Car coupling, Car coupling, Car fender, Car freight, Car roof, Car seat, Cars, Case, Cash register and indicator, Cellulose, Chair, Chalking device, Checkrein support, Cherry stoner, Chopper, Chuck, Chuck, Chute, Cigar bunching machine, Cigar package, Cigarette wrapper holder, Cleat, Clock case, Clock, electric alarm, Clod crusher and pulverizer, Cloth cutting machine, Clothes pin, Clutch, Cold-chamber, Collar and cuff case, Collar and cuff, Collars, Concentrator, Cooler, Cornstalk shocking mechanism, Cotton chopper, Cotton opener and stopping mechanism, Coupling, Coupling, Crusher, Curling iron, Current motor, Current motor, Current motor, Currents, Cuspator, Cutter, Decorative ramie, Dental chair, Dental engine, Dental engines, Digger, Dish cleaner, Display box, Displaying chains, Door fastener, Dough cutting machine, Drill, Dry kiln for pottery, Dust pan, Dye, Dye, Ear protector, Eaves trough, Electric circuit regulator, Electric circuits, Electric Park, Electric elevator, Electric machine, Electric machines, Electric machinery, Electric meter, Electric motor, Electric motor controller, Electric power stations, Electric reciprocating motor, Electric subway, Electric switch box, Electric wire connection, Electrical distribution by alternating currents, Electrical distribution system of, Electrotape block, Elevator, Elevator door operating device.

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 Snow or ice melting apparatus, C. F. Springfels 520,941
 Snow plow, W. Grunow, Jr. 520,777
 Speed gear, J. H. Pendleton 520,777
 Speed indicator bearing, W. T. Lintner 520,792
 Spinning different colored rovings into thread or yarn, apparatus for, J. Lunn 520,793
 Spinning machine spindle, E. J. Fenderson 521,142
 Spraying machine, A. Bryce 520,766
 Stamp groove or recess for shipping cases, C. F. Goodwill 520,921
 Stand. See Show stand.
 Stave jointing machine, J. Anthon 520,873
 Stay traveler, A. K. Evans 520,955
 Steam boiler, R. Joy 520,862
 Steam boiler, T. Murphy 520,836
 Steam boiler, F. E. Treat 520,837
 Steam engine, E. Adams 521,105
 Steam generator, C. W. Vanderburgh 521,062
 Steam separator for boiler tubes, J. J. Hogan 520,884
 Stopper, M. Rubin 521,047
 Stove or furnace, T. Austin 520,978
 Stove, vapor, H. Ruppel 521,128
 Sulky, tractor, Clawson & McKerron 521,037
 Suspenders, E. Adams 521,071
 Suspenders, J. M. Bohn 521,082
 Switch. See Railway switch. Railway overhead switch.
 Target and indicator, C. Schifferdecker 521,049
 Telephone receivers, ear pad for, J. W. Kinniburgh 520,786
 Tenpin ball, C. W. Rodman 520,898
 Thill coupling, F. Schelp, Jr. 520,834
 Time ball, W. F. Gardner 520,879
 Time check receiver, A. J. Henry 520,848
 Tire setting machine, J. B. West 520,817
 Tire shield, pneumatic, S. M. Schindel 521,005
 Tire, wheel, O. Seel 520,901
 Transplanting machine, A. Willner 520,838
 Trap. See Animal trap. Fish trap.
 Tricycle, Leininger & Shreiner 520,790
 Trolley, E. M. Tousey 520,873
 Trolley wire support, L. McCarthy 521,037
 Truck, electric motor, J. C. Henry 520,780
 Truck stove, H. M. Pitt 521,127
 Tub, Gwynn, Jr., & Spencer 520,880
 Turntable, J. B. Tinsley 521,080
 Type method of and machine for justifying, J. L. McMillan 521,039
 Typewriter case and table, combined, F. C. Wood 521,067
 Typewriting machines, ribbon reversing mechanism for, F. P. Stiles 521,091
 Typewriting machines, type cleaning device for, C. A. Joerissen 520,850
 Valve, F. W. Hess 521,027
 Valve, G. Oliver 521,040
 Valve, automatic, G. D. Laval 521,080
 Valve, sluice, W. A. Doble 521,106
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 Vehicle, J. Johnston 520,961
 Vehicle, Price & Daniels 520,830
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 Vehicle, J. A. Johnson 520,806
 Velocipede wheel, E. E. Fay 520,845
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 Voltmeter, E. R. Moore 520,789
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 Wall finish compound, R. E. Haire 521,143
 Washing machine, J. Beukema et al. 520,841
 Washing machine, D. P. Edgar 520,771
 Watch bow fastener, D. H. Abney 521,070
 Water closet, automatic, for, E. D. Andrews 520,820
 Water tube boiler, J. J. Hogan 520,884
 Water wheel governor, electrical, C. S. English 521,085
 Wheelbarrow, M. V. Garver 520,919
 Wheelbarrow tray, M. V. Garver 520,920
 Whitetree, J. C. H. Hobbs 521,088
 Windlass, grip, and pulley, H. Finley 520,956
 Wire stripper, J. J. Bettinger 520,818
 Womb battery, J. C. Pettit 520,895
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 Wrench, A. Bares 521,076
 Wrench, A. McCallum 521,123

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