recently patented inventions. Engineering.
Stopping and Steering Boats.Henry A. Sheldon, Arcadia. R. I. Wings which may
be laeralls projected from the boat at opposite point be laieralisy projected from the boat at opposite pointe in connection with a movel operating mechanism, in which steam power is applied through curved cylindera actuating a curved pistonn roll, to move cither one of bxth the wings to an outwaril positon, at right angles to the hull, or to an inner position in line with the side of
the hull. The moter mechanism is controllabe from the pilot house, and afforis means for conveniently aljunes ing the wings as may be desired.

## Hallway Appliances.

CAR Fevder. - William A. Morris Brooklyn, N. Y. Y.nder each plattorm is a frame with
outwardly and downwardly extendingcurved guideways to receive the side lars of a fender covered with a suit able netting, and having at its front end whecele or shoce alapted to travel on the track rail. The side bars hav cach a rail to prevent a person picked up from falling of
the fender. Centrally on the inner end of the finder the fender. Centrally on the inner end of the fender ian eye alapted to connect with a bolt eliding on the
under side of the platforn, the motorman or gripnan under side of the platrorn, the motorman or gripman,
by simply pressing with his foot upon a stua, disengagin the holt from the eye and permitting the fender to slide downward and forwarch in prosition to readily pick up a
hunum being. When the fender is not deseired for use, it is moved upwarl on ite guideways and hel in withdrawn position uncler the platform by the engage ment of the eye with the bolt.
Switch Lock.-John W. Tew, Rome Gi., and John D. Rigge, Selma, Ala. This is an auto matic safcety lock to prevent the Al irfcence of unau thorized persons with a switch. It it an improvement on
a formerly patented invention of the same inventors, and comprise a lock projection or bolt normally in poei tion at the side of one of the movable switch sections, to lock such section and its mate from movement, tripping
plates being so connected with the operating devices that the weight of a passing locomotive withdraws the bol and pernits the switch to be thrown by hand or in any other manuer. The construction is simple, having no
parts likely to get out of order, and this invention re lates particularly to improvements in the devices for operating the bolt.
Nut Lock.-David C. Wetsel, Carrollnuts on fish plate bolts of railroad tracks. The has a shoulder adapted to fit againet a shouldered locking block with a radial wing at cach side, a fish plate receesscid on one side near the bolt recciving one of
the wings. The improvement affords convenient means for quickly locking the nut on a bolt, permitting the nut also to be partly or entirely removed from the bolt.
Car Bell Rivger.-Samuel A. Whit and Ausuetus M. Glover, Savannah, Ga. This is an improvement in bell-ringer attachmenta operated from the
axle of $a$ car. $A$ hinged bar is arranged near projections evolving with the axle and connected with two spring springs being also connected with a rod beneath the ca4. which tenvion may be applied to overcome the stronger
epring, allowing the weaker one to throw the bar into epring, allowing the weaker one to throw the bar int contact with the projections on the axle, thus working an alarm. The attachment includes a suitable operative
connection with a foot picce on the car platform, by connection with a foot picce on the car platform, by
preseing upon which the alarm will be eounded, but will cease as sooon as the foot presurc is removed.
Mail bag Hanger.-George M. Pat cereon, Gertrucle, Ga. This improvement comprises provided with bag-retaining devices, each having a number of hooks or cleats to which a mail bag may be at ached, the devices being adapted for complete rotatio and to be automatically placed in position for use by the movement imparted when the bag is removed. When
the bag is caught by the gathering arm of the mail the bag is caught by the gathering arm of the ma car it may be readily drawn from its support.

## Electrical.

Signal Sistem.-Webster Gillette, New York City, and Alexankers S. Williams, Long Ilian luctor connecting two suttions, a battery arranged d cutting into the closed conductor for signaling, and a elephione supp the local and line circuits. The system may be used in connection with the existing wiring of hotels, factories, small telephone exchanges, ', or with smaller wiring ar
ranged specially for use under this inproved system While the conductory are all chmecc. the circuite of the While the conductors are ell chanec. the circuiss ores dition for sending and rec
Ship's L')G and Course Indicator.includes a $\log$ to be towel regikering mechaniem carried on the veseel to automaticiclly record the clistancee, ko printing the mileage
figures that tre deceitition of tye shin trom a precerbed figures that the deviation of the ship from a preserlbed
course will be indiratel. Electrically operated means are provided for controlling the printing and registering mechanism, and afforting a reliable circuit breaker in
the log proper to make and 1 reak the circuite and set the controlling mechanism in operation. A wind-indicating evice is connected with the apparatus to indicate leeway in the same manner as the current indicator, the
(ffict of the wind on the log line being counteracted y the disk of the wind indicator and ite clectrical connectione.

## Mechanical.

Forge.-Aaron Rice, Northport. Ala. The hearth of this forge has a water compartment under ite basil, connected by pipes with the lawer end of a
booller. the piper being preferally one above another to hoiler. the pipec becing preferably one above another to
extalibirh a circulation. The toviler drives an engine
over the basin of the hearth, a water jacket on the fron
Machine for Curling Hat Brims. Joseph Ives, Newburg, N. Y. The machine has a whee vex face being adapted to press the hat brim againg the flanged wheel, while a shoe made concave in the $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ rection of ite length has a concave groove in the edge. A gage is provided for guiding the hat, springs for pressin the button against the brim, a cam for withdrawing the button, and means for heating the shoe, flanged whee flanged wheel and button, under the application of heat the brim is given the proper curvature, being receive and prepared for curling by the sho, and also pre-
served in such curl as it leaves the wheel and button.

## Agricultural.

Cutter for Harvesters, etc. Fre:lerick Friesz, Shenandoah, Iowa. According to this invention the cutters of reapers, harvesters, and similar
machines are made in stellated form, to rotate individually upon their own axis, and collectively around guide of predetermined construction, the cutters pre enting themselves successively in position for cutting chain bell with the least possible friction, the cutter clearing themselves from the grass or grain cut, pro venting clogging.
Hedge and Lawn Edger.-Myles $Y$ and light machine for trimming lawns and hedges b being pushed along the borders. Ite whecl-supported rame has one straight side with blades at its front edge the opposite eide near the front being inclined toward
the straight side, and the bottom of the frame extending outwarl beyond the inclined side and having at its front scraper. On the shaft, on the inner face of the straigh rass, etc., against the blades, in advance of which, ncer the ground, is a small circular cutter.

## Miscellaneous.

Recoil Operated Automatic Ord ording supported and movable has separated abutmente, a lever pivoted to and movable with the barrel having an arm
connected with and operating the breech block, while connected with and operating the breech block, while parated abutments. The hammer is pivoted to and rigger supported on the framing, the reciprocatin and pull the trigger. The several moving parts are designed to be operated, after the first firing, by the force of the recoil, or by springs acting in opposition thereto the gun barrel being moved rearwardly, the hamme ocked, the breech block lowered, the cartridge throw out and a new one inserted, the barrel moved forwar the gun fired.
Sword Scabbard.-Henry O. Weller Butte, Montana. This scabbard has an opening in on haped to at the mouth, and the sword hilt has a lus of the scabbard is such that the sword may be guide therein more quickly and conveniently than in the or dinary scabbard, a beveled recess in its upper end serving
as a guide to direct the sword to the mouth of the as a guide
Voting Machine.-Frank H. Gilbert or tape to be passed bon. This machine provides a sheet corresponding to the candidates to be voted for, means or puncturing the sheet or tape, and a concealing elide may discover who was voted for signed to facilitate voting without mistake by anignoran person, and when each vote is cast an alarm is sounded, when the official in charge may place the recording macerial in position to receive the next vote, means being also provided for making a duplicate record, one of the records to be remnved from the
Carbon Holder for Blank Books. Lewis A. Lipman, New York City. The book, accor ag to this invention, has at its back a thickencd leaf n at the edge of the book, and thus constituting a'holder of great simplicity and cheapness for the carbon sheeta which may be readily removed as desired.
Ink Well. - Joseph Morton, New York City. As an improved article of manufacture, this inentor has devised an ink well designed to prevent the well body. The body is of glass or crystal, and renovably fitted in ite central recess is an exteriorly fiect the light and add greatly to the appearance of the entire ink well, th.
of the well body.
Sash Balance. - Joseph H. Bane Barre, Mass. According to this improvement a pinio on a sash, there being a pawl and ratchet connection be tween the pinion and spindle, and a brake engaging the apindle. The improvement may be applied to an old as
well as a new window, and its action is not interfered with by warping of the window frame or sash, the the old belang raised and lowered as conveniently as in at one side of the sare employed. The locking device at one
side.

Lock and Stay for Wire Fences.of a locking plate with longitudinal slote extending from the ends inwardly to within a short distance of the center of the plate, and forming two jaws at each end of the plate, which is to be used in connection with a link of wire adapted to extend across a runner, the wire hav ing a loop at each end and bring bent near its center. A
simple and inexpensive method is thus afforded of
securingthe runners of wire fences from vertical move
ment.
Cart.-Amasa L. Smith, Carnes, Iowa Che axle of this cart has an integral yoke-like body, and the running gear is so constructed that it is adapted to hich may be quickly taken up from the ground by the manipulation of the running gear without being touche the operator, and may also be gently dropped upo

Horse Weight.-David B. Macona chic, Toronto, Canada. This is a hollow weight block with batl-like handle, and in the block is a spring-con rolled strap roller to which is attached a self-wrapping balter that may be extended from the weight as desired, automatically returning within the weight when the
animal is detached from the halter and the weight i nimal is detached from the halter and the weight

Garment Hanger.-Edgar W. Hor ner, Connellsville, Pa. This is a device to suppor
rousers with the waistband hanging downward, to re move bagginess at the knee. The trousers may b clamped in the hanger without marking them at the a support for a coat and vest, or other garments.
Clothes Hanger.-John H. J. Ronner, New York City. This device consists of separable jaws with opposite clamping faces and a suspending ook extended between them, forming a simple and inexpensive means of holding an entire suit of men'
othes, while also adapted to support other garmente. he clothes are so held as to prevent their becomin

Note.-Copies of any of the above patents will be end name of the patentec, title of invention, and date of this paper.

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

bUILDINGEDITION
APRIL, 1895.-(No. 114.)
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clegant plate in colors, showing a Colonial co tage recently completed fur Frank L. Purdy, Esq and foor plans. An attractive design. Archite
Charles P. Baldwin, Esq, Newark, N. J.
2. Two perspective elevations and fioor plans, showing a residence recently completed for George N.
Tyner, Esq., at Holyoke, Mass. An elegant design in the Romanesque style of architecture.
cottage at Nutley, N. J. erected at a cost of about
$\$ 4,000$. Perspective elevation and fioor plans. Architect, Mr. E. R. Silton, N. Y. A simple but casteful design
Colonial residence at Orange, N. J., recently
erected for John Hammond Bradshaw, M.D. A erected for John Hammond Bradshaw, M.D. A pure example of modern Colonial architecture. мевers. Ro
architecte.
5. An attractive residence at Indiana, Pa., recently
erected for Mr. Harry McCreary, at a cost of $\$ 4,350$ complete. Perspective elevation and floor plan. Architect and builder, Mr. E. M. Lockard, Indiana
. Two perspective elevations and floor plans of a hand some reaidence erected for Samuel S. McClure, at ample of a square rigged house. Cost $\$ 8,000$ ample of a square rigged house. $\operatorname{cost} 88,000$
complete. Mr. Henry S. Rapelya, architect, Mount Vernon, New York.
7. A cottage at Glen Ridge, N. J. An attractive residence in the Elizabethan
elevations and fioor plans.
8. A carriage house at Orange, N. J., recently crected for John Hammond Bradshaw, M.D. The design is treated in the modern Colonial style to corre-
spond with the architecture of his residence. Ground plan and perspective elevation. Messre , New York
9. An elegant resdence at Flatbush, L. I., recentlyerected at a cost of $\$ 11,000$ complete. Two perspective andson, Esq.; builder, J. C. Sawkins, Esq both of Flatbush, L. I. An attractive design.
0. A house at Park Hill, N. Y., recently erccted for Messrs. Loreni \& Morrow, at a cost of $\$ 6,500$ com-
plete. Perspective elevation and floor plans. Mr. Eduund J. Maurer, architect, New York.
11. Miscellancous Contents : Moderne Innen-Decoration -The cvolution of an old building, with 4 views.Wood stains.-Wood finish chemically and microscopically examined.-A tubular frame house.-To
destroy hothouse insects.-Venctian blinds, illusdestroy hothouse insects.-Venetian blinds, iluus-
trated.-An improved spring hinge, illustrated. A blind archiec. - Fro-trated.-The anchor fence post, illustrated.Hardwond matching heads, illustrated.-Porcelite. -The Rider engines, illustrated.-The Security
sash balance, illustrated.-Improved woodworking machinery, illustrated

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Mrice.
marke sent for examination should be distinctly
marked or labeled.
(6471) G. E. M. says: Please give a receipt for a paste for pasting the labels on tin cans. A.
Make a paste by dissolving rye flour in a solution of Make a paste by dissolving rye flour in a solution of
caustic eoda, dilute with water, stirring all the time. Add caustic sods, dilute with water, stirring all the time. Add the pound flour. Adheres firmly to all metals, tin foil, (6472) P. J. R. says : Kindly tell me ow mushrooms are canned \& A. Choose freshly gathered mushrooms, white, full, and firni; cut away the
ritty part near the stalk, and throw the mushooms into a basin of cold water; wash them quickly and drain them equal quantity in a stew pan the juice of a lemon, an quantities are calculated for 2 pounds of mushrooms. Turn each mushroom, put them into the stew pan conthem with the liquid. Cover the stew pan, put it over a brisk fire, and boil the mushrooms for four minutes, cossing them occasionally; and pour the whole into a cover them entirely with the liquor in which they have been boiled, filling up the tins with cold water, previously boiled if the Iqquor is insufficient. Solder on
(6473) E. H. says: Can you give me the ingrediente and proper mixture of Angostura bitters ?
A. Four ounces gentian root; 10 ounces cach calisaya A. Four ounces gentian root; 10 ounces each calisaya
bark, Canada snake root, Virginia snake root, licorice oot, yellow bark, allspicc, dandelion root, and Angosturaj bark; 6 ounces cardamom seeds; 4 ouncce cach balsam of tolu, orangetis. Turkey rhubarb, and
galanga; 1 poundj orange peel ; 1 pound alkanct root; galanga; 1 pound jorange peel ; 1 pound alkanct ront;
$11 / 2$ ounce caraway seed; $11 / 2$ ounce cinnamon ; $1 / 2$ ounce 11/2 ounce caraway seed; $1 / 2$ ounce cinnamon; $1 / 2$ ounce
cloves ; 2 ounces each! nutmegs, coriander secd. catechu and wormwood; 1 ounce mace; $11 / 4$ pound red sanders
wood and 8 ounces turmeric. Poond these ingrediente and steep them for fifteen days in $\mathbf{5 0}$ gallons proof spirit; before filtering, add 30 pounds honey.
(6474) M. D. H. asks: 1. Can a No. 10 steel wire can be used to run around an iron pulley, and 3 feet diameter with $\mathbf{V}$ groove rounded at bottom to fil the wire. 2. And also size of pulley that a $9 / 6$ inch wirc hoisting rope will wind around and be serviceable? A.
A 20 inch to 2 foot drum or pulley for the wire rope, acA 20 inch to 2 foot drum or pulley fo
cording to the flexibility of the rope.
(6475) L. E. D. writes: 1. I have a storage cell of 8 volte and 40 ampere hours which I charge
with 6 gravity Crowfoot cells $(6 \times 8)$ connected in serics with 6 gravity Crowfoot cells $(6 \times 8$ ) connected in serics. They do not charge it more than one-third. When connected in multiple series, they do not charge it at all.
Can you tell me where the trouble is? A. You need for proper charging at least nine Crowfoot batteries in series, to obtain sufficient voltage. 2. Please give formula for calculating voltage and amperage of several cells of primary battery when the voltage and amperage of one cell is known. A. These calculations are made by Ohm' law. The amperage depends on the resistance of the
entire circuit, the voltage on the number of cells in series.

See Sloane's "Arithmetic of Electricity," \$1 by mail.
3. Please tell me if it is proper to say amperage or am. page. I have heard the word pronounced both ways. A
(6476) J. F. B. writes: Will you give me the approximate diameter of a windmill that will develop about one horse power with a twenty mile per hour breeze ? Also what would be the increase in power
with additional wind pressure, say of five and ten per cent $P$ A. An 18 foot mill should be equal to 1 horse power. The increase of power will be as the square of the ratio of the velocity of the wind. Thus 10 per cent to 20 m . is 22 miles, and $\frac{22}{20}=1 \cdot 1$, the squareof which is $1 \cdot 21$, so that the 1 horse power mill will yield $1 \cdot 21$ horse
power with a 22 mile wind
(6477) A. C. M. asks if two of the simple electric motors described in "Experimental science can be.put on one shaft, and what horse power they
would develop together at full capacity, also how many volts and amperes would the two motore require at full parately. A. You can connect as described, and ae parately. A. You can connect as described, and ge nine amperes.
(6478) W. B. asks: What is the best way to produce the greatest amount of heat by electri by electricity, and state which is the best to create the greatest amount of heat. A. All methods of producing andescence of a conductor. For aramples plain in e refer you to our Supplement, Nos. 904, 905, 901 886, 610, 840, 635; for the latter method, used on the large cale in electric welding, we refer you to our Soppus MENT, Nos. 582, 682, 768, 892.
(6479) D. J. F., Newfoundland, writes: 1 . What is a ship's metacenter, and how is the point of intersection of the vertical line passing throug the center of gravity of the vessel, when in its posiion of equilibrium, and a vertical line through the cen ter of gravity of the water displaced when the body vessel rolling in a sea. It is found by computing the enter of gravity of the vessel as it floats when at rest and the center of gravity of the mass of water displaced tany angle at which the vessel may be careened. The point of meeting of a vertical line from this last point at the angle of careening and the central
line of the vessel is the metacenter. The height of his point above the center of gravity of the veesel ineer's Pocket Botk" for examples, 34 bs mail 2 How is the contour of the keel of a ship found, when the ame is not straight, as is very often the case in wooden essels? Is it found from the keelson? If so, how ? and provided the ship be laden, how is it found ? A. irregularities in keel alignment can be approximated y examination of the lines of the keelson. When irregu ble to bring them to a bearing. With a loaded vessel the roblem becomes complex and may require the service a diver. 3. How is the dead rise, which governs the height of the bilge blocks which snpport a ship in dry dock, found ? A. The bilge blocks should be adjustade in height and angle and also be movable to their proper bearing when the keel touches the keel blocks. he dead rise must aliso be found by examination insid drections for dry-docking ships? If so, please give the name, price, and where procurable? A. There is no work on dry-docking of ships. We have one copy of stuart's "Naval Dry Docks of the United States," now of print, price $\$ 6.00$.
(6480) G. D. asks: Could you tell me why a permanent magnet was used in a telephone \& I
thoughtit was to give tension to the diaphragm. A. It is far more sensitive than an unpolarized core.
(6481) C. W. C. asks : 1. Is the large plunge battery. Fig. 394, in "Experimental science," surcient to run a one horse power motor? A. No. 2. Is he dynamo described in surferenc, No. 600, with And if so, could it be driven with above battery, and hat power would it have? A. It makes a good motor and can be run with about three times this battery, and would give about $1 / 4$ horse power for a short time only. The power woula soon diminish. 3. How long would the battery run at full power on one charge $?$ A. It lecrease rapidly after the first half hour.
(6482) H. K. M. asks: 1. How many horse power will it take to equal 1 kilowatt, or what is 1 horse power is equal to $0 \cdot 7459$ kilowatts. 2. You give a receipt for cleaning clothee, in Scientific American, of March 16, page 166. Does it make any difference how this should be mixed ? If so, which should be mixed first? A. It makes little or no difference how the in-
gredients are mixed. 3. In your columns you advertise the "Kombi." Is it a success ? How long will one last, na what wh be expense of having negalives anished ? A. Address the adra
(6483) C. A. C. asks: 1. Which will work on the longest line (the line being metallic circuit) dertake to pronounce upon the relative merits of the two transmitters. Both are good. The Hunning's transmitteris described in the Scientipic American, vol. 64,
No. 4. 2. What is the internal resistance of ordinary ravity batteries? A. Two to four ohme. 3. Some of the Sciznis A See Scientrif Ammeican wol 62 age batteries. A. See Scientrific American, vol. 62,
No. 10; vol. 65, No. 22 ; vol. 68, No. 9 ; vol. 69, No. 20 ; and our Supplement, Nos. 838, 845, and 997. 4. What isa two phase alternating dynamo: A. A dynamo of the simple alternating current type produces a single to give polyphase currents. In Walmsley's "Electric Current," \$8 by mail, page 458 et seq. the production of dynamo gives a two phase current.
(6484) A. L. asks: 1. How is it that a ale power lamp, can be bought, the first one needing on about 15 volts to make it give the proper light, and the econd one will require some 50, 75, or 125 volta to mak give the proper light ? See E. S. Greeley's Catalogue N. Y. A. The low voltage lampe are of proportionally
lower resistance; hence they pass more current, so that the watts per candle power are the same in all. The nit of electric pressare. 2. How is the aluminum odine battery made, what are the elements and charging ith and what is its lasting power and quality, boti with regard to material as well as electricity? A. Car on and zinc are the electrodes, theoxellanis a paste o water; the depolarizer is iodine sulphide or a misture of odine and mercuric oxide. The batters proved ungatis factory on the time test. The voltage was $1 \cdot 4$ to 165 . An illustrated paper on the subject appeared in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for March and April,
(6485) E. A. Le S. asks : Where can I nater ? A. The following is of sea water from the British Channel:
Water
sodlum chloride.
Potassium chloride.
Magnesium bromide
Magnesium sulphate
Calciom sulphate..
Calciam carbonate. . .................
(6486) P. C. S. asks: How can a Ley den jar be disruptively dlscharged so you can get a curjar were charged by a battery and then discharged as of Teala'scoils 9 A. The dangeros, or will it ran one ar is of the character you describe, but as the entire duration of the discharge is very short, it cannot be used for a Tesla coil.
(6487) J. M. B. says: Will you have he kindness to give a receipt for making camphor ice umery and cosmetics ? A. 1. Oil of sweet almonds, 2 ounces; spermaceti, 4 ounces; white wax, 2 ounces ; camphor $1 / 2$ ounce ; melt them over a water bath, run in moulds of proper Bize and form. 2. Expreseed oil of spermaceti, each; 1 ounce. Camphor, 2 ounces. Oil rosemary, 1 drachm. Melt together. Glycerine may be substituted in part for the oil and rose water. From our Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries,"price $\$ 5$, hich containg several hundred formulas for cosmetics, (6488) C. He
(G48) C. H. asks: How many B. T. U. pared to one gallon of coal oil ?
A. For a pound of alcool tre thermal units are 12,929; for a pound of petroleom, zr,bil. - You-may take relined coal oll abof about
(6489) A C.
(6189) A. C. asks: 1. Of what number of wire and what size must I make an induction coil to ift one-dird of a pound, and how much battery will be depends on the current you propose using. A core of ne-quarter inch area must be charged with about 9,000 nes of force per square inch of section to have the deirns. and straight question of leakage so complicates solenold heir reliability potential batter Tith pew rais can be given by low 2. How large and at what distance apart shall I make holes in a tube $9-16$ inch in diameter to make notes of a diatonic scale, the same to be made likeasmall boy's cane whistle? A. Arrange them onthe princlple thatthe
undulations of the notevary with he length of the pipe as determined by the position of the holes. For narrow (1:12) stopped pipesthe formula is $L=(2 p+1)-\frac{1}{4}$ and for open pipes $L=\frac{p 1}{2}$; in which $L=$ length of pipe, $I=$ length of wave to be produced, $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{an} y$ whole number. By taking $p=1$ you will get the length for the fundamental, and the her valaes of p will give the harmonics; 1 is obtained by the formula $\mathrm{l}=\frac{1120}{\square}$
brations per second, which you can take fromany table of thediatonic scale. Thus 1 is expressed in feet or a $: 1: 12$ ceases to exist or to be exceeded, an arbitrary

Query No. 6406. - In your answer to h. K.B., February 23, 1895, No. 6406, I am inclined to with an improper adjustment. I have frequently met with the eame trouble, and bell would ring when several pushes were given successively. The successive pushes
I believe give an accumulative series of vibrations to the bell hammer, and if synchronized properly will finally set the bell ringing. In such cases I generally investifrom the contact on the spring of the vibrating armature. -Thos. D. Giliespie, Pittsburg.

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