

gas and electric lighting, illumination and photometry. In the present volume, Mr. Boerton Redwood's treatise on petroleum industry and lamps cannot be too highly commended as being of immediate interest, especially in this country.

**L'OR. Propriétés Physiques et Chimiques—Gisements—Extraction—Applications—Dosage.** Introduction de M. U. Le Vernier. Avec 67 figures intercalées dans le texte. Propriétés Physiques et Chimiques Gisements, Gisements filconiens—Gisements sédimentaires Alluvions aurifères. Extraction Applications. Orfèvrerie—Médaillies—Monnaies. Dosage, Essai des minéraux—Essai des alliages. Paris : Librairie J. B. Bailliére et fils, 1896. Pp. 420. Price \$1.

This nicely illustrated and well printed monograph treats of the entire subject of gold, from its mining and metallurgy to the analysis of its ores. The absence of an index is made of but small moment by the presence of a very full table of contents. The house of Bailliére have done a great service to science in the very extensive series of monographs which they have issued, and the present will be accepted as by no means the least important of their series.

**HEATING AND VENTILATING BUILDINGS.** An elementary treatise. By Rolla C. Carpenter. New York : John Wiley & Sons. London : Chapman & Hall, Limited. 1895. Pp. xiii, 411. Price \$3.

This excellent and serious work, with numerous illustrations, tables and data, treats systematically of the subject of heating modern buildings by all methods, including even heating with electricity. We note that the expense of electrical heating receives due consideration, the necessarily low efficiency of the system when the electricity is generated by steam plants militating strongly against its use. While we feel that the entire book deserves great commendation, and while it really fills a void in technical literature, we would refer to the section devoted to electrical heating as an indication of the thoroughness and conservatism of treatment. Immediately preceding the excellent index is a series of twenty-one tables of different data to be used by the engineer.

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN BUILDING EDITION.

JANUARY, 1896.—(No. 123.)

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- A residence at Orange, N. J. Two perspective elevations and floor plans, also an interior view. Approximate cost \$12,000. Mr. Frank W. Beall, Chicago, Ill., architect. An imposing design, and one appropriate to the location.
- A Colonial residence, at Springfield, Mass., recently erected for Mr. W. S. Scott. Two perspective elevations and floor plans. Cost \$6,000 complete. Architect, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Boston, Mass. An artistic design.
- A residence recently erected for Rev. S. E. Smith, at Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Perspective elevation and floor plans. Cost \$7,500 complete. Mr. A. M. Jenks, Mount Vernon, N. Y., architect. An attractive design.
- A dwelling at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Perspective elevation and floor plans. Cost complete \$3,500. S. A. Dennis, Arlington, N. J., architect. A modern and attractive design.
- Two perspective elevations and floor plans of a country house, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., recently erected at a cost of \$10,000 complete. Mr. Wm. A. Bates, New York City, architect. One of the most artistic and picturesque country houses in Westchester County.
- Public school No. 9, of Erie, Pa., recently erected at a cost of \$38,000 complete. Mr. Joseph Frank, Erie, Pa., architect. The design combines a striking exterior appearance and a convenient interior arrangement.
- A half-timbered cottage of moderate cost recently erected at Glen Ridge, N. J. Architect, Mr. E. R. Tilton, New York City. A pleasing design.
- A view of the Washington Arch, New York City. Designed by Mr. Stanford White, of the architectural firm of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, New York City.
- View of the new Surety Building, New York City. Total height from curbstone to coping, 314 feet, being the loftiest inhabited building in the world.
- Miscellaneous Contents: A great bell.—Calvert Vaux.—The world's tallest structures.—Powerful dredge for the Mississippi River.—The centenary of the Institute of France.—A new corner gate, illustrated.—The "American Trackless" sliding door hanger.—The Handcoo "straight flush" closet, illustrated.—A simple and efficient pump, illustrated. Staining wood.—Artificial fuel.—Ancient glass makers—House numbering.—Fires in "sky scrapers"—Non-heat conducting coverings, illustrated.—Improved wood-working machinery, illustrated.

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In presence of

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(6700) W. A. E. says: Please inform me through the columns of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN what ingredients are used in making flash light powder for use in photography, and how it is prepared. A. Magnesium powder, 6 ounces; potassium chlorate, 12 ounces; antimony sulphide, 2 ounces; 75 to 150 grains of the powder should be used. 2. 15 grains of gun cotton and 30 grains of magnesium powder are used.

3. Magnesium..... 40 per cent.

Permanganate of potassium..... 40 "

Peroxide of barium..... 20 "

4. Purchase 1 ounce of magnesium powder and 1 ounce of negative gun cotton from dealers in photographic materials. Place on a dust pan enough cotton, when pulled out, to measure about 3/4 inch in diameter. Sprinkle it over with 20 grains of magnesium powder to form a thin, even film. Lay over the magnesium thus arranged a very thin layer of gun cotton. Connect to the bunch of cotton a small fuse of twisted cotton about 6 inches long, so that it will extend to the side of the dust pan. Then set the pan on a step ladder near the object, and when ready, light the gun cotton fuse with a match, when instantly a brilliant flash will ensue. There are several ready prepared magnesium compounds now sold with special devices and lamps to fire them.

(6701) C. W., Ontario, Canada, asks for simple method of testing drinking water. A. General Evaporate by gentle heat a small sample of the water nearly to dryness in a clean porcelain cup, moisten the residue with acetic acid, and add to a portion of it a few drops of strong hydrochloric acid—pure water saturated with the gas evolved by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on iron monosulphide; a black precipitate indicates lead. Add to another portion of the dilute acetic acid solution a little pure hydrochloric acid; a white precipitate which redissolves on diluting with boiling water indicates lead. To the remainder of the solution add a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid and let it stand for a time; a white, heavy precipitate indicates lead. 1. Test for Hard or Soft Water.—Dissolve a small quantity of good soap in alcohol. Let a few drops fall into a glass of water. If it turns milky, it is hard; if not, it is soft. 2. Test for Earthy Matters or Alkali.—Take litmus paper dipped in vinegar, and if, on immers-

sion, the paper returns to its true shade, the water does not contain earthy matter or alkali. If a few drops of sirup be added to a water containing an earthy matter, it will turn green. 3. Test for Carbonic Acid.—Take equal parts of water and clear lime water. If combined or free carbonic acid is present, a precipitate is seen, in which, if a few drops of muriatic acid be added, an effervescence commences. 4. Test for Magnesia.—Boil the water to a twentieth part of its weight, and then drop a few grains of neutral carbonate of ammonia into a glass of it and a few drops of phosphate of soda. If magnesia be present, it will fall to the bottom. 5. Test for Iron.—a. Boil a little nutgall and add to the water. If it turns gray or slate black, iron is present. b. Dissolve little prussiate of potash, and, if iron is present, it will turn blue. 6. Test for Lime.—Into a glass of water put two drops of oxalic acid and blow upon it. If it gets milky, lime is present. 7. Test for Acid.—Take a piece of litmus paper. If it turns red, there must be acid. If it precipitates on adding lime water, it is carbonic acid. If a blue sugar paper is turned red, it is a mineral acid.

(6702) Engineer writes: Would it re-

quire more power to propel a fan in a cylinder in which there was compressed air than it would in the same cyl-

inder with the air pumped out? Or, in other words,

would the compressed air offer any resistance to the fan?

A. Any medium that the fan revolves in offers a resis-

tance due to the pressure of driving the medium forward,

as well as to the friction of the blades, proportional to

the density of the medium. Thus a vacuum may be said

to have no resistance, while air at atmospheric pressure

and when compressed resists the motion of fans in pro-

portion to its density at various pressures.

(6703) G. G. C. writes: Your answer to

G. G. C. in the last edition is good so far as it goes, but

if it is not asking too much, I would like to ask one or

two more questions. 1. Does temper or thickness in

the bell of a steam whistle affect the sound? A. Not

materially. 2. Are the air waves causing the sound pro-

duced by the vibration of the metal of which the bell is

made, or by the interrupted exit of steam? A. By the

fluttering of the issuing steam marmally.

### TO INVENTORS.

An experience of nearly fifty years, and the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents at home and abroad, enable us to understand the laws and practice on both continents, and to possess unequalled facilities for procuring patents every where. A synopsis of the patent laws of the United States and all foreign countries may be had on application, and persons contemplating the securing of patents, either at home or 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 MUNN & CO., office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

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January 14, 1896,

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