An Exhibit of the History of Medicine.
The seventeenth Congress of German Men of Science and Physicians is to be held at Düsseldorf, September 19 to 24 . In connection with this congress, there will be several exhibits, one of scientific apparatus, one of scientific photography, and one illustrating the history of medicine and science. The last will be particularly interesting and will comprise the general history of medicine and special exhibits. The former class includes: (1) Ancient Phenician and Egyptian medicine; (2) Assyrio-Babylonian, MedoPersian and Old Indian medicine; (3) Lydio-Trojan medical antiquities; (4) Greek and "Hellenistic" medicine; (5) Ibero-Etruscan and classical Roman medicine; (6) late Roman medicine, with its Gallo Roman offshoots in Rhineland and in Gaul ; (7) Byzantine medicine ; (8) Arabian medicine ; (9) Chinese and Japanese medicine; (10) Frankish, Saxon and its Gothic medical antiquities ; (11) mediæval medicine of other western countries; (12) the medicine of the Renaissance and modern times up to the end of last century. The medicine of Semitic and other nations will also be represented as far as possible, and an appeal is made to antiquarians and collectors through out the world to assist in making the exhibition as completely representative as possible. The special class of exhibits will comprise material illustrating the following subjects: (1) Popular medicine, including that of savage peoples and that of civilized peoples. (2) Instruments of all kinds. (3) Geographical exhibits. (4) History of orders and associations for the care of the sick ; knights, religious orders, associations of deacons and deaconesses and lay societies. (5) Plague medals, plague masks, and amulets against sickness. (6) Illustrations of hospitals, baths, physicians in the sick chamber, operations, dressers, dissections. (7) Medals and portraits. (8) Poetical scientists and scientific poets in Germany from the oldest times to the present poets in Germany from the oldest times to the present to Dusseldorf and the Rhine country. (9) History of medicine and the Lower Rhine, in the Duchies of Julich, Cleve, and Berg, subdivided into exhibitions relating to (a) Laurentius Friesius, (b) Paracelsus, (c) Weyer, (d) Kortum. Here again an appeal is made Weyer, (d) Kortum. Here again an appeal is made
for portraits, medallions, photographs, and illustrated
works, among the latter especially such as are of older date than 1580 (receipt books, books about animals, anatomy, distillation, alchemy, astrology, magic, etc.) The exhibitors are not put to any expense, the exhibition committee undertaking to pay all freights and the cost of fire assurance. The exhibition, which is located in the Kunstgewerbe Museum, was opened in July, and exhibits will be received up to September 15. The exhibition closes on September 30.

## Duodecaplex Telegraphy

Experiments are at present being conducted on the Paris-Bordeaux line with some very interesting machines, which the inventor, M. Mercadier, has been working on for many years. With these instruments, called duodecaplex, twelve Morse transmitters can work simultaneously on a single wire, each sending its signals to the proper receiver at the end of the line. This result is brought about by the use of alternating or, at any rate, interrupted currents.
Each transmitter receives its current through a tuning fork having a special note, its vibrations being electrically maintained. These vibrations furnish a current of the proper period to cause resonance at each application in the proper receiving circuit, which has its self-induction and capacity adjusted for this result. This receiver is a telephone (a monotelephone, as it is called by M. Mercadier) so constructed and arranged that the acoustic resonant qualities also help to damp
out from the signals received everything not intended for it. These signals are read in the ordinary way by ear, aided by rubber tubes like those used on phonographs. The sifting out of the signals, it seems, is very perfect, each receiver giving no evidence of those signals not intended for it except a slight murmurin Wery ind.

The Current Supplement
The current Supplement, No. 1181, contains a num ber of articles of interest. "The Town of Tsimo, in Shantung," is the subject of an article profusely illustrated with interesting engravings, taken from photographs which were taken on the spot. "The Koontee, the Seminole Bread Root," is an interesting illustrated
paper, by Mr. Charles H. Coe. "Improved Radiographic Apparatus" describes some of the latest forms of apparatus in use in Germany. There are a number of articles devoted to machinery, including shaping and polishing machines, forging presses, and engines, taper hole widening machines, and other devices. "One Hundred Years of Ginning and Baling Cotton" is an article by Mr. G. A. Lowry, describing the old methods of baling cotton, including primitive presses and cotton gins. "Love Jousts Among the Grouse" is the subject of a very interesting art ©cle by Dr. G. Archie Stockwell. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of natural history, and is exceedingly readable. "The Decrease of Bird Life in Thirty Years" is illustrated by a graphic table.


## contents

## Of the August Number of the

scientific american, building edition.
(Illustrated articles are marked with an asterisk.)


## RECENTLY PATENTED INVENTIONS

## Electrical Appliance

battery-electrode.-Henry E. Wilkinson, grids or battery electrodes. The improvement provides main or central plate and a pocket-plate secured slope inwardly toward its bottom, and with ends arranged at angles to these front sides and converging downward ly. The active agent may be applied to the pockets in any suitable manner, and when thus applied is freely exposed to the action of the electrolytic liquin.
TELEPHONE-TRANSMITTER ARM AND AT tachment:-William J. barr, Ashtabula, O. Hith erto, telephone transmitter-arme have been pivoted or fixed support. In the present improved attachment, a base is provided with one or more integral trunnions. The transmitter-arm is detachably secured to the trunnions by means which insure a firm joint at all times and yet permit easy disconnection of the arm when required.
The transmitter cup is integrally constructed with the The transmitter cup is integrally constructed with the
arm. Economy in manufacture is one of the advantages arm. Economy in manufactur
claimed for this improvement.

Bicycle Improvements.
BicYCLE-SUPPORT. - Abraham W. Lewis, Ab-
bury Park, N. J. In this improved bicycle-wheel hol bury Park, N. J. In this improved bicycle-wheel hold a curved bar is provided. vertically arranged and piv-
oted to a fixed support at the middle of its length, so as to rock and be capable of adjustment. A pair of clamp-
ing rings is arranged at the middle. At the end of the bar, bifurcated lugs embrace and hold the wheel rim. bicycle Crank-Shaft--Samuel A. Donnel-
ly, Chicago, III. The drive shaft provided by this in. LY, Chicago, III. The drive shaft provided by this in-
ventor has integral with it opposite end cranks, and also has seata for the cones and a back-stop between the cones of greater width or thickness than the cone-seats.
Cones there are, with one or more recesses or wings, such recesses or wings permitting the cones to pass from their seate over the wide back-stop and all exterior
parts. The purpose of the enlarged, flattened ends of the cranks is to reinforce these ends, so that they will
not spread by reason of the strains to which the pedalnot spread by reason of the strains to which the pedal-
studs are subjected. Unlike the one-piece cranks commonly in use, the crank-ends in this invention, it is obaxle section, because the cone having the recesses to ass over the enlarged ends of the crank. By this con struction of recessed cone and enlarged crank ends, a
strong and durabe construction is secured, that strong and durable construction is
bicycle steadying device.-Frank barto, New York city. The purpose of this invertion is the provision of a new and improved bicycle-steadying de-
viee, arranged for convenient attachment to a bicycleand adapted to hold the front or steering wheel normally in proper alinement with the rear or driving wheel.
The rider may turn the front wheel in any position and return the wheel to its alined position whenever he releases the pressure on the handle-bars, after steer-
ing the bicycle in the proper direction. The inven ing the bicycle in the proper direction. The invention comprises principally clamps of special construc-
tion, which are secured to the members of the front fork, springs connected with the clamps, and a clip held adjustably on the lower brace of the bicycle frame and adapted to receive the rear ende of the springs.

## Mechanical Devices.

WINDOW RAISING AND LOCKING DEVICE Frans Bruno, New York city. The purpose of this
invention is the provision of a simple mechanism, com prising a epring-motor that will be automatically wound up or set by a downward movement of the sash. This vice comprises a rack on a window-sash, a spring-ope. rated gear-wheel to engage with this rack, a frame in which the wheel is mounted, and a pivot extended across mortise in the window casing. This pivot passes
hrough a holeat the upper portion of the casing arranged in the mortise, whereby the lower portion of the frame nay be swung wholly out of the mortise. When the
wheels are allowed to rotate, the springs will operate the Wheels are allowed to rotate, the springs will operate the
wheels, and the rotary movement thus produced will raise the sash by means of the racks. When the sash is
moved downwardly, the wheels rotate to wind the springs, thus placing the springs in proper tension to Lllusion again
illusion apparatus. - attilio pusterla, New York city. This invention provides an apparatus
which produces on spectators the impression of eling on land or water. In this apparatus, moving scenery is provided which comprises a number of sections or strips, supporting pulleys or disks of different diameters over which the strips pass, intermediate supports for the strips having individual supporting de-
vices for the centralportions of the strips, and means for moving the strips. The distance between the strips gradually increases from the center toward the disks, thus obtaining a better cffect of objects receding into the distance.
FLOOR-Clamp,-Edwin C, Ingersoll, Philadelmore especially designed for the use of carpenters to force a loose floor board conveniently in engagement with the one already fastened to the joist, во as to faciliwith a downwardly-extending flange, toothed at face and adapted to engage one side of a joist or like support. A lever is fulcrumed on the frame and carries a
depending jaw at one end adapted to engage the opposite side of the joist, at a point opposite the forward end of he toothed flange. Near the other end, the lever carries spring paw. A segment forms andegral ateral exupper face to engage the pawl. The lever is further provided on to under surface with a segmental recess on the urder side of the toothed segment, whereby the lever is held against up-and-down movement. The frame has a guadeway and a bar carry-
ing a presser foot, adapted to slide in the guideway. This guideway is located at the outer side of the toothed flange and parallel therewith, wherety the presser-
foot engages the board to be nailed at one side of the
coist.
CORN
EM, P HARVESTER AND HUSKER.--Joun TJosprovide a machine so constructed that it will remove the ears from the standing corn, huek the ears, and convey
the ears to an elevator, whence they are delivered to a wagon traveling alonggide of the machine. In this machine a supporting frame is connected with inclined having spirally grooved forward ends. Converging shields extend over the forward ends of the rollers. Feed-belts travel along the inner faces of the shields and a trough
is carried on each side of the feed-rollers. In the bottom
of the troughs conveyer belts are located. One of the
troughs empties into a hopper from which an elevator roughs empties into a hopper from which an elevator tends. In operation the standing corn is received between the snapping and husking rollers, the feed belts assisting the corn in its paseage to the rollers and giving the corn rearward inclination before it meets the rollers. The
inclined position of the rollers serves to draw the stalks downwardly and rearwardly, thus snapping the ears from he stalks. The hnsks being caught between the rollers
will be etripped from the ears, and the cleaned delivered by the rollers to either trough and from thence to the elevator, from which the corn may be dropped into a near-by wagon.
Punching machine.-Charles Seymour, Delance, $\mathbf{0}$. In this invention novel means are provided for punching D. shaped openings in handles forshovels, forks, and the like, the arrangement permitting the opening to be formed by one operation in a very simple and effective frame a bracket-shaped slide is mounted to move ver tically, and is provided with a horizontal portion having an opening. A chute is attached to the bottom of the horizontal portion of the slide and surrounds the opening to conduct the chips therefrom, A U shaped projection straddles the chute and is attached to the
horizontal portion of the slide. There are means in corizontal portion of the slide. There are means in rocal movement to the slide. A holder is mounted on the horizontal portion of the slide and has a central opening registering with the slide opening. The holder also has a horizontal guideway in its top face. Plates are mounted to slide toward and from each other in this guideway. Clamping jaws attached to the plates hold the
work between them. Means are provided for moving work between them. Means are provided for moving lease the work.
lock for flushing-valves.-Charles h. Shepaerd, New York city. By means of the lock pa-
tentcal by this inventor, a raised fushing-valve lever may be set to lock in position until the tank is empty and the lever is released by the float-lever unlocking the lock. The lock comprises a lever-arm arranged to connect with wheel on tliee shaft, and a cring-pressearm, lezer-pawl to wheel on the shaft, and a spring-pressed leerer-pawl to
engage the wheel and lock the latter in position against rotaton in one direction, the lever-pawl being adapted to be actuated from the float-lever of the tank to unlock the wheel and lever-arm.
belt-regulator.-Obcar K. Sletto, Fergus Falls, Miun. This belt-regulator is adapted for use upon threshing machines and their driving engines, and is so constructed that the guide-pulley or idler may be verti-
cally and literally adjusted relative to the driver pulley. The device is furthcrmore delative to the driver pulley. belt vibrating in the wind, thus avoiding side-wear, and causing the belt to run true and without undue with a tubular section having exterior teeth, a frame mounted to revolve upon the tubular section of the hanger, a pawl carried by the frame and arranged for engagement with the teeth of the hanger, a guide-pulley
mounted on the frame and adjusted by means of a carried by the guide-pulley support and adapted for carriee by the guide-pulley support and
gagement with the teeth of the hanger
apparatus for drawing liquids.-Alex. Rirter, Basle. Switzerland. This new and improved
apparatus is designed to draw wine, ale, or liquids likely to foam or leave sediments, without disturbing the sedi-
ment and rendering the liquid cloudy. The apparatus a receptacle with a valved inlet for connection with
barrel containing the liquid to be drawn. An airpressure inlet-pipe opens into the valved inlet to close the valve therein, to interrupt the communication be-
tween the barrel and the receptacle and to permit the air to flow into the receptacle and force the liquid to the aucet. This faucet has a connection with an air-pressure supply, with the air-pressure pipe and with the
lower end of the receptacle to conuect the air-pressure supply with the air-inlet pipe at the time the faucet is supply with the air-inlet pipe at the time the faucet is
open, so that the air-pressure forces the liquid from the receptacle to and through the faucet.
machine for working balls. - Heinrich Meltzer, Ratibor, Prusbia, Germany. For working roughly-prepared balls, the latter were hitherto kept in
circular grooves and in deecribing always the same circular line, they were worked either upon a flat grinding. diek or this working was effected by the walls of the
finely toothed guide-grooves or in such a manner that the balls were ground in oil and emery between the that the balls were ground in oil and emery between the emooth
walls of the groove. The result was that the disks walls of the groove. The result was that the disks
grooved themselves or the disks inclosing the grooved guide-plates were moved in opposite directions, rendering it necessary that the grooves corresponded to the
size of the ball. In the present invention, a frame is provided with which a bowl is connected A stamp coacts with the bowl. A spindle attached to the stamp is slidable and revolubleand is connected with a lever encapable of cam. An arm is pivoted to the lever and is with the cam. The balls introduced into the machme are rapidly and uniformly distributed around the revolving stamp, and itis not necessary to place them as formerly -circularly into the grooves. Not only a single row, but

## Miscellaneous Inventions.

Fastener.-Charles V. Walter, New York city. This fastener is particularly adapted for use in securing
gioves and similar articles, but adapted as well to secure any article having overlapping flaps. The fastener consists of stud and socket members. The socket member
comprises a plate having its edges flanged or curved comprises a plate having its edges flanged or curved
inward and under, and a plate having a scries of rectangunward and under, and a plate having a scries of rectangu
lar apertures disposed along the line of strain and projections on the body at opposite side of strain and protures. These projections are bent over so as to clasp and hold the stock and the inwardly flanged members of the
other plate. The stud member having a side projection
folding umbrella. - Frank G. Grove and Frank E. Stover, Luray, Va. The folding umbrella of thesc inventors is considerably simplifled in its frame-
work. Its telescopic ribs are so constructed thet when work. Its telescopic ribe are so constructed that when
drawn out to their full length and the runner carried upwardly on the stick, the action of the contracting portions of the two ribs will be such as to hold the ribs immovable and render the telescopic or sectional ribs as strong as a one-piece rib. The folding stick is provided with a spring at its lower section, which is adapted to hold the runner when the umbrella is closed and which may be conveniently placed therein. This spring serves
to limit the movement of the lower section of the stick to limit the movement of the lower section of the stick
and lock this lower section either when drawn from the upper section of the stick or when carried to an engage-
ment with that section
COMPUTING SCALE.-Clark Corbin, Carbon Cliff,
ill. This computing scale is designed to indicate both
the weight and net price of commodities. The beam of the scale has a weight scale st its lower portion and a
value scale at its upper portion. A price-beam is loosel suspended at its ends from the weight and value beam. A weight is monnted to slide on the price beam. An ad justable price weight is also used, comprising a beam
and two price weights arranged above the weight and value beam and movable along the top edge thereof. carriage is movable on a bar supported on the frame the scale. The adjustable weight is connected with hanger on the carrage.
mUSIC-holder. - Olaype I. Bye, Hillsborough, N. D. The purpose of this invention is to provide a
simple and cheap music-holder which may be directly attached to the instrument so as to hold the music at a times in clear view of the performer, whether he move
about or remain stationary. The music holder consist of a frame constructed of wiee or light metal and pro vided with a spring-held slide adapted to clamp and hold the music, and with a hook which may be placed within the sound-port usually found in guitars and simi-

SUGAR-CRYSTALLIZER.-Edward P. Eastwick Jr., New Orleans, La. - The purpose of the present in vention is the provision of an apparatus for crystailizing sugar in motion that will give a more complete move The apparatus is so constructed as to avoid the grind ing and breaking of the prains usual in crystallizer commonly employed, by reason of the arms, spiral or paddles scraping against the inner surface of the cylinder. In this improved device, the cylinder and ite agitators turn together, thus effecting a thorough mixture of the masse-cuite
jure the grain of the
neor Yore sur.
NECK-YoKE.-SAmuel J. McDonald, Gallatin, Mo In this invention, the center ring or loop has a swive
connection with the cross-pole of the neck- yoke thu enabling the center ring or loop to adjust itself $\dot{t}$ an necessary position. The parts are so assembled as to
operate freely with a minimum of wear and means are provided to prevent rathing. The center ring or loop constructed so that it will not leave the tongue
military equipment.-Henry J. Robe, Hythe and Wilitam Gilbert-Cooper, Dover, England. 'Thi ing purposes by means of which equipment a knapsack or handbag, great coat, canteen, ponch and the like can comfort. The knapsack or bag is carried on a back frame to which braces are fastened, passing over the shoulders down in front of the body and thence to the back, where they are made fast. A stay-strap adjustably connects the braces in front of the body below the chest, upporting and distributing the weigbt carried, and aintains the whole equipment in position without th assistance of the usual waist-belt.
Skirt.-Bertha E. Martin, Asbury Park, N. The skirt provided in this invention is a bicycle-skir aving the appearance of an apron front. The akirt
 hanging gracefully whether the rider be mounted or unmonted. The skirt is made so that the front portio the waist held while the back portion is dropped addles, since it is prevented from palling or drawing a ny part while the wheel is in motion, at the same tim admitting all necessary freedom and elasticity
passageway for bulkheads. - Dallas Du Bors, Montclair, N. J. In this invention, a device etween one compartment and another, at obe sam ime maintaining a waterproof and fireproof divisio etween the compartments. When the door in on compartment is opened, the door in the other com when desired. The openings of the opposing partition re out of registry with each other, and between the partitions a car is mounted to travel and provided with pposing openinge. A person desiring to pass from on ompartment to another, enters the car. The car hen moved by actuating the proper devices, until the pposite door-opening in the car is brought in registry pon the person may step out into the opposing com partment.
PENCLL HOLDER AND SHARPENER-Conatan Cousr, New York city. To provide a holder in nd at the same time permit the sharpening of the point, this inventor employs a spirally grooved case
 of holding the pencil and of moving in the case. A y a web a nut work on the froove of the case and bears against the ring to advance the ring and parts connected therewith.

## Designe.

Wire-fence.-Albert Henley, Lawrence, Kan his design consists of a series of horizontally disposed trapezoidal figures in which the parallel sides are approximately vertical, of the same length throughout the ame rows and of gradually increasing length from row same length throughout and converge from one of the parallel sides toward the other, producing meshes of
rapezoidal form, uniform in length laterally thronghout rapezoidal form, uniform in length laterally throughout he fence, but increasing width vertically from adge edge of the fence.
bot'tle. - Herman tappan, New York city. ises a cylindrical body slightly tapering inwardly at ite rises a cylindrical body sightly tapering inwardly at it npper end, terminating in a neck formed with
JET FOR LIME LIGHTS.-Jobn A. Mantz, Jerse ity, N. J. The leading feature of this design consist base portion and from the top of which boss rises up wardly and forwardly a spout terminating in a contracted mouth.

HOOK.-EUNICE R. Morton, Revere, Mass. This
ook consists of a bar, from the upper end of which ri he spaced side members of a loop, from the middle por ion of which extends upwardly the shank of a hook ngingin an opposite drection to a hook-plate depead om betwe upper eide $m$ bers of the hook om between the side members of the hook.
 the name of the patentee, title of the invention, and dat of this pape:.

## WBusiness and Personal. $^{2}$

The charge for insertion under this head is One Dollar line for each insertion; about eimht words to a line,
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erences to former articles or answers should give diate, of paper and paye or number of question.
nquiriries not answered in reasonable time should
be repeated : correspondents will bear in mind that some answers, require not a little research, and
though we enieavor to teppl to all either by lette
or in this department. each must take his turn.
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marked or sent for for
mated.
(7474) F. W. M. says: I take the liberty sending youa cutting of an ash tree I have, with a is and for a cure. Last year this same tree, later in the eason, had numerous small insects on some of the
branches which looked like mould or moss, and which I corched off, and now think perhaps they were a mor advanced stage of the same thing I inclose. A. Mr. F. H. Chittenden, actiog entomologist of the Department
of Agriculture, says: The ohject sent on a cutting of a Agriculture, says: The object sent on a cutting of an
h tree is an egg mass of the orchardtent caterpilla Ch tree is an egg mass of the orchardtent caterpina
Clisiocampa americgna, Harr.) It is a common species in orchards throughout the northern Atlantic States and
Canada, and the peculiar hybit of its larve ot construct ing tents or webs on the trees upon which they feed is as shelter, and the larvo retire into them when not en gaged in feeding on the leaves. This habit of tent build ng furnishes an easy means of destroying the insec ver limited areas, as in gardens and orchards, as it is not a difficult matter to cut off and burn these nests
with their contained larve. The same object can be accomplished by scorching them with a torcb, but it is more advisable to cut away the infested portions, as they destroy the good appearance of the trees. This is the
implest and easiest method of controlling the insect. it is also possible to detect most of the egg masses in th winter time and remove and destroy them. Still anothe The best time for the application of these washes, of sprays, is when the egge fret hatch, and to determin this point a few egg masses should be collected and kep under observation out of doors. Mr. Chittenden h mailed to our correspondent a copy of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 19, in which he will find fuld directions for the pre paration and application of arsenical sprays.
(7475) F. G. G. asks: Is there any rule having given the size of the core and wire, the number of coils, and the amount of current? A. A practical

$$
V \overline{\mathrm{~b}}=\frac{\mathrm{T} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{M}}{2661 \mathrm{~L}} \mathrm{VA}
$$

$\mathrm{T}=$ number of turns of
= current in ampere
$\mathrm{A}=$ magnetlc permeability of the iro
$\mathrm{L}=$ mean total length in inches all round the iron cir-
The value of $M$ varies greatly with the quality of the ron and the degree of saturation. For strong saturation of well annealed wrought iron its value may be as low as
00 , and its value may rise as high as 3,000 . For a horseshoe and its value may rise as high as area to be taken is that of both poles. The mean total length is half the sum of the inside and
outadedistances around the core and armatare. The armatare should have as large an area of cross section
made for the leake of the magnet. No allowance is here
magnetic lines; so that the actual result in any case will be somewhat less than is with which the armature fite upon the poles of the mag et. The full calculations of the lifting power of an ele romagnet," price $\$ 6$ by mail. The formula expresse as a rule is: Multiply the number of turns of wire by the number of amperes of current. Multiply this pro duct by 400 for full saturation, and this in turn by the Divide the final product by 2661, and this quotient by the mean length of the iron circuit. The result is the ting power in pounds.
(7476) J. H. L. writes: I wish to call your attention to the difference between an eighty gear
on a bicycle or a sixty, backpedaling down a hill. Does II require any more strength to hold a large gear down a hill than it doesa small one? A. It requiresless pressur on the pedals of a low gear bicycle than on those of a high gear, in going down hill.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC

An Electrical Theory Explanatory OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM. By "Deita. 12. Cloth. 12 mo

This is a reprint from the Electrical Review of Januar embodies a theory that is at least ingenious. Die Schleif-, Polir-, und PutzmitHolz, Edelsteine, Horn, Schildpatt, Permutter, Steine Victor and Leipsic:
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Hartleben Wiag von A.
With
91
illustrations. Hartleben. With 91
Pp. 304. Price $\$ 1.25$.

The second edition of "Die Schleif-, Poirr-, mittel" has given the author an opportunity thoroughly orevise and enlarge his work, and to eliminate all that eemed antiquated when viewed in the light of improved methods. After having exhaustively treated
various polishing substances in the order of their hard ness, the author passes to a description of the manufac ure of polishing papers and cloths, of emery disks, ringe, cylinders, etc. The polishing machines commonly used re illustrated by many engravinge which constitute a desirable adjunct to the book. To the cleansing of various objects and to the manufacture of cleansing materials, voted much care. Taken as a whole, the work will form a desirable acq uisition to the libraries of technical schools

We have received a new catalogue of
hotographic lenses, shutters, and accessories issued by the Bausch \& Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, our good fortune to examine. The lenses themselvesare notyonly described and illustrated in a thoroughly scientific anner, but excellent examples of the work which half tones scam are given. The hago plates and the idea of the range of the various lenses. The views in the factory show what patient care must be exercised manufacturing high class lenses. The catalogue will be sent to any one who is interested in photographic lenses or shutters.

## TO INVENTORS,

An experience of fifty years, and the preparation for patentsat home and abroad, enable us to understand
the laws and prantice on both continenta and to poskese
unequaled fachities for procurn patents everyhere
Annopsis of the patent laws of the United States and



INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the United States were Granted AUGUST 9, 1898 ,

AND EACHBEARINGTHATDATE.



