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## hints to Correspondents

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price.
(7581) E. R. N. says: 1. Will you kindly publish in your paper how compressed yeast is made
A. Indian corn, barley, and rye (all sprouting) are powdered and mixed, and then macerated in water at a tem perature of from $14 \mathscr{y}^{\circ}$ to $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Saccharification takes
takes place in a few bonrs, when the liquor is racked off and allowed to clear, and fermentation is set up by th help of a minute quantity of any ordinary yeast. Car-
bonic acid is disengaged during the process with so much rapidity that the globules of yeast are thrown up by the gas, and remain floating on the surface, where they form a thick scum. The latter is carefully re-
moved and constitutes the best and purest yeast, which, when drained and compresed in a hydraulic press, can be kept from eight to fifteen days, according to th This is made by mixing 10 parts of bisulphide of carhon with 1 part of oil of turpentine, and then adding enougb gutta percha, cut into small pieces, to make a tough,
thickly-fiowing liquid. One essential prerequisite to a thorough union of the parth consists in freedom of the surfaces to be joined from grease. This may be insured by laying a cloth upon the part to be joined and apply
ing a hot iron for a time. The cement is then applied to both pieces, the surfaces brought in contact, and pres sure applied till the joint is dry.
(7582) R. J. W. asks whether Mason's principleter is a wet and dry bulb thermometer who readings taken together give the relative humidity of the air. There is no better method known for finding it ee Davis' "Meteorology." price $\$ 3$, Ganot's " Physics, price $\$ 0,1$ or relable
(7583) E. W. M., China, asks: L In an electric motor s the chief attraction or pull of the field magnets exerted on the currents circulatiug in the wires
on the armature or on the magnetism excited in its core? A. The current around the fleld of a motor produces a the armatnre is to torn. The current through the armature coils of a motor is so directed that the lines of force which it produces, in their effort to place themselve parallel with the lines of force of the feld, twist the ar direct current, acte so as to shift the curretor uees the direct current, acts $\frac{\text { so as to shift the current from coil }}{}$ coil and maintan the twist, or torque, as it is called, inlines of force pass through iron more easily than attraction is or any other substance. 2. If the chie not be an advantage to make the core with projecting lugs, the windings being between and wound up withelots in which to wind the coilses are often made in the construction of a motor to take advantage of the repulsion as well as the attraction hetween the feld and the armature $P$ A. There is attraction on one side of a coil for one pole and repulsion from the opposite pole on
the opposite side. 4. How shall I wind a four-pole arthe ouposite side. 4. How shall I wind a four-pole ar-
mature tr run as a motor in a two-pole fleld A. Wind
so that the poles shall be alternately plus and minus as
you go in either direction around the armature. Make a
four-post commutator, and join ends of the coils to ite
(7584) R. H. B. asks: Has any otber misture besides silver and nickel been found for use in been using in my coherers (home-made) a misture of sil ver fllings and carbon together with a small quantity of iron fllings. I dispense with resistance and choke coil and use a simple good telegraph relay. The coberer thu made is extremely sensitive, the signals clear cut and de
cisive. The percentage of carbon is from about 45 to 50 cisive. The percentage of carbon is from about 45 to 50
per cent. About $1 / 4$ per cent of iron filings is sufficient. With this mixture there is no need of any contrivance to regulate the pressure on the powder. With the same coberer I bave telegraphed at short distances and throug brick walle at long distances. I mention these thing simply for the help it may give to others experimenting in this line, if, perchance, no better mixture has been foend. A
(7585) N. S. J. writes: A correspond nt in your issue of December 17 recalls tomy mind ex lumps of white sugar together in the dark. Let me add in further vindication of this writer's theory, that the lu minosity is mechanlcal rather than electric; that I have often noticed with interest a similar phenomenon when
two pieces of hard stone are rubbed togetrre. Tha two pieces of hard stone are rubbed togetrrer. Tha
it is not phosphorescence seems to be proved by the fac that the light is in some cases quite red. I would sug gest that two dieks of amorphous quartz arranged fo
mechanical friction would afford fine opportunity fo experiment because the light is very abundant; bu any case is trifling.
(7586) J. R. asks : 1. Why do I not get y current from my shunt machine on short circuit? A. cause all of the voltage is logt in the armaturecircuit and none in the outeide circuit. 2. Is there any way to concan connect the middle wire of the threc-wire Agstem with one terminal of a dynamo and the two outside
wires with the other. You, however, lose the advantage of a three wire-circuit, as this makes it a double two-wire notherway would be to wind the armature whe
crcuits, one for one side and one for the other. B his means, however, the branches would have to be bal nced, or the regulation would be very poor.
Correction.-In answer to query 7645, volts per can ale should read "watts per candle." Electric lamps are rated in watts. One watt is the power of one ampere of current at a pressnre of one volt. To calculate the wat
multiply the volts by the amperes.

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