

## Business and Personal.

The charge for insertion under this head is One Dollar "line for each insertion; about eight words to a line. Advertisements must be received at publication office as early as Thursday morning to appear in the following week's issue.

Marine Iron Works, Chicago. Catalogue free.  
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## HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Names and Address** must accompany all letters, or no attention will be paid thereto. This is for our information and not for publication.

**References** to former articles or answers should give date of paper and page or number of question.

**Inquiries** not answered in reasonable time should be repeated: correspondents will bear in mind that some answers require not a little research, and, though we endeavor to reply to all either by letter or in this department, each must take his turn.

**Buyers** wishing to purchase any article not advertised in our columns will be furnished with addresses of houses manufacturing or carrying the same.

**Special Written Information** on matters of personal rather than general interest cannot be expected without remuneration.

**Scientific American Supplements** referred to may be had at the office. Price 10 cents each.

**Books** referred to promptly supplied on receipt of price.

**Minerals** sent for examination should be distinctly marked or labeled.

(7738) **A. M. D.** asks: 1. In the electrolysis of water about what per cent of the energy of the current is lost in producing heat in the solution? A. The heat developed in any circuit by the passage of an electric current through that circuit is expressed by Joule's law

$$\text{Heat} = 0.24 C^2 R t$$

in which  $C$  is the number of amperes,  $R$  is the number of ohms, and  $t$  is the time in seconds. The heat is found in calories. This equation is derived from the fact proved by experiment that one ampere flowing through a conductor having a resistance of one ohm will develop in that conductor 0.24 calories for each second it flows. It makes no difference whether the current is decomposing water or doing any other work. The heat produced is the same. This is the lost energy of an electric current. 2. How does the heat developed by burning the oxygen and hydrogen combined, compare with the original energy of the current? A. The doctrine of the conservation of energy requires that the heat produced by combining the oxygen and hydrogen into water shall exactly equal the energy in any other form which may be required to decompose the same quantity of water into its constituent oxygen and hydrogen again. This heat has no connection with the heat of the first query.

(7739) **W. P.** asks: I have a 4-ohm telegraph instrument. What number of wire (by A. W. G.) and how much must be used to wind it for 20 ohms? To change your 4 ohm sounder to make it have 20 ohms, you can unwind the wire on it at present and get 4 times as much of the same size to be put on together with that which was on the sounder before. If you know the number of the wire now on the sounder you can find from a wire table the length needed to make 16 ohms. This is the quantity you need to add to the sounder.

(7740) **A. B. T.** asks how the slit is cut in the nibs of a steel pen. A. The slit in steel pens is cut in a shear press with very sharp cutters.

(7741) **A. B. S.** asks: 1. Will small hand-power dynamo, as described in "Experimental Science," furnish power enough for spark, to ignite gas in gas engine? A. The hand-power dynamo will give a spark which will ignite gas. It will probably serve your purpose if driven at a high speed. We have recently advertised a dynamo especially designed for this work. 2. What is a jump spark? A. A jump spark is a spark produced by the breaking of an electric circuit, and which jumps between two metallic points. 3. Is it necessary to have iron jar for caustic potash cell as described in "Experimental Science"? A. The iron jar is one of the electrodes in the potash cell. If you use a glass cell you will require an iron plate in the liquid as an electrode. Since an old iron pot will answer every purpose it is the cheapest method of putting up the battery.

(7742) **S. C.** asks: 1. How is electricity transmitted through the air as is thus done by the wireless telegraphy? A. The waves produced by an impulse of electricity through a wire, fly off from the wire in all di-

rections. If the wires are properly arranged the waves may be perceived by a properly constructed apparatus at a long distance from their source. 2. How is the record of the gramophone made? A. The record of the gramophone is at first traced upon zinc, and afterwards etched into the zinc. This is transferred to hard rubber disks such as are used for the instrument. From the zinc disks a large number of impressions may be taken. 3. Of what are the diaphragms of talking machines made? A. The diaphragms of talking machines are made of thin glass, celluloid or iron.

(7743) **H. W. C.** writes: I have a small range boiler, galvanized iron, which I use for oxygen tank for lantern use. Now the tank is badly corroded inside and I wish to know what kind of paint or varnish would be suitable to use that the gas or any dampness carried over from wash bottle, would not affect. A. If your oxygen tank is badly corroded, you should not use it, since it is in danger of bursting under pressure. Asphalt varnish is the best substance to use to coat the inside of such a tank as a preventative of rust but we do not think it would be safe to use paint or varnish of any kind on the inner surface of the tank. The better way is to dry the oxygen before it enters the tank, since oxygen in presence of water will rust iron or steel very rapidly. If the gas were passed through calcium chloride after it leaves the wash bottle it would enter the tank dry.

## TO INVENTORS

An experience of 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 in both continents, and to possess unequalled facilities for procuring patents everywhere. A portion of the patent office in 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, 631 Broadway, New York.

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending

OCTOBER 17, 1899,

## AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]

Alarm. See Boiler alarm. 635,236  
Amalgamating apparatus, H. S. Cope. 635,119  
Ammunition, carrier for small arms fixed, T. C. Ordorff. 635,145  
Antiseptic device for sound transmitter mouth-pieces, G. W. Van Alstine. 635,209  
Ax or similar tool, J. W. Regon. 635,185  
Axle box, and axle box, Wells & Morrill. 635,066  
Axle box, car, W. S. G. Baker. 634,975  
Backstay turning device, R. C. Schummel. 635,198  
Ball making machine, H. T. Knight. 635,215  
Ball making machine, R. H. White. 635,212  
Barrel, R. F. Vogt. 635,212  
Bearing, ball, G. Millen. 634,886  
Belts, device for putting on, R. Schofield. 634,915  
Benzin and homologues, making, C. B. Jacobs. 635,017  
Bicycle, F. P. Bemis. 635,032  
Bicycle, S. G. Goss. 634,887  
Bicycle driving gear, F. C. Harding. 634,942  
Bicycle gearing, G. A. Stiles. 635,082  
Bicycle grip, B. F. Taylor. 635,084  
Bicycle pump, D. B. Smith. 634,961  
Bicycle saddle, F. B. Ray. 634,910  
Bicycle, spring frame, W. B. Spencer. 635,028  
Billiard and dining table, convertible, A. J. Fox. 635,014  
Blast furnace, M. M. Suppes. 635,157  
Bleaching, H. Hadfield. 635,248  
Boiler. See Tubular marine boiler. Water tube boiler.

Boiler alarm, automatic, D. H. Hynds. 635,016  
Bolt, J. G. Baker. 635,031  
Book manufacturing sales, J. F. Laning. 635,259  
Book, pass, T. F. Martin, Jr. 635,170  
Boot or boot-top supportor, G. C. Bemis. 635,034  
Boulder depressor, J. L. Towner. 634,921  
Box. See Axle box. Feed box. Journal box.

Brake. See Wagon brake. 635,232  
Breathing tube, G. Carroll. 635,023  
Brick in burning, device for recording shrinkage in, A. J. Pohl. 634,883  
Broom holder or rack, R. L. Edwards. 634,883  
Brush head case or cover, tooth, H. G. McCloskey. 634,906  
Buckle, wire, J. C. Hyde. 635,167  
Bundle discharging mechanism, J. F. Steward. 634,964  
Burial casket lowering device, M. J. Cameron. 634,876  
Burner. See Gas burner.

Button and necktie holder, collar, H. Willis. 634,831  
Caliper gauge, G. M. Van Valkenburg. 634,968  
Calipers, J. H. Smith. 634,918  
Calipers, inside, E. N. Bowker. 635,068  
Camera, photokraphic, T. R. Dahlmeyer. 634,881  
Camera shutter, W. H. Witham. 634,972  
Can opener, L. C. Witkowski. 635,219  
Car body bolster, M. S. Sbotwell. 635,152  
Car coupling, C. D. Whiting. 635,175  
Car door, freight, F. G. Minier. 635,074  
Car dummying, R. E. Broyles. 634,874  
Car dummying, R. E. Broyles. 634,874  
Carpet apparatus, means for regulating level of liquids, W. J. A. Wileman. 635,210  
Carpet fastener, J. F. Van Wicket, Jr. 635,211  
Carrying apparatus, goods, M. E. Grey. 634,888  
Cartidge shells, machine for making paper, H. J. Hurd. 635,072  
Case. See Egg case. Pocket case. Refrigerator case. Show case.

Cast carrier, E. Silverburg. 635,153  
Casting aluminum alloys, W. A. McAdams. 634,904, 635,053, 635,054  
Casting chilled rolls, method of and mould for, E. E. Kaye. 635,256  
Chair. See Rocking chair.

Chopper. See Cotton chopper.

Chopping knife, W. S. Jenks. 634,892  
Chuck, automatic, O. F. Garvey. 635,243  
Churn, B. Dallin. 635,239  
Cigarette machine, pocket, M. Keen. 635,018  
Cleaner. See Grain cleaner. Tube cleaner.

Clevis, whaleback, W. H. Wells. 635,926  
Clutch, friction, I. Schmidt. 635,194  
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Cock, safety gas, H. H. Fassett. 635,012  
Coffee pot, F. Acker. 635,117  
Coin holder and carrier, Henry & Herrmann. 635,145  
Column, band rail, R. R. Brown. 634,936  
Combination adjustable, O. H. Huebel. 635,275  
Conveyor, portable, W. L. McCabe. 635,177  
Copy holder, E. Waldrip. 634,924  
Cork buster, T. P. Walter. 634,923  
Cotton chopper and harrow, combined, G. W. & W. H. Taylor. 635,205  
Coupling. See Car coupling. Thill coupling.

Crushing and grinding mill, J. M. Dyer. 635,011

Cultivator, A. H. Shippee. 635,002

Current motor, W. Turner. 635,208

Cuspidor, J. Schenckinger. 635,081

Cutter. See Grass cutter. Vegetable cutter.

Date holder, C. Rice & Marriott. 634,880

Dental tool guard, J. A. Ghobson. 635,244

Derrick foot block, J. J. Smith. 635,048

Digger. See Post hole digger.

Dish washing machine, J. D. Atkinson. 635,008

Display apparatus, H. Altshul. 635,090

Diving device, D. B. Hart. 635,278

Distillation of wood, coal, etc., apparatus for dry, E. Larson. 635,200

Dock construction, V. Windett. 635,008

Door check, C. T. Painter. 634,956

## Advertisements.

## ORDINARY RATES.

Inside Page, each insertion. . . . . 75 cents a line  
Back Page, each insertion. . . . . \$1.00 a line  
For some classes of advertisements, Special and Higher rates are required.

The above are charges per agate line—about eight words per line. This notice shows the width of the line, and is set in agate type. Engravings may head advertisements at the same rate per agate line, by measurement, as the letter press. Advertisements must be received at Publication Office as early as Thursday morning to appear in the following week's issue.

(7743) **H. W. C.** writes: I have a small range boiler, galvanized iron, which I use for oxygen tank for lantern use. Now the tank is badly corroded inside and I wish to know what kind of paint or varnish would be suitable to use that the gas or any dampness carried over from wash bottle, would not affect. A. If your oxygen tank is badly corroded, you should not use it, since it is in danger of bursting under pressure. Asphalt varnish is the best substance to use to coat the inside of such a tank as a preventative of rust but we do not think it would be safe to use paint or varnish of any kind on the inner surface of the tank. The better way is to dry the oxygen before it enters the tank, since oxygen in presence of water will rust iron or steel very rapidly. If the gas were passed through calcium chloride after it leaves the wash bottle it would enter the tank dry.

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