RECENTLY Patented inventions. Industries, Manufactures, Trades, Etc CONSTRUCTION OF CEILINGS AND WALLS FOR BUILDINGS. - Franz Kemnitz, Bayreuther strasse 9 , Bcrlin, Germany. The inventor has provided
a new method of arranging and stretching ropes for sup porting the mortar for ceilings and walls. Cramps, to which the ropes are fastened, are secured in the walling of the room. Between these cramps the ropes are ar possible and finally knotted together. Upon this strong network the mortar is brought. If cellings are to be made, a detachable boarding is arranged underneath the network, which boarding is removed after the mate
rial has hardened. By this means beton ceilings of ver rial has hardened. By this means beton ceilings of very
small thickness can be produced quickly and cheaply. smail thickness can be produced quickly and cheaply.
SCREEN FOR STAMP-MILLS.--MARTIN R. Dri coll, Frisco, Utah. This screen is so arranged that it can beling screen-cloth are mounted above the apertures. The rolls can be adjusted so as to bring their rear faces flush with
the faces of the apertured frame. Clamping-frames hold the screen-cloths in front of the apertures. And an aus iliary clamping-bar receives the lower end of the cloth.
When the proper clamping When the proper clamping-frame is raised, the worn-out
screen is drawn down and the clamping-frame again screen is drawn down and the clamping-frame again
locked. The bottom portion of the screen is doobled By employing two screen-cloths, the operator can change one while the other is in use.
ACETYLENE-GAS GENERATOR.-Thomas E. E. Bartlett, Atlanta, Ga. 'T'he inventor has concerned
himself chiefly with providing an efficient automatically. himself chiefly with providing an efficient automatically-
operating carbid-feeder. The carbid is contained in the operating carbid-feeder. T'he carbid is contained in the
radiating compartments of a rotary receptacle mounted a bove a chute leading to the generating-chamber. Each compartment is provided with a releasable bottom. As
the receplacle mentioned is rotated by the rise and fall the receplacle mentioned is rotated by the rise and fall
of the gasometer, the bottoms of the compartments are successively released by a trip so that the
into the water of the generating-chamber
WEIGHT AND PRICE SCALEBC.
C'arbon Cliff, ill. The invention provides a scale for Carbon Cliff, Ill. The invention provides a scale for
weighing commodities and indicating their cost, which scale is so constructed that the value of an article of any weight can be read (by weighing it at its price per pound)
with but one line of graduations to show the value and with one line of graduations to show the price per pound.
SODA-WATER APPARATUS.-Josepi O. Wild, Cottage City, Mass. The sirup receptacles are circularly
arranged about a central ice-receptacle and mounted arranged about a central ice-receptacle and mounted
upon a turn-table which can be rotated to bring the upon a turn-table which can be rotated to bring the
proper sirup-receptacle into view. The lower ende of the receptacles are provided with nozzles beneath wbich glasses are placed. Both nozzles and glasees can be con-
cealed from view by separate doors. The entire arrange cealed from view by separate doors. The entire arrang
ment is noteworthy for its compactness and neatness.

## Mechanical Devices

MATCHING-MACHINE.-Join M. Kuebler, Wausan, Wis. This matching-machine is eo arranged that that narrower or wider grooves and tongues can be cut,
and tiat the position of the cutters can be changed to locatethe groove and tongue at a different height on the board.
MACHINE FOR MOLDING AND CUTTING ICECREAM. - Georae Mcc. Pinkerton, York, Penn. The machine molds and cuts ice-cream in small blocks
to be wrapped in paper, the machine being of such a to be wrapped in paper, the machine being of such a
nature that the blocks can be so quickly and economically cut and wrapped that they can be sold at a very ter-knife carried by guide-rods; a tilting slicer-knife provided with a crank; a trip-lever adapted to depress provided with a crank; a trip-lever adapted to depress
the crank and arranged to be tripped by the movement of the guide-rods; and spring secured to the cran
to return the slicer-knife to its normal position. to return the slicer-knife to its normal poeition.
HOISTING apparatus.-Robert Watson Charles e. Stevenson, Nanaimo, Canada. The apparatus is designed to be used for all hoisting purposes, as a flre-escape, as a hoist in mining-shafts, as
an elevator, as a painter's scaffolding, and the like. The an elevator, as a painter's scaffolding, and the like. The
invention consists in the provision of novel hoisting devices and in means for extending horizontally from the which are not in the vertical line of the hoisting ap paratus.
TRACTION-ENGINE. - DANIEL C. CAwliet, 1309
Park Building, Allegheny, Peni. The object of the Park Building, Allegheny, PAnn. The object of the
invention is to provide a construction of truck for tracinvention is to provide a construction of truck for trac-
tion-engines by which to secure a greater bearing and tractive effect on the ground; for it is well known that sandy, muädy, and rough roads present great obstacles to motor-wagons. The invention employs the principle wheels and bearing directly on the road bed for greater wheels and bearing directly on the roan ben for greater
frictional contact; and it provides for accommodating
the varions adjustments which a rough road renders the varions adjustments which a
neceessary with such a track-chain.
W AGON-LOADING DEVICE.-LEONARD C. Wood. vide a means for loading wagons from scrapers, by which means the scrapers are lifted bodily into the wagon and dumped therein. The invention consists of a cbute, a scoop, a mechanism which when engaged with
the wagon axle causes the scoop to travel up the chute the wagon axle c
into the wagon.

## Marine Inventions.

PROTECTIVE ARMOR FOR HULLS OF VES SELS.-Robert F. B. Walsh. Brooklyn, New York city. This armor protects a vessel when passing over
suspected mines or torpedoes. The armor forms a false keel and slants from the keel-line upwards at the eides in opposite directions, the upper longitudinal edge of the
armor being some distance from the sides of the hull. When the false keel, which is more or less sharp, strikes an explosive, the shock of the explosion will not be in a
vertical direction, but will be divided and sustained by vertical direction, but will be divided and sustained by
the inclined eides of the protective armor, thus prevent-

MARINE VESSEL.-Prter U. and AnNa M. J. ing the severa, tenses derived from the principal parts of
Riess, Williamsbridge, Bronx, New York city. To pre-
the verb, the active voice being placed on one side rent a vessel from capsizing the wooden keel-body is the track and the passive voice on the other. The gam provided with a longitudinal recess in its under side Against the sides of the keel-body ribs abut, which are secured by flanged irons and screws. A weight is fitte in the recess and is secured to the body independently of
the ribs. A strong construction and great stability ar the ribs. A st
thus secured
life-boat.-Peter U. and anna m. J. Riess, Williamsbridge, Broux, New York city. The hull i provided with a feries of side compartments extending
slightly below the water-line. A bow-compartment ex lightly below the water-line. A bow-compartment es
tends the whole length of the hull. A stem-compart ment only slightly below the water-line. The bow and stern compartments are divided by longitudinal parti tions. The rudder has its post mounted in the partition of the stern-compartment. The arrangement of air com-
partmente, extending all around the hull, prevents the partmente, extending all around the hull, prevents the
boat from capsizing. Even if filled with water the boat boat from capsizing. Even if filled with water the boat
cannot sink. The arrangement described in the fore cannot sink. The arrangement described in the fore
going notice can be combined with the presentconstruc going notice can be combined with the prese.
oon to produce a renarkably efficient vessel.
MARINE PROPULSION.-Peter U. and AnNa M. . Riess, Williamsbridge, Bronx, New York city. This which passes through a sleeve driven by foot-actuated gear. Between the sleeve and the propeller-shaft power boat propel the vessel very much as they would a bicscle. Handle-bars are provided, after the pattern of bicy-
cle handle-bars, one of which is connected with the cle handle-bars, one of which is connected with
rudder so that the boat can be readily steertd.

## Railway-Appliances.

NUT-LOCK. - Asa W. Webb, South Union, Ky. The inventor has devieed a novel lock for two nuts to engage the inner and side faces of the nuts. The rea walls of the notches are inclined in parallel lines
obliquely to the length of the bar, so that a backward turn of the nuts will bind their side faces aganst the ear walls. So iong as the lock-
will be prevented from turning.
aUtomatic air PiPE COUPLING. - John $W$ Spurlock, 'Ty Ty, Ga. This inventor has provided a Dew automatic air-pipe coupling which is arranged to cars at the time the latter are coupled and to allow one member of the coupling to be coupled with the member
of an ordinary coupling, if the adjacent car be equipped with an ordinary coupling.

## Vehicles.

Vehicle-brake.-Ruben H. White, Princeton, Ky. The brake is so arranged that it can be applied
either by the team or by hand. The vehicle to which brake is applied is propelled by the rear wheels, the rigidly connected. The team draws directly from the center of the hind axle.
TIRE AND RIM FOR VEHICLE-WHEELS.-WILLIAM F. Rab, 36 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, Lon-
don, England. The wheel-rim is made of aluminium don, England. The wheel-rim is made of aluminium
and has an outer peripheral opening, through which the tread of the solid outer tire projects, the opening being bounded by flanges projecting outwardly. The circular
portion of the rim is of a single thickness, the flange being formed by bending the edges of the metal outward and then inward upon themselves, so that the portions thickness of metal and the portions inside the rim forming shoulders therein, are of single thickness. Thus a rim is produced combining maximum lightnes and strength.

## Miscellaneous Inventions.

WATCHMA N'S REGISTER. - John A. Demuth, watchman regularly to visit various points within his precinct and show any irregularity in his work. By furnishing a double check on his visits the chance of
fraud is eliminated. A novel feature of the register is that it need never be set or visited byany person other than the watchman, who can wind the clockwork with
out being able to tamper with the mechanism. It is als useful as an employés time register.
ChURN.--Charles W. Bowling, Fulton, Mo. The purpose of the invention is to provide a churn-dask so either v .ay. The dash both agitates and aerates. When the dash is in operation, which will cause a partial
vacuum to be formed at the bottom portion of the boily of the dash, the air rushing in at the upper portion of the body of the dash passes downward and causes the milk or cream to be aerated while agitation is in pro-
gress, thereby combining two forces, either of which gress, thereby combining two forces, either of which
will canse the butter to be separated from the cream IMPL IMPLEMENT FOR EXTRACTING CARTRIDGE Shells. - Peter Bergersen, Cheyenne, Wyo. By
means of this implement, headless or broken shells are quickly extracted from a gnn-barrel through the action of the ejector or extractor constituting a part of the firearm. A supplementary extractor is provided which can be quickly introduced into a broken or mutilated shell
and which can be so engaged with the muzzle of the and which can be so engaged with the muzzle of the
cartridge that the ehell and supplementary extractor will be simultaneously withdrawn. The supplementary extractor is provided with an expanding member having
flange adapted to be engaged by the main extractor the arm, which tlange acts as a substitute for a miesing
educational gane.-James R. Hugers, Belleonte Academy, Bellefonte. Penn. To providr a mean
or teaching Latin conjugations in a simple and impres sive manner, so that even dull pupils will learn verbs, Mr. Hughes has devised an ingenious game which he
calle "Railroading Through Latin Verbe:" The game includes a "Verb Station" and four gates leading to as many tracks, each gate and its track being named after along each track are arranged small stations represent-
is to be played by spinning an indicator, which, stop-
ping at the name of a certain tense, calls for the pupil to ping at the name of a certain tense, calls for the pupil to
take a mannikin representing a tense, to place it on the proper car, so that it will reach the proper station. ROUTING TABLE AND CASE FOR POST-offices.-Marceilus S. Field, Office of Sup't of Delivery, Boston Post-Office, Mass. The table requires
no more lighting than the ordinary desk and can be readily equipped with flstures without interference with its maximum case elevation, even though loaded with
"Long Tom" letters. The lower shelves may be drawn forward, which feature, together with the vertical shelp motion, affords great convenience in routing letters.
The desk furnishes each carrier with 6 square feet of table area. The use of additional tables with illuminat ing fixtures for arranging papers is obviated, and conse quently the expense of lighting is reduced to a minimum and the overcrowding of offices with unnecessary furni-
ture is avoided. The concentration of the entire work on one deak is of great advantage, especially when subnitates are performing temporary service. The desk
now in practical use at four Massachusetts post-offices. HORSESHOE-PAD- -Jacob Kronenberg, Brooklyn, New York city. The pad tion.cups. When the horse plants his foot down, the higher rear portion is first compressed, so that the suc-
tion-cups come immediately into action to insure a secure hold of the pud on the roadbed. The cups take the
place of the ordinary heels of the shoe now used place of the ordinary heels of the shoe now used.
GaRMENT-FASTENER.-Fannie B. Mateewso cured by barbs which enter the garment, thus avoiding sewing. One of the securing devices of the eye is hooks.
shaped and provided with a guard. 'The hook member shaped and provided with a guard. The hook member
of the fastener, in addition to ite sercuring barbs, has a sleeve-like receiver at the back, which receives a common pin. Th
merit of the device.

Convertible tub. - Richard W. Levy and Josepri Holt, Paterson, N. J. This tub comprises two
sections separable from each other. A bottom is sesections separable from each other. A bottom is se-
cured to one of the sections and has a segmental porcured to one of the sections and has a segmental por-
tion extending beyond the ends of the section and adapted for engagement with the other section. The into a wash-tub or a bath-tub, the change being effected by the removal of one section and the substitution of another. A watertight locking device is provided for
Shoe-fastener. - Dan M. Young, Newburg N. Y. The inventor has devised a fastener arranged to othe the can be slipped on the foot, and to be closed simply by pulling the string or lace without first lacing heretofore
APPLIANCE FOR SECURING COVERS OF CŨLINARY VESSELS IN CLOSED POSITION.-JoHaNN Weidnsr, Amberg, Bavaria, Germany. The appliance ng, steaming, or roasting, in closed position. The apan be readily applied to any kind of culinary vesse with a projecting rim or top.
SCAFFOLD-HANGER.-John F. Barron, Rumford Falls, Me. The bottom of the hanger consists of adjustable sections; and to the bottom sides are hinged, avalally connected at their ends, one of the sides being
rranged to be lengthened or shortened. The hanger enables the workmen to level the scaffold. The hangers of the platform and are completely independent of the of the platform and are com
cross-beams of the platform.
POCKET-KNIFE.-James H. Cables, Thomaston, Conn. This pocket-knife embodies a knife-blade,
ork, and a spoon, so that it constitutes an instrumen which can be readily carried in the pocket and used in

## Designs.

engine-frame. - Henry V. A. Parsell, Jr., and Arthur J. Weed, Manhattan, New York city The base of the frame has pyramidal supports at each
end, with a depressed central portion, and parallel brace extending from one pyramidal support to the other The frame is noteworthy for its rigidity and strength. Note.-Copies of any of these patents can be fur
nished by Muni \& Co. for ten cents each. Please state the name of the patentee, title of the invention, and date of this papar.

## NEW BOORS, ETC.

## Air, Water, and Food From a Sani

 TARY STANDPOINT. By Ellen H.Richardsand Alpheus G. Woodman.
New York: John Wiley \& Sons New York: John Wiley \&
1900. 8vo. Pp. 230 . Price \$2.
The authors who can speak with authority deal with three essentials for healthful human life. Sanitary
chemistry deals with these three commodities in their chemistry deals with these three commodities in thei
relation to the needs of daily existence. A larger portion of the problems of public health come under these heads. The pages deal chiefly with such portions of the
subject of sanitary chemistry as come under individual control. The book is an admirable and scholarly treat ment of the subject.
The Leather Workers' Manual. By
H. C. Standage. London: Scott
Green wood \& Company. New York
D. Van Nostrand Company. 1900. 8vo. Pp. 163. Price $\$ 3.50$ net.
A good book on this subject has been much needed. Leather formulas have been hard to obtain and notori-
ously unreliable It deals with blackings, polish s , ously unreliable It deals with blackings, polish 2 s
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mals sent for examination should be distinctly
marked or labeled.
(7943) G. W. K. writes: In our water wolks system the reservoir is said to be 195 feet above
the pump and lower ende of the town the pump and lower ends of the town. The gage at the pump shows 85 pounds when pump is at rest; at work
115 to 125 pounds: Query.- With reservoir full and fre 15 to 125 pounds: Query.- With reservoir full and fre
communication through all the mains to reservoir and to city, will a gage in the main on lower levels near th end of system, indicate a higher pressure with pump running than when at rest \& Water company asserts that a much better or more forcible stream at fire nozzle
will be developed with the pump running than not ranning. My opinion is that the pump will he only uaefol in keeping up supply in reservoir. A. The difference in
pressure when the pump is standing or ruuning show the amount of water friction in the pipe line between th pump and reservoir. If the town supply is taken from the pump line, the increased pressure by the gage at the pump will be felt in all parts of the distributing system in proportion to the frictional difference of the whol length between the pump and reservoir and the length from the pump to the point of connection with the town
supply. Under such conditions the running of the pump will increase the force of the fire streams.
(7944) S. L. W. writes: 1. I have a United States storage battery that I charge with the eightlight dynamo described in your Supplement. I charged
the battery and used it one day, but did not use the charge all out, as I wanted to use it the next morning. I tried to all out, as I warge it again, but when I connected it to the moto it would not run. I tried to charge it again, but without success. I would like to know what the matter is. A in the bat charged it in
when you tried to charge it, and so disthe positive and negative poles on a dynamo? I would like to find the positive and the negative pole on m. eight-light machine. A. You wonld better buy a pole
detector. These can be had through electrical supply houses. See our advertising columns. 3. Can you tell me where I can get the epring motor of a clock. Nam some firms that make spring motors.
know any spring motor on the market.
(7945) I. B. A. writes: I have been where it would uot pay to have a central station the Morse telegraph alphabet could be used as a call, using made. I do know that I have ev read of its being used. If you think it would be practicable, you might mention it in your paper. A. The only
difficulty in carrying out this suggestion lies with the difficulty in carrying out this suggestion lies with the
users of the telephones. They must learn the Morse alph: bet.
(7946) A. H. C. writes : Some time ago I noticed an inqury from some one who wished to know
if the small dynamo described in Supplement No. 161 if the small dynamo described in Supplement No. 161
would ignite a gas engine. Having recently tried one on would ignite a gas engine. Having recently tried one on
my gasoline launch I think some of your readers would my gasoline launch I think some of your readers woul
be interested in learning how it worked. By using a spark coil in the circuit it works to perfection. I can engine has closed circuit sparking device the dynamo connected inseries will ignite it, and the shunt connection if open circuit; mine works well eitber way. (7947) J. J. V. writes : I made some obseen no account anywhere of what I am to describe, I take the liberty to give you the facts. We have a series path-line in our village running in the shape of a horse have noticed that during thunder storms the bells ing, sometimes more than one stroke, simultaneously with'a lightning flash that was at least one mile away from the line, at a right angle to it. I have three wires running
into $m$ office; the incoming line, the outgoing line and
the ground wire. They pass turough onc hole in the
winuow frame and are insulataed with two layers of oct-
tion each. Whenever there is a lightuin flash two or lon each. Whenever there is a lightuing fash two or
three miles away, perpencicular to the line, there is a
freh betw three miles away, perpencicular to the ine, there is a
flash between the wires where they paes thoongh the window frame, as often and as ancick as the lightnisig
Aish follows. The sound is usually heard a little iater I think the waves strike the wire and when they get near
the ground wire they jump to that and pass down into the ground wire they jump to that and pass down into
the ground. We have iitue or no induction in our line and that is due to toe fact, I suppose, that the two ends
of the ine are not more than one-quarter mile apart, al though the whole ilie is about one mile long.
(r948) T. W. B., Jr., asks: Will you Please give me drections for naking a frictional ciect
machine which will give about 12 inch spark? A. do not think you can get a spark 12 inches long from a
friction machine. We never saw one that would give such a spark. A static machine will give a spark of that
lenggh. It may be either of the Wimbhurst, or of the ?42. 548, 647, 914, price 10 cents each, are articles de-
scribing various machiues of this sort. From these you can make your plans. We have no description of
machine giving a spark of 12 inches in length. (c949) H. P. asks: How should soda in two 90 horse poner horizontal tubularsteam boilers? in with the feed water about $1 /$ pound per horse
power of the boiler, and left in for a day when the quantity may be used if applied every week for tio (7950) J. G. R. asks: 1. How many pounds of No. 30 cotton covered wire would I need to
makean induction coil 18 inches long. 9 inches diamete 2.inch core, allowing about one-sixteenth of an inch be
tween layers for ingulation? A. We could calculate th weight of wire required for the coil as specified, but it
would be time poorly spent, as it would be to make would be time poorly spent, as it would be to make a
cuil on these lines. No one should use wire courser than No. 36 for a coil of this size. Nor should it be wound in of an inch of insulation between the layers in the sec tions. 2. How many square feet of tin foil would it
need for a condenser? A. We cannot tell. 3. If proper ly made what size spark ought it give? A. It might
give 6 to 8 inches, but would soon perforate the ineulation, give 6 to 8 inches, but would soon perforate the ineulation,
and break down. You would far better get Scientiric American Supplement, No. 1124, price ten cents, and
malse a six-iuch coil properly designed. It will give
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