
Pe Wer Device.-Ropsy C. Coble, Ma-
fion, Kan. This power device is particularly adapted for use in connection with hay-stacking machines, the purpose of the invention being $t$ provide a portable device having means for
ready attachment to the body of a hoistingmachine and connection with the hoist of such machines. The feature of the present invention relates to the manner in which a fork, for ex ample, is raised and lowered. Such a construc
tion of elevating mechanism is provided tha a fork may be made to drop without backing the animal
mechanism.

## Engineering Improvements.

Retary furnace.-Charles Groll, Rou-
baix, Département a Nord, France. A certain baix, Département $\mathbf{d u}$ Nord, France. A certain
number of pieces are so combine that their expansion does not modify the contour of that forms the joint at the contact, or nearly at the contact. of a ring fixed to the walls of the hearth. The expansion of all the parts, wheth-
er fixed or moving, forming the joint between er fixed or moving, forming the joint between
the grate and ring is much reduced and equal ized by the action of a current of air which is circulated around the periphery of the grate.
The pivot of the grate is mounted on a crosspiece fixed at one end to the ring, and capable The play left between the fixed and movable parts of the furnace is exceedingly small, so that the fragmen
tween the parts.
VaCuUM-Pump.-Charles E. Legeett Joplin, Mo. This pump is actuated by the
pressure of pressure of steam against water to expel the water from the pump cylinder or reservoir, the
steam being then condensed to form a vacuum, steam being then condensed to form a vacuum,
or partial vacuum, into which water flows to fill the cylinder. The apparatus is constructe with special reference to its use in mines, where it is necessary to use a pump capable
of handling much water in a short time and of being economically slowed down when the water in the mine has been placed under con

SUPERHEATING APPARATUS FOR FEED
TVATER $\bullet$ F MARINE B WATER OF MARINE BOILERS.-MASSIMO Leri and Giacomo Ramonicich, Venice, Italy.
This invention provides in the smokebox of team-boilers in general, in marine-boiler tubes through which the feed-water is com-
pelled to pass before being fed into the boiler, pelled to pass before being fed into the boiler, from the gases of combustion in the smokebox. Thus the expense for fuel may be considerably dissipated with the hot gases into the at dissipated
mosphere.

Gas Apparatus.
acetylene gas generator.-Theoquerque. New Mexico. The invention provide simple and practical machine for generating acetylene gas. The machine may be cheaply and strongly constructed with couplings, holders, and fittings already on the market. These parts, when properly adjusted, will act auto-
matically until the charge of calcium carbid is matically
exhausted.
APPARATUS FOR CARBONATING LI QUIDS-Garret D. Rhinehart, Newark, N. J
Mr. Rhinehart has devised a simple and effect Mr. Rhinehart has devised a simple and effect-
ive means for producing a quick and thorough mingling of gas and liquid in a soda fountain The apparatus is so constructed that the gas enters the fountain at its bottom portion. A water supply and water overflow are provided
at the upper portion of the fountain. According to the invention, two fountains can be so coupled together that both may be simultaneously or independently supplied with gas and
water, so that the overflow of one or both fountains can be brought into operation as desired

Mechanical Devices.
lock.-Charles M. Burns and Freverick T. Mercer, Philadelphia, Pa. The lock can be both. When desired, an extra key-operated
latch can be employed to prevent the knobs
from turning; the door, however, may be read-
ily opened by means of the key. The bolt from
the the keeper section of the lock is automatically made to enter the body of the lock when the
door is closed. A spring latch or bolt is not required, whereby the face-plate of the body of the lock and the surface of the door receiving that plate will not be marred by openings or

ADDING-MACHINE.-Jonathan T. Davis,
reenfield, Mo. This is an ingenious key-oper ted machine for mechanically adding amounts any size. The construction is such that the machine can be sold for a comparatively low price and operated with ease. Columns of fig
ures can be quickly added without mental exer tion and with no error, if directions are fol
tension Device - William Gerhardi, Hazleton, Pa . The purpose of this invention arly for controlling the wires leading curren to electrically-operate cloth-cutting machines which tension device permits entire freedom of movement of the machine without danger of is taken up by a weight which is so combine sheaves that the wires can be drawn out as the mach
sion device.
CARTRIDGE LQADER AND RELQADER.vheeler W. Moorl, Rushville, Ill. The de nd applies fresh caps, trims the edges of the cartridges and crimps them after they hav een loaded. The cartridge tool has a bod ith a transverse passage. A revoluble crimp
ing-cap is in alinement with the passage. With this-cap is in alinement with the passage. Wit engagement. a movable cartridge-holder emengagement.
projecte through the passage mentioned knife is arranged adjacent to the holder so as o engage the cartridge and trim it.
TRANSMITTING-GEAR FOR WINDMILLS -Jesse H. Allison, San Antonio, Texas. The provided with a pinion. An elongated interna ack is hel in mesh with the pinion. Down wardly-projecting rods secured to a ring
mounted in a circular bearing on the towe carry a bearing at their lower ends, through which the shank of the rack loosely passes By reason of this construction a long stroke is
imparted to the pump-rod or other device.

## Electrical Apparatus

Cl@th-CUTTING MACHine. - William freely move over the cutting table to cut the cloth without necessitating the operator's usin one hand to press the cloth down and feed it in position, since this frequently causes the ope framing secured to the base of the machine motor is carried. Below the motor two stubhafts are mounted having transverse openings cular knife provide with a bevel-gear tically-disposed rotary shaft, geared motor, extends through the openings in the ends of the stub-shafts. These openings form gears on the knives mesh with bevel-gears on gears on the kniv
the vertical shaft.

## Miscellaneous Invention

umbrella-N Queens Down Road, Clapton, London, N. E. England. The invention consists of a plain, per orated flange (stamped out in one with a cylin with U-shaped wire staples, which are fixed in he holes in the flange, the staples before being so fixed being threaded through the usual piy Each rib or stretcher will, ribs or stretcher apon the bow portion of the corresponding sta bending their points over at right angles or
bel twisting them at the side of the Hange opposite STeve.
ST@VE.-Ernest C. Cole, 3218 Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. In stoves which burn soft coal a large mass of fuel is put into the
combustion-chamber, with the result that a large volume of gas is set free which cannot be controlled without overheating the stove.
To avoid this difficulty Mr. Cole forms the To avoid this difficulty Mr. Cole forms the
combustion-chamber with a series of openings at the bottom, communicating with a surrounding chamber, whereby the products of combus Through the burning fuel, which is apenings. plied with oxygen by means of a blast draft above the openings, and by means also of grate below the openings, the flues will be revented from filling with soot.
DENTAL BRIDGLWORK.- Augest P crowns have metallic posts for a ttachment to the natural-tooth roots. These posts are pro vided with lateral projections or arms which
pass through the body of the crown and pass through the body of the crown and pro
ject on the side, where the ends are enlarged ject on the side, where the ends are enlarge
to form a base for the attachment of the improved dummy-crowns constituting the bridge proper. A strong bridge is thus produce from all-porcelain post crowns and all-porcelain SEAL F@R MILK-b@TtLES.-Henry O.
Robinson, 103 East brooks Street, East Bud-
ton, Mass. As seals for milk-bottles, sheet. $\mid$ sages begin at the perforate shell and lead to metal disks have been employed, provided with been used, provided with a hinge. Both of these In this objectionable for various reasons plate is provided with a single, central creas in the under side and two crimps in the upper
side, which are parallel to and equi-distant rom the central one. By reason of thi novel construction the plate
fold in the manner required.

## P@LE OR SHAFT C@UPLING.-Rebert

 ised a simple anti-rattling coupling which hold the pole-iron or thillirons connected with the draw-shackles, while the pole or thills are in use, or when they have been placed in an upper or lower position for the storage of the vehicle, or when the animals are unharnessed. or pole iron may be quickly disconnected from the draw-shackles. The coupling is manufac pany and Indiana Buggy Company, of Elkha: ind.
acetylene-gas generater.-Frank ompriseston, Corning, N. Y. The apparatus employs a feeding apparatus by which the
carbid is discharged into a surplus of water in the generator in small quantities. As the gas-holder rises to its maximum height, the valve through which the carbid must pass is
automatically closed to stop the generation of gas: as the gas-holder falls, the valve is opened. The refuse can be readily removed rom the generator without cutting of the
supply of gas: and the carbid-holders can be refilled without interfering with the operation f the machine
Garment-fastener.-Moses WW. Wins-
ron, Manhattan, New York city. The fastener is, Manhattan, New York city. The fastener: is of the ball and socket type and consists of
a button member projecting from one section nd extended in the direction of the other secthese sections. SAFETY-ADJUSTER F@R PRINTING FILMS.-Benjamin Day, West Hoboken, N. J. frames for printing films used in lithography or similar arts. y means of the construction
provided, the operator is enabled accurately provided, the operator is enabled accurately
to adjust and hold the frame-film : to adjust, to adjust and hold the frame-film: to adjust,
remove and readjust the film after inking or re-inking, with the certainty of obtaining accurate shading: and to shift the frame minute-
ly and accurately in two directions, thereby throwing subsequent prints slightly out of
register with the first print, so as positively to cause the subsequent prints to overlap, duce darker tones of the original tint. Thus, calculater.-Freberick D. Fergusso proved calculator which is easily manipulate and which is more especially designed for calculating timber, earth quantities, interest, etc. The invention consists principally of carriers or blocks movable in parallel guldeways, a contween the guideways, on which the connection

## Can-h@lding attachment fer lat DERS.-Harter Kepler, Dawson, N. D. The

 attachment is intended to hold paint-ca guide-block for engaging the channel formed in one of the side rails of a ladderpressed jaw on the lower portion
pressed jaw on the lower portion of the plate
engages any the teeth in the channel
An arm, extended from the plate, ha
a hook portion to engage in the channel, ormed longitudinally in the inner side of the
side-rail of the ladder. With the plate can-holding platform is removably connected. The attachment can be adjusted to hold the can level at any angle, either while the
of a building or a roof is being painted.

WINLDW OR D@er.-Charles E. Rein.
olps, Bronx, New York city. In this window
or door, a joint and locking strip is adapted to extend simultaneously into adjacent grooves and is arranged to pass wholly into one of the
grooves. The strip has a number of inclines. An operating-plate is mounted to slide length inclines engaging the corresponding inclines on the strip. The window sash or door can ta readily manipulated in the usual mannci or
disconnected from the adjacent part for cleaning. A perfect joint is produced between the SIIINGLING-brackert.-Warken L. Dut ler, Watertown, Minn. This shingling-brack comprises a base adapted to extend transverse middle of the base an upright rises. A key moves transversely in a slot in the upright
to bear on the top of adjacent shingles and clamp the bracket in position. The upright forms a rest for a part of the staging. Thi
shingling-bracket can be readily placed on a shingle roof to support a stud or other part
of the bracing.
heater.--Herman Schwiciart, Brook lyn, New York rity. The heater has a perfo-
rate shell in which spaced deflectors are contained, one above the other, and formed to pro-
duce a central draft space and inwardly and
the central draft space at a point above the base end of the next deflector above. A heat ng and free circulation of air is established,
so that it is possible to heat a large quantity of air with a small amount of fuel and at the same time cause a proper circulation of the air in the room.
SalW-handle.-Charles W. Stites, Manhattan, New York city. The saw-handle is se secured upon the saw-blade that it can be
quickly detached without the use of a tool, and quickly detached without the use of a tool, and that it can be attached by the latching move-
ment of a portion of the handle. The handle can be applied to any number of saw-blades, which may be carried so that they take up but tie space.
Cipher-cede system. - Charles p. cipher, Manhattan, New York city. This nev messages with the use of very few words or numerals. The system employs a book having an index-page with a column containing sub-
ject words ol sentences: a column containing cipher numerals for the subject words of sen for use in connection with the numerical value of the message, to change the numerical value Besides permitting the receiver readily to depher the message sent, secrecy can be pre-
artificial flower made of fur.Mr. Hartmann has devised an economic and practical means whereby artificial flowers can hat lie in the direction of the outer edges of the petals or flowers. The parts of the flowers are so assembled that their centers are independent ers may be fixed in position simply and quick
well-Packtr.-Fret J. Moser, Kane, P Heretofore, owing to the great pressure in oilwells and the unevenness of the walls, the with difficulty. According to this invention, an annular packing-tube of rubber is employed, which tube is formed with an annular chamber sure on the end of the tube will be evenly dis tributed around all the sides of the tube. By these means the tube is caused to expand
against the walls of the well, and to adapt itself to inequalities and effectively sealing the

## Designs

Blank for Paper boxes.-Joseph T.
Craw, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Craw has devised one-piece blank from which boxes can be easily made to meet the various requirements of belt.-Leuis Sanders, Brooklyn, New York city. To the many belts which Mr. Sanwhich forms the subject of the present patent In this new belt two members are patent patent. which interlace and lose themselves in the longitudinal edges of the belt.
Note.-Copies of any of these patents will be furnished by Munn \& Co. for ten cents each. Please state the name of the patentee, title

## NEW BOOKS, ETC

The Metallurgy of Gold. A Practical Trestise of the Metallurgical Treat-
ment of Gold Bearing Ores, Including Assaying, Melting and Refining Crosby, Lockwood \& Son. New
York: D. Van Nostrand Company. York: D. Van Nostrand Company.
1900. 8vo. Pp. 638 . Price $\$ 1.50$.
The fifth edition of a standard treatise upon the metallurgy of gold is now before us. It
is illustrated with 300 illustrations and numerous folding plates. The gratifying demand for successive editions of this work, together with the striking and continued advance made during the last half dozen years in the way of appliances for gold mining has led to the
great expansion of the work before us. The great expansion of the work before us. The
use of the cyanide process alone wouid make a new edition imperative. A careful examnation of the book shows that every pnase of the subject is treated with great care, the relative values of the various processes bemg carefully considered. It is probably the vest
book on the subject for the American and book on the s
English reader.

The Attainment of Womanly Beauty in Form and Feature. Edited by
Albert Turner. New York: The Health Culture Company. 1900. 12 mo . Pp. 256
The book consists of a number of chaplers Written by the various authorities, and the
whole forms a compilation of considerable st to women.
Glue and Glue Testing. By Samuel \& Company. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 1900. 8vo. Pp. 140. Price $\$ 4$.

The author has rendered a substantial servle o technical literature in the preparation of the present volume. He has gained very valua-
able experience by the examination of com-
upon such subjects as the present. It is a
book which all who are in any way connected book which all who are in any way connected
with glue will find absolutely indispensable. Principles of Chess in Theory and Horace Cox 1900 16 mo . Pp 327. Price $\$ 1$.
The author is a well-known chess expert The author is a well-known chess expert What he terms the "elements of chess" is par-
ticularly valuable. It gives not only the rules of the game, but common sense directions
for playing it. The diagrams are unusually for play
clear.
Hand-Book of the Electro-Magnetic
Telegraph. By A. E. Loring. New
York: D. Van Nostrand Company
1900. 16 mo . Pp. 116. Price 50 cents The first edition of this work was published thoroughly revised, so as to include the present state of telegraph practice. A new chapter
describing in outline the new duplex and added.
Bericitt vox Schimmel \& Company
(Inhaber Gebr. Fritzsche.) Fabrik
ischer Präparate. 1900. Leipzig.
Die
Assanierlixg von Paris. Bearbeitet
yon Dr. med. Th. Weyl With 56 illustrations and 3 maps. Leipsic
Wilhelm Engelmann. 1900. Octavo Pp. 62. Price, paper, $\$ 2$.
This book is the first of a series of mono graphs on the sanitation of the world's large cities. The pamphlet before us is a clearly
written, fairly well-illustrated account of the written, fairly well-illustrated account of th
system by which the city of laris disposes of its waste products, receives its water, and is nd so far as we have been able to determine ully trustworthy
Ropers Catechism for Stean Engi deering and Electricians. Includin
the Construction and Management of
Electrical Plants. By Edwin $R$
Keller, M.E., and Clayton W. Pike
B.S. Philadelphia: David McKay
1900. 18mo. Pp. 365. Price $\$ 2$.

The great ralue of a catechism lies in the also stimulates the student to think more definitely and clearly upon it than would-be the case if merely reading about it. In these re spects the written catechism is the best sub-
stitute for oral teaching, and the authors have performed their task in the preparation of the was written by Stephen Roper in 1873, and ha been so useful and popular that twenty-on editions have been called for The present ewritten and greatly enlarged. It is profusely illustrated
Pitman’s Twentieth Centrery Business
Dictation Book of Besiness Let
ters. Legal Doctaents and Mis
cellaneocs. New York: Isaac Pit
$\operatorname{man}$
240.
Price 75
75
cents in boards, 240.
$\$ 1$.
valuable tor all who are inte ested in stenography. It is a complete ……a if dictation for the use of schools, colleges shorthand and typewriting. The letters are admirably selected and cover a vast range of subjects. We notice on page 87 one of our
own letters relative to patents on inventlons.

On Savitary avd Other Matters. By George S. Keith, M.D. London: Adam
\& Charles Black. New York: Th
Macmillan Company. 1900. 12 mo .
Pp. 127. Price $\$ 1$.
The author's chapters deal with the waste of water in houses and the modern system of treating and nursing infectious diseases, how to profit by life at sea, on rice meal, the stors
of an eye, and the rapid and progressive dete rioration of the young, on athletics, etc. The papers all point out the prevailing errors of sanitary or economic matters which sertously affect the well-being of the community, and which, but for the strangely resistant force of
conventionalism, could easily be set aside and onventionalism, could easily be set aside and

Royal Nayy List Diary and Naval
Hand-Book for
Whitherby \& Company. 1900. Pp 535 . Price $\$ 1.25$
This is the fourth volume of a publication which has been well received by the naval
officers for whom it is specially prepared (ficers for whom it is specially prepare
over 40 ) pages are devoted to the diary, age for each day of the year. At the end the officer may enter the dates on which the various drills, incidental to the vessel in commission, took place in that particurar month. At the commencement is a conslder-
able amount of historical and statistical inior mation respecting the Royal navy, inciuding a important article on the naval progress of the year by L. C'arr Laughton. The handtronomical phenomena of the year, and the be are also tables of tides and tidal constants,
together with a variety of information to together with a variety of information
meet the special needs of the naval officer

## $\mathfrak{P u s i n e s s}$ and $\mathfrak{Q e r s o n a l}^{\text {end }}$

Marine Iron Works. Chicago. Catalogue free.
For logging engines. J. S. Mundy, Newark, N. J "U. S." Metal Polish. Indiauapolis. Samples free. Water wheels. Alcott \& Co., Mt. Holly, n. J. Yankee Notions. Waterburg Button Co., Waterb's, C Rigs that Run. Hydrocarbon system. Write s , Louis Motor Carriage Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Machinery designed and constructed. Gear cutting.
The Garvin Machine Co., Spring and Varick Sts., N. $\mathbf{Y}$ New Book.-Design and Construction of Oil Engines By Goldingham. By mail, $\mathbf{8 2}$. Spon \& Chamberlain, 12
The celebrated "Hornsby Akroyd" Patent Safetg on Enkine is built by the De La Vergne Refrikerating M chine The best book for electricians and bekinners in elec tricity is "Experimental science," by Geo. M. Hopkin.
By mail, 84. Munn $\&$ Co., publishers, 31 Broadway, N. y LFF Send for new and complete catalogue of Scientitic New York. Free on adolication.

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hints to correspondent
Names and Address must accompany all letters or or
no attention will we paid thereto. This is for

 letter or in this departupent, to each must tither tak
his turn.
Buyers wishing to purchase any article not adve Buyers wishing to purchase any article not adver-
tised oul columns will le furnishe with
addresses of houses manufacturing or carrying cial Written Information on matters of personal without repulueration.
Scientific American Supplements referred to may be
hal at the otice. Price 10 crints each. bad at the otitice. Price 10 cernts each.
Books referred to promptly sulp ilied on receipt of Mrice.
Minerals for for examination should be distinctly
marked or labeled.
(8039) J. S. asks: How to make mall heater by utilizing a 110 -volt electric current. A. For a small electric heater use iron wire of a size which will carry the cur-
rent, and take enough to have the needed re sistance. Coll this, and mount the coils on istance. Coll this, and mount the coils on
iron frames covered with several thicknesses of asbestos cloth to prevent short circuits You can get an idea how to make the heater by examining the cuts of heaters in the cata-
logues of makers of such articles. If you wish amperes or thereabout to How when the wire is hot, take 300 feet of No. 18 American heater is but a rheostat applied for use as a hea to give various degreess of heating. The
as
rheostat of an electric lantern will answer very well as a heate
(8040) W. E. G. asks: How can I es tablish upon my premises a pond for the pleas
ure of my water fowl-say, 30 by 40 feet fed by the water supplied by the corporation Iry land is a rich loam, with loose subsoil. A artificial pond, make a puddle of clay and if about equal parts or a all over the bottom, and rise within the enbankment to the top or above the water line If carefully done with the embankment previously wet-rammed, the clay puddle may only line the bottom and side and be covered with ufficient sand to protect it. The thicknes pressure. If from 5 to 7 feet deep, the bot sides may taper to 6 inches at the top above the water line. The overflow may be a pipe leading through the bottom or side as con lam overflow protected by a net of galvanize wire if it is to be also used as a fish pond (8041) M. T. writes: Please give me the resistance of 1,000 feet of German silver and platinum wire of the following numbers
by $B . \& S$. gage: $30,31,32,33,34,35,36$; also price and place where they can be pur is 12.9 times as much as that of the coppe wire of the same size and length, and that of platinum is 5.5 times that of a copper wire of the same size and length. Hence, if you multiply the number of ohms per 1,000 feet of copper wire from the tables by these numbers,
you will have the resistance of 1,000 feet of y. Lest you pat have the figues for copper wire, we add them for B. \& $s$. gage:


## A. Yes. 2. Is it an explosive, or what is there about it that is dangerous? A. No; it

 is not an explosive. An explosive is a sub stance which is suddenly transforme into the substance occupied before the explosion The danger from phosphorus arises from the ease with which it takes fire. It is the substance which is uped the tips of ordinary matches to ignite the wood. 3. How does $1 / 2$ inch in diameter and 3 inches or there about long. 4 How long would a piece inch long and $1 / 2$ inch square burn if about of an inch was exposed at a time? A. I It would buin very violently when set on tire, as a match dos. boes it burn with a flame when not submerged in water? A. Yes.Can you tell me some other chemical th would burn with a flame by pouring acid water on it? A. Potassium or sodium wil ake fire when dropped into water, and burn in the water. 7. What is its cost $\%$ A. I'o
tassium is about $\$ 1.50$ an ounce, and sodium about 30 cents an ounce. 8. In what form
does it come? A. In sticks in bottles covered does it come: A. In sticks in bottles covered
with kerosene to prevent them from taking with kerosene to prevent them from taking
fire. No one should play with any of these substances. They are very dangerous, and frequent accidents result from people
experience attempting to handle them.
(8043) J. B. H. writes: In our busi ness. as in many others using large quantities of hquid mixtures, there is often occasion to vessel. or to find the number of gallons al ready in any such kettle when the contents are of a known depth. I send you the formula
which I have found for use in such cases With it the labor of computing is, I believe reduced to a minimum. Should, wa consider
worthy of publication in your magazine, I ha no doubt it will prove helpful to some of yo $2: 31$ cubic inches) of any vessel having straight sides (either parallel, convergent, or di-
vergent), having a circular horizontal cross vergent), having a circular horizontal cross
section and having a flat, spherical, or spheroid section an
al bottom,

## $3 C(a+b)^{2}+8 D b^{2}$

## $35 \div 9$

Measurements are all in vessel has a flat bottom, the secen case the the numerator of the fraction disappears A. The formula given above is an approxima but in any special case the result obtaine from its use will vary somewhat from a col rect gaging of the kettle. It would seem put into use by measuring the depth for each

$$
a
$$

unit of quantity of water used in tilling it A table of these results kept near the kettle curacy. and without the trouble of making any ralculation in order to find the quantity of liguid in the kettle. IIe will only need to measure the depth of the liquid in the ketread the quantity in gallons or any other desired unit. Much time would in the long run (8044) C. E. T. asks: 1. How would you wind, and with what size wire, the arma-
ture and field marnet of the hand power dynamo in "Experimental sicience" in order to se
cure the best results of electric lighting on a small scale ; that of electric lighting on a number of small lamps with this dynamo? We should not change the winding from the plan given in Dxpermental science. The machine will give 10 to 12 volts and about
amperes at full speed. 2 . Ilow many lamps of one candle power, requiring $31 / 2$ volts and $1-5$ ampere, will the hand power dynamo light at the winding in "Experimental Science"? Put three lamps in series to use up the voltage, and as many series as you wish till you use ap the amperes. 3 . If the primary coil of telephone induction coil were attached to magneto-electric machine, would t.le curren "ent" A. No. If the magneto gives a direct at all there would be no secondary curren in the secondary when the primary current is varying, rising, or falling, starting or stopping. When the primary current hows without chang of value, there is no inductive effect produced
by it upon the secondary. by it upon the secondary. An interrupter is
introduce into the primary circuit to make and break the current; that is, to vary the is a secondary current produced, which is al ternating in character, when the secondary terminals are brought together: hut is interrupted and in one direction when the terminals across the gap.
(8045) L. V. C. asks: Will you tell
the time necessary to
blocks? A. Very little time is needed to mag. netize steel to saturation, by a suitable cur-
rent, such as is given by a dynamo. A few seconds will suffice. There is little gain in strength by prolonging the process.
(8046) O. S. asks: 1. About how many pounds of wire would it take to wind electric motor of held coils of the simple electric motor of Scientific American, vol.
Ixxxiii, No. 23? A. About half a pound is required for the armature, and about the same quantity for the field. The quantities are given in the description in feet. 2 . Is it possible to use this motor as a hand generator, and, if so, how many volts should it give? A.
Probably not. It is a little fan motor.
3. Iow many cells of battery (each giving 1.5 volts) would be require
motor? A. Six or more.
(8047) W. F. G. asks: 1. Is it necessary for best results to include Leyden jars in the
circuit of a focus tube? A. Yes; in using a static machine for exciting the tube. 2. Are be in perfect contact with the glass at all points? A. No; though it is desirable to fix it as completely as possible to the glass.
(8048) R. N. D. asks: 1. Is the ordinary bichromate hattery, consisting of a zinc plate suspended between two carbon plates in a
solution of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. a closed circuit battery: A. No. The battery polarizes quite rapidly on closed circuit. $\supseteq$. Should the zinc plate be removed from
the solution when not in use: A. Yes, always. And after the battery has worked a few minutes. the zinc should be raised and lowered to
displace the hydrogen. 3 . Is it necessary to amalgamate the zinc? A. Yes.

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending
JANUARY 29, 1901,
AND EACH BEARINGTHAT DATE.
[See note at end of list about copiesof these patents.]


