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## Notes and Queries.

## HNT'TS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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 References to former articles or answers should givedate of paper and page or number of auestion. date of paper and page or number of question.
Inquiries not answered in reasonable time should be
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pecial Writen In formation on matters of personal Without remuneration.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Scientific A merican } \\ \text { had at the ottice. }\end{gathered}$ Pupplements referred to may be 10 cents each. Books referred to promptly supplied on receipt or price.
Minerals sent for examination should be distinctly
marked or labeled.
(8454) J. W. McD. asks: Where can I obtain the best works on building up-to-date,
modern electric generators and motors of small mizes, of from generators and motors of smal sizes, of from 45 to 110 volts? Twenty to
fifty 16 -c.I'. lamps. A. The most recent work giving plans of dynamos is a book called
"Electrical Designs," price $\$ 2$ by mail. This does not contain large machines. The plans
for these can hardly be found outside of the shops of the companies engaged in manufac-
turing them, for the reason that they cannot turing them, for the reason that they cannot
be built economically by amateurs. It would not pay to publish such a work because each
company has its own designs, made by its ow?
(8455) I. S. W. asks: 1. At what temperature does frost form? A. At 32 deg. Fahr.
2. In magnetizing a piece of iron or steel with a permanent magnet, does the permanent mag net lose any of its magnetism? A. No. On net. 3. What horse power engine is required orun the 8-lamp dynamo of SUPPLement No
600 ? A. Three-fourths horse power. Also what horse power to run the 110 -volt dynamo
of Supplement No. 865 : A. About one horse power. 4. How is the horse power of a wind mill calculated: A. Approximately by multi-
plying the area of the slats in the plane of rev plying the area of the slats in the plane of rev
olution by the cube of the velocity of the wind olution by the cube of the velocity of the wind
in feet per second, and divide the product by 4,000,000.
(8456) G. L. M. asks: 1. Please give me the difference between Fastern, Central and
Wester standard time and where it is changed. Westerm standard time and where it is changed.
A. Fastern time has the 7 osth meridian west A. Eastern time has the $\quad$ oth meridian west
of Greenwich as its central line and is 5 hours behind Greenwich time. Central time has the 90th, Mountain time Theoretically the meridians half way between change of time is made, and each is one hour earlier than the next to the east. Practically
the convenience of the railroads controls the the convenience of the railroads controls the
matter in the United States. Thus, the change of time is made at Buffalo on roads starting from that place, east or west. It is made at Pittsburg for roads having that as a center an hour at some small way station. The line north and south along which the time changes
is not a straight line. 2. Also the difference between Eastern, Central and Western su
time and where it is changed. A. Sun time the time at the particular place. It is noon ne, the sun when the sun is exactly south o said to keep local time. This is not called
eastern or western. it is the time of that meridian only. It is the same local time change of one degree of longitude the laca utes earlier for each degree to the west, and later by the same amount for each degree to the east of any place. This is the time tha was kept everywhere in the Norld befor
standard time was introduced. Now veurly the whole civilized worla has standard tim (8457) W. B. M. asks: 1. What is the nature of the conductivity of selenium in carrying a current of electricity. as affected o influenced by light? A. We do not know the
nature of electrical conductivity in any subnature of electrical conductivity in any sub
stance. 2 . Does the exposure or influence of
and light act on selenium gradually or instan
taneously? A. All action of light is practically taneously? A. All action of light is practically in the dark, i. e., absence of light? A. Selen
ium is to be classed among non-conductors 4. Do any particular colors or rays of light affect it more quickly than others? A. We
have no data at hand on this point. The bes method of leaining all about selenium is to go
to some first-class library and go through the reports of learned societies. You will the Supplement Nos. 462, 484, 492 and 1348 fo ten cents each.
(8458) E. H. H. writes: I wish to break an electrical circuit a certain number
of times in a second by means of a spring and (Continued on paye 35b)

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 light plant? I have a book from your house
The Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors." but it does not explain the wiring
lights and transformers. If you have such a
book, what is the price: A. There is no sin gle book which covers the range of topics upon
which you desire information. We can fur-
nish nish the following: (Trocker's "Flectric Light
ing." Vol. 1. "The Generating Plant," price $\$ 3$;
Vol ", "1.
 IIerrick's "Switchboards," $\$ 3$; Kilgour"s
"Electrical Instribution in Theory and Irac
tice" \$4; Kapps' ."Transformers", $\$ 1.75$. (8460) B. A. T. asks: 1. How many ampere hours will a Fuller battery give? A
About 68 ampere hours.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. Does a Fuller bat }\end{aligned}$ tery give the same voltage after it has been
charged some time as it does when it is freshly charged? A. No. 3. Does a porous cup that
is used in batteries wear out? A. No. Does
batery
(8461) J. R. T. writes: In your Notes and Queries. 8404, C.N. M., you say that a rain
gage will register the same whether the rain is falling straight down or obliquely. I fail t
understand why you say this. Let us suppos the rain gage is 12 inches in diameter and th
rain was falling in a solid straight down the 12 inches of rain would go in the gage : but supposing the gage was not level. but stopped be room for 12 inches of water to come per pendicularly into the gage. Reversing this, if
the gage is bent and the rain is falling the gage is bent and the rain is falling
obliquely. or at an angle of 45 degrees from perpendicular. the result would be the same
If the gage is $1 \geq$ inches wide. the body of rain
if a beating rain-or falls sloping-must no be over 11,10 or 9 inches in diameter to go
in, because the mouth of the 12 -inch gage wil
not have a capacity of over 11,10 or 9 inches not have a capacity of over 11,10 or 9 inches
according to the slope of the rainfall. I have
used used common, every-day language to explain
my position. See if I am right or wrong
Take a soune diameter, hold
indicate say
one side, still looking at it ; the top or openin book half as large. A. We regret that we can espondent. TVe of course agree with our cor
him the all the rain gets into the gage when the rain falls straight down. We also think the same
quantity gets into the gage when the rain falls quantity gets into the gage when the rain falls
slanting. When the rain falls at a slant the slanting.
that the same quantity of rain falls in two showers on a field: in one it falls straight, and in the other at a slant. In the second the quantity will fall on one squa

(8462) A Reader asks whether or no 8 -inch and 13 -inch guns in the superimposed turrets on the battleship "Oregon" are con-
structed to permit of elevation and lowering in aiming and fring. A. There are no superimposed turrets on the "Oregon," each pair
13 -inch or 8 -inch guns being in separate tur" rets: all of these guns are so mounted and
the turrets so constructed that a considerable range of elevation and depression is possible. (8463) H. E. G. asks: What will a voltmeter register when placed in series with
a 110 -volt, $1 / 2$-ampere lamp (on 100 -volt cir cuit)? A. A voltmeter in series with a lamp voltage, perhaps 106 volts. This is because the resistance of the voltmeter is very large as rompared with that of the lamp. There (Continued on pave 355)


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 then be 110 ollms in the circuit., and 110 volts
will force a current of 1 ampere through 110
ollms ohms. Now a voltmeter across the terminals
of the lamp will slow a drop of 90 volts, and across the terminals of the rheostat a drop of
20 volts, making 110 volts across the whole circuit. The rlieostat does not reduce the volt-
age of the circuit. It only takes a part of the drop into itself. so that there may not be too
large a drop in the lamp. A voltmeter must be placed in shunt in order to get a reading of
drop of voltage with it, not in series as yon drop of voltage with
desired us to place it.
(8464) C. F. J. writes: In your Notes respondent $\boldsymbol{A}$. A. D. discusser in Query No
8403 the question whether iron in the direct
than the air, and quotes Dr. Wiley to the con-
trary. You reply, "Test the temperatures and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to do in the case of iron, but it is easy to do } \\
& \text { with mercury. I'lace a thermometer in the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { shade, and it indicates, for example. } 98 \text { deg. } \\
& \text { Move it only a few inches to direct sunlight, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Move it only a few inches to direct sungight, } \\
& \text { and it is very likely to go up to } 1: 0 \text { deg. It } \\
& \text { will not be claimed that the air is so much }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { will not be claimed that the air is so much } \\
& \text { warmer. The wind may be blowing several } \\
& \text { miles an hour, and the time of its passing from }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { miles an hour, and the time of its passing from } \\
& \text { the first to the second position of the ther- } \\
& \text { mometer may be only a thousandth part of a }
\end{aligned}
$$

momer may be only a thousandth part of a

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { second. It cannot be supposed that the air } \\
& \text { changes twenty or more degrees in temper- } \\
& \text { ature in that brief interval of time. Yet the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ature in that brief interval of time. Yet the } \\
& \text { mercury in a few minutes goes up to that ex } \\
& \text { tent. If the mercury becomes } 20 \text { degrees }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tent. If the mercury becomes }{ }^{\text {20 }} \text { degrees hot- } \\
& \text { ter in the sunlight than the air, why may not } \\
& \text { the iron do the same? Being black and dull }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { it may naturally be supposed to absorb even } \\
& \text { more heat than the mercurr. If Dr. Wiley }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or any one else can explain this any differently } \\
& \text { your readers would doubtless be glad to hear }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { your readers would doubtless be glad to hear } \\
& \text { from him. A. The temperature of the air must }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { be that indicated by a thermometer at the } \\
& \text { place of observation. If in the shade a ther- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { place of observation. } \\
& \text { mometer indicates } 98
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mometer indicates } 98 \text { deg. and when } \\
& \text { Oonly a few inches into direct sunlight } \\
& \text { dicates } 1 \because 0 \text { deg., we see no escape from }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { dicates } 1: 0 \text { deg. we seape from th } \\
& \text { conclusion that the temperature in the sun } \\
& \text { direct ravs was } 1: 0 \text { deg. As we understand }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { direct rays was } 120 \text { deg. As we understand it, } \\
& \text { we base our knowledge of temperature upon }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { we base our knowleage of temperature upon } \\
& \text { the thermometer, and not upon our judgment } \\
& \text { co what we think the temperature ought to be. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of what we think the temperature ought to be. } \\
& \text { It has many times been pointed out that sev- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { It has many times been pointed out that sev } \\
& \text { eral objects at the same temperature do not }
\end{aligned}
$$


communicate its heat to us. It is a matter of
conduction only. Silver, iron, wood and air i the same oven will feel very differently. Silve Fahr. It will burn the tongue at 150 deg.
Fand Wood can be handled at 200 deg. or above,
while men have been into ovens at 600 deg without injury.
(8465) H. J. H. writes: 1. Kindly explain why, when you shock yoursetit with a
five-bar generator, and put one finger on one binding-post and another finger on the ontiet,
the shock is more severe than the shock is more severe than having one finger
on the two alone (binding-post). A. because the path is longer and the nerves receive more
shock than when the path is shorter through
le the body, from one binding-post to the other the body, from one binding-post to the other.
2. Why is a generator stronger when turning
to the right than turning to the left? A. It may be that the earth's magnetism assists that of the field in one position and acts against it
in the other position. There is no reason in
ins. in the other position. There is no reason in
the machine itself why it should generate more ine machine itself why it should generate more
in one direction than in the other.
(8466) T. D. asks: Will you please tell me the resistance and cafe capacity of deg. Fahr. the resistance of No. 36 B. \& $\mathbf{S}$,
copper wire Is 2,414 feet per ohm. It will carry between two and three amperes in
open air without charring the insulation


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