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##  Notes and Queries.

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marked or labeled
(8760) J. A. D. asks: What kind of a composition can I use to build a castle for as the puarium, that I will not have to bake light stone color. Aquarium cement is too dark, and it does not dry without litharge in s, and fortland cement does not hold for so small an object. T have used plaster Paris for a castle and soaked it in melted paraffin,
but it softens in a short time under water The composition must not contain lead or other poisonous substance. A. Following are two formulx for a non-poisonous aquarium cement: 1. Melt together over a gentle heat 3 parts of linseed oil, 4 parts of tar, and 16 parts of resin; if not sufficiently firm, keep simmering for a short time. Use warm. This, of course, would be dark-colored. 1 ounce of Venice turpentine and boll together stirring until mixture is complete. The joints after cementlng should be held together for several days to secure the best result.
(8761) F. C. P. asks: 1. What is the specific gravity of acetylene gas? A. Th
specific gravity of acetylene gas, referred to hydrogen as unit, is 13 ; referred to air as unit, it is 0.92 . What is the specific grav-
ity of illuminating gas? A. No definite speciity of illuminating gas? A. No definite speci-
fic gravity can be given for illuminating gas fic gravity cán be given for illuminating gas gas or water gas, how largely carbonized, etc. In general, its specific gravity will be between if a cylinder of aluminium, 60 feet long, feet diameter, $1 / 8$ inch thick, be exhausted of alr, would it float in the surrounding air. or what would happen? A. As the weight
of such a cylinder of aluminium is 3,433 pounds, and the volume of air it displaces
weighs only 380.7 pounds. it would not float in the air. In order that an object may float in liquids or gases, it must weigh less than the weight of the volume of fluid it dis places. 4. How much is a cubic foot? A.
A cubic foot is the equivalent of 6.23 Eng ilsh imperial gallons, or 7.48 ordinary Win chester gallons.
(8762) H. P. A. asks: 1. What is the mean spherical candle power of a 1,200 candle power arc lamp (direct current), and what diated below the horizontal? A. Foster, Pocket Book, gives an empirical formula for deter mining mean spherical candle power approximately, as half the horizontal candle power Thus one-fourth the maximum candle power Thus a lamp which gave 1.240 candles as a maximum, gave 240 in a horizontal direc-
tion. Its mean spherical candle power was 385, the rule giving 370 or very nearly the same result. You will find several papers in Electrical Fngineers on this difficult subject 2. What is the wattage required for the above lamp? A. Such a lamp may take 300 or a little more watts. 3 . How does an inclosed arc compare with an open are for efficlency $A$. The inclosed arc is preferred to the open arc principally because it costs less to oper ming. A single lamp can be cut out of cir cuit without disturbing others. If ordinary open arcs are used, two must be turned off together. The light of the inclosed arc is more evenly diffused than that of the open arc They consume less current than the open arc 4. What is the wattage required for a 25 candle power incandescent lamp used on a lamp is usually made $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ watts pe candle. 5. In the July $\geq 6$ Scientific Ans erican, I find that the cables of the new East River Rridge are made up of 37 strands arranged in a hexagonal cross-sectional form, five strands lying on each side of the hexagon Now. my query is. How are the 37 strands a anged to form a hexagon with five strands on the new East River Bridge. we beg to refe you to the engineers. Address Engineers' of fice. New East River Bridge, Brooklyn, New fice.
York.
$(87$
(8763) E. L. T. writes: I have sev ral paper-bound books which I would like


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and then running it into hot water to which little alum has been added, stirting until
woothly swelled. If this be not found strong enough, make a little, starch paste in same (8764) A. M. says: If you take drachms of sugar of lead, dissolve in $1 / 2$ pint of water, then take $\theta^{\prime}$ drachms of hyposulphite mix the two solutions, youn will wat a prect
pitate. pitate. Now what 1 want to knowy is, What
is the precipitate and what is the solution ss the precipitate and what is the solution
want to use: toes it contalu lead enough to
be injurious to the human system: A. Sugai of lead (lead acetate) and hyposulphite of
soda (thiosulphate of soda) react with the formation of lead thiosulphate and sodium ace-
tate. If the sugar of lead and hypo be taken in moleculay, ratios. that is. $3 \overline{9} 9$ parts of
risstallzed lead acetate to $2+8$. parts of crystallized hypo. there will be an alimost co
plete precipitation of lead thiosulphate: this precipitate is at first white. but it turns black
by standing or by warming, owing to its conversion into lead sulphide. By using a larger sulphate at first formed will redissolve as a double sodium lead thinsulphate. These re-
actions should all be couducted with the actions should all be couducted with the
cold solutions: heating will always cause blackening. The amoune lead that will or less excess of hypo used. It is always a
risky thing to introduce lead into the huma system; its effect is cumulative.
(8765) H. F. I4. asks: I have a 50 . kilowatt general electric alternator which i
use for incandescent lighting with primary circuit at 1,1 ion rolts and secondary at 10 if I put constant potential lamps in parallel on the secondary cilcuits, will it make the
incandescent lamps filcker: A. The ordinary series arre lamp cannot be thed on constant a suitable resistance can be. Such lamps are urnished by lamp manufacturers. both open numbers in many places. We do not think the incandescent lamps will filcker so long as
they are bridged across the secondary circuit. (8766) W. M. B. asks: Which is the more healthful underwear-pure wool or linen mesh: A. This is a matter that cannot be
settled by anyone's dictum. The advocates of wool clailn this to be superior, while the advocates of linen are equally insistent they are
correct. In favor of wool may be said that correct. In favor of wool may be said that it is the more natural body covering, as it is chemically allied to hair, in fact, the hairy covering of all animals is much alike. Also,
wool gives undergarments of greater warmth; Inen does not retain the body heat as well and in this climate it is very probable tha wear by very many people. In favor of linen
we have the fact that the linen fiber is a cellular fiber, and hence very resistant to any decomposing artion; while wool is a nitro genous fiber, and hence not as stable or resis-
tant. Also. linen allows the perspiration of preely. It would seem as though the advantages of both kinds of undergarment are pretty evenly balanced. and that preference is really
a matter of cholce and comfort. not of health. (8767) T. A. K. says: I have some selenium in the powdered or precipitated form with which I want to spread a thin coat over
a plain metallic surface, after which I want a plain metallic surface, after which I want
to anneal the selenium and make it sensitive to light. Will you please give me detailed directions for doing same? Is there anything
that will dissolve the selenium so that it can be flowed over the surface so that the solvent
will evaporate and leave the selenium, which can be annealed afterward. A. There are two
allotropic allotropic forms of selenium. The one is soluble in carbon bisulphide; the other is in
soluble, but if it be melted and then cooled rapidly, it also becomes soluble. Both forms will dissolve in selenium chloride.
(8768) M. F. S. asks: 1. What would
a barometer register in a perfect vacuum? A barometric perfect vacuum should correspond absolutely with the atmospheric pres-
sure, less the elastic force of the vapor of sure, less the elastic force of the vapor of
melcury. A nearly perfect vacuum applied at the base of a barometer should register at equal levels of the mercurial surfaces. 2
When it registers at $1 / 2$ inch is it near a per pect vacuum: A. One-hale inch of barometric height is only a partial vacuum and is equal
to 0.245 of a pound pressure per square inch absolute. 3. About what would a baromete register in an incandescent electric lamp globe
A. The residual volume of air in the best in A. The residual volume of air in the best in
candescent lamps is about $1-1,000,000$ of the volume at atmospheric pressure. When charged with gas free from oxygen the vacuum may be much less. 4. Can a perfect vacuum
be made? A. We understand that a perfect vacuum has not yet been accomplshed. Th 000 of the volume.

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Euglueering Notes.
The British Admiralty are carrying out numerous experiments at Devonport with a view to ascertaining the most suitable means of preventing torpedo craft from "jumping" obstacles placed across a harbor entrance as a defense against torpedo attack. The obstacles for the purpose of the experiments will comprise steel hawthe experiments will comprise steel haw-
sers, nets, and balks of timber. A torpedo $\mathrm{s} \in \mathrm{rS}$, nets, and balks of timber. A torpedo
boat with powerful engines and a strong. ly-built hull has been specially selected for the tests.
The new steam pilot boat "New Jersey," ljuilt for the New York, New Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilot's Association, had her trial trip November 12. The run was made from the whistling buoy to the Sandy Hook lightship, $41 / 4$ miles, and she covered the distance in 16 minutes. The New Jersey is equipped with electric lights that are operated from the pilot house. She is constructed of oak, and her cabins are finished in white enamel, with mahogany trimmings. She has fore-andaft compound engines, and her builders guarantee a speed of eleven knots. The "New Jersey," when on station, will carry twenty pilots and will cruise off shore. Her crew consists of a captain, one mate, two engineers, three oilers, four firemen, one boatkeeper, and four deckboys. Capt. Hennessey has command. She will put three sailing vessels out of the service. Her dimensions are 135 feet over all, 125 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 17.6 feet deep, and 13.6 feet rlraught

The directors of the Nord, Ouest, and Orleans railway companies of France, and representatives of Belgian, Dutch, German, Austrian, and English roads recently met at Paris, in order to make arrangements for a through-train service from Paris to Pekin. It was shown at this meeting that the trip could be made by way of St. Petersburg and Siberia in eighteen or nineteen days, while the sea route, either by the Suez Canal or the Atlantic and Vancouver, requires from thirty-two to thirty-three days. All that seems necessary at present is an arrangement of time-table connections and the selection of cities in which through tickets may be purchased. It is said that through tickets will be delivered at both Havre and Cherbourg, and trans-Atlantic companies will be able to state before boats leave New York whether or not connection will be made with through trains to the Orient. The same arrangement will be made for the daily service between Southampton and Paris. It was also decided at the recent meeting to form a combination with the trans-American railroads and trans-Pacific lines, so that round-trip tickets from New York to Pekin could be sold at the former city with the privilege of going by the Pa cific and returning by the trans-Siberian route, or vice versa. The time required from New York by either route is about the same.
A further important step toward the realization of the late Cecil Rhodes' great transcontinental railroad across Africa, linking Cairo with Cape Town, has been completed by the opening of the track between Eulawayo and Salisbury via Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles. By the completion of this section 2,000 miles of track of the Colonial gage is open to through traffic from Cape Town to Beira. The South African war somewhat retaried the progress of the work, as it was not possible to forward the material northward from Cape Town, so that work had to be suspended at the Bulawayo end of the section. However, other portions of the route were proceeded with meanwhile. As this section is now open to traffic, it will appreciably facilitate the progress of the through Cape to Cairo road, as it will now be possible to forward the constructional material from the landing quays from the Cape Colony and Beira ports direct to the railroad head. The Cape to Cairo track is laid for eighty miles north of Bulawayo in the direotion of the Victoria Falls. It is anticipatell that the

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road being laid will reach the Wankie coal field region by the beginning of 1903 The Russian government has completed the surveys for the railroad from Odessa via Nicolaieff and Kherson to Jankoi, on the Sevastopol road, with a branch o about thirty miles to Ochakof. Although this road is principally of strategica value, it will be highly beneficial to the commercial development of the region by opening up a large tract of grain-produc ing country that has hitherto been severely handicapped owing to the lack of railroad communication. The dredging ol the Ochakof bar and estuary of the River Boug-work forming a portion of the general scheme-has been completed The fairway between the commercial port at Nicolaieff and the sea is now 25 feet deep by 350 feet wide at the bottom, and as it is now buoyed, will be officially thrown open to navigation. By the com pletion of this dredging nearly all the steamers that visit the Black Sea will be able to load cargoes at Nicolaieff, so that the latter port will become a powerful rival to Odessa in the grain-exporting trade
Experiments have been carried out on a railroad near Frankfort with a device to prevent collisions, with conspicuous success. The invention consists of a small apparatus fitted to the locomotive which gives visible and audible signal if another locomotive is approaching on the same line of rails, or if a switch is misplaced, while in addition it also ren ders telephonic communication between locomotives possible. For the purpose of the experiments two locomotives wer started for the same point on the sam line of rails. When they were a certain distance apart, the apparatus on each locomotive gave signals to the engineers who were then able to enter into com munication.
Some time ago the Scientific American described the Tehuantepec Railroad scheme, by which President Diaz hopes to divert the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across this narrow part of Mexico. The plan has received still another setback. Dispatches from Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the road, tell of a terrific series of earth quakes and tidal waves which wrecked the harbor improvements at that point and have involved a loss of half a million dol lars. Although President Dia\% still firmly believes in the feasibility of his scheme, capitalists will probably shrink from investing their money in a region which is likely at any time to be de stroyed by a volcanic eruption. The ruined road was built and thrown open to traffic in 1885, after seventeen years of alternate failures and renewed attempts to complete it.
A new type of propeller for ocean steamships has been invented by Count Rudolph von Westphale, of Vienna. In this new design the four blades that usu ally run out from the boss at the end of the shaft are substituted in straight and flattened supports by blades that are at tached to their ends. The propelling blades have their outer ends at the same general angle of the screws, while the inner ends, instead of coming together at the center of the boss, meet at the outer extremity of the boss, where they are held in position by a circular band. The wheel practically has eight propeller blades. The outer blades are only half the width of the ordinary blade, and six inches shorter than the regulation wheel on the port shaft. Practical tests with this new propeller have been carried out on the North German Lloyd steamer "Frankfort;" and it was found that in the revolutions of the two types of screws the new propeller made 68 revolutions per minute as compared with 70 revolutions of the ordinary propeller, though the speed was the same in each instance. The main objects claimed for this new propeller are less vibration, and greate economy in coal consumption and steam power than are possible with the presont type of projeller


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The Northern California Power Company, which furnishes power to a grea variety of industries in one of the most prosperous sections of California, has re cently installed a 4,000 horse power generating plant at the Cow Creek station which is situated in the high Sierras and is typical of the many transmission plants which have recently been installed in California. The ultimate capacity of the station will be 8,000 horse power when amount. The company has already in stalled 3,000 horse power at another generating station, known as the Battle Creek station, thus making the present total capacity of the company's electrical installation 7000 horse power. Among the industries supplied with power by this company are ore-smelters, the city waterworks at Red Bluff and Redding, and the operation of large air compressors at the Mount Copper Company's mine at Iron Mountain. For lighting current is also furnished to the cities of Redding, Red Bluff and Willows, and the towns of Keswick, Cottonwood, Anderson, Corning and Vina. These towns lie along the Sac ramento River and are located in one of the most fertile valleys in California. Irrigation is necessary on most of the lant in this valley, and electrically-driven centrifugal pumps are employed to raise the water to the irrigating ditches. This cheap method of placing in the hands of the farmer the ability to obtain water away from streams and creeks has made him independent of the great water companies, and has rendered it possible to develop large areas of land which would otherwise be practically desert wastes. Many thousands of motors are already in operation in California driving pumps for irrigation work, and immense developments are yet to ensue from this application of electric power. The apparatus which the Northern California Powe Company has recently installed in its Cow Creek station consists of two 1,500 -kilo watt, three-phase, Westinghouse alterna tors, which will be driven by impact waterwheels supplied with water under a head of approximately 900 feet.
Electric traction is especially active in Italy at the present time. One of the most important electric railroads, the Milan-Varese system, has recently completed an important branch from Varese to Porto Cerisio, and the tests which have been made on the line from Gallarete factory. The grades are considerable ove the new branch and in many places reach as high as 20 per cent. The electric locomotives, however, have no difficulty in making the trip at a speed of 35 miles an hour, which could not be reached before by the steam locomotives. The train makes the run from Porto Cerisio to Varese, or 8.4 miles. in 17 minutes in spite of the grades and sharp curves. The Milan system, which has already been described, contains a line from Milan to Gallarete, 24 miles, and from this point are three branches to Porto Cerisio, Laveno and Arona, of $20,15.6$ and 18.6 miles respectively. Trains have been running from Milan as far as Varese, or 35.4 miles, for some time past, but it is only recently that the line has been extended to Porto Cerisio, 8.4 miles, making the total distance 43.8 miles. The work n the other branches has not yet been completed. On this road motor cars and trailers are used, and trains are generally made up of two motor cars and two trailers. An electric locomotive is also used for freight ant postal cars and several new locomotives are to be built. At last accounts there were 32 trains running over the Milan-Varese section, among which were 7 direct trains which made but one stop between the terminals and cover the 44 miles in 53 minutes. In view of the success of the recent tests and the completion of the new branch, the project for electric traction from Naples to Rome, which has been discussed for some time, is being actively taken up. Besides this, there will be several
(Continuedon page 4.94)

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branches such as Velletri-Terracina and others in the south of Italy. The exten sive system which is contemplated will take a large plant, this being estimated at 40,000 horse power, of which the Naples-Rome system alone will require
25,000 A number of hydraulic plants are to be erected to supply the roads, and these will use the falls of the Liri and the Volturno, as well as the Anione, the Pescara and several other streams.
When a small E.M.F. is applied to an ozonizer, no ozone is formed, but as the E.M.F. is increased, ozone begins to form at a certain point, and a further rise of arone formed. When the E.M.F is high, the power of the current to produce ozone is proportional to the square of the potential difference which xists between the armatures. As this law is not applicable until a certain E.M.F. is reached (which depends on the size of the apparatus), Mr. A. Chassy, in a recent paper, introduces the idea of a dielectric inertia to explain the irregularity.
The value of waterfalls has greatly increased since the electrical era, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Time was when a cataract was valuable only for scenic purposes, but now it is useful as well as ornamental. Niagara is worth one thousand million dollars more as a source of electrical power than merely as a sight. California waterfalls are increasing in value in a commensurate de gree. Snoqualmie Falls, in Washington. has enhanced in value 5,000 per cent in the last few years.
The city of Bombay. India, is to be equipped with an extensive system of electric traction and lighting, while another scheme for operating a stretch of railroad is to be carried out. Water is to generate the necessary power for both projects. For these purposes two huge water-power plants are to be constructed. The machinery for supplying the electricity to work the railroad is to be installed on the Doodh Sagar River, about 300 miles north of Bombay, at a waterfall which is about 2,500 feet in height. It is anticipated that with the projected machinery for this installation 50,000 horse power will be generatedavailable throughout the year-sufficient to operate some sixty miles of track. The power for lighting and working the street railroads of Bombay is to be transmitted from Neral, about forty miles distant from the city.
A comprehensive scheme of electric traction is to be installed upon the roads of the foreign settlement of Shanghai. Competition for the construction contract was very keen between American and British firms, but the order for the equipment has been placed with two English houses. Work is to be commenced immediately. The present contract comprises the construction of nine and a half miles of double track, and eight miles of single track, the necessary equipment and cars. The work is to be completed by the end of 1904, and the cost is estimated at $\$ 3,500,000$. The Shanghai Municipal Council reserves the right to take over the roads at the end of twentyone years on specified terms.
A system of electric heating has been adopted in the cars of the electric railway to Versailles. In each car of the central corridor class, ten heaters are placed on the floor between the seats, so that they act as foot-warmers. The heaters are of the Parvillée type, in which the resistance consists of a mixture of metallic powder, quartz, kaolin, and a flux, and are connected five in seriesbeing supplied from the third rail at 550 to 600 volts. At 110 volts each takes one ampere, and the total power for each carriage, which seats forty passengers, is therefore 1,100 watts. Assuming a cost of 15 centimes per kilowatt hour, it follows that the expense of sixteen hours use will be 2.64 fran's. The mean temperature obtainell at the surface of the heaters is 70 leg. when the external temperature is 0 deg


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of his experiments on the diffusion of hy drogen with platinum, he finds that the rate of diffusion increases after the platinum has been treated for some time. It is proved that this is not due to expulsion of occluded air, but to the crystalline structure assumed by the metal. When the platinum has passed into this state, persists therein. The diffusion of hydro gen through red-hot platinum is not pro portional to the pressure of the gas, but it is probable that the diffusion is accom panied by a dissociation of the molecules, and only the atoms of hydrogen pas through metal. The results agree with the formula obtained in previous experiments. The present experiments wer made with a platinum tube 19 cm . long. 1 mm . in diameter, and 0.1 mm . thick in the walls. The metal was heated electri cally.
A writer evidently versed in the prac tical manufacture of mantles contribute to a contemporary the information that the chemicals in 1,000 mantles cost $\$ 17.50$; the fabric prepared, $\$ 13$; the shaping, $\$ 14$ coating, $\$ 3.75$; boxing, labeling and packing, $\$ 3.75$; profit, and selling expenses $\$ 6$; total, $\$ 60$. Or the manufacturer can not sell a reliable mantle for less than 6 cents apiece.

It has been found that when photo graphic dry plates are cut with a diamond on the side opposite the film, and then developed, the film turns dark along the edge of the plate to the breadth of a few millimeters. The film always develops first on the side next the glass. This ef fect has been traced to a momentary fluorescence along the line traced by the diamond, the radiation penetrating the plate.

The formation in the gold fields of South Africa is peculiar. The gold is in eefs. According to the Mining and and erate up of coarse granite conglom large or small cement seams. The gold is not in the quartz or sandstone, but in the cement. The streaks which carry the gold are from 6 inches to 60 feet in width, and almost invariably widen with depth. When the outcropping is first dis covered it looks like a vertical vein but soon fiattens out on depth. The mining there is more like coal than anywhere Sols. Shafts are mining $16 \times 8$ or $16 \times 6$.
During the progress of some excava tions in Alexandria, Egypt, the workmen came across several huge blocks of masonry, some as much as three yards square. The remains of the entablature of a ${ }^{\prime}$ large edifice, which probably consisted of two stories, were also found. Some of the blocks bear quarry marks difficult decipher. These masonry blocks, which have been examined by experts on the spot, are believed to be the ruins of the ancient theater of Alexandria described by Strabo. The discoveries are to be carefully investigated by expert Egyptologists to ascertain their exact origin and the era to which they belong.
The so-called gutta-percha tree which has been grown experimentally in the island of Zanzibar appears to be of doubtful economic value, as the latex obtained from it loses its plastic character after a few months, and becomes friable.
A series of experiments has been made by Schaible to determine the effect of diminished air-pressure on the growth and germination of plants. The apparatus used is fully described and illustrated and details of numerous experiments are given. The results arrived at were that, as compared with similar plants grown under normal barometric pressure, those under the diminished pressure-in most cases about one-quarter atmospheric pressure was employed-(1) grow more rapidly; (2) germinate more slowly; and (3) excrete drops of water from their leaf surface.
Prof, Exner, founder and.director of the Technological Museum of Vienna, re (Conermud on poge 4RO)

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cently declared that the five million technical experts of all grades throughout the world had too small a share in law making and the administration of the various states. He maintained that technical knowledge was of such importance as to warrant the creation of politically independent technical departments in every country.
Dr. Oliver P. Hay of the American Museum of Natural History has found the humerus or upper wing-bone of a great auk's wing among a number of bones and shells sent to the Museum for examination by the State Geologist of Indiana. The bird has been extinct since 1844. The most remarkable thing about the discovery is that the bone was iug from a mound at Ormond on the south coast of Florida. The north coast of Massachusetts is generally supposed to have been the most southern point the bird ever reached.
Some interesting experiments in the interest of science have recently been undertaken at the Turin Physiological Institute, with the object of ascertaining the proportion of carbonic oxide necessary in the air to destroy human life. Signor Teodoros Scribante of Turin placed himself unreservedly in the hands of Prof Mosse for the purpose of the investigation. On three successive occasions Signor Scribante was confined in a hermeti-cally-sealed iron chamber, the air of which was mixed first with $1-333$ of carbonic acid, then with 1-285, and lastly with 1-233. At the third experiment the courageous patient ceased to breathe, and was found to be in a cataleptic state, from which he was restored only by means of oxygen. The London County Council has been carrying out for several months interesting experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of effect different gaseous and liquid disinfectants exercised upon microbes. Various materials, including cloth, unvarnished wood, linen, and wall paper, all of which in ordinary practice often require to be disinfected, were experimented upon. As regards fluid disinfectants, it was found that corrosive sublimate, one part in one thousand, with 24 hours' exposure, destroyed all microbes, including the spores of anthrax and the tubercle bacilli; carbolic acid in five per cent solution, with 24 hours' exposure, failed to destroy anthrax spores, but was efficacious in all others. One teaspoonful of Condy's fluid to a pint of water, with 24 hours' exposure, gave a negative result; when used in five times that strength it was still practically of no value. Bleaching powder, generally speaking, only destroyed the less resistant forms of microbes, though in the case of anthrax spores on paper and on linen it was more effective than carbolic acid The typhoid bacillus was killed by all disinfectants used, except Condy's fluid and bleaching powder. The diphtheria bacillus was killed by formalin and sulphur dioxide. Anthrax spores were only destroyed with certainty by the perchloride of mercury, the other disinfectants either failing occasionally or being uncertain. For tubercle bacilli carbolic acid and perchloride of mercury were the only disinfectants efficacious on each occasion, and it is especially deserving of notice that neither formalin nor sulphur dioxide was efficacious for wood or cloth infected with this bacillus.
According to the Lancet, evidence is accruing that the practice of adding artificial coloring matter to milk is increas ing. Samples are commonly met with thus colored to give them a rich but false creamy aspect. The natural color of milk bears no relation necessarily to the amount of cream present. It is very desirable that this practice should be stopped. We believe that annatto is the dye commonly employed and it is fortunate that it is harmless, though that fact does not justify the device. Certain coal-tar dyes have, however, been detected in milk and among them methyl-orange, or, in chemical nomenclature, the sodium phonic acid.


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