soil at the sides of the ditch and to open the way for the penetration of the share at the bottom of the ditch.

Medical Devices.

APPLICATOR .- W. C. Holt, Oakley, Kan. This applicator is adapted for the application of medicaments to the vagina, cervix, and other uterine organs, the rectum, and also to other internal parts of the human body. The invention provides a device which can be readily cleaned and by means of which a tampon may be quickly and neatly applied by the person receiving treatment. The device also serves to render positive the application of medicines without loss before a full entrance has been effected.

Railway Improvements.

CAR-TRUCK .- R. E. Powers, Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Powers' invention is an improvement in truck frames for railroad cars. The side frames for the trucks are cut from an Ibeam and reinforced by binder strips of angle metal. The frame can thus be strongly and at the same time very cheaply made.

Vehicles and Their Accessories.

SPEED-VEHICLE .- F. S. STODDARD and F. E. Whitney, Syracuse, N. Y. The present invention relates to a vehicle of the type suitable for driving at high speeds. The shafts are fastened to a point lower than the bottom of the vehicle and yet higher than the spindles of the front axles, this point having been found to be most advantageous. If the draw-irons be placed at a point higher than this, the animal will, to some extent, be pulling the vehicle toward the earth, and if placed lower than this, he will be lifting the vehicle somewhat. The fifth wheel is practically as wide as the vehicle body in this construction, thus greatly strengthening the vehicle and at the same time preventing undue rocking movement or an excess of lost motion when the vehicle is strained into different positions.

DRIVING MECHANISM FOR VEHICLES. L. G. NILSON, New York, N. Y. It is a common practice to place the driving gearing for electric automobiles, such as chains or spur gears, directly on the spokes or very close to the drive wheels. The disadvantage of this is that such gearings catch considerable sand or grit which may fall from the wheels, causing the gearing to wear out quickly, and it is practically impossible to encase the gearing. The present invention overcomes the above-mentioned difficulties by so arranging the parts that the driving mechanism is placed between the body-supporting springs and remote from the wheels, where it can be completely encased.

Miscellaneous Inventions.

FOOT-SHIELD .- W. E. BOSWORTH, Frankfort, Ky. When pulling on a shoe the under part of the stocking engages the insole of the shoe and produces a pulling effect on the ends of the toes which tends to draw and turn under the toes into a cramped and unnatural position. This causes much discomfort and results in the probable formation of corns. To obviate such cramping, Mr. Bosworth has invented an attachment which may be placed over the end of the foot to pre vent all such frictional contact.

DIE FOR COVERING TUBES .- P. H. FRIEL, Kenosha, Wis. The present invention is an improvement upon a former invention patented by Mr. Friel. It consists of a die of such construction as forms the double lock-joint with flush parallel edges, which makes a stronger and more nearly invisible joint than the single lock-joint heretofore used on the die as already patented.

SAD-IRON HOLDER .- K. BARNICKOL, Rome N. Y. The object of this invention is to provide a holder for heated sad irons which is connectable with an ordinary ironing board, and when in place is adapted to receive a hot sad iron and hold it reliably against lateral displacement.

FASTENER FOR GARMENTS, ETC.-J. L. DINKELSPIEL, New York, N. Y. This invention relates to a device for fastening together the parts of a garment or other structure of cloth, leather or other material. The pres-

a cistern filter which will purify water as rapidly as the same is removed from the cistern. Provision is made for removing undue pressure from the water upon the interior of the filter and also for permitting the ready entrance and egress of air to and from the filter.

HOSE-COUPLING .-- II. T. CRONK, New York, N. Y. Mr. Cronk provides in the present invention an improved hose coupling which relates to a previous invention patented by Mr. Cronk. The ends of the hose are turned back forming a flange, and coupling sections engage these flanges and are held together by

GARMENT-RACK .-- C. DOUBLAT. New York, N. Y. This garment rack is especially adapted Please state the name of the patentee, title of for use in hotels and other places where & the invention and date of this paper.

Means are provided for cutting roots and the number of garments are to be taken care of, sod at the sides of the ditch, and provision The construction of the rack is such that the is made for the elevation and discharge of the wraps and umbrellas and canes of the various guests can be quickly and accurately arranged, classified and returned in good condition to their owners without the liability of mistakes.

> COOLING APPARATUS .- J. E. HAARMANN. Omaha, Neb. An apparatus for cooling fluids particularly liquid or semi-liquid substances is provided in this invention. It is especially adapted for use in distilleries, starch and sugar factories, breweries, glucose works, and other manufactories where material is cooked or boiled.

> FOLDING CHAIR.-S. R. ROGERS, Mount Airy, Ga. This invention relates to improvements in folding chairs, the object being to provide a chair that may be readily adjusted to any desired position, or folded in compact form so that it may be easily carried or transported from place to place.

> BROILER .- R. P. SMITH, New York, N. Y. This improved broiler is especially intended for buffet and other use where the space is limited. Such, for instance, as in the buffet kitchens of parlor cars, apartment houses, or pri vate residences, yachts and the like.

> CONVERTIBLE ARTICLE OF FURNI-TURE.—W. M. BOAZMAN, Greenville, S. C. This improved article of convertible furniture may serve as a stationary bed or lounge, also as a rocking lounge, cradle, or chair, a roiling chair, or reclining chair. The changes or adjustment of parts required to adapt it for any one of these articles is effected by a very simple manipulation.

> FOLDING LADDER .- H. LABRANCHE and F. THIROT, 114 Avenue de Suffren, Paris, France. The present invention relates to an improved folding ladder of the kind which comprises rigid sides connected together by means of steps, the ends of which are pivoted or jointed to these sides, so that the latter can be brought together, the one against the other, when the ladder is not in use.

> FASTENER FOR SHOW-CASES.—P. S. SCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y. The fastener is more particularly intended for use on show-cases on the outside of stores, where they are exposed to the weather and to the view of the passing public. In show-cases of this class it is desirable to provide a lock-hasp which cannot be pried or broken open by thieves, and which at the same time is capable of preventing rain or dust from entering the crevice at the point of application of the hasp. Such a device is provided in the present invention.

> TILING FOR FLOORS, WALLS, CEIL-INGS, FIREPLACES, ETC .- F. ALCAN, New York. The object of the invention is to provide an improved tiling arranged to permit of setting the tile blocks in such a manner as to form color patterns, greatly resembling those of oriental rugs, and hence greatly enhancing the artistic merit of the structure on which the improvement is used.

> CIGAR HOLDER AND ASH RECEIVER .-J. C. D. Ross, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Ross's invention relates to improvements in combined cigar holders and ash receivers. It provides a simple and cheap article adapted to hold a cigar in position for the ashes to drop into a receiver, thus preventing the ashes from dropping on and soiling the clothing of the smoker. The holder may be adjusted as the cigar burns away to bring the receiver into proper position for catching the ashes.

> BOX-COVER SUPPORT.—S. B. Enid, Okla. Ty. A device for holding the cover or lid of cigar boxes in open position to display the contents of the box to purchasers is provided by Mr. Evans' invention. The device may be cheaply manufactured and easily applied to securely hold the box cover in the desired rearwardly inclined open position. may also be readily removed from an empty box and reused on a new one.

> HEAD-GATE. - H. W. ELDER. Dawkins. Colo. This improved head-gate is adapted for use in irrigating ditches and the like, and is arranged to form a portable dam in the ditch to control the water flowing through the ditch upon the land to be irrigated without danger of the water leaking past the gate at the sides. The arrangement also is such as to prevent the bottom of the ditch from unduly washing out at the wnstream side of the

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA.-W. F. FOL-MER, New York, N. Y. The invention relates ent invention provides certain improvements in particularly to reflex cameras, and it provides the construction forming the subject-matter of for automatically setting the shutter while patent previously granted to Carrie P. Parker. depressing the mirror and making the exposure CISTERN-FILTER .- J. W. CRAINE, Win- automatically when the mirror is released. field. Kans. Mr. Crane's invention relates to Means are provided for automatically opening the diaphragm to a full aperture when setting the mirror and permitting the operator to diaphragm the lens to whatever stop may be de-

Designs.

POKER-CHIP .- S. A. COHEN, New York, N. The design consists of a representation of a shield bearing on its face the representa-tion of a raging lion in horizontal position and surmounted by a crown having a cross and flanked, on both sides by leafy branches, the whole being surrounded by a circle.

Note.-Copies of any of these patents will be furnished by Munn & Co. for ten cents each.

Business and Personal Wants.

READ THIS COLUMN CAREFULLY,—You will find inquiries for certain classes of articles numbered in consecutive order. If you manufacture these goods write us at once and we will facture toese goods write us at once any we was send you the name and address of the party desiring theinformation. In every case it is necessary to give the number of the inquiry.

MUNN & CO.

Marine Iron Works. Chicago. Catalogue free. Inquiry No. 3659.—For a machine for cutting light leather into narrow strips about 1/4 inch wide. "U. S." Metal Polish. Indianapolis. Samples free.

Inquiry No. 3660.-For makers of tool steel balls. Coin-operated machines. Willard, 284 Clarkson St.

Inquiry No. 3661.—For 1892, 1898, 1894 or 1895 make of drop frame ladies' bicycles, weight 35 or 40 pounds. Dies, stampings, specialties, L. B. Baker Mfg. Co.

Inquiry No. 3662.—For machinery for making starch from rice.

Handle & Spoke Mchy. Ober Mfg. Co., 10 Bell St.

Inquiry No. 3663.—For manufacturers of mop-wringers.

Sawmill machinery and outfits manufactured by the

Lane Mfg. Co.. Box 13, Montpelier, Vt. Inquiry No. 3664.—For makers of model castings for steam and electrical machinery.

Want metal novelties of any kind, any quantity Write Metal Stamping Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Inquiry No. 3665.—For dealers in advertising novelties.

Patented articles, principally of cast iron, made and introduced. Atlantic Foundry, Philipsburg, N. J.

Inquiry No. 3666.—For makers of ice and cre

Let me sell your patent. I have buyers waiting Charles A. Scott, Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Inquiry No. 3667.—For manufacturers of fring ing machinery.

Special and Automatic Machines built to drawings or contract. The Garvin Machine Co., 149 Varick, cor. Spring Streets., N. Y.

luquiry No. 3668.-For manufacturers of caps. Manufacturers of patent articles, dies. stamping tools, light machinery. Quadriga Manufacturing Com-

pany, 18 South Canal Street, Chicago. Inquiry No. 3669.—For firms who install factories or the production of artificial manures from bodies of for the produc dead animals.

Crude oil burners for heating and cooking. Simple efficient and cheap. Fully guaranteed. C. F. Jenkins Co., 1103 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.

Inquiry No. 3670.—For makers of electric clock alarm bells for colleges and schools.

The largest manufacturer in the world of merry-go rounds, shooting galleries and hand organs. For prices and terms write to C. W. Parker, Abilene, Kan.

Inquiry No. 3671.—For dealers in small novel

We manufacture anything in metal. Patented arti cles, metal stamping, dies, screw mach. work, etc Metal Novelty Works, 43 Canal Street, Chicago.

Patent No. 634,279, horse ties, for sale outright or on royalty.

J. T. Horris, 299 Lexington Ave., New York.

Inquiry No. 3672.—For parties to make small, magnetic electrodes. The celebrated "Hornsby-Akroyd" Patent Safety Oil Engine is built by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Ma-

chine Company. Foot of East 138th Street, New York. Inquiry No. 3673.—For the address of parties who make cardboard 3-16 inch thick and one side

Africa advertiser open to represent any business of will purchase for cash notions or novelties. Catalogues prices and samples to Mr. A. Nickson, 8 Airths Build ings, Smith Street, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Inquiry No. 3674,-For makers of toy printing presses, also stencil manufacturing sewing machine

Gasoline Automobile Batteries. William Roche's 'Autogas" used properly will carry vehicle twice as far as any other battery of same weight. William Roche, inventor and manufacturer, 42 Vesey Street New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Inquiry No. 3675.—For parties to make telephone brackets to order.

A public exhibition of American and foreign inven tions will be held for two weeks in February at Buffalo.

Object, practically presenting them to manufacturers and capitalists. Modern Invention Exhibit Company 124 Eric Co. Bk., Buffalo, N. Y.

Inquiry No. 3676.—For machinery for making

FOR SALE.-Patent No. 717.281 "Novelty" new article of manufacture, "Cigar Holder and Ash Receiver."
This will surely supply a long-felt want for smokers especially at offices, clubs, homes, etc. Julius C. D Ross, 685 Burling Street, Chicago, Ill.

Inquiry No. 3677.—For an electric motor from 6 to 8 h. p. of the alternating type.

Inventors wishing to sell their patents or to have them manufactured on royalty will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

Main and Dock Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Inquiry No. 3678.—For machinery for extracting the fiber from Lechuguilla, Maguey or Heniquen.

Inventors and parties desiring to have patented ar lished New England concern, with large experience in manufacturing and marketing specialties of different kinds, desires to obtain control of patented inventions of merit, and would either purchase same outright or manufacture on royalty. All communications will be considered strictly confidential, and we reserve the right to reject any or all inventions submitted.

Address P. O. Box No. 316, Bridgeport, Conn.

Inquiry No. 3679.—For makers of steam turbines.

Inquiry No. 3680.—For makers of small turbine Inquiry No. 3681.—For parties to make a small steamengineto order.

Inquiry No. 3682.—For a motor for runting sewing machine.

Inquiry No. 3683.—For makers of gasotine engines.

Inquiry No. 3684.—For the makers of the Bunsen burners for cas mantle lamps. Inquiry No. 3685.—For makers of the dry gold washerfor placer mines.

Inquiry No. 3684.—For a trolley box or device or delivering mail from rural routes to houses on the

Inquiry No. 3687.—For a 10 h. p. gasoline engine operate a 150 light dynamo for electric light work; no in which the regulation is as good as a steam en-

Inquiry No. 3688.—For makers of running gear, wheels, axles, tires, motor, etc., for automobiles. Inquiry No. 3689.—For new or second-hand brick-making machinery.

luquiry No. 3690.—For dealers in strip tool or spring steel of special sizes.

Inquiry No. 3691.—For manufacturers of gas Inquiry No. 3692.-For makers of ornamental faucets for fancy coffeepots, etc.

Inquiry No. 3693.—For dealers in electro-plating

Inquiry No. 3694.—For makers of corn broom nachines. Inquiry No. 3695 .- For makers of electric laun-

Inquiry No. 3696.—For makers of strong, durable automobiles for rough country roads.

Inquiry No. 3697.—For makers of machinery for making common pins, hat pins, etc.

Inquiry No. 3698.—For makers of glass jars and labels.

Inquiry No. 3699.—For makers of whiting.
Inquiry No. 3700.—For makers of concrete mix-



HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

References to former articles or answers sbould give date of paper and page or number of question. Inquiries not answered in reasonable time sbould be repeated; correspondents will bear in mind that some answers require not a little research, and, though we endeavor to reply to all either by letter or in this department, each must take his turn.

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

the same.

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Scientific American Supplements referred to may be had at the once. Price 10 cents each. Books referred to promptly supplied on receipt of Minerals sent for examination should be distinctly marked or labeled

(8786) F. B. asks: How many pounds pressure would I get on a 12-inch pipe, running to a turbine, with a tank of water holding one and one-half million gallons of water, with a ten-foot fall? How many horse power would it give me? How many horse power would I gain with every ten-foot fall through the same pipe? How many horse power will it require to lift a six-inch stream of water 100 feet with the best pump, and will it take twice as much power to lift a 12-inch stream the same height? A. You would have 4 1-3 pounds per square inch pressure at the turbine. It is possible to obtain 5 horse power from the 12-inch pipe, and the same for each additional 10-foot fall. It will require about 12 horse power to fill your 6-inch pipe at full flow, and four times as much power for a 12-inch stream with four times as much

(8787) T. O. C. states: I have made an electro-magnet as follows: The cores are 1 1-16 inches in diameter, 31/4 inches long, wound with No. 22 magnet wire (double cottoncovered) 12 turns on each spool, the spools three inches clear in length; there is nearly pound of wire on each spool. I want to use it on 110-volt current, but if the current is on for a few seconds, the wire on spools gets pretty warm. Can I avoid the heating by changing the dimensions? I would rather do that than put a lamp in the circuit, if it is possible. I want the magnet to overcome 8 or 10 pounds spring pressure. A. The difficulty with your magnet is excessive current. Two pounds of No. 22 wire will not have more than 16.6 ohms resistance. This at 110 volts will allow about 6 amperes to flow, and the wire cannot carry that current. You must either wind on much more wire, probably three times as much, or use some external resistance. the simplest form of which is a bank of lamps, so arranged as to allow the proper amount of current to flow.

(8788) A. W. F. writes: Is not your advice to C. R., Query No. 8725, a little dangerous in spite of your caution'? For instance, if a quantity of guncotton less than a bursting charge were exploded in a strong tube, would not the initial pressure of the liberated gases remain constant until the gases were allowed to escape, less the reduction of pressure caused by cooling to normal temperature? Therefore, would not the danger be great to suddenly liberate this great pressure by unscrewing the confining plug, as per C. R.'s question No. 2? A. Your suggestion is very proper in regard to suddenly liberating the high-pressure gases of combustion of guncotton. In unscrewing a plug that would be used in such an experiment, the high pressure would be wasted by leakage over the thread before the plug could be unscrewed.

(8789) R. J. asks: Can you kindly advise us as to the best means of oxidizing vellow and red brass (in castings or in rolled sheets) copper and bronze? We have several showcases, the metal trimmings of which are backed with wood, rendering it impossible to heat same sufficient to oxidize in the usual manner. A. If the blackening effect is the one desired (and this is what is known as "oxidizing" in the trade) it can be obtained by using a very dilute solution of potassium sulphide, to which sometimes a little ammonium sulphate is added. As the article itself cannot be heated, it will be well to heat Annals of the Astronomical Observa the solution of potassium sulphide.

(8790) H. J. K. says: I desire to deposit nickel directly on a wax mold, and to do this it is of course necessary to first make the wax mold conductive. The molds are blackleaded first. What I would like to know is, what kind of a conductive coating is best to apply. Some use a solution of nitrate of silver and phosphorus. ('an you tell me how to proceed with this? It is for use in nickel-faced electrotypes. A. The making blacklead (graphite) is applied to act as the conducting surface upon which the metal is deposited. You are evidently misinformed as to the nitrate of silver and phosphorus; these which tells much of birds that is probably not are not used. A good account, with formulæ, contained in any of the animal books now so HAVE THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS for the process of blackleading and nickel plat- widely read. The title of the work is some- No machine shop can be thoroughly up-to-date unless it has the most ing, will be found in the "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Cyclopedia" articles, "Electrotyping" and "Electro-metallurgy."

inform me what composition pulp or fiber sonal. For that reason it is far more readable T water pails, tubs and trays are made of? than a cold description of bird habits. The Also kindly explain how they are formed or publishers have seen to it that the work appressed. A. Old paper stock is boiled to a pears in a handsome dress.

pulp with water. It is then pressed to remove THE JOURNAL OF THE DI the excess of water and mixed with glue, gum, dextrine, starch paste or rosin size and pressed into oiled molds under heavy pressure. Dry. Then soak with linseed oil and dry with heat. It is usual to add some mineral weighting material to the pulp, such as clay, chalk, barytes, etc.

(8792) F. R. J. asks: How should paper be treated (manila or wood pulp or straw paper) to prevent mold when placed on damp or moist surface? A. Any antiseptic chemical can be used: as these are all poisonous, paper so treated must not come in conwith edibles. Bichloride of mercury, sodium fluoride, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, or ! benzoic acid are a few of such chemicals. The not be poisonous to any extent; dissolve in al-

and sawdust. A. Coal tar and molasses are the substances used for briquetting, and are both quite cheap.

(8794) H. B. says: In looking over the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of October 25, 1902, I notice reference made to the water pail In your reply to 8722, K. T., will you kindly let me know the construction and use A Textbook of Physics. By J. H. Poynof the water pail forge, as we desire to use in shop if it is practicable. A. The "water pail forge" may be easily constructed by placing a sheet of lead in the bottom of a common water pail. It would better be large enough to cover the bottom and have a strip up one side of the pail to the top, to which the posi-10 parts, borax 1 part, and water to a specific gravity of 1.15. Make a couple of notches in the edge of the pail and lay an iron bar across the top of the pail to which the negative wire is attached. Take the article to be heated in a pair of tongs, place the tongs against the iron rod and thrust the article to the desired depth in to the water. A pressure of 220 volts is necessary for rapid heating. A rod of

(8795) E. E. S. desires a method of identifying the element rhodium, also its chemical reactions, which would enable one to test ores for the presence of the above-named substance. A. The separation and detection of rhodium is difficult and requires expert chemical work: it would be impossible to give any simple method of detection, as it is always associated with other metals of the platinum group. There is no book published devoted to the analysis and separation of the rare earths. The information must be obtained by consult ing the various standard works on chemical analysis and by looking through the journal gives considerable information as to rhodium.

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE. as well as on the other rare metals.

(8796) J. W. W. wishes to know what is best for a mold to burn a substance at a red heat that will not crack or give? Have tried wrought iron. Cast sometimes gives or bends. How would fire clay or the same composition as Berlin crucible do? ('an you give me a formula for it? A. Fire clay, mixed with some molder's sand, or kaolin, can be used for making such molds. If mixed with stale beer or ale, it gives a firmer mold than if mixed vith water. Phosphate of lime, also mixed with stale beer, gives a very clean, white mold, but is not strong. Thoroughly dry and bake before using.

(8797) B. D. wishes a receipt for a glue which will satisfactorily glue celluloid to wood, such as is used in making draughtsman's tie squares of celluloid and wood. A. A very simple formula recommended for this purpose is to heat glue to boiling, and stir in gradually wood ashes until the consistency is similar to a thick varnish. Use hot.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

TORY OF HARVARD COLLEGE. Vol. XLIV. Part II. Reduction of Observations made with the Meridian Photometer During the Years 1892-98. By Edward C. Pickering, Director of the Observatory. Cambridge: Published by the Observatory. 1902. Pp. 115-216.

H●W TO ATTRACT THE BIRDS. And Other Talks About Bird Neighbors. Neltje Blanchan. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1902. 8vo. Pp. 224. Price \$1.35.

The author has presented us with a book what misleading, for a goodly portion of the volume is devoted to a popular exposition of the principles of ornithology. The manner in (8791) E. O. H. asks: Will you kindly which this book is written is extremely per-

> RICULTURE OF VICTORIA. April, May, June, July. Published for and on behalf of the Government by Direction of the Hon. John Morrissey, M. L. A. Edited by H. W. Potts, F. C. S., F. L. S. Melbourne. 1902. Pp. 457-535.

THE PAINTER'S LABORATORY GUIDE. Handbook of Paints, Colors, and Hawthorne & Sheble Manufacturing Co. Varnishes for Students. By George H. Hurst, F. C. S. London: Charles H. Hurst, F. C. S. London: Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1902. 12mo. Pp. ix, 248.

In writing this laboratory manual, the requirements of students who can attend pracessential oils are also very good, and would tical courses in the subject of painting at some cohol and flow it over the paper to be treated.

Students who, although unable to attend such coll of sassafras is one of the cheapest that can be so used. Siling or paraffining the paper will also serve.

Students who, although unable to attend such courses, desire the benefits obtained from a be so used. Siling or paraffining the paper will also serve.

In his sections on pigment making, the graph of the author enters into some description of the chemical principles on which the preparation course of the chemical principles on which the preparation of the chemical principles on which the preparation course of the chemica technical school or college, as well as those ical properties of pigments. Short notes on pigment manufacture on a large scale are likewise introduced. In the section on lakes special attention to the preparation of lakes and coal-tar dves is given. Experiments are described which can be carried out by students whose time is limited.

> ting, Sc.D., F.R.S., and J. J. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., Hon. Sc.D. Dublin. Properties of Matter. London: Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd. Philadel-J. B. Lippincott Company 1902. 8vo. Pp. vi, 228.

With this volume on the Properties of Mattive wire is attached. Fill the pail about ter, Profs. Poynting and Thomson open a sehalf full of a liquid composed of washing soda ries comprising a textbook on Physics. The second volume, that on Sound, has already been issued, and the remaining volumes, dealing with Heat, Magnetism, Electricity and Light, will be published as soon as possible. Like its predecessor on Sound, the present volume is intended chiefly for the use of students who lay most stress on the study of the experimental part of physics, and who have not vet reached the stage at which the reading of adiron one quarter inch through will be red hot vanced treatises on special subjects is dein a second or two. A large soldering iron is sirable. To bring the subject within the comhot in a few seconds. It works too fiercely pass thus described, an account is given only to be easily controlled, and for this reason it of phenomena which are of special importance, has not come into use in shops. The metal is or which appear to throw light on other soon melted and falls in drops.

branches of physics. The mathematical methods adopted are very elementary. In the present volume the authors deal with weight mass gravitation. and those properties of matter which relate chiefly to change of form, such as elasticity, fluid viscosity, surface tension, diffusion and solution.

INDEX OF **INVENTIONS**

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending January 6, 1903,

	See note at end of list about copies of these p	atents.
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	Acetylene burner, J. W. Bray	717,535
١.	Air and gas mixer, C. A. Dally	718,049.
	Air heater and steam generator, T. S. C. Lowe	-
Ì	Lowe	718,008
٠.	Alarm. See Burglar alarm.	
٠.	Alarm giving mechanism, E. H. Juhlin	717.865
	Amusement apparatus, B. Beerwald	717,798
L	Anchor, sea, T. S. Miller	717,890
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	8011	717,658
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l	Axle skein, W. Lytle	717,879
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٠	Barrel, E. C. Phillips	718,020
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,	- Bending machine, angular, A. Tindel	718,035
•	Beverages, preduction of fermented, M.	1
	Hahn	717,744





Foot and Power and Turret Lathes, Planses, Shapers, and Dall Presses. SHEPARD LATHE CO., 133 W. 2a St., Cincionat. O.

chine shop can be thoroughly up-to-it has the most modern per-fected tools. For instance, the

ASHLEY PATENT NIPPLE HOLDERS hold nipples for cutting either right or left hand threads. They hold the sleeve from turning and take the strain off both the sleeve and shank thread. Made of best quality cast steri, carefully fitted. Long or short nipples cut with equal facility. The Ashley Holders are of light weight and compact form.

pears in a handsome dress.

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