New fork, N. Y. The intention of these
inventors is to provide a price-tag for merinventors is to provide a price-tag for mer-
chandise which is simple in construction, cheap to manufacture, easily applied, and arranged cially when using the tag on handkerchiefs lace goods, and like frail articles.
BotTle-CAr--A. L. Bernardin, Evansclass of caps which are made of hard metal class of caps which are made of hard metal screw ca the bottle-neck and an outer un-
threaded section which is held to and from rotary movement upon the inner threaded section; and relates to the construction of
the cap with the inner and outer sections fitted together, the inner being rather a tight fit within the outer shell, so that when the inner
shell is pressed into the outer the latter will be held to and from rotary movement upon the inner threaded section.
Trousers-Press.-E. Graham, Orangeburg, S. C. In this apparatus legs of trousers are creased and pressed without the aid of a
hot iron. It is an improvement upon a
former device for which Mr. Graham obtained former device for which Mr. Graham obtained lates particularly to means for hinging the two frames together and providing for vertical adjustment of the upper one relative to
the lower for the purpose of adapting the apparatus for pressing trousers of varying thickness or pressing two or more simultan
eously. eously

Note.-Copies of any of these patents will be furnished by Munn \& Co. for ten cents each the invention, and date of this paper

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Handle \& Spoke Mchy. Ober Mfg. Co., 10 Bell St.,
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Sawmill machinery and outfits manufactured by the
Inquiry No. 5579.-For manufacturers of oil-mak
American inventions negotiated in Europe. Wenze
\& Hamburger. Equitable Building, Berlin, Germany. Inquiry $\mathrm{No}$. . 5580.-For makers of machiner
patented by M. M. Lyail, for making seamless bags. Patent rights for driving chaln for sale. German
invention. Fully protected in America. Address ininvention. Fully protected in America. Adaress in Inquiry No. 5581 .-For parties $t$, manufactu
d splay card for lace trimmings, dress goods, etc. The largest manufacturer in the world of merry-go-
rounds, shooting galleries and hand organs. For prices rounds, shooting galleries and hand organs. For
and terms write to C. W. Parker, Abilene, Kan. Inquiry No. 5589.-For makers of a dust pro-:
tector for the eyes and nose.
We manufacture anything in metal. Patented articles, metal stamping, dies, screw mach. work
Metal Novelty Works, 43 Canal Street, Chicago.
Inquiry No. 5583.-For in
lockout system in telephones.
The celebrated "Hornsby-A kroyd" Patent Safety Oil
Engine is built by the De La Vergne Machine Company Engine is built by the De La Vergne Machine Company
Foot of East $138 t h$ Street, New York.
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Partners for Foreign Patents Wanted.-Incubator
brooder, a money-making combination. Entirely new principle. Half interest. Chas. H. Sperle, Bound Brook, New Jersey
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collar springs.
Manufacturers of patent articles, dies, metal stamp.
ing, screw machine work, hardware specialties, machin. ing, screw machine work, hardware specialties, machin
ery and tools. Quadriga Manufacturing Company, ery and tools. Quadriga M
South Canal Street, Chicago.
Inyniry No. 5586. -For manufacturers
Inquirr No. 5588.-FFr manufacturers of souve-
nir novelties made from photos.

## Inquiry No. 5588.-Foromakers of glass bottles with a cork and metal screw top.

Inquiry No. 55-9.-For manufacturers of punches
and dies for lamp burners.
Inquiry No. 5590.-For the manufacturers of the
Inquiry No. 5590.-For the manufacturers of the
Gem EEg Separator".
Inquiry No. 5591.-For the manufacturers of
Cole's patent geared crank lift for drop stamp. Inquipy No. 559\%. For a gun for testing the
breech pressure of gunpowder. Inquiry No. 5593.-For man
counting and wrapping machines.
Inquiry No. S594.-F
Inquiry No. 5595 . For a brass, nickel or alumi-
nuium case, constructed similar to a match box openng
near top of case. but must be a trite larer than
match gafe about 3 anches long,
inch through.
Inquiry No. 5596. - For parties engaged in metal
stamping and forming, cut with dies.
Inquiry No. 5597.-For machines for weaving
hats of straw or palm leaves.

 hints to correspondents. no attention will mest paidempany thereto. all letters


repeated; correspondents will bear in mind that
some answers require not little research, and,
tough we endeavor to repiy to all either by
letter or in this department, each must take
$\underset{\substack{\text { his } \\ \text { tissed } \\ \text { aida } \\ \text { add }}}{\substack{\text { hes. }}}$
tised inshing our purchase any article not adver
taddresses will be furrished with
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thouses manufacturing or carrying
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Brise reerred to promptly supplied on receipt o
price.

| Mrice. |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Minerals sent for examination should be distinctls } \\ \text { marked or labeled. }\end{array}$ |

(9401) E. G. says: I am perplexed with the following problems, and so take advantage of your notes and query column. 1. In photo-trichromatic printing: (a) Kindly explain what Koenig's diagrams (corrected by
Capt. Abney) of the three primary color sen sations really try to show. How are the at are constructed? (b) Images that we look is are formed inverted on the retina. How
it then, that we see them correctly? We have not at hand any description of Koenig's "Diagram Corrected by Captain Abney, of the Three Primary Color Sensations," and so are unable to give you the informa
tion concerning it which you ask. (b) It is true, as you say, that the images formed upon
the retina in the eye are inverted with referthe retina in the eye are inverted with refer-
ence to the objects from which they are derived, but no person has ever come to the nowledge of that fact except by instruction. He could never have found it out by himself
alone, from his own sensations or experience The explanation commonly given to this curThe explanation commonly given to this curour own erect attitude and call the direc-
tions up and down as they seem to us, tions up and down as they seem to us, and
therefore we consider up and down with refer ence to other objects the same as up and down with reference to our own person. 2. In physics: Why is it that a pendulum will not
describe a plane surface but a conical one in describe a plane surface but a conical one in
its osions? A. The reason why a pendulum ball hung by a cord usually changes its swing into a conical surface, is that the place of the suspension of the cord in some if we could drill a perfectly round hole in plate, equally smooth on all its edges, and pass through it a cord or wire which exactly filled and fitted the hole, so that the pendulum in all parts of its swing would bear
equally upon the hole, it is not at all likely equally upon the hole, it is not at all likely back and forth in a true plane. We should a pendulum will not describe a plane surface
but a conical one in its oscillations?" by saying that it will, if you will give it a chance to do so. Of course, a pendulum hung by a
rigid rod is forced to describe a plane surface rigid rod is forced to describe a plane surface
in its oscillations. Only a pendulum hung by in its oscillations. Only a pendulum hung by
a flexible cord or wire can change to a conical a flexible cord or wire can change to a conical
swing. 3. If a resistance box be introduced
a in an electrical circuit, how will the potential ing the resistance box be effected? A. The introduction of the resistance box into an electric circuit does not change the potential of a current in any way. It does, however, change the resistance between the two poles of the circuit, so that the drop of potential along that portion of the circuit in which the box is placed is changed. Thus, if the resistance the circuit is one of 110 volts, in order that 1 ampere should flow, we must have a total resistance of 110 ohms, and as there are but 50
0 in the apparatus there must be 60 ohms, added from the resistance box to produce this effect. The principles upon which this acts are, first, that the drop of potential in any
part of an electric circuit part of an electric circuit is proportional to the resistance of that part of the circuit, and
second that the current depends upon the Second that the current depends upon the
ratio of the voltage to the resistance, according to Ohm's law. Now to answer your of the circuit. Its resistance, plus the reof the circuit. Its resistance, plus the re-
sistance of the rest of the circuit, constitutes
the total resistance over which the drop of the total resistance over which the drop of
potential is to be distributed, and according to the first principle stated, the drop of potential in each of these two portions is proportional to the resistance of each portion of the circuit. As an illustration, if a circuit has its resistance in two parts 20 ohms and
ohms, there will be 50 ohms in the total cir cuit, and two-fifths of the drop will be in the 20 ohms and three-fifths in the 30 ohms. If, ohms will be two-fifths of 100 , or 40 volts, and the drop in the 30 ohms will be threefifths of 100 or 60 volts. 4. When a wire on the armature of a dynamo makes an angle of 0 deg. with the lines of force of the magnets, is the induced current in the wire at its maxiof a coil of the armature of a dynamo is at its
of the commutator. It is at a maximum at
90 deg. from this position, since there the rapidly. This coilomakes an angle 0 deg with the lines of force between the pole pieces, As the E. M. F. is at a maximum, so also, the current may be said to be at a maximum
coil at 0 deg. with the lines of force.
(9402) E. L. A. says: Will you, through your inquiry column of the SCIENprocess for dissolving flower of sulphur? process for dissolving flower of sulphur? A
Sulphur dissolves easily in carbon bisulphide and readily in chloroform, benzole, and tu pentine.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC

The Manufacture of Iron and Steel Tubes. By Edward C. R. Marks, As-
sociate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, etc. Manchester, England: The Technical Publishing Company, Ltd., 1903. 12mo.; pp. 156. Price, $\$ 2$

The writer confines his discussion to butt and ap welded tubes of iron, open or close jointed and consolidated tubes, and processes and ap-
pliances for the production of seamless steel tubing. The many illustrations appearing throughout the work were prepared from the drawings attached to the printed patent specifications. In addition to the table of contents there is a comprehensive index which makes any desired information readily accessible. The work is an outgrowth of a series of lectures delivered by the author before the Birming ham Municipal Technical School. It should and others interested in the subject of iron and steel tubes.

Elemente des Wasserbaues. Fuer studierende an hoeherer Lehranstalt en und juengere Teckniker. Bear beitet von Eduard Sonne und Kar Esselborn. With 226 illustrations. 8vo.; pp. 337
Der Wasserbau. Nach den Vortraegen gehalten am Finnlaendischen Poly Von M. Strukel. IV. (letzter) Teil. Leipzig: A. Twietmeyer. 1904. Sq. Leipzig: A. Twietmeyer.
8vo.; pp. 200 and 37 plates.
Both of these works cover pretty much the same field and are written quite in the same dents and young engineers. We are unable to judge of the relative merits of the two works, for the reason that we have before us only the fourth part. of Prof. Strukel's papers, dis cussing dikes, harbors, and the like. The work is Prof. Sonne and Prof. Esselborn seems to us in every way a most excellent text book, ness and in every way adapted for the pur pose for which it was written. Prof. Strukel's discussion is considerably fuller and will for that reason probably find no slight appreciation among practising engineers.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending May 24, 1904.
AND EACH BEARINGTHATDATE
See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]




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