

## HiNTS TO CORREESPONOENTS.

paper and page or number of questiven.
in reasonable time should be sepeated; correspondents will bear in uind that
some answers require nos a littie research, and,
tongh we endeavor to reply to all either by
letter or in this department onel
 Buyers wishing to purchase any article not adver-
tised in our coum is will be furnisked with
addresses of houses manufacturing or carrying addresses of houses manufacturins or carrying
the same. che same.
calal Writen Information on matters of personal
rathan general interest cannot be expected Scientific American Suplements referred to may be
had at the office. Price 10 cents each.
Boos refer price.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Minerals } \\ \text { marked } \\ \text { sor lor examination should be distinctly }\end{gathered}$
later
(9644) M. G. A. asks: Please answer the following questions, and settle a dispute between parties of the physics class of high
school of this city. Let a ray of light passschool of this city. Let a ray of light pass-
ing through a highly refractive body, from a point withiciapproach the surface, making the angle of incidence greater than the critical an-
gle. Does not one part of a wave front, emers. ing from the surface before the other part, pass into the air, and traveling at an increased ve
locity, swing around and enter the body again locity, swing around and enter the body aga
the lower extremity meanwhile remaining b
low the surface? Can the ray properly low the surface? Can the ray properly
said to be reflected as if the surface were perfect mirror, or to be reflected at all? Is
not the left extremity of a wave front in the
incen not the left extremity of a wave front in the
incident ray, the right extremity in the reflected ray, when the ray is reflected by a mirror
Is this so in the case of the so-called total in


## Just Published

768 Pages 556 Illustrations


## Electricians' Handy Book

A MODERN WORK OF REFERENCE
A COMPENDIUM OF USEFUL DATA. COVERING THE FIELD OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Including The Theory of the Electric Current and Circuit, ElectroChemistry, Primary Batteries, Storage Batteries, Generation and Utilization of Electric Power, Alternating Current, Armature Winding, Dynamos and Motors, Motor Generators, Operation of the Central Station, Switchboards. Safety Appliances, Distri bution of Electric Light and Power, Street Mains, Transformers, Arc and Incandescent Lighting, Electric Measurements, Photometry, Electric Railways, Telephony, Bell-Wiring, ElectroPlating, Electric Heating, Wireless Telegraphy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Containing 556 Illustrations and Diagrams
By T. O'CONOR SLOANE, A.M., E.M., Ph.D.
Handsomely Bound in Red Leather, with Titles and Edges in Gold, Pocket Book Style

Special circular of contents free.
MUNN \& COMPANY, Publishers 36I Broadway, New York City
ternal reflection? If the answer to the first
question is not in the affirmative, please give
the reason why part of every wave front
does not emerge from the said surface. If
the first part of the third question is answered
in the negative, please explain what actually
does occur. A. If any portion of a wave front
of light can pass from one medium inte an
other, the whole of that wave front can pass,
and refraction will result. Total reflection
takes place when the angle of refraction be-
comes as great as 90 deg. Then no portion
of the wave can pass into the rarer medium.
All is turned back into the denser medium, as
may be seen by the use of a right-angled prism,
receiving the light perpendicularly upon one
of its equal faces. The surface at which the
total refection takes place is a perfect mirror.
No mirror can reflect more light. This can be No mirror can refiect more light. This an be
seen in a slass of water, by holding it above
the eye and looking up into the water obliquely
from below. bright as silver perfectly polished. The sides
of a wave system are reversed after total reflection as they are after any other reflection. cause, or where do the prevailing westerly
winds of the northern hemisphere orisinate? How does the rotation of the earth cause the
deflection of the trade and anti-trade winds of the northern hemisphere? A. The general sys-
tems of the winds are due to the greater heat of the torrid zone. This produces the inflow
of air from the cooler regions on either side of air from the cooler resions on either side
of the hot region. The heated and lighter air under it, and it flows away to the north and south in the upper layers of the air. After
this air is cooled it descends, and flows along
toward the poles, only to return and again take part in the general circulation of the
winds. The rotation of the earth on its axis causes great changes in direction of these cur-
rents, and we have northeast and southwest winds as more or less permanent winds in dif-
ferent parts of the northern hemisphere. ThIs is but a rough and general statement of the winds, but may serve as a basis for fuller readAs the current of cooler air flows along over the smosth surface of the ocean in the torrid zone north of the equator, it is passing from
a region where the velocity of rotation of the a resion where the velocity of rotation of the
earth is less to a place where it is greater. This causes the wind to las with reference to
the earth under it, and to appear to come from a point farther to the east than it has wind, and is the northeast trades. F'or a simithe ocean become southwest winds, or the anti-trade winds.
(9646) A. W. asks: 1. In calculating horse-power of an engine, has weight of pisWhy not: A. The weight of the piston of an
engine has no influence on the horse-power excepting in so far as it affects the friction of an engine. This latter is very small. 2. Could
a water motor on 10 pounds pressure maintain compressed air in cylinder at 25 pounds prespressure compress air to give 25 pounds pressure? A water motor acting on a pressure of
10 pounds per square inch could maintain pressed air in a cylinder at 25 pounds pressure per square inch, provided the area of the pis-
ton in the water cylinder were more than two and one-half times as great as the area of the
piston in the air cylinder.


Everything for the Automobile
Yankee Ampere Meter
o to 30 amperes
PRICE
" Dead-beat" indicator comes
vil stop at full stop at the correct reading
read E. J. WILLIS COMPANY 8 Park Place, New Yor
Instructive Scientific Papers ON TIMELY TOPICS

Price 10 Cents each by mail ARTIFICIAL STONE

THE SHRINEGE AND WARPING excellent presentation of modern wiews;
fully illustrated. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
SUPPEMENT 1500. CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDICAT ANEROID BAROMETER. PAY DIRECT-VISION SPECTROSCOPES.
By T. H. Blakesley, M.A. An admirably written, instructive and copiously illustrated
article. SICIENTIIC AMERICAN SUPPLE-
MENT No. 1493 . HOME MADE DYNAMOS. AmERICAN SUPPLENMENTS 161 and 6000 co PLATING DYNAMOS $\underset{\text { RICAN }}{\text { SUPPLENEETS }} \mathbf{7} 20$ SIENTIFIC AM DYNAMO AND MOTOR COMBINED. Filly describe andilustrated in SCIENTIFIC
AnERICAN SUPLEMENTS 844 and 865.
Themachines can be run either as dynamos

ELECTRICAL MOTORS. Their Co
Struction at Home, SCIENIFIC AMERICA
SUPPLEMENTS 759 , 61,767 641
Price $10 \overline{\text { Cents each, by mail }}$ Order through your newsdealer or from
MUNN a COMPANY
361 Broadway


ELECTRICAL APPARATUS REPRE



| The | Bank That Pays |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Per |
| Cent. |  |$|$


> $\begin{aligned} & \text { (9647) } \text { O. S. asks: I have seen two } \\ & \text { different methods for reading, by attached ver }\end{aligned}$ different methods for reading, by attached ver
nier, $1-500$ part of 1 inch, as follows: 1 . To
ions. aier, $1-500$ part of 1 inch, as filows: 1.
divide on the scale 1 inch in $201-20$, and on the vernier 25 parts, which 25 parts equal on
the scale $241 / 2$. To divide on the scale 1 inch in $201-20$, and on the vernier 25 parts, which 25 parts equal on the scale $191-20$. I am a scientific instrument maker, and I have very
much to do with verniers for readins $1-500$ much to do with verniers for reading $1-500$
parts of 1 inch, so I ask you kindly to tels parts of 1 inch, so I ask you kindly to tell me
which of these two methods is correct which of these two methods is correct. A.
If you wish a vernier reading to $1-500$ of one inch, you should first divide each inch on your scale into 20 equal parts, and then, by means of the vernier, be able to divide each part int
25 ths. There are two ways of doins this, ither one of which is absolutely accurate Make your vernier $24-20$ of an inch
long, and divide it into 25 equal parts. Each part will then equal $24-500$ inch. Each main division of the scale itself equals $25-500$. The difference one division on the scale and one

division on the vernier, therefore | division on the vernier, therefore, equals $1-500$ |
| :--- |
| of an inch, as required. Second. $\begin{array}{l}\text { Make the }\end{array}$ | of an inch, as required. Second. Make the

vernier $26-20$ of an inch long, and divide it into 25 equal parts. ©ne division on the ver nier then equals $26-500$ inch, while one division on the scale equals $25-500$. The difference between the two, therefore, is $1-500$ of an inch, of making the vernier, provided each inch on the scale is divided into 20 equal parts. You
can readily determine which of these tw ypes of vernier will suit your purpose in types of ve
given case.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending May 23, 1905 AND EACH BeARING that date



Sower'Wipe Rope SAINT GRANDPRIZE WORLOS
LOVIS GAR

BRODERICK \& BASCOM ROPE CO st.Louls Mo
Cheap Power from Kerosene SAFE, SIMPLE, VALVELESS AND RELIABLE Universal K erosene Engiae. Automatic in operation, easilize.
ed. amd runs steadily add att a com-
paratively high ratily

 address UNIVER


# American 



THIS new monthly magazine will be much broader in scope than its predecessor. It will have the word "HOME" for its keynote. The man to whom this word has no meaning will have no interest in this new publication. It is the intention of the Editor to take the reader with him to various parts of the country, and show him how the better class of people live, whether the house may have cost $\$ 3,000$ or $\$ 300,000$. $\sim$ Good taste is, perhaps, more necessary in the building and furnishing of a house of small cost than in a mansion of importance.

The Editor will not leave you on the outer doorstep, however, but will take you within, where you may see how the house is furmished and decorated, and how the owners live. Then you may have a walk through the garden, and then to the summer house, where, perhaps, the plan of the formal garden culminates.

There will be published articles on room decoration and furnishing, showing how the fumiture may be arranged to produce the best effects, what pictures may be hung, and what bric-à-brac, inherited from some former mansion, may with advantage be discarded.

Each issue will contain an article on some important mansion, showing, if possible, various views of the exterior, the interior, and the garden. Plans are published with most of the residences shown.

The new publication will be issued monthly, and will be somewhat smaller in page size than the "Building Monthly," viz.: $10 \frac{1}{2}$ x14. It will have a handsome colored cover. It will have about 50 pages each issue. Price, 25 cents each issue; $\$ 3.00$ a year.

[^0]MUNN Q COMPANY, P.ublishers, 361 Broadway, NEW YORK -


[^0]:    SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"
    To any one subscribing before June 1, 1905, the subscription price will be $\$ 2.50$ for "American "Homes and Cardens" for one year from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, and the subscriber will receive free of charge the "Scientific American Building Monthly" for May and June.

    To any one subscribing after June 1, 1905, the subscription price, without exception, will be $\$ 3.00$ a year.
    Subscribe at once and obtain the most favorable terms.

