must be movable, since a thick slide may re-
quire an adjustment of the objective to make quire an adjustment of the objective to make
it sharp after it has been thrown upon the screen.
(9946) H. H. H. asks: 1. In central station telephone exchange work, where they
have party lines with as many as four 'phones connected with the switchboard with only two wires, how is the operator enabled to ring any
one of the 'phones she wishes without disturbing the others? I understand they use an
alternating current for ringing, and that the 'phones are all alike in construction, that any one of them could be used in place of any
other one, that is, they gre interchangeable, provided that the connections in the instrument are properly changed. Is this right?
Of about what potential is the current that is ordinarily used to actuate the ringer move
ments? A. The methods for selective callin ments? A. The methods for selective calling
upon party lines of telephones are divided by
Miller into three classes: 1. Those employing step-by-step movements for completing the calling circuit. 2. Those employing currents of
different directions or polarity. 3. Those employing currents of different frequencies for actuating the different signals, a harmonic sys-
tem. These several methods are fully discussed and described for 37 pages in Miller's
"American Telephone Practice," which we sen for $\$ 4$, to which we would refer you for further information. 2. In winding the armature of say ten amperes, is it necessary to select a
size of wire that will carry ten amperes with out heating, or is one of a five-ampere capacity large enough? Does not the current, on enter-
ing the armature, separate, and flow half around one way, and half the other? And how does the rule apply in the case of a dynamo?
A. In a direct-current motor armature as ordinarily wound and connected, the current divides at one brush and goes in opposite direcbrush. Each side carries but half the current, suitable for half the current. 3. Can you give directions for recharging a battery of dry cells
with a dynamo? About how many amperes would you force through, and for how long? Is the voltage of the charging current an
essential factor? A. We have had no experi essential factor? A. We have ha no exper the candle. The voltage of the charging cur(9947) S. G. B. asks: (1) What strength approximately is required to break an
egg held end to end between the palms of the egg held end to end between the palms of the
hands, and why the resistance? (2) Can any living man perform this feat, i. e., is any man
strong enough $\%$ I enclose stamp for reply, strong enough! 1 enclose stamp for reply cept through the columns of your paper.
A. We have never seen any test of the pres A. We have never seen any test of the pres-
sure necessary to crush an egg shell in the direction of its longer axis. It is not prob
ably very great. Any one trying this with his ably very great. Any one trying this with his
hands is a little uncertain of the result and
does not really press so very hard. Doubtless many men can press hard enough to crush the simple arch of the shell. The force re-
quired can easily enough be determined by making a plaster cast to fit the two ends of the egg, and then applying pressure till the
shell gives way. We answer many more questions by mail than through our columns. Only those thought to be of general interest are
printed.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { (9948) } \\ & \text { S. G. B. asks: In your reply }\end{aligned}$
(9948) S. G. B. asks: In your reply
March 1 to a question of mine relative to the March 1 to a question of mine relative to the
strength of an egg in the direction of its
longer axis you say that probably the resistance is not very great and that many men can doubtless crush an egg held end to end
between the hands. With a plaster cast fitting the ends of an egg I applied pressure until 74 pounds. When 7 or 8 pounds more were added the shell gave way. It is very difficult
to balance the pressure satisfactorily, consequently I think that an egg offers a resistance of more than 74 to 80 pounds. My theory is
that a resistance of 15 pounds per square inch that a resistance of 15 pounds per square inch
(atmospheric pressure) must be overcome be-
fore there is any strain whatever on the fore there is any strain whatever on the egg
shell. An egg probably has from 7 to 10 square inches of surface. Multiplied by 15 this would give a resistance of 100 to 150
pounds. Few men have such strength. Many strong men, local champions, have tried this experiment of breaking an egg between the
palms of the hands and failed. A. Your ob palms of the hands and failed. A. Your ob
servation of the breaking strength of an egg shell under direct and equally distributed pres
sure is very interesting. The figure you give does not seem very large, and is probably that the pressure of the air resists the breat ing of the shell, since that pressure is upon
the outside of the shell all the time, and is balanced by a pressure from within just as it is upon our own bodies. It has no influence
either way upon the power required to breal either way upon the power required to break
the shell. (9949) A. G. H. asks how to mend tor-
toise shell. A. Small pieces of good tortoise toise shell. A. Small pieces of good tortoise
shell may be joined so as to form one large apparently seamless piece in the following
manner: Slope off the margins of the shells for a distance of about $1 / 4$ of an inch from the edge. Then place them so that the margins overlap one another; and thus arranged put
them in an iron press and immerse in boiling water for some time. The pieces by this means
become so perfectly united that the joint can
not be seen. The filings and very small scraps not be seen. The filings and very small scraps by hydraulic pressure in metal molds. Pr
tracted heating of tortoise shell darkens tracted heating of tortoise sh
and greatly lessens its beauty.
(9950) . T. K. asks: 1. Will you kindy explain, in your notes and queries, the mechanism and working of a wattmeter? coils, one a fixed coil of coarse wire in which the current is proportional to the amperes,
and the other a movable coil of tine wire in and the other a movable coil of tine wire in
which the flow is proportional to the volts. which the flow is proportional to the volts.
The instrument is an electro dynamometer the flow in the coarse coil produces a magnetic the varying with the current in amperes, and
the rotation of the movable coils is made to act upon the index or motion of the indexes upon the dials according to the prodor watts. 2. How does the feeding and reguhost of the arc lamps regulate the feed of the upper carbon by means of a clutch. When the
arc becomes too long the current through the arc becomes too long the current through the
arc is reduced, and the current through the are is reduced, and the current through the
shunt circuit which controls the clutch be omes greater, and the clutch releases the up per carbon, which drops a little. Its sliding the ar
(9951) A. L. R. asks how to make ire-proof roofing. A. After the paper is put on and boil them together in the proportion of 15 pounds lime to 100 pounds tar. Put it on o.t. To pulverize the lime, sprinkle it with
little water and sift it. To avoid the tar boiling over, stir the lime in the boiling tar very slowly. The mixture must always
heated before putting on. The lime and ta orm a chemical connection, which is fire solved by steam or hot water, and makes a oth, glazed roof
(9952) M. C. writes: Referring to in quiry 9916, p. 238, my observation is : On in-
land lakes, where the ice often melts without wind to disturb it, the surface of the lake will appear to have a quite solid covering of
ice, and often will sustain a man's weight after a frosty night, and all disappear in a few hours, which gives the impression that it sinks. us, and if disturbed will fall into "nails," as often described. This may be seen in a
block of ice lying in the sunshine a short ce in this condition the sunshine a short time. in thickness, but a slight disturbance will cause to fall into the small pieces and dissolv in a few minutes. Persons not noticing care-
fully think it sinks, which of course is imossible. A. The reason given above for the is doubtless the true one, but the question put to us was as to the origin of the belief that
the ice sinks when it disappears the ice sinks when it disappears. This we
cannot give. We should have accounted for the disappearance of the ice as our correspondent does, but this does not explain the belie of some intelligent people that the ice sinks when it disappears. That is evidently another matter. We answered the question which was
put to us by our correspondent.
(9953) V. R. K. asks: I would be pleased to have you inform me if there is
anything that could be put in water to stop it from freezing. I have used salt, but find that it freezes after it gets a certain amount of
cold. It must not contain spirits, so as when heated to cause an explosive gas; it as when flow freely. What action has salt on water against cold? A. Calcium chloride brine, such as is used in cold storage houses for refrigeration, will be what you require. Put 3 to 5
pounds of calcium chloride to the gallon of pounds of calcium chloride to the gallon of
water, and its freezing point will be reduce to 39 deg. below zero Fahr. Salt and water will freeze at a little below zero. The melting point of a mixture of salt and ice is 7.6 deg.
below zero Fahr. Below this temperature the salt and ice are solid; above that point the eiture is liquid. Thice has a melting point meiting point, j
of 32 deg. Fahr.
(9954) R. G. H. asks: In answer No. 9915, page 238, you say the months "begining with Jancary," etc. I have read that the September ( 7 th), October ( 8 th), etc, were called when the year began March 1, and when the change was made the names were left. If that is correct, should you not have said, "beginning with March"? A. Our use of the phrase "beginning with January" had no reference to the beginning of the year now or at any other
time. It happens that the year as ordered by time. It happens that the year as ordered by
Julius Cæsar began January 1, in order to Juling Cesar began January 1, in order to
bring the vernal equinox on the 25 th of March as it had been in the time of Numa. This was the 46th year before the birth of Christ. We the months, and kept strictly to the question
asked. The begiñing of the year on January 1 was instituted by England in 1752. Before this time the year had begun on March 25. Scotland had made the change in 1600 , and
France in 1563 . It is not correct so far as the F'rance in 1563 . It is not correct so far as the
Julian calendar goes to say that March is the Julian calendar goes to say that March is the
first month. The changes in the length of Augustus.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC.

Beer Bottlers' Handy Book. By Philip Dreesbach. Wahl-Henius Institute This elaborate book is partially based upo the lectures delivered at the Wahl-Henius Institate of Fermentology, and it is intended to
serve as a practical volume to meet the many problems apt to confront practical beer bot tlers. The author goes very thoroughly not only into the immediate subject embraced in the title, but in a general way as well into visions. Besides this the business phase of th industry is discussed in separate chapters by competent writers. Even many details of work
bearing on the brewing industry, which are bearing on the brewing industry, which are
usually performed by outside contractors, have been included in the book, and in general w may say that it is probably the most comprehensive work of its kind that has so far been Graining, Ancient and Modern. By William E. Wall. Somerville, Mass. Published by the Author, 1905.
12mo.; pp. 137; 50 illustrations. Price, $\$ 3$.
The subject under discussion is unquestion mone of the most important phases the author has handled this in as comprehen The book is splendidly illustrated by full page cuts, showing the various grainings of woods
in color, and it will prove in color, and it will prove of the greatest
value to members of the trade. The author's experience in work of this character has fitte him to choose the most necessary matters for practical value for the practical man. Not only is the actual work of the graining fully side of the trade the necessary paints, tools side of the trade, the necessary paints, tools,
brushes, etc., is also discussed. Modern Dynamos and Batteries fob Amateurs and Sreuesps. By S. R.
Bottone. London: Guilbert Pitman, 1906 . 12 mo .; pp. 172 . Price, $\$ 1$.
This is the second volume of Electrical
Engineering for Students, and in it has treated, in a simple and accurate man ner, of the construction of many useful appli ances required in practical work with current or dynamic electricity. Nearly all the appaany one possessed of a little perseverance,
with the tools usually found at home. The book contains full constructional details and working drawings for making dynamos,
motors, battery cells, measuring instruments, and other accessories. A carefully selected list of questions will enable the student to test is knowledge at any time.
The United-Otto System of By-Product
Coke Ovens. New York: The United
Coke and Gas Company, 1906. Quarto
cloth; pp. 146; 65 illustrations cloth, pp. 146; 65 illustrations.
It not infrequently transpires that among
the best contributions to scientific literature are the publications of certain of the great panies, publications which, or industrial com duced for advertising purposes rather than for the propagation of knowledge, are nevertheless
capable of use as reference or text books of the greatest value, and this work unquestion-
ably must be included in the latter category. ably must be included in the latter category.
The book affords general information concerning the by-products coke oven and its operation; and as it is intended primarily for thos large extent all unnecessary details of a purely ject is handled in a most thorough manner while the language is clear and concise. Among ther subdivisions are included chapters on products and their use and general arrange ment of plants. The book is splendidly illus trated with many engravings, charts, and
tables, and is a beautiful example of the printer's art.
Practical Pattern Making. Edited by
Paul N. Hasluck. Philadelphia: Paul N. Hasluck.
Dhiladelphia:
McKay, 1905.
12mo.; pp. 160; 300 diagrams. Price, $\$ 1$.
This book contains in a convenient form for
very-day use a comprehensive digest of infor every-day use a comprehensive digest of infor-
mation given by experienced craftsmen and mation given by experienced craftsmen and
which has previously been published in the ournal Work. The book goes thoroughly into he construction of foundry patterns, c umns. Other patterns which are discussed are athe beds, Miscellaneous patterns and core boxes are also described, and the book has three chapters on
the jointing and finishing of patterns, $\cdot$ and the making of those of circular form. The construction of core boxes and the coring of holes

Food and Diet in Healit By Robert F. Williams, M.A., M.D. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers \& Co.
1906. 12mo.; pp. 392. Price, $\$ 2$. The section of the book devoted to "Food in Health" is interesting as being based upon the work of the Experiment Stations of the gestive processes, physiology, cooking, etc., are admirably treate are
"Food in Disease" takes up the subject of diet in a thorough manner. The book will prove of
use to the doctor, the nurse, and the layman. Valve Gears for Steam Engines. By
Cecil H. Peabody. New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 142; 33 folding plates. Price, $\$ 2.50$.
There can be little question that there is no feature of steam-engine design of greater
mportance than the valve and the valve gearing. There are many valuable works on this phase of mechanical engineering, which treat the subject thoroughly from a scientific as latest publications is the second edition of this book by Prof. Peabody, and it undoubtedly is design. The work is intended to give engin ering students instruction in the theory as well as the practice of designing valve gears. As the vast number of valves and gears proposed and in use at the present time would rather difficult, the author's aim appears to be ather to give the learner a firm grasp of the principles and some facility in their applicaboth for demonstration of principles and for sign of gear. In an appendix analytical demonstrations are given of certain principles that cannot be treated in a complete and satisfactory manner by instruction alone. Common and well-known methods and processes have been used in most cases. though certain features are
doubtless original. The changes that have been made from the earlier edition have tended make the book more simple and more easily work to an appendix has tended to avoid discontinuity in the graphical presentation of the subiect.
Das Verzinnen, Verzinken. By Friedben's Verlag, $1906 . \quad 12 \mathrm{mo}$.; 5 illustrations; pp. 228. Price, 75 cents. The covering of one metal with a thin layer of another is of such importance to-day, not
only for the asual industrial purposes, but for
scientific, chemical, and electrical uses as well, scientific, chemical, and electrical uses as well, his subject is doubtless of value. Recent ears have produced in metallurgy countless holds true in that phase of the subject disholds true in that phase of the subject dis-
cussed by the author. In this, the fifth ediion of his work, he has brought it as nearly the best European practice and methods. Considerable space is given to the discussion of the alloy known as magnalium, a mixture of aluminium and magnesium, and which possesses many remarkable characteristics as yet
little known among technical men. Electrolittle known among technical men. Electro-
metallurgical methods are also thoroughly disussed and developed
merican Men of Science. A Biograph-
ical Directory. Edited by J. McKeen ical Directory. Edited by J. McKeen Cattell. New York: The Science
Press, 1906. Large 8vo.; pp. 364 . This book is doubtless a valuable contribuan to the organization of science in Aperica. irly complete survey of the scientific activity of a country at a given period. As a refence book for the field it covers, it may be ven more useful in academic circles than
Who's Who in America." Unfortunately, here scarcely exists among scientific men the ecognition of common interests and the spirit co-operation which would help to give science and place it should have in the community, ice in making scientific men better acquainted with one another and with one another's work As far as possible each name is followed by a short historical account, which includes the usual biographical data of birth, residence, etc.,
as well as the best-known work and the chief fiel of endeavor.
Glue, Gelatine, and Their Allied Products. Hy Thomas Lambert. Lon-
don: Charles Griffin \& Co.; Phila-
delphia, 1905. 12 mo .; pp. 151. Price,
$\$ 1.75$. $\$ 1.75$.
The glue gelatine industry has made an immense advance during the last few years.
Old methods of working have given way to new, and this changed condition of things, due to a better scientific knowledge of the raw materials and their treatment, necessitates a reis a good one and deals with the subject from a most practical standpoint.

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

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Cuncert, Reiniforadel Cuncute Cancrete Billining Blows Scientific American Supplement 1543 contains an
article on Concrete, by Brysson Cunningam
and The article clearly describes the proper com-
position and mixture of concrete and gives
results results of elaborate tests.
Scientific American Supplement 1538 gives the
proporition of gravel and sand to be used in
concrete Soientific American Supplements 1567 , 1568 ,
1569, 1570 , and 1571 contain an elaborate dis1569, 1570, and 1571 contain an elaborate dis-
cussion by Lieut. Henry J. Jones the the
various systems of reinforcing conerete, concrete construction, and their applications.
These articles constitute a splendid text book on the subject of reinforced concrete. Noth-
ing better has been published. Scientifio American Supplement 997 contains an
article by Spencer Newberry in which practical notes on the proper preparation of con-
crete are given.
Scientific American Supplements 1568 and 1569
present a helptul account of the making of
and

reinforced concrete.
Scientific American Supplements 1547 and 1548 Sivic resume in which the various systems
giv reinforee concrete construction are dis-
oussed and illustrated. Sorentific American Supplement 1564
article by Lewis A.
Hicks,
in
which merits and
analyzed.
 some practical illustrations by Walter Loring
Webb. Scientific American Supplement 1573 contains
an article by Louis H. Gibon on the prin-
a tiple the ciples of success
ture, illustrated.
Scientifio American Supplement 1574 discusses
steel for reinforced concrete. Scientific American Supplements 1575, 1576, and
1577 contain a paper by Philip L. Wormley, Jr., on cement mortar and concrete, their
preparation and use for farm purposes. The paper exhaustively discusses the making of
mortar end concrete, depositing of concrete, Pacing concrete, wood forms, concrete side
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Games and toys, E. A. Peitier $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots$...........










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