make a jump spark coil of it? If so, kinna;
give directions and state the way it should be give directions and state the way it should be
coupled up. A. A simple spark coil may be coupled up. A. A simple spark coil may be
made with a core of iron wire (No. 16) 10 made with a core of iron wire (No. 16) 10
inches long and one incll in diameter. Fasten heads for the spool on this, and cover the
core with a few turns of brown paper. Wind No. 14 single cotton-covered magnet wire this to a depth of about $5 / 8$ inch, insulating each layer from the next by a layer of paper. It is better to give each layer a coat of shellac also. The coil is used in series with a battery, and the spark is obtained when the circuit is
broken. With six or eight strong cells a thick spark will be give
(10170) F. H. R. writes: I have a stereopticon lantern, and have been exper1-
menting some with it. For a screen I have menting some with it. For a screen I have
a blank wall tinted an orange red. Can you tell me what colored glass I can use with my lens in order to throw a white light upon the
red surface? A. To obtain the best effect you must find a glass of a tint the exact comple mentary of the color of the wall. ligs is lost a bluish green.
both by the absortion of the wall and of the
glass. We ahould suppose that very little glass. We should suppose that very little (10171) G. W. H. asks: How can I connect the wires on the carbon element of an I use sal ammoniac. They work fine for about two weeks, when I have to renew connections on the carbon. It seems the fluid rises within
the carbon and corrodes the wire. Have tried parafine and also rubber on the outside, but to no avail. The carbons are arc-light pen cils, well up out of the fluid. A. Dip the tops,
of the clean and dry carbons into melted par aftine till they are saturated with the par aftine till they are saturated with the par
affine as far as the surface of the liquid, so that the sal ammoniac cannot climb through the carbon, nor over the outside of it. In sal
ammoniac cells usually there is a thick head of composition on the upper end of the car bon.
(10172) A. K. M. asks: 1. Can you let me know the cheapest and most simple way of producing oxygen? A. Oxygen is generated by heating a mixture of manganese dioxide and
potassium chlorate in a metal flask. Care is potassium chlorate in a metal flask. Care is
necessary in doing this not to disengage the gas too rapidly and thus produce an explosion of the apparatus. The materials also should be tested in advance the see tha not will give up 2. Can you explain what caused electric spark ing at point of connecting 3 -inch suction pipe let in from top of tank car containing a mix
ture of turpentine and naphtha, the discharg pipe from pump leading to large storage tank of several thousand barrels of the same mixture? Also being connected with large storage
tanks of gasoline and carbon oil. The suction tanks of gasoline and carbon oill. The suction
pipe being of iron, every attempt made to the men dared not coavy sparking, so that temperature being about 15 deg . Fahr, having had cold weather for some time; whereafte the men got a suction pipe of galvanized iron, let it down into the tank car, and in connecting there was no more sparking. A. The charge of electricity was due probably to the very cold
air and friction of the pipe and pump. If the air and friction of the pipe and pump. If the
liquid was not set on fire by the sparks which liquid was not set on fire by the sparks which
passed while the men held the pipe near the passed while the men held the pipe near the
tank, it could not have been after they had brought the ends into connection with each brought the ends into connection with each
other. The danger would then have been over
These oiss are not conductors of electricity
(10173) J. F. C. asks: 1 What ad antages has the double pole receiver over the single pole (as they are called) electrically?
Why would not one coil, the same resistance Why would not one coil, the same resistance
of the two, placed on one pole of a permanent ing current) affect the maved by an alternat as current) affect the magnet flux as much placed on each pole? A. A horseshoe magnet
is always stronger than a bar magnet of the same number of turns of wire upon its poles, and so a double pole magnet in a telephone
will act more powerfully than a single pole will act more powerfully than a single pole
of a straight magnet. 2 . Is pure soft iron isee from resistance to magnetic flux? What is the resistance of the air to magnetic flux number of lines of force which will pass number of lines of force which will pass
throngh iron as compared with air under the
same degree of magnetization. It may be as much as 5,000 times as many, and it may be only a few times as many when saturation is nearly reached. See the table of permeability
in electrical works such as F'oster's "Pocket in electrical works such as F'oster's "Pocket
Book," price $\$ 5$ by mail. 3. Which is correct Book," price $\$ 5$ by main.
to say, that a magnet attracts a piece of soft iron because it lowers the resistance of the is induced in its mass by induction? A. When a piece of iron approaches a magnet it both for the lines of force than the air. 4. Is the greatest force of attraction exerted in a mag-
net in attracting opposite poles of itself? A. net in attracting opposite poles of itself? A.
We do not know whether a magnet works most in attracting its own poles or not. 5 . What electrical disturbance is made by the action takes it up? A. The noise to which you refer of adjacent wires and not by the friction of the wind. The wind produces no

## NEW BOOKS, ETC.

he Chemistry of Paints and Painid
Vehicles. By Clare H. Hall, B.S. Vehicles. By Clare H. Hall, B.S.
New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1906. 12mo.; pp. 134. Price, +
In the great mass of analytical chemistry it soften difficult to discover particular methods
pplying chiefly to any one subject, or, rather, to find those methods concisely collected between the covers of a single volume. The which apply particularly to the analysis of certain degree fomplete upo the most important physical characteristics of the no chemist can be proficient in the analysis of paints without a thorough knowledge of all the materials with which he comes in contact. Of course, the limits of the book make it impossible to give more than the general facts
regarding these raw materials. While the inegarding these raw materials. While the in-
cormation has been written from the standformation has been written from the stand-
point of the chemist, the author tries to bridge the space between the laboratory and the facthe space between the laboratory and the facin evidence, the better will
product of the manufacturer.
Dwarf Fruit Trees. By F. A. Waugh. New York: Orange Judd Company,
1906 . 16 mo .; pp. 125 . Price, 50 cents.
American agricultural and horticultural contions are usually on so large and extended well as in a physical one, that these subjects bave haraly been introduced as avocations and pastimes, and the growing of trees largely for The auth been his herto exll doubtimitea Ceed in his undertaking of arousing interest in dwarf fruit trees more as a pastime than as a commercial enterprise, though the latter is by no means precluded.
The American Steel Worker. By E. R. Markham. New York: The Derry339. Price, $\$ 2.50$.

Mr. Markham's book, which has reached its second edition, is based on the experience of
nearly a quarter of a century in the selection, annealing, working, hardening, and tempering of the various sorts and grades of steel. The new edition contains an interesting section on high-speed steel, which includes the latest information on the subject, thereby bringing the
text to a condition of completeness which was lacking in the earlier edition.
ahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften 1905-1906. By Dr. Max Wildermann. Verlagshandlung, 1906. 8vo.: 501. Price, $\$ 2$.

The interesting volume edited by Dr. Wilder perts, is a comprehensive survey of the ad vances that have been made in the natural sciences during 1905-6. The latest develop-
ments in physics, chemistry, astronomy, min eralogy, zoology, botany, geology, and many ther fields of science are discussed, often tetail, and frequently with excellent illustra
tons. This book will be found valuable for the general reader, who desires to keep in touch with the general advances of our age in science and natural history.
Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric Sys-
tem. By William Hallock, Ph.D., and Herbert T. Wade. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906. 8vo.; pp.
304 . Price, $\$ 2.25$.
The authors declare themselves flatly in of its intrinsic superiority and because of the manifest advantage of having a universal system of weights and measures for all industries throughout the world. A complete and fair
history of the metric system is given in the various chapters of the volume, with its la ical development and chief characteristics an account is given of the experience of the European nations which have tried and adopted the system. The citation of the authorities is voluminous, and the references to the bibliography of the subject are extensive. The
tables of equivalents have been carefully tables of equivalents have been carefully
worked out, and are put in very convenient form, and therefore as a work of reference on the subject the book
scholarly and useful
Italian Varnishes. By George Fry
F.L.S., F.C.S. 190 London: Stevens
Sons, Ltd., $1904 . \quad 16 \mathrm{mo}$. ; pp. 170.
o the subject of the varnishes used given old Italian musical instruments, and the theory has been accepted that these are oil varnishes or rather an ofl varnish colored to suit in dividual tastes. The author gives an account of the interesting research which forms the subsatisfaction at any rate, that the old violin makers used as the constituents of their var nishes the natural products of coniferous vices and the flax growing in their immediat and that therefore the varnish was a simple one composed of resin and turpentine, or both of these with linseed oil. The work is in
teresting from the standpoint of the chemist as well as from that of the general reader.

Field to Dairy. By William Shepperson, F.C.S. London: Simpkin, Mar shall \& Co., Ltd., 1906. 16 mo ; pp
49. Price, 80 cents.

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The object in gathering the material in "Field to Dairy" was to give in as concise a
form as possible the essential points pertainform as possible the essential points pertain and the production of milk, cream, butter, cheese, and various of m-products in the dairy. The little volume will be found a handy book
of reference where time is lacking for the of reference where time is lacking for the
study of a completer history of any particula subject.
rm Science. By Joseph E. Wing, P
G. Holden, Waldo F. Brown, Hon. W M. Hays, Thomas Shaw, Clinton D Smith, Cyril G. Hopkins, and Fred R. Crane. Chicago: International
Harvester Company of America, Harvester Company
$1906 . \quad 32 \mathrm{mo}$. ; pp. 128.
This excellent little book has been compiled particular purpose of assisting American the culturists in the work of farm management With this end in view, the highest authorities called upon to prepare a number of special articles covering the results of extended experiments involving the most important operations on the farm, and the subjects treated deal substantially with every branch and phase modern agriculture and cover a wide range of thought. It is generally conceded that the astonishing progress made in agriculture in
this country is due mainly to the intelligence of the American farmer, notwithstanding that considerable credit must be given our unlimited agricultural resources, and to the material inventors who, recognizing the necessity of mproved methods, have supplied both ma chines and implements to lighten or entirely "Fvarm manual labor. A careful perusal of Farm science" will undoubtedly suggest methods of improving the quality or yield of the crops, of making the dairy more protitable, Ropp's Commercial Calculator and Chicago: C. Ropp \& Sons, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 160. Price, $\$ 1$.
In this convenient volume the author gives system of tables intended to save time and labor in the various phases of commercial calculation. The text includes condensed and the essence of arithmetic and mensuration. It is designed for the use of farmers, mechanics, business and professiona men, bankers, and
storekeepers. The explanations of the principles of arithmetic, mechanics, and mensura tion are well prepared, and the book will easy, if not interesting, for the user. Alto gether, the work is convenient, practical, and ness men.
School Teaching and School Reform By Sir Oliver Lodge. London: Wil liams \& Norgate
171 . Price, $\$ 1.20$.
This book by the well-known English educa tionalist, Sir Oliver Lodge, should be of inter-
est and value to teachers in Great Britain and this country. The text comprises a series of four lectures on curricula and methods, and teachers in general, notwithstanding that they teachers in general, notwithstanding that they
were delivered before the secondary teachers and teachers in training at Birmingham.

Engines and Launches. By F. K.
Grain. New York: Forest and
Stream Publishing Company, 1905
16 mo. ; pp. 123. Price, $\$ 1.25$.
This little manual is a collection of a Stream on internal-combustion engines and launches. The subject is placed before the
reader in terms which are easily understood even by the inexpert, and technicalities have been avoided wherever possible. The illustrations are clear and sufficient in nu
Portland Cement. By Richard K. Meade,
B.S. Easton, Pa.: The Chemical Publishing Company,
pp. 385 . Price, $\$ 3.50$.
One of the latest contributions to the liter ature of the cement industry is this book,
which is really a second and enlarged edition of a small handbook by the same writer pub ished some years ago. of course, the adlished some years ago. Of course, the ad-
vance of the industry necessitated the rewriting of large sections of the earlier work, and
he addition of much information and data collected since then. The analytical methods given have been found satisfactory in the
writer's laboratory. The section on the anlyses of cement is exceptionally good.
The Electrical Nature of Matter and
Radioactivity. By Harry C. Jones.
New York: D. Van Nostrand Com-
pany, 1906. 8 vo .; pp. 212. Price, $\$ 2$. Prof. Jones's book is a collection of a series
of articles which he wrote for the Electrical Review, and the correlation of the subjects erest of which they are worthy thereafter led the discussidn to be placed in compact
form in a single volume. The text has been carefully revised with the assistance of
H. S. Ubler. The object of the lectures was ical language, the important facts and conclusions in connection with the work on the subject, and this has been done in the inerest of those who, while having a really cientific interest in the developments in phyill equipped technically and mathematically to comprehend a purely scientific treatment of the subject. Thus, while the work has been
written in a semi-popular style, the subject written in a semi-popular style, the subject
has doubtless been covered with scientific achas doub
curacy.
he Analysis and Softening of Boiler Feed-Water. By Edmund Wehrenfennig in collaboration with Fritz Paterson, M.E. New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 290. Price, $\$ 4$
The present form of this book is the result f a number of changes from the original one, Organ fuer die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnesens of Austria. The translator first perersonal information, but it was found to conain so much excellent data of practical value and general interest, that it was decided to place the book before the public. The chemistry of the subject is treated with great care, nd includes simple methods of analyzing re explained in such a feed. These methods explained in such a manner that they can Certain European railroads have be layman. uccessful in bertaing have been very team purposes, and the exposition of their methods should be of use and value to Amercan roads introducing or contemplating the utilization of water-softening plants.
ew Extensive A B C Tables for Azimuth, Position Lines, Error in Longitude Due to an Error in LatiTude, etc. By S. Mars. Groningen:
P. Noordhoff, 1906. 12 mo.; pp. 56.
logical Geology. The Weakest Point in the Evolution Theory. By George McCready Price. Los Angeles: The pp. 93. Price, 25 cents.
Unsolved Problems in Metallurgy. By Robert Abbott Hadfield, M.Inst.,C.E. Engineers, 1906. 12mo.; pp. 36.
Die Abhangigkeit der Bruchlast vom perger. Berlin: Wilhelm Ernst \& Son, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 47.
Automobili Stradali e Ferroviarie per Trasporti Industriali. By Ing. Ugo
Baldini. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1906. 8vo.; pp. 351. ERE. Vol. II. By Galileo Ferraris. Milan:
pp. 473.
he Quest of the Germ. With Observations Thereanent. By Eugene H. lished by the Author, 1906 . 12 mo . lished by the Author, 1906 . $\$ 1.50$.

## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

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concrete blocks by Spencer
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various systems of reinforced concrete con
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and concrete, their farm purposes. The prayer exhaustively disdepositing of concrete, facing concrete, whior
forms, concrete sidewalk, details of con-
struction of reinforced concrete posts, etc. I32 contains an articke by A. D. Elbers on
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SIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPMEMT
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Toothicks, meanism for cutting weoden,
J. $M$, Rounds Torpedo applier, railway, P............ili....... Trace connection, J. T. Bressler .............
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