lower levels, the air always seeking the highest points
in the system of mains. This is called The high points in the system should have self-acting. valves or a service connection to let the air out, but his will not obviate the tendency to air obstruction in mains that are too small for a distributing service. We could not point out your special trouble without a map pipes should always be tapped in to the top of the
(510) E. L. B. asks: How many ohms resistance whil B. volt of E. N. W. overcome? I can read up all about one unit and all about the other unit, here were a unit for the friction of water in a pipe, is would be easy to say, so many pounds of pressure over come so many units of friction; cannot the same be a certained for volts and ohms? A. Any number of ohms resistance can be overcome by one volt E. M. F. The resistance simply reduces the amount of current that can be produced by a given E. M. F. through the circuit. Thus, taking your own simile, no amount of pressure; it would only reduce the amount which that pressure could force through the pipe. Read Ohm's aw to ascertain the relation of E. M. F. to current It states that the current produced by a given E. M. F. is inversely proportional to the resistance of the cir
cuit. Hence any E. M. F. must produce some current cuit. Hence any E. M. F. must produce some current rough any resistance short of infnit.
(511) C. T. H. asks how to calculate he size of wire on armature and field magnets of elec ral speed of armature of about 1,500 feet per minute and as an approximation, for every yard of wire in it winding, one volt E. M. F. may be allowed for.
(512) V. M. C. asks : How must I proceed to ootain a cast of solid metal, say of silver, of a bug,
beetle, or similar insect? The idea is to embed the object in some plastic refractory material, then burn i out, and pour the molten metal through holes jrevidey What material must I use, and how must I proceed $y / A$. Make the moulds of finely ground plumbago 3 parts, pot er's clay 1 part. Mix thoroughly with water, and tbin enough to run. Make a small paper box open on on side, and impale the insect on large pins passed throug or ventilation. Let some of the pins touch the and for ventilation. Let some of the pins touch the legs,
also for ventilation. When the insect is properly aso for ventilation. When the insect is properly
adjusted in the box, and a large pin or pouring gate is made to touch the body, and held in place by passing through the box, pour the thin mixture slowly into the box until it is filled, being careful to clear away an air bubbles that might hang in contact with the insect. Set the mould in a warm place to dry. As soon as it i set or hard enough to handle, pull out the pinsand gate to thoroughly dry. Then place it in a small iron box to thoroughly dry. Then place it in a small iron box,
so as not to expose the mould to sudden heat, and so as not to expose the mould to sudden heat, and air through the mould to burn any carbon that may remain. See that the vent holes and gate are all clear, when the mould will be ready for pouring in the metal Have the mould quite hot when you pour, to insure the
metal filling every part. Soak the mould in water for a w hours, when it can be cut away with a knife.
(513) M. C. J. and L. J. S. ask how mar ble that has become stained so that it looks dirty can and water. For stains apply a paste of lime and wash ing soda and wash off after a few hours. Also try javelle
(514) H. N. asks how table oil cloth may be made. A. Size it with weak glue solution and can be rubbed down between successive coats with round pumice if a
(515) A Subscriber asks why they don't ase emery paper on an electric motor. A. Emery is a ings in any clase of machinery, as it beds itself in the metal and cuts the journals, etc. Hence it is not used to brighten the c
the brushes
(516) J. H. A. writes: I wish to take a plaster cast from a plaster ornament, but have troubl in separating same. Can you tell me what to use on A. Oil the mould with olive or similar oil.
(517) T. O. M. asks: Will the teleance of ten miles? A. No; you will need, microphone transmitter. 2. Would I be permitted by Bell Tele phone Company to use them? A. They are practically
Bell telephones, and the Bell company can have you Bell telephones, and the B
enjoined from using them.
(518) N. W. H. writes : In your Scien tific American of February 18, 1888, you give the
population of London, England, for 1888, $3,955,819$ Swinton's geography gives the population of same city for $1880,4,764,000$. Has the city decreased in population, or have you made a mistake? A. Our figure was
correct. The population of London may be variously correct. The population of London may be variously
stated, according to the districts in the suburbs which are included. Instating the population of New York as a center of population, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Long Island City, etc., should be included.
London's population is ${ }^{j}$ increasing with great rapidity
(519) E. H. J. asks : 1. Please give origin and history of three golden balls as a pawnbroker' three spheres, and is said to have been the origin of the of the first of this class. 2. Is there a treatise on th improvement of memory? A. Holbrook's "How to Strengthen the Memory" is a po
can send free by mail for $\$ 1.00$.
(520) J. S. writes: I have constructed an eight lamp (103 c. p., dynamo-electric machine, ac
cording to instractions given in Scientipic America

SUPPLEmPNi, No. 600, by G. M. Hopkins, but have failed have been strictly followed. The machine runs well as a motor with four Grove cells. Will you please inform me the reason, or suggest what is necessary to obtain the desired effects? A. Possibly you can obtain a current by shifting the wires of the field magnet so as to
send the current through the field in the opposite sense. send the current through the field in the opposite sense.
Or try the following: Connect the field and armature the dynamo. Have the wires insulated and the brushes set at the neutral point. The instant the belt seems to drag, indicating an excited field, cut the battery out and close the circuit. This must be done quickly or you
may lose the excitement of the field. Do not touch the may lose the excitement of the field. Do not touch the
bare wires when executing the maneuver, or you will bare wires when
get a strong shock.
(521) F. B. W. writes: Will you kindly nform me through your paper the process of making blue print paper-body white, lines blue? 1 have seen in your paper, but cannot turn to it. A. For processes
both of blue lines on white ground and black lines on 684, with full description, formula,
(522) J. G. W. writes : I am building an eight light dynamo as described in Supplement, No.
600. 1. I wish to use it for an arc light; which is the best winding for it-series or shunt? A. For arc lamp wind in series. 2. Could it be run by hand power with not be pansmission for several hourst A. It woul for it? A. Belting. 4. How can I make an arc lamp or that purpose? A. For arc lamps consult our SurPLEMENTS. We recommend also Atkinson, "Elect
Lighting," which we can supply by mail for $\$ 1.50$.
(523) J. V. L. P. writes: Can you tell me what has been found efficacious for removing
mildew from brickwork? A brick building near here has presented about 100 square feet of mildewed surface on one of its gable ends ever since it was built, some eighteen months since. The mildew is a clear white, and varies a little from time to time in extent, but is as for removing it, but would be glad to learn what others have found suitable. Perhaps nitric acid would de stroy the mildew, but I fear it would eat into the mortar at the joints and necessitate repointing. How is it with boiling water, kerosene, lye, or ammonia? Will the application of any substance prevent the reforma
tion of the mildew-boiled linseed oil, perhaps? A Builder's acid (muriatic acid) is often used for remo ing white stains from brickwork. Its efficacy in th you refer to may not be such. A coat of linseed oil on the perfectly dry brick would have a good preventive tendency. Melted paraffine applied hot and worked in with a paint burner would also be efficacious Perhaps either of the last named applications would destroy the mildew or white stain also. Acid used
(524) A. L. K. writes : A shunt-wound in candescent dynamo, voltage 1,200 , current 5 amperes,
curnishes light for 10016 candle lamps, wired in series Each lamp has $21 / 2$ ohms R. and consumes $121 / 2$ volts. An arc lamp is inserted in the circuit, in` series, requiring 50 volts and 5 amperes, and giving a nominal candle power of 1,000 . It displaces four 16 candle lamps. cannot understand why the same power furnishes candle power in one case and 1,000 in the other. The 1,000 candle power rating is fictitious, and really producer of light that is known, because of its high than in the case of the in candescent lamps.
(525) "Reader" asks: Is not the field orportunities still open for one with an inventive turn of mind? A. The opportunities are endless; the field is rather increasing than diminishing. We could not recapitulate a tithe of the most important. Thus we might suggest a light weight durable storage battery; low resistance,compact, cheaply run primary battery; high temperature heat engine; a practicable freigh ferryboats, a cophg for ataching automaticall ferryboats to their docks; a practicable system of navi-
gation in iogs on the ocean. Every machine of importgation in be made the basis for improvenents uccessful inventor you must see the need se wo the way of supplying it; the first is as essential to suc
(526) P. V. M. asks whether common
cores in casting Babbitt or lead. If not ordinarily, could it be made good by any solution? A. Boil the wood for few minutes in a strong solution of sulphate of iron, cast.
(527) A. A. asks if there is any method to separate alkali from water to make it suitable for
drinking. A. Distillation is the only efficient method.
(528) B. \& Co. ask for the best methods inoxide bleaching ivory. A. Treat with solution of nersed in spirits of turpentine is said to be efficacious. (529) H. A. W. asks: Kindly state what zodiacal constellations and the sun are the planets Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune when passThe position of the perihelion of Saturn is in Cancer, Uranus in Virgo, of Neptune in Taurus.
(530) E. J. K. writes: Will. you give formula for adhesive plaster that is unaffected by moist ure and is as inert, medicinally, as possible? What is . Oxide of lead 4 puar winl stick oil 1 gallon, water $31 / 2$ pints; simmer together for four or five hours, adding water if necessary until the mass is of proper consis-
tence.
(531) F. H. S. writes: At any time during clear weather, when the temperature is below
the freezing point during the night, but not sufficiently
low as to " freeze over" the water rit a river or creek at no time before sunrise can a particle of ice be see upon the surface of the water, while in a short time
after sunrise, the stream, as if by magic, is filled from shore to shore with fioating particles of ice, commonly called slush ice. Query' Whence comes this ice? A ntil the sun's rays fell upon it not too obliquely.
(532) J. S. B. writes: To settle a dis pute, will you please tell me, if you should pass an elec would there be any difference in composition wire would it still be chemically pure) or structure? I think hat an electric current would not alter the compositio or structure, unless the wire was so small as to cause heating. A. You are correct. No alteration in com pon win be prodace
(533) E. H. D. writes: Is there any解解 benzine that will injure the teeth? If not, it rom its peculiar taste and smell? A. Benzine will no njure the teeth, but is not adapted for cleaning a wet urface, and its vapor, if inhaled, would tend to produce toxic symptoms. Treatment with bichromate (534) G. S. D. asks : 1 . Why is it that ou can place your hand on the bottom of a boiling te kettle and it will not burn you, only feeling warm t he naked hand? A. If the bottom of the kettle i coated with a non-conducting substance, such as lamp back, the heat will be prevented from reaching th feel hot. 2. How are lenses adjusted in instantaneous photograph cameras to focus themselves correctly a different distances? A. The lens is so constructed a to keep the emergent rays as nearly parallel aspossible,
so that the approximate focus is what is known as a
(535) H. B.-Condensation of natura the large scale, an cannot be accomplished on the small scale without ex. ductile if properly annealed. Experiments with aluminum alloys for ordnance have yet to be made The U. S. government has in contemplation exper
(536) S. H. M. writes: Please be kind water hame he bulb at the 1 . When friction is applied to the tube, bubble, a sort of boiling takes place through the con bacted a sort of boiling takes place through the con noise accompanies it. 2. When the thumb is applied to the lower end of the tube where there is a slight bulge the tube being inclined just sufficiently to allow
small bubble to remain in the bulge, the instrume seems to serve as an accurate pulse glass, and indicates the pulse beats. A. Both phenomena are du to hea produced by friction or contact. The pulse indication s, we believe, quite imaginary, and if the bubblin
(537) M. K. writes : Considerable annoynce is caused in our bleaching works by the soda im parting to the materials to be bleached a reddish tinge, which to ry poride the beaching if there produce this result, and if there is anything that wil neutralize it? A. We presume the tronble is due to the acid bath might remedy 1t.
Books or other publications referred to above can, in most cases, be promptly obtained through th SCIENTIFIC Amer
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## INDEX OF INVENTIONS

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and EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

## [See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]



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Amalgamator, electric, $\mathbf{j}$. H. Rae...........................
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Ammonia vapor engine, J. H. Campbell
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Ankle supporter. R. H. Gold
Axle, vehicle. C. B. Bromer
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ing the economy of steam in multipe cylinder engines



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