son. 2. Is space limitless? It cannot be conceived it has limits, as the mind would inquire what is beyond. Yet every object occupies a fraction of space, and as a fraction is only conceivable in .reference to a whole, it would seem that there is a limit; what is the philosophical explanation? A. As to space we know little. and speculation can teach nothing. To a scientific $\min \boldsymbol{d}$ it seems fruitless to $\operatorname{\mathbf{discuss}}$ what can never be settled by discussion. Astronomers now believe there is an end to the worlds in space; but belief is not knowledge. We may know some time, but not till we go beyond the flesh and sense.

(9781) M. O. C. asks: Please give me the difference between a whip-poor-will and the bull-bat; the zoological and common name of each bird, and to what genus each belongs? And if the bull-bat is the same bird as the nighthawk? Also give the distinction between a catamount and a wild-cat. Which, if either, has the long tail? A. The bull-bat and the nighthawk are different common names for the same bird. The scientific name of the bird is Chordeiles Virginianee. The scientific name of the whip-poor-will is Antrostomus vociferus. The genus of anything is indicated by the first word of its scientific name; the species, by the second word of its name. A catamount is another name for the cougar or mountain lion. A wild-cat is a lynx. It has a short tail, and most of the species have a tuft of hair on the tip of the ear.

(9782) M. F. S. says: 1. Would you kindly explain the real meaning of the word "watt"? One says that a 16-candle-power lamp takes 56 watts, say 60 watts for convenience, per hour. If it takes 60 watts per hour, it should take 1 watt to light it for 1 minute. Yet we all know that it takes the full 60 watts to light it even for one second. A 3●●-watt dynamo does not give 3●0 watts per hour, it gives them all the time; if such a dynamo were connected with a watt-meter, would the watt-meter register 300 watts after an hour? A. A watt has no reference to time. It is the unit of electric power. And just as a horse-power works right along, a second, an hour, or any other time and is the same horsepower, so the watt is the same for any time. If a lamp requires 60 watts to light it, it will require the 60 watts for a second just as really as for a whole day. What is paid for on the are used for one hour, that is a kilowatt-hour; been discussed in the final chapters as fully and if for ten hours, the consumer must pay as a general knowledge requires. The book is for ten kilowatt-hours. This too is just the illustrated with some 150 cuts, many of which same as the horse doing work. If one hires a herse which might do a horse-power of work, he will pay for the same horse working for the entire time which he does work. The idea seems simple. 2. Does the sun have any direct influence upon the weight of •bjects on the earth? Example: Will an object be theoret-| ically heavier at midnight than at midday? A. The weight of objects does not vary from noon to midnight because of the position with reference to the sun. The change of distance from the sun in that time is so small as compared with the immense distance of the sun as to be of no value at all.

(9783) J. S. asks: 1. How does the last part of our names originate? A. The surname, or family name as it is at present, is a name added to and above (sur) the individual name. These often denoted the occupation of the man at the time the name was taken. example is John Smith, or John the "smith." When the peasantry had but a single name, it was well nigh impossible for the officers of the law, or the crown, to locate the man wanted, as one can easily see by considering the case at present. It is far easier to locate a particular John Smith even than a particular John. There are many more Johns than there are John Smiths. Under these circumstances the authorities compelled the adoption of a second name, which was often arbitrarily given, and so we have names of birds, places, colors, and many others as family names. 2. Is it air buoyance that causes the stocks of wheat to be stronger against the wind than if the stocks were solid? A. There is a very common misapprehension regarding a hollow shaft, such as a grain stalk, or a bone, quill, or other A stalk of wheat or a bone is not as strong as if it were of the same size and solid. It is stronger than if it were of the same weight material can be made into a stronger shaft by meet giving it the form of a hollow cylinder than to subject that the subject is the subject to make it a solid rod of any shape. It is the stiffness and elasticity of a grain stalk which enable it to stand up against the wind. 3. Can a body be charged purely positively or nega- ${\tt ti} \psi {\tt ely?} \quad {\tt Must \ there \ not \ be \ a \ little \ negative}$ electricity in a body that is supposed to be charged positively, and vice versa? is charged positively by giving it an excess of positive electricity. Only as much negative electricity is removed as there is positive electricity communicated to the body. If more positive electricity should be given to the body. more negative electricity would be removed. 4. Why is the negative pole of a medical battery stronger than the positive? That is stronger to the feelings. A. We were not aware that the negative pole is stronger than the positive pole, to the feelings even, and can give no reason for it. 5. I notice water is a better conductor when hot than it is when cold. Can you give a reason? A. We have never measured the resistance of water at various temperatures, and cannot give any reason why and also memoirs of the following deceased

fair, St. Louis? This religious painting is of $_{\parallel}$ of the members the Master, and when the room is darkened, the painting appears luminous, which makes the appearance of a pale moonlight. A cross can be seen lying over his shoulders, which is INDEX OF INVENTIONS not observable when the room is lighted. A. The painting to which you refer was painted with a phosphorescent paint which glowed in the dark, but did not appear in the light. 7 In going up in an elevator do we not weigh heavier and in coming down weigh lighter? A. A person is no heavier while going up in an elevator than while coming down. If the elevator starts up suddenly, the inertia of the man would cause him to exert a greater pres- AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE sure on the floor than his weight; and if it was jerked down quick enough it might even leave the man in the air, not pressing at all on the floor of the car. You can hold an apple on your hand, and drop your hand away from it so quickly as to leave the apple in the air above the hand.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

ORDINARY FOUNDATIONS, INCLUDING THE COFFERDAM PROCESS FOR PIERS. Charles Evan Fowler, C.E. York: John Wiley & Sons, 8vo.; pp. 214. Price, \$3.50. 1905.

This book, which has reached its second edition, has received numerous valuable additions. The subject of ordinary foundations is more comprehensively covered than heretofore and several new chapters have been added, one of the most important of which discusses the construction of piers by the use of metalcylinders; with timber caissons by open dredging; and the construction of ordinarysized foundations by the use of pneumatic caissons. Another new chapter is that on cement and concrete, which contains many valuable tables giving the amount of material required for concrete of different proportions. Other chapters which were not in the first edition are one on the subject of foundations. in which the bearing capacity of soil is discussed, and another on building stone, masonry, and the design of piers. The building of piers of timber and pile bents, together watt-meter is the watt-hours. If 1,000 watts with the subject of timber preservation, has been discussed in the final chapters as fully are fine half-tone plates.

THE COMPOUND ENGINE. By W. J. Tennant, A.M.I.Mech.E. London: Percival Marshall & Co., 1905. 8vo.; pp. B 200. Price, \$1.

This is a popular treatise intended as an introductory manual to the study of the compound engine. The first seven chapters give a great deal of information such as is desired by the ordinary person who has very little knowledge of the subject. The eighth chapter deals with the graphic method of indicator diagrams for a two- or three-stage compound of the ordinary, or receiver, type. In succeeding chapters the indicator diagram cylinder ratios and the action of the receiver are dealt with more minutely than in the opening chapters, and the subjects of jacketing, the condenser, and the air-pump are touched upon. The book has three appendices, consisting of Prof. Unwin's paper on "The Construction of C Theoretical Indicator Diagrams for Compound Engines," part of a paper on "Expansion Curves," by the author, and tables giving the dimensions of typical compound engines, of the marine, stationary, and locomotive types.

MECHANICAL DRAWING: TECHNIQUE AND WORKING METHODS FOR TECHNICAL STUDENTS. By Charles L. Adams. Boston: George H. Ellis & Co., 1905. 4to.; pp. 204.

The training of the senses so as to give facility and precision in the technique of drawing, and the acquirement of technical C methods of execution, are necessary preparatory requirements for a course in engineering Ci or architecture. These are what the author of the present work had in mind when preparing it. The book has a collection of material sufficient to enable the teacher, by judicious selection, to lay out the work of and solid. In other words, a given amount of the course, and it is further specialized to the needs of individual students. author believes that when a course includes descriptive geometry, it is unnecessary to give a portion of this subject under a different name. The book not only goes thoroughly into the technique of drawing and the instruments required, but it also describes pseudopictorial representation, wash drawing, and Co mechanical copying, such as the blue-print Co process, process drawing, and Patent Office drawing. It is abundantly illustrated with over 160 drawings and plates.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRO-MOTION OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION. New York: Engineering News Publishing Company, 1905. 8vo.; pp. 253. Price, \$2.50.

This book is the twelfth volume of the "Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education." It contains some fifteen addresses on engineering education Cul by well-known engineers in its various phases,

water. 6. Can you give a scientific explanation of the famous painting entitled "In the Shadow of the Cross," painted by Henry Hammond Ahl, which was exhibited at the world's

For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued for the Week Ending September 12, 1905

AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE	E
[See note at end of list about copies of these patents.]	E
Abrasive compound, H. L. Slager 799,200	E
Abrasive compound, H. L. Slager	E
211111111 trap, It. L. Kirk	E
Animals from burning buildbars, device for leading, Higgins & Lansing. 799,336 Automatic switch, Giles & Moran 799,154 Axle box, J. S. Taylor 799,204	E
Babbitting device, F. G. Head	Е
Baling machine, cylindrical, M. L. & U. F.	Е
Luebben 799,175 Baling press, M. L. Dean 799,225 Bank, coin separating, A. B. Flagg 799,318 Barber chairs, paper holding attachment for,	Е
Barrel heading and hooping device. E. C.	E
Thorschmidt 799,502 Basket construction, D. H. Ryan. 799,405 Bath tub or other seat, J. P. Eustis. 799,371	E
Bean sorting machine, J. J. Jungers 799,468 Bearing for upright crank shafts, D. W.	E
Marmon 799,481 Bearing, roller, C. G. Deming 799,309 Bearing, roller, R. F. Bower 799,443 Bearings, shaft sleeve for roller, J. Kincaid 799,471	E E E
Bearing, roller, R. F. Bower. 799,443 Bearings, shaft sleeve for roller, J. Kincaid 799,471 Belt, chain, H. Arnesen. 799,389 Berry bex, collapsible, P. Henrich. 799,389 Binder, temporary, W. Strubing. 799,276 Binder, temporary, T. R. Eddy. 799,313 Bit, W. C. Johnson. 799,682 Blind or shutter, collapsible, G. McMullen 799, 398	F
Binder, temporary, W. Strubing	F
Block Son Drinten's block	Fe
Blower, R. W. Hamann	Fe
Boiler furnace, steam, J. F. Van Tuyl 799,116 Boilers and other furnaces, heater for, H. A. Bradley	Fi Fi Fi
Boilers, soot cleaner for steam, E. C. Fisher 799,372	Fi Fi
Bottle capping machine, R. L. Shriner 799,095	Fi Fi
Bottle casing, A. B. Meyer. 799,09 Box D. Gray 799,375 Bracelet, H. R. Baker. 799,133 Brake staff, J. T. Clark 799,144 Srewing, J. Schnelsie. 799,467 Brick kiln, J. W. Reagan 799,091 Brooder heater, O. P. Shoemaker. 799,991	FI FI
Brake staff, J. T. Clark. 799,144 Brewing, J. Schneible 799,447	F1 F1
Brewing, J. Schneible	FI FI
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Building frame, C. A. Dennis	Fu
erating G. C. Balston	Fu Fu
Button attaching machine, W. E. Elliott. 799,550 Button setting machine, W. E. Elliott. 799,549 Button setting machine, W. E. Elliott. 799,390 Button setting machine, W. E. Elliott. 799,550 Button setting machine, W. E. Elliott. 799,500 Button setting machine,	Ga Ga
Calculating machine, C. Campbell, Jr 799,031	Ga Ga
Can, J. B. Conover	Ga Ga
San opener, T. A. Watrous. 799,119 Sane and stool, combined, P. Linder 799,122 Cane mill, J. P. Golden 799,326	Ga Ga
an opener, T. A. Watrous. 799,119 ane and stoel, combined, P. Linder. 799,172 ane mill, J. P. Golden. 799,326 ane mill, two roll, J. P. Golden. 799,327 ap, bathing, W. F. Pfeiffer. 799,330 ar brake, W. S. Washburn. 799,117, 799,138 ar construction, G. Gibbs. 799,325 ar coupling, O. P. Callahan. 799,532 ar coupling, Coupling device, J. F. O'Connor.	Ge
Car brake, W. S. Washburn	Ge Ge
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ar door fastener, E. R. Green	Gi Gl Gl
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Par loader for grain cars, etc., A. A. Yakee 799,287 car, mining, R. R. Hopkins. 799,382 ar safety device, railway, R. L. Ettenger. 799,227 car step, extension, G. G. Comer. 799,453 arbureter, A. Gosse. 799,232	Go Go Gr
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t	Cuspidor carrier, Tscharner & Looney. Cutting die, D. T. Clemons. Danu flash board, J. E. Jenkins. Dashboard holder, J. W. Yockem. Derrick, portable, Booz & Kribbs. Die stadt I. I. Balabart.	. 799,421 . 799,449 . 799,569
h I	Derrick, portable, Booz & Kribbs Die stock, J. J. Delehant Disk drill, double, H. J. Case	. 799,288 . 799,220 . 799,458 . 799,143
	Die stock, J. J. Belehant. Disk drill, double, H. J. Case. Disklay package, A. R. L. Dohme. Distilling apparatus, wood, H. B. William Door, grain, A. B. Dickle. Door stop, A. T. Learned. Doubletree, W. A. Tinsley. Doubletree carrier, Folkner & Gray. Doubletree carrier, Folkner & Gray.	. 799,143 . 799,593 s 799,426 . 799,226 . 799,475
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	Ear ring, M. & C. Huber. Electric furnace, revolving, E. Stassane. Electric heaters, cut out for, J. Harden Electric motors, motor suspension for, E. D	. 799,1 ● 5 . 799,377
	Priest Electric power, pneumatic or hydraulic trans mission of, H. Kowsky. Electrical attachment plug R. E. Salishur,	. 799,264 - 799,064 7 799,191 . 799,136
3	mission of, H. Kowsky. Electrical attachment plug, B. E. Salisburg Electrically centrolled meter, H. Bezer Electrolytic apparatus and electroles there for, C. Kellner	. 799,136 . 799, 0 61
	Electre plating apparatus, L. Potthoff Elevater. See Hay elevater. Elevator, C. W. Levalley Elevator brake, A. W. Krusee.	. 799,4 0 2 . 799,477 . 799,243
3	Elevator bucket or tank, water, D. J. O'Don nell	799,489
	en Engine gage, steam, J. I. Bryant Engine speed regulator, explosion, G. Duf fing Engine starting means, explosive, A. P	. 799, ● 47 . 799,531 - . 799,459
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	trical sparking ignition system for gas V. G. Apple. Engines, circuit breaker for explosive, R. M. Lovejoy	799,368 799,393
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į	Explosity engine, W. E. Collier	799,537 799,111 799,444
-	Eyeglass holder, A. B. Robbins Eyelets with flexible material, method and apparatus for covering, P. R. Glass	799,576 799, 0 42
1	Feeding device, A. J. Gardner. Fence, J. H. Pisor. Fence post, C. A. Spencer.	799,454 799,321 799,184 799,413
i	Fence post and securing device, G. W. Drewke. Fence stapling machine, wire, H. Ragsdale Fence wire clamp, Hoke & Younce. Fertilizer distributor, W. A. Mitchell.	799,595 799,4 96
	Fertilizer distributor, W. A. Mitchell Filter drum, E. Fullner Filter press C. C. Thompson	799,380 799,484 799,153 799,417
	Filter, press, C. C. Thompson Filter, press, C. C. Thompson Filter scraper, water, M. N. Lynn Filtering apparatus, J. N. McClintock. Fire resisting curtains, relier for, E. H. Mc- Cloud Filtering apparatus, M. Machle, C. Cond.	799,395 799,18●
:	Fire resisting curtains, relief for E. H. McCloud	799,485 799,176 799,271
	Flax, retting, Vansteenkiste & Legrand Floor, W. N. Wight	799,156 799,281 799,509 799,324
į i	lower stand, T. S. Sprague	799,104 799,603 799,145 799,221
 	Fruit pressure apparatus, J. F. Coleman. Fruit clipper, E. P. Steffa. Fruit clipper, E. P. Steffa. Fuel balls, briquets, etc., press for the manufacture of, H. J. Debauche. Furnace and heater, W. H. Drake. Furnace ceking attachment far steam	799,617
i	Furnace and heater, W. H. Prake Furnaces, ceking attachment for steam beiler, T. J. Tiller Furniture, corner piece, J. Nichols Furniture support, B. M. Wonders	799,149 799,311 799,279
	Furniture, corner piece, J. Nichols Furniture support, B. M. Wonders Game indicator, C. McNabb	799,253 799,429 799,486 799,195 799,424
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! (Gas generators, carbid holder for acetylene, O. Parker. Gas, producing, B. E. Eldred. Gas purifying apparatus, H. Boyd.	799,257 799,317 799,589
)	Gaseous mixture for extinguishing fire, kill- ing insects, etc., apparatus for the pro- duction and distribution of, R. Marot Gear, transmission, O. W. Davis 799,147,	799,348
	Austin	799,148 799,290 799,131
0	Garing variable speed, J. & A. W. Prentice	799,088 799,534
	tice discriming the speed of the constraint of t	799,193 799,192 799,332
0	Gold from its ores, extracting, F. W. Dupre Gold saving machine, J. B. Holmes	799, 0 36 799,599 799,548 799,1 6 1
	Gold saving machine, J. B. Holmes	799,584 799,078 799,389
Č	raining machine, friction, H. G. Krasky Framophone, C. Hilgenburg. Jun barrels, means for cooling, H. Leh- mann Jun sighting apparatus, C. P. E. Schneider	799, ● 55 799, 4 76 799, ● 93 799, ● 37
H	mann sighting apparatus, C. P. E. Schneider Guns, recoil pad for, A. T. Duncan	799, 0 37 799,286 799,352
I	Hammer, foot power, G. E. & M. M. Williams, Jammer, power, H. Vigneault. Harness, single trace, G. V. Beckman Harrow, O. D. Lent	799,285 799,282 799,294
H	Harrow, O. D. Lent Harrow, combined spike and spring tooth, J. R. Naylor	799,6 • 4 799,399 799, 6 07 799,249
I	larvester bunching device. bean. W. H.	799,425
I	lay elevator, N. H. Nelson	799,3 08 799,097 799, 0 77 799,231 799,384
I	Heater. C. E. McPherson	799,384 799,252
H	Heating or cooling apparatus, surface, A. W. Brewtnall	799,621 799,275 799,5 0 3
H	Hinge, door check and closer, combined floor, T. H. Jordan Hitch, rope, M. E. Boddy	799,34 2 799, 0 27
H	lolding device, M. T. La Valle	799, 0 66 799,328 799, 0 57 799,347
H	lorse supporter. F. W. Lowe	799,273 799,3 ● 1 799,57 ●
Н	lydraulic pressure machine, R. D. Fildes	799,229 799,499 799,514
II II II	ncupator nest, J. U. Moore con or steel, cementing, C. C. Davis ron sponge, preducing wrought, D. Reynelds conwork structure W. E. Williams	799,353 799,542 799,189 799,51 ●
J.	ar closure clamp, W. H. Richards' ar closure tool, F. R. Nice' ournal box lid. G. A. Woodman'	799,267 799,4 0 0 799,365
Jı K	unction box, L. H. Nielsen	799,183 799,322
Ľ	acing hook, shoe, H. J. Grisweld	799,081 799,044 799,3 6 0
	Hubbard	799,163 799,06 8