cause of the absence of a dense atmosphere such
as the earth has, but not less real for that rea-
son. 2. Is space limitless? It cemmot be con-
ceived it has limits, as the mind would inguire ceived it has limits, as the mind would inquire fraction of space, and as a fraction is only con ceivable 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 scien
tific mind it seems fruitless to discuss what can never be settled by discussion, Astrono-
mers now believe there is an end to the worlds mers now believe there is an end to the world
in space; but belief is not knowledge. We may know some time
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 And if the bull-bat is the same bird as the nighthawk? Also give the distinction betwee 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 i
Cherdeiles Virginianee. The scientific name o the whip-poor-will is Antrostomus veciferus The genus of anything is indicated by the firs
word of its scientific name; the species wor of its scientific name; the species, by the
secon word of its name. A catamount is anA wild-cat is a lyne It has a short tail, an 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-powe lamp takes 56 watts, say 60 watts for con-
venience, per hour. If it takes 60 watts per venience, per hour. 1 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 60 watts to light it even for one second.
300 -watt dynamo does not give 300 watts pe 300 -watt dynamo does not give 300 watts pe
hour, it gives them all the time; if such 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 hour, or any other time and is the same horse power, so the watt is the same for any time.
If a lamp reguires 60 watts to light it, it will 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
watt-meter is the watt-hours. If 1,000 watts watt-meter is the watt-hours. If 1,000 watt and if for ten hours, the consumer must pay same as the horse doing work. If one hires 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 ebjects on the influence upon the weight of ebjects on the
earth? Example: Will an object be theoret cally heavier at midnight than at midday? to midnight because of the position with refer ence 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 al
(9783) J. S. asks: 1. How does the ast part of our names originate? A. The surname added to and above (sur) the individual name. These often denoted the occupation of the man at the time the name was taken. An 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 authorities compelled the adoption of a second name, which was often arbitrarily given, and
so we have names of birds, places, colors, and so we have names of birds, places, colors, and
many others as family names. 2. Is it air many others as family names. 2 . Is or to be 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 mispprehension regarding a hollow grain stalk, o bone, quill, strong as if it were of the same size and solid. It is stronger than if it were of the same weight and solid. In other words, a given amount of material can be made into a stronger shaft by
giving it the form of a hollow cylinder than to giving it the form of a hollow cylinder than to make it a solid rod of any shape. It is the enable it to stand up against the wind. 3. Can a body be charged purely positively or negatively? Must there not be a little negative electricity in a body that is supposed to be charged positively, and vice versa? A. A body positive electricity. Only as much negative electricity is removed as there is positive elec-
tricity communicated to the body. If more positive electricity should be given to the body, 4. Why is the negative pole of a medical bat ery stronger than the positive? That is, tronger to the feelings. A. We were not ware that the negative p
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
hot water should have less resistance than cold
water. 6. Can you give a scientitic explana-
tion of the famous painting e elifled "In the
Shadow of the Cross," painted by Henry IIam-
mond Ahl, which was exhibited at the world's
fair, St. Louis? This religious painting is of
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
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 ele-
vator starts up sudenly, the inertia of the
man would cause him to exert a greater pres-
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 Founpations, Including the Cofferdam Process for Piers. By
Charles Evan Fowler, C.E. New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 1905 York: John Wiley \& Son
8vo.; pp. 214 . Price, $\$ 3.50$.
This book, which has reached its second ions. The subject of ordinary foundations is more comprehensively covered than heretofore
and several new chapters have been added, ne of the most important of which discusses the construction or piers by the use of metal cylinders; with timber caissons by open
dredging; and the construction of ordinary sized foundations by the use of pneumatic cement and concrete, which contains many valuable tables giving the amount of material equired for concrete of different proportions. Other chapters which were not in the flrst dition are one on the subject of foundations, which the bearing capacity of soil is discussed, and another on building stone masonry, piers of timber and pile bents, together with the subject of timber preservation, has s a general knowledge requires. The book is illustrated with some 150 cuts, many of which are fine half-tone plates.
The Compound Evgine. By W. J. Tenval Marshall \& Co., 1905. 8vo.; pp. 200. Price, $\$ 1$.

This is a popular treatise intended as an introductory manual to the study of the com-
pound engine. The first seven chapters give a great deal of information such as is desired by the ordinary person who has very little ter deals with the graphic method of indicator diagrams for a two- or three-stage compound f the ordinary, or receiver, type. In suceding 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 ondenser, and the air-pump are touche upon, The book has three appendices, consisting Theoretical Indicator Diagrams for Compound Engines" part of a paper "expansion Curves," by the author, and tables giving the dimensions of typical compound engines, of Mechanical
Working
Methons
For Technique and STubents. By Charles L. Adams.
Boston: George H. Ellis \& Co., 1905 4to.; pp. 204.
the senses so as to giv drawing, and the acquirement of technical methods of execution, are necessary prepara tory requirements for a course in engineering
or architecture. These are what the autho of architecture. These are what the autho
present work had in mind when pre paring it. The book has a collection of ma judicious selection, to lay out the work the course, and it is further specialized to meet the needs of individual students. The author believes that when a course includes descriptive geometry, it is unnecessary to
give a portion of this subject under a different give a portion of this subject under a different
name. The book not only goes thoroughly into the technique of drawing and the instru pictorial representation, wash drawing, and mechanical copying, such as the blue-print drawing. It is abundantly illustrated with over 160 drawings and plates.
Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engivelrixg Education.
New York: Engineering News Pubishing Company, 1905. 8vo.; pp 253. Price, $\$ 2.50$.

This book is the twelfth volume of the Proceedings of the Society for the Promo some fifteen addresses on engineering education y well-known engineers in its various phases,
members of the fraternity: Benjamin Franklin
LaRue, Thomas Messinger Drown, Robert
Ienry Thurston, and Burton S. Lanphear. A
suitable index is added to the book, which
also contains the names and addresses of all
of the members
INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the
United States were Issued
for the Week Ending
September 12, 1905


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