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## THE ASTROLOGY HUMBUG

## By HUGO GERNSBACK

0NE would think that in ant enlightened age, such as we are pleased to call our present erab, Astrological nonsense shoudd have disappeared from the lace of the carth long ago. The reverse is actually the fact, and Astrulogy is gaining supporters in a rather large strata of the public all over the world, who are preyed upun by these modern soothayers and fakers in general.

Astrolugy uriginally was the science irem which our present Astronomy sprang, but Astrology itseli has long been discredited ly science, as well as the better-educated classes. Astrology is a pseudo-science that feeds upon superstition and encourages it. Summed up in a few words, it may be said that Astrology is a superstition accordling to which the stars are believed to affect the destiny of human beings.

Just how the stars are supposed to affect humanity, no astrologer has ever ventured to say. The modus operomdi of the so-called "horoscope" is usually that the more or le'ss exact date of birth is connected in some way with the planets and constellations in general, but just what this comection is, no one has ever ventured to state, except vaguely.

For instance, take the planet Venus, a body roughly as large as the earth. We are asked to believe that this planet will exert an effect upon a person at birth. Why exactly at hirth? Why not before birth, and why not after birth? The astrologers remain silent on this.
It is ludicrous for any intelligent person to believe that a heavenly bokly, a great distance removed, can have any effect whatsoever, whether gravitational, electro-magnetic, or psychic, on us little human beings, and there has never been a good reason advanced why this slould be so. If a being of flesh and bone is affected, why not a horse-why n-1 at morilla-why not a whale? They should all be affected in the same mamer.
Furthermore, if the astrologers are right, then every human being born at the same instant all over the earth should have exactly the same horoscope and the destiny of each should be cxactly alike. This alone should convince any reasoning human being that everything contained in Astrology is Simon pure pimle, because cvery one knows that twins born at the same time, and people born at the same instant have cutiecly different carcers and destinies. Some turn out to be eminently successful. Others become criminals, etc.
Then, too, astrologers, since oiden times, have been careful to yeil their language in such a manner that different "deductions", and interpretations can be made. The phrase. "lon will make a journeg." may be taken to mean a street car ride of six blocks, or it may refer to a trip to the other end of the world. We find the same thing all the way through the so-called "horoscopes"-always vague, always indefinite. If Astrology were an exact science, it would be possible to give exact data, which, of course, is never forthcoming, and moreover never will.
In the meanwhile, a large horde of astrologers and near-astrologers prey upon creelulous souls whose intelligence rating, as a rule, is not very high, or who, otherwise, are so superstitious that their reas oning is thereby deadened. And let non one think that astrologers are not well paid. The price of horoscopes in this country varies anywhere from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 300$, depending upon how much these fakers can extort from their victims.

If Astrology were a harmless sport, no one would find fault, but the trouble is that astrologers actually confuse these simple mortals by preying upon their fears, and are often actually successful in doing great dam-
".ge tu their clients. For instance, at client will be told that between Octuber lst and 8th the stars will be "against" him and lee must not angage in any business contracts. What happens: The man, actually beliceing such nonsense, is afraid to go ahoad with certain untures that he might wherwise have undertaken, and in more than one case he has been the loser on this account. Auto-suggestion induced in these victims also does great michief, and fur the time being retards whatever progress they may be makine in their life work.

The trouble so far has been that astrologers cannot be apprehended by law, for the reason that they are careful mot to be classed with fortume tellers, whose activities are iltegal in many states. They usually escape conviction for fratul. because they do not tell your fortunc, but merely give you a "reading" front the supposed influence of the heavenly borlies.
And what abuit the predictions that never cone true? We never hear anything about these, although they are naturally in the vast majority. To be curtain, as in all things, an astruloger once in a while will strike a bull's eye. If you make enough gresses, yon are apt to be right once in a while, too. This is the nature of things. Of course, if it happens, the astrologer is at once acclamed as a great personage, and through the course of years he will accumulate enough evidence to show a quantity of "serified forecasts." Any shrewd astrologer who knows how to put his language can twist a forecast around to make it appear that the prediction nas correct, but that can be done with practically anything else. You can stand on a street corner and make a pretty safe forecast of how many automobiles will pass a given corner during the next hour. If you have had a little experience, you will come pretty close to the facts. This is the law of averages.

By the same law, you con also forecast how many oi a certain group of people will reach a certain age, and again you will be able to come close to the figure. The life insurance companies and many other institutions work on exactly such a plan, but none of these would be willing to make an c.ract forecast for any one individual.

On the other hand, most people never seem to consider the fact that even if there were such a thing as a "yerified forecast," this would mullify itself for the following reasoning: Suppose it were forecast that you would die in a railroad wreck on a certain date. Naturally, knowing about the forecast, you would not go mear a railroad that doy. if you knew that the furecast way seientifically accurate. Conscqucnily you would not be killed in a railsond wreck that doy. Therefore, it must be plain that the forecast cannot be correct because the event does mot take place as forecast, and if it does not occur, it can not hold true, scientifically or otherwise. The same logic must be applied to all astrolugical forecasts of this kind. If you know in advance what is going to happen, you can take meastres to prevent its occurrence, aud if it does not happen, the forecast is obriously wrong.
And if you still have doubts about astrologers, just give them the names of a few deceased persons, and you will receive the most remarkable horoscopes on nearly every one of them, and even the best ones will give you a good deal of amusement.
Also, please do not deceive vourself by joining that class of those simple mortals who tell you glibly that they had their horoscopes taken. "just for fun, of course," all the while insisting that they know it is a humbug. Secretly they think "there may be something to it after all." They may deceive you, but not themselves.


Fig. 2. The photo above shows the effect of stacking a number of the zinc leaves produced in this process so that they indicate the features in relief, as in sculpture.

THE possession of an artistic photograph of a relative or a friend is always a source of pleasure. It is placed in a carefully chosen frame, put in a prominent position, and regarded with much satisfac-tion-but it is never more than a plotograph. How much more pleasant and flattering it would be to receive a beautiiul portrait of bronze or silver-even of gold-of a person who is dear to you. Until now, only very wealthy people have been able to indulge their fancy by having a medal engraved in their image ; everyone else has been limited to a common photograpl. Celebreties are presented with medallions in commemoration of their activities, but not everyone has achieved the honor of being immortalized in bronze by a famous artist at the expense of the State.

Now everything is clanged. A French inventor, M. Givaudan, has just constructed an apparatus which makes possible the casting of as many

# Modeling by Photography 

By LUCIEN FOURNIER

medals as may be required from a series of photographic prints taken with the aid of a motion picture camera. Although the apparatus reguired is rather expensive, it is nevertheless a probable source of a good income to the operator. In place of going to the photographer's studio, as in the past, you will go to the "photo-sculptor's" place of business, and you will be able to order a dozen medals of any size desired and of as precious a material as the purse wild allow.

For the benefit of those of our readers who would like to know how the thing is done, we are going to say a few words about the apparatus.

Look first at Fig. 2. This represerits a gentleman who might very well figure in a museum of ethnography-le seems very thoroughly tatooed. This tatooing, however, is a result of a particular method of photograply.


Ig. 4. The accuracy with which the appara tus performs its function may be seen upon inspection of this portraft bas-relief. The portrait may be produced in any of the usual metals; or a cast in plaster may be made

Imagine that the head has been cut up into slices, that each slice has been photographed separately, the skillfully cut-out profiles have been placed one upon the other; we have then an exact reproduction in relief of the subject.

The procedure which we have just indicated is hardly practical or advisable in making a medal ; but if we may not cut the head into slices, we may casily photograph it by successive "slices" if we possess the necessary apparatus. It is this apparatus which M. Givaudan has invented, and which is seen in Fig. 1. You will probably say that it is an instrument of torture resurrected from the nost barbarous epoch in the history of lumanity, but the "patient" doesn't appear to suffer -he is simply posing before the lens of a motion picture camera. He is seated upon a bench which rolls on two rails and which, moves him in spite of himself as the camera operates. The five large tubes, in the form of a star, which surround him each contain a powerful electric light at their outer extremity, The light from these lamps brightly illuminates the head of the subject; but we have said that it is necessary to photograph the profile by successive slices or layers. Nothing could be more simple. You see that the head is sutrounded by an iron strip; this strip serves to cast a shadow on the head in such a manner that we may obtain a ser(Confinued on page 561)

## $\leftrightarrow$

Fig. 1. At the left is seen the motion picture camera used in this process, with its accessory apparatus. The en tire machine is controlled from the center switchboard.

Fig. 3. At the right are sev eral of the photographs taken by the motion picture camera at different stages of the process. This shows the appearance of the motion picture film before the image is trans ferred to zinc.


## Houdini Outdoes Fakirs

Houdini-The World's Most Famous Handcuff King, Proves That There Is No Trickery in Remaining in a Sealed Coffin for One and a Half Hours. Claims Cataleptic State Unnecessary.

FFOR quite a few months a Hindu fakir, Rahman Bey, has been demonstrating his powers of producing uncanny effects. He would entered a cataleptic state, would have himself buried in a coffin for from ten minutes to half an hour or thereabouts, and then would receive the attention of scientific men who would write up the "phenomenal feats." Harry Houdini, known throughout the world, demonstrated to a body of scientists and physicians that he could duplicate, and in fact do even more than the Hindu fakir without entering the cataleptic state, and thus proved that $n \mathrm{o}$ man is superhuman. Houdini remained in a sealed coffin

$T$ HE photo above shows Harry Houdini stepping out of the casket at the close of the experiment. The one at the left shows the size and arrangement in the casket, and the one below is a picture taken in the Hotel Shelton pool with the casket submerged.
Scientifically this experiment is of great value. It demonstrates that miners could remain underground in a closed area or that men could survive in a submarine muel longer than was at first supposed, if they will keep their wits about them. . During one hour approximately twenty-nine cubic feet of air is breathed. Approximately one and a half cubic feet of oxygen is absorbed, and one and a quarter cubic feet of carbon dioxide is excreted. Pulse on opening casket was too high to count and about 90 seconds later dropped to 142 . No objectionable stuffy odor was noticeable. When the covers of the coffin were removed, the air rushed in violently, showing that the carbon dioxide did not replace the oxygen absorbed. In sand pit burials there is a sufficient amount of air penefrating between the grains of sand to permit of life over many hours.

DR. HEREIVOOD CARRINGTON wrote about Ralnman Bey in the following terms in a newspaper article. "All medical authorities agree that it is impossible for a human being to live more than three to five minutes in a sealed coffin." Yet Houdini entered a sealed coffin at the Hotel Shelton pool and he remained therein for one hour, thirtyone minutes and thirty seconds, thus proving to Dr. Carrington that he is not an authority on medical subjects. Houdini disclaimed the exercise of any super-natural power and stated that every normal human being could get in the same coffin and stay there as long as he did, if the individual took care to breathe lightly and did not exert himself. Two editors of Scifnce and Invention Magazine carefully examined the casket before Houdini entered the same, and can attest to the fact that there was absolutely no deception practiced. No oxygen in any sealed containers entered the coffin. No air could get in. Houdini stripped, donned a bathing suit, and entered the casket, after which the cover was soldered in place. The caps were screwed on and then the entire casket was sunk into the pool. Weights were applied and men stood on the cover to prevent the casket fromi floating. Communication was had with Houdini by means of a telephone and a signal bell. The editors placed a thermometer in the casket. It read 99.2 at maximum.



## Was Noah's Ark Possible?

In the six hundredth year of Voall's life, in the second month. the seientecuth day of the month, the sanne day were all the formtains of the great deep broken up, and the zvindows of heaven were opened.
"And the rain was upon the earth forts days and forty wights.
"In the self same day entered Voak, and Shem, and Ham, and Japheth, the sons of $\therefore$ loah, and Noah's roife and the three wives of his sons zwith them, into the ark;
 Noah's ark, will give an idea of the amount of headroom and floor space avallable.

They, and every beast after his hind, and all the cattle after their kind, and every crecping thing that crecpeth "pon the earth afler his kind, and cuery fowl after his kind. eatery bird of every sort.
"And they went in unto Noals into the ark, treo and two of all flesh, zeherem is the breath of life."-(Genesis 7'11.)

T1 HIS immortal quotation has always given rise to more or less of puzzlement in the minds of modern students of the Old Testament. How, you ask yourself, coult Noah get all the animals, all the birds, all the insects into the ark and then store awar enough food for this multitude and for the cight human passengers to last them three hundred and forty-six days? Yet it is all not quite so fantastic as it seems.
We are indebted to a keen student of Bible lore, Rev. J. Fleming Atkins of Ramsey, N. J., for a quantity of interesting information which he has compiled from Biblical records with the intention of showing that the Biblical account of the ark and its contents is quite plausible.

The actual dimensions of the ark are mathematically stated in Genesis 6, 15 and 16 , where they are given as: length, 300 cubits; width, 50 cubits; depth, 30 cubits. Translated into modern terms, we have length, 450 feet; width, 75 feet; depth, 45 feet. Three stories or decks are specified each story being-after allowing one font for the flooring- 14 fcet high. Multiplying

450 by 75 gives us 33,750 square fect of surface per story, total 101,250 square fect of floor for the entire ark. This is slightly

蹋

The average size of animals is about that of a common house cat. For each of the animals in the ark we have reserved ten sq. ft . of floor space and four space and four
teen feet of headroom. Inheadroom In-
spection of the drawing at the right will make it plain that more than suf ficient room is provided.


Our artist's impression of the way Noah probably placed the animals may not suit your ideas on proper housing, but a glance at the drawing above
will help you to visualize one of the possible methods which might have been employed by the builders to provide space.
more than two acres. According to the best modern tonnage space rating, which allows about 1,000 pounds per square foot of deck space, a conservative estimate of the tonnage of the ark would be 32.000 tons, with possible extreme rating of 42,400 tons. The R.M.S. "Maurctania," rated at 30,969 tons, offers a modern comparison.
Dr. Alfred Russel IVallace, in his "Geographical Distribution of Animals." tells us that there are about 1.700 species of animals, 10,087 species of birds, 987 of reptiles, and approxinrately 100,000 of insects. The Bible tells us that at least two specimens of each species were included in the roster; in some cases seven pairs were listed. Now, the question is, how did Noah house all these creatures in the ark?

The steamers that carry livestock out of New York City allow about 20 square feet for each cow. We mast consider, however. that the animals of the earth vary much in size. Dr. IVallace gives the average size as that of the common house cat, so we will take this as the average for


The ark was not so very large compared to a modern transatlantic liner as you will see from above drawing. The ark with its 450 feet of length is just about half as long as the "Leviathan."
larger. Computation shows us that we h ve about one-sixth of a square foot for $e_{\&}=h$, that is, about 24 square inches. That should certainly be plenty of space.

We have remaining the entire upper or third floor for Noah and his family of seven, with 20,174 birds to sing for them. The birds would average very small, since the smaller species predominate, but we can allow about $15 / 3$ square feet of floor space for each to call his own, so the larger birds should be able to find plenty of room.
It seems incredible, even after reading these figures, that a pair of each of the world's creatires could be housed in a vessel considerably smaller than the average transAtlantic steaner. We have, however. the evidence of the measurements given in the book of Genesis and the testimony of mathematics in assure us that the ark may be more than a legend. "he second month, on the scven and fruenlieth day of the month, was the carth dried. And God spake unfo Noah, saying. "Go forth of
lhe ark.

# How Byrd Found North Pole <br> By William P. SULlivan 

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER

## The method employed by Commander Byrd and Floyd Bennett in locating their positions while

 navigating their aerial course from Spitzbergen to North Pole and return.ASUBJECT of great interest and yet very much of a mystery to most people is the method employed by Commander Byrd and Floyd Bennett in locating their positions while navigating their course by air from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and return.

To describe in a few simple words the many methods and instruments used in uavigation would be diflicult and since narigation for aircraft up to the present time has been in an undeveloped state as compared to the navigation of the sea and land, though similar in theory, a lrief description oi aircraft instruments and methods will be of interest.

Aerial navigation is a science by means of which aircraft are guided from one point to another above the earth's surface. In practice the pilot or navigator makes use of number of different methods which enable him to follow his course and to determine his geographical position from time to time during the progress of the journey. In aerial navigation readings must be made more often and more quickly calculated than on sea or land because of the increased speed of the airplane. The rapid change in position of the airplane also makes readings with instruments difficult and inaccurate, making a number of rapid readings necessary, sometimes as many as six and the average taken, in order that readings having too great an error can be easily detected and omitted.

Ordinary navigation of the air at present consists of simple piloting. The pilot following a course and determining his positions by reference to distinctive landmarks, usually identified by reference to maps or charts. In a great many cases a course is followed simply by "clead reckoning." This consists of deducing the position from the direction and rate of travel. This method of course is inaccurate due to the inaccuracies of the instruments which determine speed or indicate direction. Cnder ordinary conditions on very short flights this method is suitahle, but on longer fights entirely unrelialle. This is especiatly so when high altitucle is essential on the course, because of the unknown speed and direction of the air currents with reference to the ground. In any case the only reliable method of checking positions accurately is by astronomical observations, special compasses or raclio bearings.
lor purposes of air navigation the astrononical method offers the best advantages and has been reduced to a science through years of study in marine navigation. The method may be used by day or by might whenever the loeavens are visible. It's practical application is simple and results can be obtained in a very few minutes. How ever, certain limits restrict its use, such as clourls at high altitudes, but the most serious restriction lies in the fact that in general only the sun can be seen in the day time and a complete determination cannot be made without the use of instruments other than the sextant. Mnst of the instruments used are similar to those usel in marine navigation, changes being made to suit conditions met with while flying. Astronomical observations are now made with an improved type of bubble sextant designed for rapid readings. special compasses measuring the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field while radio bearings are determined by the strength and direction of radio waves from stations on the ground. How-
ever, the theory of determining position by astronomical observations must first be understood.

The earth's surface and the heavens may be considered as two concentric spherical surfaces rotating with respect to each other, the heavens being at an infinite distance from the center. The relative position of the earth and heavens is determined by the time of day and day of the year. The axis of rotation, passing through the earth's poles, meets the celestial sphere at the cclestial poles; and the plane of the earth's equator intersects the celestial sphere in the celestial equator. Planes passing through the poles intersect the sphere in great circles, which are called meridians. Similarly planes parallel to the equatorial plane determine small circles, known as parallels.

## DROBABLY there have been more questions asked as to how

 Commander Byrd and Floyd Bennett navigated their aerial route to the North Pole and return, than all others. In the accompanying article Mr. Sullivan has endeavored to make as clear as possible the astronomical method utilized by these two intrepid flyers in their remarkable flight to the North Pole ard return. Mr. Sullivan is a wenl known aeronautical engineer and has had a great deal of flying and design experience both in connection with dirigibles and airplanes. The author interviewed Commander Byrd as to the data here presented. Our readers will remember the author for many of the excellent and authoritative articles which have appeared in past numbers.The location of any point on the earth's surface is specified by the coordinates of latitude and longitude. Latitude is the angular distance north or south of the equator measured on a meridian from zero at the Equator to $90^{\circ}$ at the poles. North latitules are reckoned as positive and south latitudes negative. Longitude is the angular distance along the Equator east or west of an arbitrary meridian measured in angular units or units of time from zero to $180^{\circ}$ or zero to 12 hours, and positive or negative according to whether it is west or east. The arbitrary meridian commonly used is :hat of Greenw:ch near London. Longitudes may also be measured by the angles at the poles between the mericlians, the zero meridian being that of Greenwich.

Several systems of coordinates are used in ocating stars on the celestial sphere. In one system declination and right ascension are used, declinations on the celestial sphere being measured exactly as latitudes are measured on the earth. Right ascension corresponds to longitude but is measured castward from an arbitrary zero, the first point of Aries, through the full circles of $360^{\circ}$ or 24 hours. If the prime meridian be taken as passing through the observer's zenith, right ascension is replaced by hour angle and a second system is obtained in which the coordinates are declination and hour angle. Other systems are also employed but are not important for the purposes of navigation.

A straight line from any star to the center of the earth will meet the earth's surface in a point called the geographical position
of the star. If the star's declination and right ascension at the time are known, this point can be located in terms of latitude and longitude. The problems of the navigator consists of finding lis geographical coordinates by locating himself with reference to the geographical position of one or more stars.

In the drawing on the opposite page, which is a representation of a portion of the earth's surface, P is the pole, Z is the position of the observer, and S is the geographical position of the star. These points form the vertices of a spherical triangle ZPS which is known as the "astronomical triangle." The angle at $P$ is the hour angle, and the angle at $Z$ is the azimuth of the star. The angle at $S$ is called the parallactic or position angle. The navigator in solving this astronomical triangle is able to find his position in latitude and longitude.
The altitude of a star is its angular elevation measured from the observer's horizon towards its zenith. Therefore in order to find the altitude of a star the navigator requires some means for indicating his horizon. A reference line is furnished by a natural or artificial horizon.
The level surface of the sea affords the most convenient and accurate natural reference plane, if it is clearly visible. The surface of the land, if not too rugged, provides an even more convenient horizon as it is more sharply defined. But this natural horizon is not always available, because first of all it is of poor visibility at night ; and in most cases while flying at high altitudes, it is obscured from view due to haze and cloud formations and as the aviator ascends it gradually disappears. With a further increase in altitude a horizon often reappears formed by an upper layer of fog or haze. These natural horizons are formed by atmospheric conditions and with the exception of the surface of the sea are inaccurate, as the observer has no means of determining whether or not they are truly horizontal. Therefore the sextant is proided with an artifical horizon.
The bubble level is the simplest form of artificial horizon and most convenient as far as sextants are concerned, but care must be taken to reduce acceleration errors, and it can only be used accurately while flying at uniform speed on a straight course while the reading is checked.
Aircraft sextants while not in general use, because of the scarcity of long distance flights, are being developed for future air travel, both for commercial use and in time of war. The theory, construction and operation are similar to those of the marine sextant, except for lightness and speed in operation. The angular field of view included in the index glass is made as large as possible, and the telescope is of low power and has a large field of view and is made to quickly clange so as to observe with the naked cye. The arc is very clearly graduated with heavy lines and large figures

The Byrd bubble sextant shown was designed and userl by Commander Byrd in his North Pole flights and is an example of this type of instrument.

The next instruments of importance are the compasses. There are three types of these instruments, namely, the magnetic compass, the earth inductor compass and the gyroscopic compass. The gyroscopic compass has not yet been perfected for aireraft use.
(Continued on page 557)

## Method and Instruments Used on Polar Flight




## The Truth About $\$ 6,000.00$ For Proofs of

By JOSEPH H.



Above-the Holland Twins reproduced from a photograph in the October, 1923, SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, alike even to their finger tips. One was a criminal and the other a business man. To the left. losefa Blazek, left and her Siamese twin. Rona Dvorack. horn at the same instant. The former was married and has a twelve year old son. The latter is a spinster. What happened to the stars in this case? Why were they not both married?
pressed in square inches would be nearly infinitesimal. If it is not gravity why is so much stress laid on conjunctions and oppositions of planets?

Mars - our most popular planet-exerts a gravitational pull of .000000000105 lbs . per ${ }^{\prime}$ square inch on the surface of this earth, while the gravitational pull of the Woolworth Building at a distance

ASTROLOGY - that pseudo-science which caters to the credulous and the ignorant is being expounded to a greater extent every year by quacks and would-be astrologers. We do not mean to infer that all astrologers are ruacks; some of them actually entertain the false belief that there is some truth in astrology and that it is not a pseudo-science as classed by Webster. Although Webster did not lay any claim to infallibility, his definition of astrology is not only held but supported by every modern scientist.
To say that the Editors of Sctence and Invention Magazine have investigated astrology would be putting it mildly. But before entering further upon this subject, let us understand exactly what the term astrology means.
Although originally this term was applied to the science of the stars and was synorymous with our modern inference of the word astronomy, it is now restricted to that system of predicting future events and particularly the fortunes of men through the position of the heavenly bodies. Generally the date of birtl of the individual whose horoscope is to be drawn up is the all-important consideration. The circle of the heavens is divided into twelve equal parts, six above the horizon and six below, which are called the twelve "houses." Through these houses the planets move regularly and the planets according to astrologers control each one of the houses. By the relative positions of the planets at the time of birth the horoscope is drawn up. Further, the guestion as to whether the planets are in conjunction or opposition is also the basis of the astrologer's calculation.
What, then, is this mysterious influence which the astrologer claims affects the tives of every persou born not only in these Unitel States but also in the entire world? The astrologers do not claim that there is any definite known power: that would be an absurd claim. If the force were gravity then the pull of Mars on this earth ex-

## \$6,000.00 <br> For Proofs of Astrology

SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine holds that there is nothing scientific in Astrology, that Astrology is not a science and that statements made by astrologers unless very general cannot be entertained seriously.

Accordingly, this publication has decided to award an Astrology Prize of $\$ 6,000$ for the following:
$\$ 5,000$ will be paid to the astrologer or forecaster who will foretell three major events of such a nature that he will have no control over the outcome of the same. He must describe in advance each event in detail, giving the location and result or the casualties if the event is an accident.
$\$ 1,000$ will be paid to the astrologer or forecaster who will produce three accurate, detailed and perfect horoscopes, free of contradictions on the lives of three people whose initials will be given him when he requests the same and the birth dates will also be supplied by this office.
This contest closes October 1st, 1927, and all entries must reach us by that time. In event of a tie, prizes of an identical nature will be given those so tying.

Address all entries to Editor, Astrology, care of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
of une-third of a mile or about one and one-half city blocks is .00000317 lbs . per square incl. It is seen, therefore, that the gravitational pull of one of our planets is only a three-millionth portion of the pull exerted by the Woolworth Building. It is also evident that the attraction of a row of buildings would be tremendously more powerful than that of all of the planets in conjunction or in a direct line extending from this earth.
Is this mysterious force light? No-iner all of the planets are cold bodies. The term "cold" is used comparatively. The planets themselves do not give forth light of their own accord but merely reflect the light of the smm. Direct sunlight is billion) and billions of times more power ful than the rays reflected by the planets. As a matter of fact, were the sun to be extingushed, life on this planct coukl not continue to exist but the light from the planets could be dispensed with. What other influence could there be? Let us assume that it is a psychic influence. Why then the necessity of conjunctions and opposition? The psychic influence should be present regardless of the position assumed by the planets, but a psychic influence is not a scientific influence. A man who does not believe in astrology could, under the circumstances, remain immune to any position assumed by any and all of the planets-and most men are.
We will let the astrologers answer the question "What is this mysterious influence:" Perhaps they can also account for the fact that twins born practically at the same moment may be widely different. A notable instance of this last assertion is the case of Abner and Albert Holland, two twins who were so much alike that none of their finger prints, with the exception of the small finger on the hand of each were different, yet one of these twins was a criminal and the other a successful husiness man. (see Oct. 1923 issue S. \& I.) Perhaps the astrologers will tell us that one was born a few seconds aitcr the other and consequently different "stars" ruled their lives. Then maybe they can explain the case of the Dworack twins born joined back to back. Unguestionably their births must have been simultaneons, yet one of them is married and has a grown son and the other never married. Or mavye they could give us an explanation of the Siamese twins who were joined side to side at birth and were evidently born at the same seconcl. One of the twins died more than an hour preceding the death of the other, and had there been a means of separating them the second one might have lived for a much longer time. Why did they not die at the same instant if the stars controlled their lives? Why did

KRAUS

not both of the Dsorack twins marry at the same time if the planets controlled hem:

The instant that an astrologer make: the assertion that there miy have been other extenuating circumstances he i - tepping away from astrology. Practically everything we cor in life is due to extenuatine circumstance.
Approximately four year, agn the writer sent the birth date of A. P. Peck-well known to our readers. t", an astrological society on the West Conat. The members of this society drew up a horoscope for this birth date. In approximately thirty-nine pages of manuscript containing the report. there was not one single definite statement which was not contradicted elsewhere in the same manuscript. In one part it stated that the querist or subject was dead; in another that he was very ill and on page 14 it claimed that he was enjoying goom health and on page 28 or 29 it stated that the querist would live to a ripe old age. How anyone can be dead, sick, alive and healthy at one and the same time is beyond our limited comprehension.

Every horoscope which we have seen has been nothing but a mass of nonsensical pifte, primarily designed to please the inguirer and give him just enough bombast so that he will be anxions to receive a firther reading which witl tickle his vanity even further. At the same time this tickles the pockethook of the astrologer to the tune ,if anywhere from $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 100.00$ or even more.
The movement of the planets around this earth and the gravitational pull between them is very slight. In iact, it is so weak that there is practically no effect on the movement of this earth in it orbit. Does anyone suppose that under the circumstance. the planets could possibly affect human life: We are mere insects on this oplere oi ours and if the sphere itself remains unaffected we also remain similarly mintluenced. Why don't the astrologers take the noon int" greater consideration and claim that the moon alone influences life on this earth: f it not more reasonable to suppose that the


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monn, being so much nearer to this earth would affect every individual on this planet: Science admits today that the moon affect: the tides. No doubt this view is universiall. held. So, if a mass of water can be caused to rise due to gravitational pull and if the earth itself can be slightly pulted out of its nornal course by the gravitational influence of the moon on the earth, (and of course. simular influences of the earth on the monn). it might be plausible to asstume that only.this satellite affected human beings. As most astrologers argue, if the moon affects the earth, why cannot the planets affect man? Why should they if the plancts do not affect the earth: The moon clees affect the carth. yet the earth's satellite does not affect man at least no more so than the Woolworth Puiding.

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At the left is a photographic copy of the first and last page of a horoscope as developed by Prof. Gustave Meyer who calls himself, 'the Nation's Counselor." The birth date was absolutely accurate and correct to the minute, although a fictitious and correct to the minute, although a fictitious
name was used. The author of this article prefixed neme was used. The author of this article prefixed
his name with a Miss. The complete text of the horoscope will be found in this article.

Is there anyone so bold as to assume that he is born at a certain minute of a certain definite day and no one else in this entire world would be born at the same time? What has made Lieut. Becker a criminal when Paul Bartsch, naturalist; Joseph Frederick Berg, theologian; Robert Archibald Ashworth, clergyman; ( iellert Alleman. chemist; James Pyper Bird, professor, etc., born during the same year and under the same sign are foumd in "Who's Who in America?" What has caused Lieut. Becker to be executed for his complicity in a murder case when these other men have attained high honors? Were the planets particularly unfavorable for one man and conreniently and accommodatingly changed in position when the others were born on the same date? The answer is of course appar-ent-"-No!."


What is this mysterious influence which the stars hold in store for us? Is it gravity? No-for the gravitational pull of the Woolworth Building on man is considerably greater than that exerted by any of the planets. It cannot be light because the sun's rays are reflected from the planets. If
it is psychic. then it holds for orly enose who believe in astrology, who believe in the ridiculously super-natural. Of course everything super-natural is not ridiculous. SCIENCE \& INVENTION Magazine is willing to be shown that astrology is a science.

# The Truth About Astrology (Continued) $\$ 6,000.00$ for Proofs 

There never was any science in astrology as we now know that term, and there will not be, and in order to prove this we are willing to pay $\$ 6,000$ to the individual astrologer or to the astrological society producing a horoscope in accordance with the conditions of our award. Please bear in mind that these conditions are ones which any scientist would gladly adhere to were he given the opportunity to work something out on a scientific loasis. If astrology is the science which astrologers claim it to be, then it should be a simple matter for them to make a definite statement, without frills, without controdictions and without indefiniteness. The astrologer should be able to say that there will be a railroad wreck at a definite time and location, in which a definite number of people would be injured. If the stars affect each inclividual they certainly should affect a railroad train to a greater exteut. They should be particularly disturbing to a steamship where thousands of lives are located on the same vessel at the same time.

The astrologer slould have been able to tell us definitely of the sinking of the Antinoe and should have been able to foretell of the claring sea rescue of Captain Fried and his crew on the "Roosevelt." But no, the astrologer will tell you "some vessel will be wrecked on the Atlantic Coast" and pick out a particularly lazardous part of the coast for his prediction. He doesn't say whether that vessel will have two souls


The above diagram illustrates the mean distance of the planets to the earth and the length of time that is would take for a beam of light to reach the earth from any of the planets. Thus if Jupiter is calculated to be in midheaven at the time of birth, it will be found that it passed midheaven more than four hours before it was even seen there. It takes light that long to reach us, assuming that the mean distance is used for the calculation. This distance will vary, dependent on the planets ${ }^{\circ}$ positions.
during the spring of the following year and that there will be earthpuake disturbances as well as volcanic eruptions. He doesn't name the volcano. nor the time of the event, nor say how serious the volcanic eruptions will be or the area which the carthouake would affect. lmasmuch as volcanic dis-
turbances constantly occur and in view of the fact that earthutikes are perfectly natmral the astrologer is bound to eruess partly correct-but only as far as he goes and the difficulty is that lie doesn't go far enough. He is just like a fortune-teller who states "you are about to cross water" and that crossing may le a river, a lake, the Atlantic or Pacific ocean or a rain pool.

Here is a typical sample of a horoscope. A girl, Florence B, was born on January 1st, 1899 at $10: 20$ A. 11 . These facts are known with exactness and were given to astrologers. We have had several horoscopes drawn up on her life. It so happened that on January 2nd, 1919. this young lady, Florence, caught cold. The cold was not of the ordinary variety but rapidly developed into preumonia and pleurisy and on January 9th, 1919 she dicd. Not one of the horoscopes made mention of a lung condition. All of them tell of narrow escapes from death. accident, illness and operation and they advise her to guard against kidney trouble, nervous complaints. fire, b:rns and a galaxy of other conditions, yet previous to that time, she had neaer been ill in her entire life and never even had those condi-
tions which one would class as the children's diseases. The first page of one of these horoscopes is here reproduced and the horoscope itself follows verbatim. In reading this "remarkable" horoscope note that the quotations in italics are ours.
(Continusd on page 562)


The above diagram illustrates a typical horoscope. The various insignias just inside of the scope. The various insignias just inside of the
outer circle may be analyzed by referring to the outer circle may be analyzed by referring to the
diagram at the right. Thus the sign immediately at midheaven is aquarius, the water bearer, and this is supposed to control the calves and ankles. The peculiar $H$ just to the left of the word midheaven in the inner circle represents Uranus. The next symbol to the left is the moon, and continuing around we have Mars, Mercury, Sun, Jupiter and Venus, Saturn and Neptune.
aboard or two thousand, whether it is a cathue or a liner.
He may tell you that an attempt will be made at Mussolini's life and probably will be ninety per cent correct. It has been done before and untoubtedly will be done again, lunt he makes no attempt to prognosticate Whe exact date of the attack or the conditions or the individual guilty of the deed.

An astrologer may also tell you that the Mississippi liver will overflow its banks


Chives is one of the more common kitchen garden herbs used for salads and dressings and since it is comparatively easy to cultivate, it should not be lacking in the window garden.

T1HE first signs of the coming fall can be noticed in the garden. The leaves are turning yellow, the grapes are assuming a deep blue color while the fiery red cheeks of the apples peek through the foliage. The leaves of the potato are nearly all yellow, a sure sign that these tubers have ripened under the ground and that they can now be harvested
The dry sunny days of fall are the days of harvest. But one should not begin too soon, for all fruit and vegetables which are to be liept for winter use, must be thoroughly ripe. Otherwise they can not be kept in the cellar for any length of time. On the other hand there are quite a number of vegetables which are not injured by the winter's frost. These are left in the garden, and, when needed, are removed on some frost-free day, when the ground is open. But even these types of regetables are best covered with a slight protective coat of straw. The evil effect of freezing is less a result of low temperature than the result of sudden warming or heating of the frozen vegetables. The covering will prevent the studden change of temperature clue to the heating effect of the sun's rays. In any case it will be found advantageous not to reap the crop before the first slight frosts of autumn set in. The frost sets a period to the growth of the plant, it has thoroughly ripened and can be lept fresh much longer than if picked too early.

Vegetables kept for winter use must be perfect in every respect. When the heads of winter cabbage have a tendency to burst befor they are darvested. a condition prevalent during heavy rains in the fall, it becomes neccesary to bend the plants to one side and this is accomplished by exerting a sudden jerk. The growth is partially stopped because numerous tiny root hairs have been destroyed


One way of keeping cabbages throughout the winter is to turn them upsidedown with root pointing upward in a shallow ditch and cover with soil.

## A

# Winter-Kitchen Garden 

By DR. ERNEST BADE

which prevent the absorbtion of sufficient moisture to burst the plant. The keeping of cabbages for winter use is best accomplished by removing the entire plant. roots and all, and placing them, roots upward and heads downward, in a shallow ditch or against same wall. Then they are covered with a layer of straw or of fallen leaves. Over this a layer of sand or soil about one foot thick is placed. In this way the cabbage can be kept throughout the entire winter.
Leai and tuberous vegetables such as carrots, turnips, etc., can also be kept in ditches which shpuld have a depth of one and a half feet. The sail which is removed from the ditch is used to build a wall aromed it. In this cavity the vegetables are placed in the same relative position as they grew and they are


Leek is another of the more important kitchen herbs. One. two or three of the more sturdy plants are planted in one pot.
strung out in rows. The excavation is covered with boards which in turn are covered with straw or fallen leaves and soil. It is best to place the boards over this ditch in such a way that they slope downward and outward so that rain water may drain away from the vegetables. Since the process of respiration is not completely inhibited during this period of rest, the excavation will be slightly lieated. Therefore a ventilating pipe or two is placed at each extremity of the ditch to carry away the heated air.

Vegetables will keep for many months in such a ditch provided that none of them are removed while the air is extremely cold. It is also important not to close the ditel too soon. It should remain open as long as the air is warm. If this is not done the plants begin to grow and decay sets in.
When vegetables are to be kept in the cellar, care must be taken to see that this place is well ventilated and dry. In damp and


Soupgreens is one of the necessities in the kitchen herb garden. Be sure to take only enough, when snipping the leaves, as is required. Do not waste the herbs.
heated cellars the vegetables will certainly begin to decay in a very short time. When the atmosphere is mild, ventilation must be provided. In cool or frost-free cellars the vegetables are placed in sand or soil, if necessary, the sand is placed in boxes. If space is lacking frames are made, one above the otler, where the vegetables may be kept. Potatos may be kept fresh by this method with absolute certainty. while celery is placed in sand, Carrots are kept in boxes or other containers, so that they may be covered with saud. Apples are spread on frames where they are placed one next to the other. If they are to be kept in boxes, then the apples must be carefully packed and the boxes placed upon strips of wood so that air may pass under the boxes whereby the condensing of moisture on the boltom of the box and rotting of the lower layers of apples is prevented.

Kischen herbs for winter use are best kept in larger flower pots which, during the warmer days of autumn, may be kept out of doors either dug into the garden, or put into a window box just outside of the window until frost sets in. Then they can be brought into the kitchen and placed near the window, or they may be placed in the frost-free cellar near some well lighted windows.

Such a kitchen herb window garden consists of a number of such flower pots, each pot being placed on a saucer, first to protect the window sill from scratches, dirty spots, and stains caused by moisture, and secondary, for irrigating purposes, for these plants must also be watered at regular intervals. One pot of the following herbs will usually be suf-
(Continued on page 555)


When apples are to be stored in boxes for winter use, raise the box from the floor with strips under to prevent moisture from collecting under the boxes and causing the apples to rot.

# How to Read Blueprints 

## PART 1-HOUSE PLANS

IN the present article we shall consider some of the interesting and practical points about reading arclitect's blueprints for house construction. In a later article we will take up the reading of shop blueprints for machinery. The public at large is becoming more interested in the subject of blueprints for houses than ever before. This is partly due to the fact that there are several large house-building concerns who sell all of the lumber cut to size, together with rafters and other parts, which are shipped several hundred or even thousands of milles perhaps, to the place where it is to be erected. Many people supervise their own building erection and if they do not do this, they will still be iuterested in learning how to read blueprints, so that they may tell beforeland just how the house is going to look, both inside and out. The drawings presented herewith are copies of blueprints for a house constructed by the writer in a town located about twentyfive miles from New York City. The plans call for a six-room bungalow style house vith bath, and the garage is built in the rear part of the cellar.
The drawing below shows the various symbols used by architects for indicating brick, stucco. concrete, marble, terra cotta, carth, etc. Plaster or other walls are shown cither in white on the blueprints or else in other cases they may be tinted a light blue, caused by the architeet shading the wall section with a pencil on the original tracing. Architects do not follow all of these symbols implicitly, and you may find some variation on blueprints drawn by your architect.
Fig. 2 below shows the method of indicating bath tubs, shower baths, laundry tubs or
trays, water closets, lavatories and kitcluen sinks with drain boards. Doors and windows are usually recognizable even to those not familiar with blueprints of houses or other buildings, and Fig. 3 shows the principal accepted methods of illustrating various styles of doors. Reference to the large drawing on the opposite page shows how doors and windows as well as stairs are indicated on architectural blueprints.

Fig. 4 shows what is meant by scaling a blueprint. This is a simple little trick once you practise it a few times, using either an ordinary inch rule or else a boxwood scale, as supplied by stationery or drafting instrument concerns. As shown in Fig. 4 the scale there used is $3 / 4$ inch equals one foot. Hence each $1 / 16$ th is equal to one inch on the finished house. If you are going to read many blueprints, it will pay you to purchase a scale or two, such as $1 / 4$ inch to the foot ; $3 / 8$ inch to the foot, $1 / 2$ inch to the foot and $3 / 4$ inch to the foot. A triangular scale carries all of these. Fig. 5 shows how chimneys are detailed on blueprints.

The large drawings on the opposite page show plan views of the house with six rooms and bath and also porch. You can obtain some practice by scaling off the rooms on this drawing by means of a piece of paper marked off in feet in accordance with the scale accompanying the floor plan. A special scale is provided for the semi-sectional view taken along the line A B indicated in the floor plan drawing. In looking at the sectional view it will be noted that the design of the doors, wood trim, etc., are shown as well as chimneys, posts supporting center girder under floor beams, etc.

This center girder is composed of three $2 \times 8$ inch girders spiked together. The raiters on the roof are spaced 16 inches center to center or outside centers (OC), which means measured from outer edge to onter edge of rafters. In reading dimensions of rooms, halls, etc., note whether dimension marks or arrows run to the surface of walls, or to the center tine of walls.
The position of the electric lights in various rooms, halls and closets are generally indicated on all floor plan blueprints in the manner illustrated herewith. These general blueprints of houses do not, however, usually contain the details of where steam radiators, various side-wall electric outlets, etc.. are to be located. The reason for this is that the plumber or heating engineer makes up special blueprints showing all the runs of the pipes and the exact location of radiators o: hot air registers, if this system of heating is to be employed. You should make it a point to go over the blueprints with your plumber or heating engineer, and also the electrical layout blueprints with your electrician or electrical contractor, as there may be some things which you will not like once the house is finished. After you study blueprints a little and become accustomed to them you will find it relatively easy to understand about how a room will look with respect to the lighting fixtures as well as the plumbing and leating appointments. In some cases blueprints are either poorly printed or else not drawn in a clear manner, and then it is up to the prospective builder to ask his architect concerning any of the points which are not entirely clear


Fig, 1 above shows various symbols used by architects to indicate brick, concrete, marble, etc., on blueprints for houses and public buildings. Fig. 2 illustrates the usual symbols employed for indicating bath tub, shower bath, kitchen sink, lavatory, etc., on blueprints. Fig, 3 shows how various
styles of doors are drawn by architects, while Fig. 4 shows the meaning of scales in reference to plans and blueprints. With a common scale of $1 / 4$ inch equals one foot $1 / 16$ th inch then equals 3 inches on the finished building. Fig. 5 shows how chimneys and flues are represented.

## Blueprints of House Explained




## MOTOR HINTS

## By GEORGE A. LUERS

## A New Monthly Department Prepared by a Well-Known Automotive Engineer



Various methods of removing valve cages and cylinder head bolts.

## FIRST AIDS' WHEN WORKING ON CYLINDER HEADS

VALVE covers in the cylinder head are usually fitted with an inserted socket, requiring a special type oi wrench for removal. Merely because thi, wrench is not at hand is no excuse for leaving the valves unground.

The appended sketch, shows a simple and most satisfactory substitute ior the wrench which means is avaliable to either the owner or the service station mechanic. A mut of a size to enter and fit the socket suugly. is used in conjunction with either an open end wrench or a monkey wrench. It is an easy obstacle to overcome when you just know the proper procedure
On Ford cars and some other makes, cylinder head bolts interfere with the dash, vacuum tank and other close obstructions. It is necessary to remove the cylinder head and replace it with the bolt in its hole. To avoid such bolts dragging and mutilating the erlinder head gasket, is quite a feat. Often the head will be secured in place only to find that the gasket has been pulled and the water leaks out at the opening.

One of the most serviceable means for holding the bolts high enough to clear the gasket, is with wooden spring clips attached as shown.

OPERATING THE HORN SIMILAR TO THE ACCELERATOR
Possibly, no part of the car's equipment calls for more frequent use than the horn. Some towns and counties refuire the horn


How to operate horn by foot pedal
to be sounded at each road intersection.
When touring, it is advantageous to have a supplemental horn button placed on the floor oi the car adjacent to, the clutch pelal.
One of the best methods for operating this horn switch is with a lever extension, giving iont area, similar to an accelerator control.

The attached drawing shows in detail the methot of obtaining this arrangement:- which consists of an eeghth inch sheet iron fout rest. hinged at the forward edge, with : small butt hinge. which rest is flared at the rear to give ample inot room.
In use it will be fomul that this horn control is far more serviceable than the hand button and also possesses a greater margin of safety through its accessibility and responsiveness.

WATER CIRCULATION AND VARIOUS TESTS OF OPERATION
One of the motorist's chiei difficulties with anti-freeze solution is the inability tu determine when the solution is weak enough to freeze. On occasions the radiator is frozen. If the engime is started and rum in this condition it may result with steaming and burst the radiator.

It is possible to safeguard against starting the engine when the circulating system fluid is frozen, by simple tests for fluidity.


Various methods of testing water circulation,
The lower petcock on the radiator of the circulating pump can be opened momentarily: Failure to flow is immediately indicative of frozen solution, that is where the drain is not clogged.
Once openem, the drain will not clug, if this procedure of opening it each time to test beiore starting the engine, is carried out.

Another practice which is of service, is a test at the rubler hose connections. Pressing the bose between his fingers. gives immediate evidence of the condition of the fluid inside.

What may happen when the engine is started when irozen, apart from the burst radiator, is that the impeller blades of the pump break and the circulation is rendered ineffective.
To test for a broken pump, is illustrated clearly in the attached sketch. In this the upper hose commection to the radiator is removed, a short length of rubber tubing connected to the outflow pipe from the engine, leads into a fummei at the filling spout of the radiator. The discomected hose is doubled back and tied. thus improvising a stop for the flow of water


Simp.e means for carrying two spare tires.
When the engine is started, the action of the pump is to force a steady stream of water ott of the hose and into the radiator.

SPARE TIRES AND SPARE TIRE
CARRIERS

Balloon tires are offenders in the way of picking up many small tacks or other puncturing objects. To such an extent is this true, that drivers of cars with these light sidewall tires are most frefuently found carrying two spares.

One driver has found it an advantage with his car to supplement the penumatic tire equipmer:t with one spare solid type of tire on it standard rim.

To attach the extra tire to the usual tire rack and casing, a means which is favored by several motorists is that of using three or four long bolts and securing the lugs together as illustrated in the sketch.

## FORCE FEED GREASE NIPPLES

The wear of spindle bushings and the spindle bearings of front wheels is usually evident after ten thousand miles of driving The lost motion in these parts, contributes to unsatisfactory steering and front wheel wabble or shimmy.
One force feed grease nipple is placed in the body of the wheel spindle between the upper and lower bushings. Another force feed grease nipple is placed in the hub of the wheel, with the grease hole leading through and into the space between the bearings.
Periodic filling of the open spaces with grease assures a constant supply of the lubricant to the bushings and bearings.

A $21 / 64$-incti drilled hole through hub and spindle, followed with a $1 / 8$-inch pipe tap fits the parts to receive the grease nipple.


Extra labrication for wheel hubs and spindles.


## Simplified Safety Markers Easily Applied

THE problem oi adequately marking保 control has been greatly simplified through the perfection of a new method of applying lines and markers. No preparation of the street surface is necessary, and all the necessary labor may be done by unskilled workmen, All the usual warnings are available.

THE letters are painted in white water-proof traffic paint on heavy canvas backing. The back of each letter is faced with a special adhesive which adlheres very strongly to any type of pavement. These markers are available in all the usual forms, and may be applied by simply laying in place withont the addition of heat or pressure. The cost of this type of marking is considerably less than the cost of painting traffic signs, and due to the ease of employment, traffic need not be delayed for more than a few minutes.

## Vacuum Auto Gear Shift

ANEW automatic gear shift has been recently introduced which utilizes the partial vacuum created in the induction manifold of an internal combustion engine. In the vacuum gear shift this is effective by taking a lead from the intake pipe of the motor to a manuallyoperated valve, called the distributor, which in turn is connected with two cylinders which are of sufficient dimension to produce the necessary force to actuate the gear shifting mechanism. In each cylinder


The speed-selecting handle may be operated with the fingertips without removing the hands from the steering wheel. A protective lock is used.


[^0] mechanism in complete detail.
 is an air-tight piston
which is normally held in a central position by means of a coil spring externally mounted a n d which operates in either direction. When vacuum is applied to either end of the cylinder, the opposite end is automatically open to the air by the distributor. The whole operation is controlled by a small, speed-selecting handle mounted underneath $t h e$ steering wheel. The actual shifting of gears is accomplished the instant the clutch is thrown out. There is no possibility of stripping gears. The reverse gear cannot be actuated until a special latch has been released. Thus there is no possibility of going into reverse unintentionally or accidentally. It can be put on any car.

## Compression Loss Micrometer

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{N}}$NE of the latest products of a manufacturer of precision instruments is an indicator which gatiges the compression and compression loss in automobile cylinders without disassembling the motor. The only connection to the motor is through a spark plug opening. With the aid of this device leaking valves may be discovered, scored cylinders tested, leaking pistonrings checked, and all other causes of compression loss located and the extent of the loss measured accurately. It makes possible and practical a diagnosis of the condition of your motor.

l.eak Micrometer Corp.


T+HE night was sturmy and wending my way homeward as best I could, I was thinking that whatever was not fastened down this night would surely be blown away including myself.
Weird shadows and fantastic shapes loomed ahead of me and my thoughts shifted to the spirit world.
Pleasant thoughts these
. . on a night like this.
Finally I managed to navigate myself into the house and was getting out of my wet clothes when the telephone rang.
"Hello," in a not too social-like voice I yelled into that important instrument of contact with the outside world.
"Dunninger," came the voice of a friend. "how would you like to go spook hunting tonight?"
"Not so you could notice it." I replied. "I just got in and am soaking wet."
"You will want to see this new phenomena I have unearthed, "went on the voice over the wire, "this is something that will make. you sit up and give attention, Dunninger." "Well . . . what is it ?" I reluctantly queried.
"A creole that does the usual table lifting. materialization of forms and a dozen other mysterious things," came the answer.
"Where does she do her stuff ?" I asked for the moment forgetting the delage i had been caught in while lomeward bound.
"Down here in Greenwich Village-just a bit East of 6th Ave. on 4th St.." replied my friend, "and Dunninger. I know the night is bad and all that but you must be on deck tonight at ten o'clock and see the fun."
"All right," I found myself saying. "meet me and we'll go around to the club and have a bite and from there on to this mystery woman's domain."

An hour later my friend was ushered in. He was as wet as a hen but his eyes shone

## \$21,0 00.00 for Spirits

More than two years ago SCIENCE AND INVBNTION Magazine offered a prize of $\$ 11,000.00$ to anyone who could demonstrate his or her ability to communicate with the spirits or to give some definite form of a psychical demonstration which in itself was not trickery.
The result has been that mediums and spiritual organizations have been afraid to place proofs before us. Those wrak attempts which have been made to demon. strate psychical phenomena were almost in. stantly proven fraud:lent, and no medium has dared to contradict our findings.
In view of these facts, should we not conider all mediums fraudulent? Should we not consider every psychical manifestation as being trickery pure and simple, intended as being trickery pure and simple, intended primarily to feece those who visit the circle and who find solace in the words from the worst forms of charlatans, namely those who
are being permitted to practise upon the are being permitted to practise upon
poor, seeking words from loved ones?
To the $\$ 10,000.00$ which has been offered by Joseph $F$ Rinn through this publication for Spiritual proofs and the $\$ 1,000.00$ in adlition offered by SCIENCE AND INVEN IION Magazine, we now add another $\$ 10$.000.00 .

Dunninger. who writes exclusively for SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine and who is the Chairman of our PSYCHI CAL INVESTIGATION Committee wil personally pay $\$ 10,000.00$ to any medium or spinitualist who can present any psychical manifestation in so-called spintuahmm, that be will not explain or that he canaot re
produce by natural means.
So now we have a total of $\$ 21,000.00$ offered for preofs of Psychical Manilestations. Spiritualizis-get busy.
with anticipated excitement of what was to conie.

Into fresh clothes and off again into the night. A night that would do credit to the theatrical genius oi a Belasco for a stage or screen effect. During a cheerful meal my friend and I went over the so-calle! phenomena of this new exponent of the Shadow World.
"I'll tell you nothing further," taunted my companion after we had discussed various phases of this creole's powers, "you'll see for yourself and then some."
On again we wended our way but this: time from the interior a cab through the windaws of which we could see the swirling rain all about us and the play of the with blowing in its wake anything not secured. There a man lost his umbrella. Here a newsboy homeward bound tried to battle the elements and save his papers. There a woman and a man bravely battled against the storm and an unruly umbrella.
A fine night. Truly just the sort of night to reaind one of the haunting spectres that stalk majestically through haunted houses, castles and what not.
The cab came to a standstill . . . draw/1 up before a most ominous looking house, somber, ghostlike, mysterious.

Alighting we looked up and down the strect Nut a soul in sight. The storm was contimuing merrily. We walked or truthfully we were actually blown ... Up the steps. Ringing the bell we waited for 4 second or so. It seemed like an hour
and the wind now began to whistle some eeritune with now and then the accompaniment of scraping of boxes being moved by the wind's power but which seemed to us as it it was a sort of chorus of rattling bones by skeleton musicians.

The door opened and we were ushered in-
Continned on page 536)

# Into the Fourth Dimension <br> second installment 

First American and Canadian Serial Rights
By RAY CUMMINGS

"I'm coming." said Will grimly. "It will do well to wait, for I shall be it silently. Then he turned away, turned his back to it; and a new briskness with it presently." He stood for a moment before the thing, contemplating came to his manner.

## CHAPTER III

## INTO THE SHADOWS

THERE were few preparations to make, for Wilton Grant had planned this thing very carefully. Our chief difficulty was with Bee. The girl was quite distraught; illness, the fear which for weeks had been dragging her down, completely submerged the scientist in her. And then abruptly she mastered herseli, and smiled through her tears.

That's more like it, Bee." Will glanced aside at me with relief. "I couldn't understand you. Why Bee, we've been working at this thing for years, and you-a real scientist, indefatigable."

I'm all right now." She smiled at usa brave smile though her lips were still trembling. "I'll not-disgrace you again. You're-about ready, aren't you ?"
They had set aside a small room on the hower floor of the house-a sort of den which now was stripped oi ifs accustomed hangings and furniture. It had two windows, looking out to the garden and lawn about the house. They were some six feet above the ground. It was a warn mid-summer evening; we had the lower sashes opened, but the shades fully drawn lest some neighbor or passerby observe us from without. On the floor of this room lay a mattress. There was a small table, a clock, two easy chairs. For the rest it was bare. Its white plaster walls, devoid of hangings, gave it somewhat the sanitary look of a room in a hospital.

We had been so occupied with Bee that Will had as yet given me no word of explanation. He left the little room now, returning in a moment with some articles which he deposited on the table. I eyed

## Into the Fourth Dimension

WHAT HAS GONE ON BEFORE
ROBERT MANSE, a correspondent in a export housc, in company with Wilton Grant and his sister Beatrice, nicknamed Bee for short. saze the first of the ghosts in February, 1946, a few miles from Rulland, Ver. mant. Thise ghosts were sentitransparent, glowing figures, much resembling human be ings. Attempts to destroy then acith bullets or clubs had no effect on tine shadows. One could pass one's hand right through a ghost Without fecling that therc sias any object in the zicinity. Latcr, the ghosts became mire bold and more numerous, excn molesting himman beings and causing at reast one ficath following the fright of encounter.
Sometime later, Will calls Rob on the telephone asking 'Rob ro pay hin a risit, claiming that his sister Bee is quite ill. During the tisit Will makes mention that the ghosts or whatever they are have already arrived in the borderland between the consciousness of thcir realm and ours, and that they were coming out of this realm. Rob himself has discovered a means of enterimp and that eqien though his home is being unafched by mary of the ghasts. he will make the aftempt tonight and turn these spirit-like creatures back into their former paths. While he takes the trip. Rob is to stay with Will's sister, Reatrice.
Nose continule with the story.
them silently; a shiver of fear, apprehension, awe-I could not define it-passed over me. Will had placed on the table a carafe of water; a glass; a small vial containing a number of tiny pellets; a cylindrical object with wires and terminal posts which had the apprarance of a crude home-made battery -four wires each some ten feet in length, terminating each in a circular metallic band.
I glanced at Bee. Outwardly now she was quite composed. She smiled at me.
"He'll explain in a moment. Rob. It's quite simple."
We were ready: By the clock on the table it was twenty minutes of ten. Will faced us.
"I'd like to start by ten o'clock," he began quietly. "The time-factor will be alter-ed-I want to complete the difference-when I return-as closely as 1 can."

I had the ill grace to attempt an interruption, but he silenced me.
"Wait, Bob-twenty minutes is not a long time for what I have to say and do." He had motioned us to the easy chairs, and seated himself cross-legged on the mattress before us. His gaze was intent upon my face.
"This is not the moment for any detailed explanation, Rob. I need only say this: As I told you a while ago, the fundamental substance of which our bodies are composed is -not substance, but a mere vortex. A whirlpool, a vibration let me term it. And the quality of this vibration-this vortexthe time-factor controlling it, governs the material character of our conscious universe. From birth to death-from the beginning to the end-we and all the substance of our universe move along this unalterable, measured flow of time.
"Do I make my meaning clear? Fromnothing but a vibrating whirlpool the magic of chemistry has built with this unalterable time-factor what we are pleased to call sub-stance-material bodies. These material bodies have three varying dimensionslength, breadth and thickness. But each of them inhe"ently is endowed also with the same basic time-factor. The rate of timeflow governing them, let me say, is identical." He spoke now more slowly, with measured words as though very carefully to reach my understanding.
"Iou must conceive clearly, Rob, that every material body in our universe is passing through its existence at the same rate. Now ii we take any specific point in timewhich is to say any particular instant of time-and place in it two material bodies, those two material bodies must oi necessity wecupy two separate portions of space. That's obvious isn't it? Two bodies cammot uccupy the same space at the same time.

Now Rob, I have spoken of this unalterable, measured flow of time along which all our substance is passing. But it is not unalterable. I have found a way of altering it."
He raised his hand agatinst my murmur, and went on, carefully as before. "What does this do? It gives a different basic ribration to matter. It gives a different rate of time-flow, upon which, building up from a fundamental vortex of changed character, we reach substance-a state of matter-quite different from that upon which our present universe reposes. A different state of matter, Rob-it still has length, breadth and thickness-but a different flow of time.
"You follow me? Now, if we take a material body of this-call it secondary state. -and place it in the same space with a booly of our primary state, they can and do occupy that space without conflict at the same instant of time.
"Why? Ah Roh, it would take a keener mind than mine or yours to answer that, or 10 answer the why of almost anything. The knowledge we poor mortals have is infinitesimal compared to the knowlectge we have not, and never will have. I can conceive vaguely however, that two primary bodies. placed in identical points of space and time would be moving through time at identical rates and thus stay together and conflict. Whereas, with a primary and a secondary body, their differing time-flows would -eparate them after what we might call a mere infinitesimal instant of coincidence."
His gesture waved away that part of the subject. He rose to his feet. "I have particularized even more than I intended. Rob. I.et me say now, only that the pellets in this little vial contain a chemical which acts upon the human organism in the way I have pictured. It alters the fundamental vibration
upon which this substance-these bones, this
flesh we call a body-this substance of my being, is buil:.
"Just a moment more. Rob, then you shall question me ally you like. So much for the transmutation oi organic substance. Inorganic substance-that table, my shirt, that glass of water-theoretically all of them could be transmuted as well. I have me . however, practically been able io accomplish that. But I have-invented. ii you like, an inorganic substance which I can transmute. It is nameless; it is this."

He was coatless, and now he stripped off his white linen shirt. Like a bathing suit, he had on a low-cut, tight-fitting garment. It seemed a fabric thin as silk, yet I guessed that it was metallic, or akin to metal. A dull putty-color, but where the light struck it there was a gleam, a glow as of iridescence.
"This substance," he added, "I can-take with me, "He indicated the wires, the battery if such it were. "By momentarily charging it, Rob, with the current I have stured here. It is not electrical-though related to it of course-everything is-wur very hodies them-selves-a mere form oi what we call electricity."

He was disrobing: the gleaming garment fitted him from shoukder to thigh. About his waist "ats a belt with pouches; in the pouches small objects all of this same puttycolored subitance.
I burst out. "This is all very well. But how-how will you get back:"
"The effect will wear off." he answered. "The temdency of all matter, Rob, is to return to its original state. I conceive also that in the case of human organism, the mind-the will-to some extent nay control it. Indeed I am not altogether sure hut that the mind, properly developed, might control the entire transmutation. Perhaps in this scomlary state, it can. I am leaving that to chance, to experimentation."

I said, "How long will you be gone?"
He considered that gravely. "Iiterally, Rob, there is no answer to that-but I know what you mean, of course. I may untergo a mental experience that will seem a lay. a week, a month-measured hy our present standards. "But to bou, sitting here watiting for me-" He shrugged. "By that clock there, an hour perhaps. Or five hours-I horpe no more."
My mind was groping with atl that he hat! said. I was confused. There was so
much that I no more than vaguely half understood; so much that seemed just beyond the grasp of my comprehension. I seensed ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ have a thousand guestions I would ask. vet scarce coukl I frame one of them imelligently. I said finally.
'lou say yon may be gone what will seem a das: get by our clock here it will be only. a few hours. This-this other state nif existence then moves through time faster:* I conceive it so, yes.
"But then-are you going into the future. Will? Is that what it will be?"
He smiled, but at once was as grave as betore. "lour mind is trying to reconcile two conlitions irreconcilable. You may tale an apple and try to add it to an orange and think you get two apple-oranges. But there is no such thing. Our future-let 11 s call it that which has not yet happened in us but is going to lappen. I cannot projeet myedf intn that. If I couk-if I did-at once would the future be for me no longer the fiture but the present.
"The conception is impossible. Or again -in this other state-I must of necessit! exist always in the present. For can moth compare them-reconcile one state of existcuce with the other." He stopped abruptly. then "ent on with his slow smile. "Donit yon see, Rob, there are no words even, with Which I can express $\because$ "at I ann trying to make you realize. That heing reclined there in the uther rome a while agno and wateled us. Perlaps for what it conceived to be what we world conceive a day were we to experience it."
His -mile turned whimsical. "The words become intile. Don't you see that? The future of that being is merely what has :int get happerned in it. To compare that with our own consciousness is like trying to ath all apple to an orange.'
1)urng all this Bee had sat watching $m$. listening to out talk. but had mot spoken. And as, atn hour before in the other room I had! noticed her glancing fearsomely armitul? again now her gaze drifted away: and I heard her murmur.
"Ot, I honed it would be gone-not come to tis it here!"
The followed her gaze. Standing perians a fout bower than the floor of our ronm and slightly behind the sicle watl was that celit-
same spectral figure. The intent to watch (Confinuce on payc s+4)
"Good," said Will. He seated himself cross-legged in the center of the mattress. In an agony of confusion and helplessness I watched while Bee attached the four wires to the garment he wore, one on each of his upper arms. and about his thighs where the short trunks ended.

AUTOMATIC TOASTER


The editors took the remarkable toaster illustrated above apart in order to see how it operates. Inside there is a double heating element, the slice of bread being toasted on both sides at the same time. The small lever projecting from the front on the right side winds up a spring mechanism operating a clockworklife mechanism. This is set by a knob immediately beneath the lever. When the desired time has elapsed, the lever at the right releases the one at the left, causing the toast to jump up and automatically shuts off the source of nower. The switch is of carbon and self ejuste The coaster without a doubt is the finest thing on the market-Toastmaster.

JIFFY INSULATORS

For wiring
irons, toasters, heaters. vacuum cleaners, lamps, etc., these rubber insulators may be very quick ly applied to the wire. They are flexible and fit snugly Ileite Electric Mfg , Co.


## BATTER MIXER



The nickel-plated receptacle for holding the batter is mounted on a stand provided with adjustable arms so that the device may be swung freely. A small motor on top mixes the batter and a trigger release permits the batter to pour out of the bottom of the receptacle onto the table stove. The device expedites pancake making in hotne with large families. - R. A. Moore.

PANCAKE TURNER


The turner illustrated above will enable the housewife to flip over a pancake very easily and quickly and will never cause the pancake to buckle up. It will be noted that a small button puckiets from the handle immediately under the projects from the handes this button causes thumb of the user. Pressing this button causes the turner to describe a complete arc.-R. A. Moore.

SCREW-DRIVER HOLDS SCREWS NB


A screw-driver which will securely hold a screw in juxtaposition with the driving shank is il lustrated above. Nearly any size of screw with any type of head may be used in this tool.Diversified Sales Co.

KNIFE SHARPENER


Two steel pieces arranged so as to form a $V$. shaped slot produce the sharpening edges for the above device.-R. A. Moore.

## COMBINATION CHAIR



The chair illustrated in the photograph above will accommodate a suitcase, a hat, an umbrella and an overcoat. The chair seat may be lifted so as to get at the hat. This combination should be ideal for the small home or for theatres and restaurants.

SPOOL HOLDER


In the spool holder illustrated in the above photograph a pin cushion is provided and it will be observed that there are springs in back of the spools, preventing them from rolling and unnecessarily releasing thread.-R. A. Moore.

## BOTTLE HOLDER

The inter-
esting
clamp here
shown is
for holding milk bottles and the like, the milk bottle being raised and pushed into the into the which which closes around the neck of the
bottle automatically. $-R$. A. Moore.


A beater which will fit into a cup and in which the blades rotate in opposite directions. yet which is simply constructed and practically fool proof is the subject of the photograph above. R. A. Moore.

## Home Mechanics

How to Build Cedar Chests
By WILLIAM M. BUTTERFIELD


OE style and size of cedar chest is used for all of the four designs 44 inches long, 18 inches. The chest is 44 inches long, 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep.
About 70 feet of $61 / 2$-inch cedar lunuber $3 / 4$ inch thick, and 11 feet of 2 -inch cedar inch thick, is required for the cliest. Other items for the various designs are follows 40 ft . $3 / 8$-inch half round mahogany molding.
10 ft. $1 \times 1 / 2$-inch o. g. mahogany nolding
3 ft . 10 -inch cedar board 1 inch thick for back rest)
2 ft. 6 -inch cedar board $3 / 4$ inch thick for handles)
7 ft . 1 -inch mahogany pole (for back est)
2 ft . 1 - inch cedar pole (for handles) 26 ft . 4 -inch sheet copper $1 / 16$ thick or binding, etc.)
2 ft .7 -inch sheet copper $1 / 16$ thick (for ocks, etc.)
12 -inch copper padlock
2-inch copper hinges ( 3 for each lid).
12 -inch trunk lock (copper trimmed)
4 composition feet 5 inches high.

4 turned legs 6 inches high.
4 turned legs 14 inches long (mahog vis).
22 feet 2 -inch mahogany $1 / 2$ inch thick (for leg frame).
The $61 / 2$-inch lumber should have a nug fitting tongue and groove and measure $61 / 2$ inclies wide over all-the tongue and groove being $1 / 2$ inch deep by $3 / 8$ inch wide. This lumber is cut for 6 pieces $181 / 4$ inches long and 12 pieces $441 / 4$ inches long. Three of the short pieces glued together form an end piece for the chest and three long ones glued together form a front, back. top or bottom piece. It will be found advisable to pay a small extra charge over the cost of lumber to lave the tongue and groove cut by machine at the mill.
The gluing process can be very satisfactorily carried out on a level floor in a narrow hall-the baseboards along the hall on both sides acting as the jaws of a vise. By placing any three pieces properly fitted and glued against one baseboard, a very heavy squeezing or forcing pressure may be obtained by placing extra pieces against the opposite baseboard and driving wedges. Heavy weights placed on
he piece to be glued will prevent it from "dishing" while drying
When they have beeng glued together the is boards. each formed of 3 pieces, are cut, planed, sawed and smoothed in the usual way, or as a solid board. They are put together with glue and $1 / 8$-inch brads.
The lid and chest are made first in one piece, that is, the height of the sides are inarle $171 / 2$ inclies to which a $3 / 4$-inch top is secured with glue and screws. The scrells slould be about 3 inches apart each screw is covered with a cedar plug $1 / 2$ inch round and $1 / 4$ inch thick. With the top the cliest measures $18 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth.
The lid is then sawed from the chest sawing on a $15 / 8$-inch line. After smoothng the sawed edges and fitting the lid and chest closely together, the lip pieces are cut, shaped, and glued in place as shown in layout (lid details).
The bottom piece must fit snugly for it should be glued in place with $1 / 2$-inch quarter-round molding glued in the top angles as shown (chest details)
Copper is a very popular trimming for

# MODEL DEPARTMENT 

This cup is $17 \frac{1}{3}$
nches high A cup, is monthly. Model Is Built by G. B. Douglas, of Montclair, N. J.
 month's cup winner which is a model Chinese junk. The original vessel is Chinese funk feet over all, sizty-nine feet on eighty-nine feet over alt, sizty-nine feet on the water line, and has a beam of twenty feet, nine inches, and a draught of four feet. The model itself is about twentythree inches long over all. Mr. Douglas work is exceptionally accurate and he is very careful and thorough. The cup which was awarded appears at the right.



## The Cup Winner

THE hull of Mr. Douglas' Chinese junk was made from a solid block and dug out. The side rail with the perpendicular pieces was made of white holly and the perpendiculars are match sticks. The fittings over the hanging sides were quite difficult to make in order to get them even. Two cooking pots on the deck are made from two five and ten cent store thimbles. These attract considerable attention. The people rarely see that the capstan and the mizzen mast is four feet off center nor do they see that thas is a windlass for hoisting sails see that there udder. The for hoisting sails, anchor and tudder. The rudder is a large affair hung from a windlass so that it may be raised when the boat enters shallow water. A bulkhead just lorward of the tudder fills with water which prevents the ship from turning a somersault All Chinese junks have eycs painted on the bow for a Chinaman says. "No have eye, no can sec. No can see, no can go." eye, no can the rudder make it easier to move the rudder. Note that the foot of the mast does not go to the bottom of the vessel.


~SECTION AT E ~



- MODEL OF A

CHINESE JUNK•

[^1]
## AWARDS IN $\$ 5,000.00$ MATCHCRAFT

 CONTEST

FINVENTIONe prest year. SCIENCE AND I INVENTION magazine will award a to You are asked to make models. iashioning the You are asely from safety matches. Please ob. same entirellowing simple rules
serve the following
(1) Models submitted must contain at least 90 per cent. safety matches in their construction.
(2) Models made of toothpicks, paper matches, or non-safety matches, are not elig. ible in this contest.
(3) Models can not be built around boxes or other supporting articles. Walls, roofs,
etc., must all be self-supporting and made of etc., mus
natches.
(4) All liquid adhesives, such as glue, shellac. cements, etc., are permissible.
(5) Models may be painted. gilded or sil.
(6) Models may be of any size.

## \$5,000.00 Prize "Matchcraft" Contest <br> WATCH FOR PRIZES IN NOVEMBER ISSUE

(7) In order to win a prize, it is necessary that either models be submitted, or, if this is that either modelical, owing to their size, a $5^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ photograph of the model may be sent in lieuof the model itself. The best models submiz. scheduled herewith.
(8) All models submitted to SCIENCE
AND INVENTION Magazine will be prompt-
y returned to the builder, who will prepay all charges.
(9) Where SCIENCE AND INVENTION has any doubts as to the model (where photos only are submitted) complying with all the regulations, the judges may, at their discre. for inspection, paying transportation charges both ways.
(10) This is a monthly contest, lasting for twelve months, each monthly contest closing on the first of the month following date of issue. Thus the contest for the month of Oc tober will close November 1, 1926, and prize winning announcements will be made in the January, 1927, issue. The November issue will contain August prize winning entries.
(11) Models must be shipped in a strong wooden box, never in a cardboard box, as SCld models having been improperly packed.
(12) When models are sent, be sure to affix are giving your name and address, to the model itself. In addition, put name and ad dress on outside wrapper of package.
(13) Address all Ietters, packages, etc. ${ }^{\text {to }}$ AND INVENTION Magazine, 53 Park Place. New York.


SECOND PRIZE- $\$ 75.00$ is $\uparrow$ awarded this month to Fred Spinden, of Abington, Illin- 家 ois, for his model of a tea
kettle illustrated above. The kettle illustrated above. The
kettle itself is nine and one half inches in diameter, and nearly six inches high.

TWELFTH PRIZE- $\$ 10.00$ is $\rightarrow$ ward ed to j. White, of Rochester, N. Y., for the sailor's sweetheart frame made up of several layers of matches. By means of a scroll saw the heart is cut out and the picture inserted under celluloid. A back of matches is then glued in place.

EIGHTH PRIZE- $\$ 12.50$ was won by C. F. Ewers of Portland, Oregon, for of matchwood illustrated below.


## SIXTH PRIZE <br> - $\$ 20.00$ was the award decided up-

 on for the checkerboard here illustrated and built by Victor Roman, of New York City Note that the matches in adjamatches in adjacent squares are laid at right angles to each oth. :r. Half the num. ber of squares could be stained black for greater contrast.

SEVENTH PRIZE - $\$ 15.00$. The model of a horizontal steam engine illustrated below and made of matches was built by C. L. Brown, of Yonkers. N. Y. Although many steam engine Hodels have been heretofore entere no
Hone has built a model which will actually one has built a model which will actually
work when air is delivered to it work when air is delivered to it



#### Abstract

ELEVENTH PRIZE— $\$ 10.00$. The house illuserated in the two views at the left was built by W. Henkelman of New York Ciry. The construction measures eleven inches long by six inches wide, and four and one half inches high. It has a front and a back porch and numerous curtained windows. No attempt has been made to outfit the interior, the building merely being constructed for exhibition purposes and is artistically painted. The photographs are taken from opposite sides.


THIRTEENTH PRIZE- $\$ 10.00$ The emblem of the Odd Fellows developed into a shelf and illustrated below was made by John Zeleznik, of Bridgeport. Ohio. Matches, glue and scroll saw com-


SIXTEENTH SIXTEENTH
PRIZE - $\$ 10.00$ was won by John ( Shiclds, of Midland, Md., for the two wooden matcheraft models of emblems built in glass bottles. In neither of th: models can the models can restoppers be re moved nor can taken emblems be taken a different style of bottle. out.

## Dust Control In Mines

$T_{\text {is }} \mathrm{HE}$ great danger of explosion in mines is due in large part to the presence of coal dust in the atmosphere. The latest method of detecting the presence of a dangerous amount of explosive dust in mine shaits uses very simple apparatus familiar to radio fans. A highly charged condenser is inserted into the air outlet from each mine shaft, and the presence or absence of coal dust in the outgoing air changes the clielectric between the condenser plates. When the concentration of particles becomes dangerously liigh the condenser is discharged, causing the relay to operate and the alarm bell to ring. Under ordinary working conditions the amount of coal dust suspended in the atmosphere may be determined by the frequency with which the condenser cliselarges and the bell rings. If the operator on duty at the control board finds that too much dust is present, he simply increases the amount of incoming air by adjusting the intake fans. The fans are so arranged that in the case of emergency they may be reversed with equal effect to increase the amount of air introduced into the shafts. The hook-up inserted at right slows how ordinary radio apparatus may be used to reproduce the experiment. Figs. 1 to 6 illustrate the gradual collection of dust parnicles in the dielectric space which causes
the condenser to discharge. the condenser to discharge.

## World's Smallest Phonograph




How to Open an Umbrella
 la under your knee. as show:1 in the illustration at the right, if your arms are iull of packages when it begins to rain. This idea was monceived and sent to us by William A. Leifeld of Pottsville, Pa. who evidently learned from experience.

## 篓

A S IV I S S manufacplaced on the market what is called the smallest phonograph in the world. It has a diameter of $41 / 4$ inclies and is $13 / 4$ inches high. It works surprisingly well, and is very convenient to carry about as may be seen in the photo at the left.

The young lady at the right is showing you how to change a record on the now baby phonograph. The complete mechanism folds up i the unit show he unit shown bove.


## Self-Fitting Sealing Caps



This transparent bottle cap shapes itself by shrinkage and hermetically seals the bottle It is slipped over the stopper as at left and in about four hours it conforms itself to the contour of the bottle.


## Science Snapshots



Dancers and orchestra leaders should welcome the innovation shown in the photo at the left. This machine controls the tempo of the orchestra and indicates the speed at which the music is being played. The two dials seen on the front of the cabinet are indicators. The left dial shows the number of beats per minute so that the orchestra will not exceed the normal pace, while the dial on the right is connect the dial ed to a pendulum
$\rightarrow$
A remarkable piece of apparatus which brings science one step neaser to solving the secrets of the weather has been developed by Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institute. The sun gun" shown at the right is an instrument which measures the mount of heat given off by the mount has found that this sun. He has found that this amount varies from day to day, and greater accuracy in long range weather forecasting is now anticipated.
Beiow is shown a typewriter which may be converted into a machine for writing Braille characters by throwing a lever. The carriage is ar-
 the right is designed to write the characters of the alphabet used by the blind. This system of writing, called the Braille system, employs a series of dots raised from the surface of the paper in different combinations to represent the various letters of the alphabet. The dots are punched by the six large keys, the
seventh being a spacer key.


Dr. Richard C. Cabot, noted Boston physician re cently announced the perfection of a method of re cording heart-sounds permanently upon a phonographic record. As a result of 18 years of constan experimentation by Dr . Cabot, it is now possible fo physicians to study abnormal conditions with the aid of a phonograph.

A seminar of medical experts and scientists recently convened at the Massa chusetts General Hospital to witness tests and demonstration of Dr. Cabot's new recorder. The heart sounds are electrically amplifed and engraved upon the phonographic disc record. after which they may be "played" on any the phonographe The apparatus may also be used to record the action of the phonograph. The apparatus may lungs. WASHINGTON attorney is the inventor of a new typewriter which he believes will revolutionize typewriting and do away with stenographers and typists. Above is shown the inventor at a dummy keyboard of the invention, which is the result of twenty-five years of coninuous experimentation. The machine has a keyhoard which contains forty alphabets and the total number of keys is 1,160 , placed as may be seen above. This typewriter is the invention of a former court reporter, ankl he claims that in tests he has attained the speed of 283 words a minute without error. The instrument is 50 constructed that the typist need not watch the keyboard as the keys are spaced in a similar manner to those on our standard typewriter keyboard. This apparatus could find its field of usefulness in typing from dictation where high specd and accuracy are essential


## The Testing of Wood and Grain Alcohols

By DR. E. BADE

IT is not at all difficult to distinguish between wood and grain alcohol or to detect the presence of wood alcohol in grain alcohol by a chemical reaction. Wood alcolol, as its name signifies, is de-


To 10 cc of alcohol add 10 drops of sodium nitroprusside solution in water. To this mix ture add 2 cc of $10 \%$ sodium hydroxide solu. tion as a test for acetone.
rived from wood, while grain alcolool is usually and nost commonly, although not always, derived from the fermentation of the starch in grain or potatoes with the aid of malt. But this etlyyl or grain alcohol nay also be prepared from woorl. In this process notl-tesinous wood, or wood from which the


Add methyl orange to alcohol in test for acid.
resin has been extracted, is cut into small fragments and placed in a digester. A small amount of sulphuric acid is added and steam is pernitted to enter, By careful regulation of the strength of the acill and the tem-
perature, the wood or cellulose combines with the water by means of the acid present and producing a simple sugar.
The substances in the digester are now treated with water which dissolves the acid and the stigar. After filtration the acid is neutralized with lime, and the sugar is changed to grain alcohol by fermentation.

Some of the impurities found in methyl alcohol are aldehyde, dimetbyl acetate, acetone, higher ketones and chloroiorm. As a rule, especially for chemical work, the wood alcohol should be free from acetone. In order to test the alcohol, a color reaction is used, which will give a reaction for acetone, aldehyde and acetic acid. When $1 \%$ oi acetone is present the color will be yel-low-orange when a solution of sodium nitro ferrocyanide (nitroprusside) is added. If acetic acid is present, a pale tint of red is developed which, aiter twenty minutes will


25 cc of the solution under test is distilled in a small flask in order to obtain a few drops of the solution.
fade in intensity. A freshly prepared solution of sodium nitroferrocyanide added to the wood alcohol and the liguid made allialine by the addition of caustic soda, will develop a ruby red color if acetone is present. The intensity of color varies with the amount and nature of the impurities.

The same reaction is also applicable to ethyl alcohol, for determining definitely the presence of acetone in either alcohol. To 10 cc . of the liquid to be tested add 10 drops of a freshly prepared sodium nitro ferrocyanide solution in water. Mix and add 2 cc . of a $10 \%$ solutic: of sodium hydroxide. The orange red tint developed when acetone is present fades to a clear yellow in about a half hour. In the meanwhile another test tube is used and the reaction just mentioned is repeated. But here after the caust:c soda has been added. the solution is made acid with acetic acid whereupon a purplish red color is produced when acetone is present. The color. within a half hour, will gradually change to a deeper bluc.

The presence of acid or alkali is detected with the ad oi phenolphthalein, litmus, or methyl orange, litmus being least sensitive.

The presence of wood alcohol in grain alcohol is most readily detected by a color


Dilute the alcoholic distillate with 5 cc of water, keep test tube cold, and plunge a spiral of red hot copper wire into the tube.
reaction. As little as $0.1 \%$ of wool alcohol in the ethyl alcolol may be detected. First take about 25 cc . of the suspected solutio: place in a sinall flask and distill about 10 drops. This may be done without the aid of a condenser by inserting the goose neck


Filter after dipping the copper spiral.
as deeply as possible into a test tube which is surrounded by a slightly larger test tube containing cold water. Dilute the distillate with about 5 cc . of water and replace the water in the larger tube with fresh cold
water. Insert the small tube into the cold water and heat a small spiral of copper wire to red lieat over a flame and quickly quench the metal in the alcohol solution which has been distilled off. Do this about five or six times and then fitter the now oxidized solu-


Boil the solution after the wire has been with-
drawn.
tion. Boil for about one minute. Cool the solution and add 2 drops of a $0.5 \%$ resorcinol solution in water. Mix and carefully. add two or three cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid in such a way that the acid runs to the bottom of the solution without mixing. Let the tube stand about three minutes. If no rose-colored ring lias developed, less than $2 \%$ of wood alcohol is present, and it the ring develops within ten or fifteen minutes about $0.1 \%$ of wood alcohol is present. A yellowish brown ring, which may develop. is due to acetaldehyde produced by the oxidation of the ethyl alcohol and which may
not have been completely driven off by boiling. The ring must be rose red in color to show the presence of wood alcohol. In this case the wood alcohol is oxidized to formaldehyle.
The presence of aldelydes can usually be detected with the aid of a few drops of silver nitrate solution. After the liquid has been exposed to the light for 24 hours, the silver will be reduced to a black powder if aldehydes or other reducing agents were present.
Pyridine, which has heen partially rectified, or bone nil, which contains a large amount of pyridine, is frequently used as a denaturant and its presence may be detected by the abundant crystal formation which is developed when 10 cc . of the alcolol is treated with 5 cc . of a $5 \%$ solution of anhy-


Add a dilute solution of the resorcinol and then side of the test tube so as to sink to the bottom
drous cadmium chloride solution. The needle-like crystals are produced within 10 minutes when pyridine is present.

Amyl alcohol, ntherwise known as fusel nil. can be detected in quantities as low as $0.05 \%$ when care is exercised during the


When wood alcohol is present in ethyl alcohol then a rose red ring is developed as well as rose colored flocks. The tube on the left shows the results obtained when no wood alcohol is present. and the tube on the right shows the presence of large quantities of wood alcohol.
operation of analysis. Five cc. of the alcoln! are taken and diluted with 6 cc . of water. To this mixture 15 to 20 cc . of chloroiorm is added. The whole is thoroughly shaken up and the chloroform is then renoved by decantation or by neans of a separatory funnel. The clinoroform in which the amyl alcohol is dissolved by this treatment, is evaporated in a watch crystal on a water bath aud the fusel oil is left behind.

## Methods of Testing Milk <br> By JOE SILL



Fig. 1. Turmeric paper which is turned brown-ish-red by alkalies, curiously enough is turned almost the same color by an acid solution of boric acid.
BORIC ACID
Evaporate a quantity of milk to dryness and incinerate the residue. Hyclrochloric acid and water are then added and a strip of turmeric paper is immersed in the solution. The paper is then dried at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. on a watch glass. If the tumeric paper is colored reddish brown, boracic acid is present. (See Fig. 1).

SODIUM BI-CARBONATE
Evanorate and incinerate another quantity


Fig. 2. Milk is evaporated and tested with acid for the presence of a bicarbonate. Fig. 3. Formaline in the presence of ferric chloride in acid solution gives a violet color.
of the milk to be tested and hydrochloric acid is added carefully to the residue. If the residue effervesces (gas given off) there are probably hi-carbonates present. (See Fig. 2.)

FORMALIN
Formalin is by far the most dangerous of the preservatives as it attacks the system especially of children.
The milk (about 50 cc .) is boiled with a solution of concentrated hydrochloric acid

Fig. 4. Solid salicylic acid gives a similar color The milk is treated with alcohol and ferric chloride solution after being evaporated to dryness and shalen up with ether.
and a trace of iron chloride when the mitk will turn a violet color if formalin is present. (See Fig. 3).

## SALICYLIC ACID

20 cc . of milk are acidulated with sulphuric acid and shaken with ether: the ether solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is treated with alcohol and a little iron chloride solution, a deep violet color will be given by salicylic acid. (See Fig. 4).


By WILLIS L. JONES


The mounting arrangement and panel construction of the motor-generator
battery charger is shown above. A $1 / 3$ horse-power alternating current

THERE is nothing like a battery charger using a D.C. generator. No contact points to wear out: no expensive bulbs to burn out. Just a nap of a switch and this charger that I am dhout to describe, will hum away developing irom 200 to 240 watts.
The generator used for this outfit was purclased from an "automobile graveyard": every city of any size has one. Any kind oi generator will do, bat I find from past expericnces of making several such apparatus. that the old style Delcos are more reliable, and will develop 30 amperes without overheating. That is provided it is in fair condition and rot wet or oil-soaked from lying in or near water or oil. Before purchasing it, with one cell of dry battery or a regular 6 -volt storage battery, test for shorts in the armature and field coils.
Connect one pole of the battery to the end of one field coil and touch the wire from the other pole to the generator irame. If there is a spark there is a short in the field coils, and the generator should be discarded, as field coils are very expensive to wire. If there is no spark and a slight magentism is ielt (ascertained by holding nail near field pole besting tested) the fields are $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{K}$.
lext try the armature. Comnect one pole of the hattery to one segment of the commutator and fouch the other pole of the battery to the shaft of the armature. If there is a short it will spark. Whether or not it should be discarded is up to the builder of the outfit, as the armature can be rewound by nearly any motor electrician, the cost being between $\$ 5 .(1)$ to $\$ 8.00$. The writer found that nearly all of these places or "grave yards" have plenty of used genrators and there is no need to take a defective one, because for abolut $\$ 10,00$ an excellent one can be obtained. The writer has
bought about 11 so far and $\$ 10.00$ is the lighest price he has paid yet, the general prices were in the neighborhood of $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 6,00$. Now disconnect the pole from the shaft and laving the one pole on the segment of the commutator as before proceed to try out each segment to see that there are no boose comections. There should be a spark as each segment is touched; if there is none, then that segment is disconnected from the armature windings and shonld be resoldered to it. If there are no shorts or
loose connections, and the insulation intact that is none of the covering off the wires, and if the gencrator is dry, which is a bug factor, as water is a conductor of eleciricity, it can be called in good condition. The writer takes for granted that the mechatical condition is O. K. If the generator is of the 12 -volt type two of the regular 6 -volt batteries must be charged in series. The B batteries must be connected 6 cell; in series instead of 3 .
Fig. I on page IX shows the generator


The drawing above shows the connection of the contrd rheostat to the field coil of the generator. The method of cleaning a worn commutator with sandpaper is also illustrated.
coupled to a $1 / 3$-II.P. $60-$ Cyc., single phase A.C., 110 -volt motor. A piece of iron pipe is reamed out to fit the shafts. Two $1 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. looles are drilled through the pipe and the shait. Wire nails are then driven through and bent.
The base for the outfit is made from heary wood about 36 inches long 8 inclies wide and between $11 / 2$ to 2 inches thick.
The switchboard for the generator is 18 inches long 12 inches wide and $1 / 2$ incli thick. It is bolted to the base with 9 -inch bolts $1 / 2$ inch in diameter as per diagram. For this switchboard wood may be used as it is inexpensive, and there is no danger from fire, as this is a low voltage affair.
The switch is double-pole, single-tlirow, with a capacity of 30 amps . or over.
The ammeter and the voltmeter are used ones and costs approximately $\$ 1.00$ each. The ammeter registers from 1 to 30 amperes. The voltmeter from 1 to 14 volts.

The fuses are for 30 amperes maximum capacity. They protect the generator from short circuit.
The contact points for the rhenstat are made from leavy thumb tacks: the contact lever from a piece of scrap copper. The resistance wire consists of single strands of picture wire. They are made in coils $1 / 4$ inch in diameter and about 8 inches tong. There are 3 feet in each coil. Each coil is attached to a small copper wire (see Fig. 8) and they are connected to the contact points of the rheostat. It is then placed in series with the field coils of the generator. (See Fig. 6).
If the commutator of the generator is rough or if the mica is projecting, sanilpaper or cut it as shown in the illustrations.
Fig. 2 shows the method used in charging the batteries.
If only one battery is to be charged, and
the operator wants to charge it at a 5 - to 10 -ampere rate, by moving the handle of the generator rheostat located on the switchboard any desired output may be had. The least resistance in the path oi the field coils the more current at the brushes and viceversa.
While the batteries are clarging be sure to remove the vent covers. Also do not spark the batteries or have lighted matches around while they are charging as there is clanger of an explosion.
Also the more batteries charged at one time the cheaper. That is by charging about 5 at one time we take advantage of the full power of the prime mover if it be an electric motor.
If the builder docs not want to charge more than one or two batteries at one time. then it is best to use a $1 / 4$ - or $1 / 6-H . P$. motor.

## A Filter For Near Ultra-Violet Rays



The exterior of the near ultra-violet ray filter box is shown above. It will be seen that the glass slide is tightly fitted into metal grooves which prevent the leakage of any extraneous rays into the box. The opening at the top rays into the box. The opening at the top
holds an eye-piece for observation of the contents of the bos in action.

MANY experimenters who have derived hours of instruction and annusement in their little shops or laboratories with phosphorescent or luminous substances know that the compounds experimented with become luminous only when exposed to a source of light, and that the flurrescence is very difficult to see because of the luminosity of the source of light. By using a glass which screens out the visible light and allows the near ultra-violet light to pass, one may contimue the study of lunineus bodies and the effects of ultra-violet light over a wider field than without using sucli a filter.
The filter describes here is made from a


Substances to be tested for phosphorescence or luminescence are placed upon the stage shown just back of the sliding door. The filter boz may also be used in experimenting with selenium cells, and to test the ultra-violet content of light from different sources under various conditions.

## By RAYMOND B. WAILES

wooden box about ten inches square and is fitted with a square of glass known as G586A W which costs about two dillars.
This glass is transparent only to the rays of about 363 mu . that is, about the range of the near ultra violet rays. It keeps back all of the visible or "light" rass; so a lamp placed back of it cannot be seen. As the effects of fluorescence and phosphorescence are due in the main to ultra violet rays, this glass serves admirably for many interesting experiments.
The glass as sold is about $61 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ square. It shonld be fitted in a sheet metal holfler upon the front of the wooden box. so that the metal overlaps the glass for about an inch, thereby making a light-tight fit. A strip of felt or flannel can be glued to the inside runners, making it doubly sure of being lighttight. As can be seen from the pictures, the lid of the box slides into a metal strip which serves to keep the visible light from the interior of the box. A cardboard carton or tube is fitted into a hole in the top of the box so that the observer may look into the interior in which the different substances are placed, and note the effect produced by the light or source of rays located on the outside of the box. A half inch hole is large enough for this purpose.
One of the most common sources of ultra violet rays is the electric are lamp. If this be set up in operation in front, and if desired, some distance from the filter glass front of the box, and a solution of a two grain quinine capsule dissolved in a bit of acidulated water (which can be taken from a storage battery) is placed in a small bottle inside of the filter box, an intense blue fluorescence can be seen coming from the solution if viewed from the hole above. On cutting off the arc, the fluorescence ceases. An electric iron can be commected in series with the arc lamp for resistance. Beautiful fluorescences were obtained by the writer with an arc passing 10.8 amperes and having a voltage drop of 27 volts across it.
Other substances can be used instead of quinine salts. Cp.P. sublimed anthracene coated upon a sheet of paper with a mucilage solution will glow when placed in the box and exposed to the radiations coming through the filter glass from an electric arc. A water solution of aesculin or the solutions obtained from the sticky buds from a horse chestnut tree, soaked in water, gives a blue fluorescence. Fosin, erythrosine (aniline red) in water solution give a blue fluorescene. Fluorescein in a dilute caustic solution glows beautifully. Glass or cardboard coated with luminous zinc sulphicle without any radium salt admixture also glows.

Holding the hand between the arc and the luminous object will cause a sharlow of the


An are light emits a considerable percentage of ultra-violet rays. hence it may be used in all the experiments spoken of in this article. The photograph above shows the proper position of the arc light relative to the filter box. It is possible to work with greater separation.
hand to be cast upon the luminous body, because the rays do not pass through the hand. If anthracene or phosphorescent zinc sulphide is coated upon a card and inserted in the $b$ s at an angle. the entire shadow of the hand can be distinctly seen when viewed through the hole. If the hand be withirawn, the shadow will gradually fade nut, because the substance has a lag in its luminous effect.
The filter box can also be used in experimenting with selenium cells. The cell can be inserted in the box and comnected with its battery and indicating instrument and exposed to the ultra-violet rays coming through the glass from the source.

The box can also be used for determining the ultra-violet productive effect of different lamps and sources of light. Soaking the are carbons in solutions of uranium salts increase the ultra-violet intensity of the are formed in which they are used.


The apparatus may be arranged as shown when it is desired to test photo-electric or selenium cells under the action of ultra-violet rays. It should be carefully ascertained that no light whatever be permitted to leak through the seals into the filter box.

## Deaf-Phone and 2-Stage Amplifier

## By A. P. PECK

FOR the person that is really hard of hearing, the average microplione, battery and sensitive receiver combinathat now sold as a dcaf-phone, is of little if any value. True enough. it is entirely portable and very handy in this respect, but of what value is it if does not help its user? The writer was recently approached by a doctor who is very hard of hearing and who has extreme difficulty in communicating with his patients. He could hear sounds that were very loud and distinct, but the ordinary deaf-phone such as mentioned above, was of no help to him. He owned one of these combinations, and asked if it would not be possible to improve it in some way so that he could use it. He did not care particularly whether the apparatus was entirely portable, because it would be used at practically all times on his office desk.

ratus were so good that we are quite sure that a good many readers of this magazine will be interested in the construction of the apparatus for their own purposes. The fin-
deafiness, and its construction is so simple that even a man who is only slightly hand: with tools should have no trouble in constructing it.

The doctor gave the writer his portable so-called deaf-phone, and the microphone incorporated in it was used as the pick-up medium in the new instrument. A small cabinet such as is used for portable radio sets was obtained, and a lole was cut in the front to accommodate the pick-up unit, and was so constructed that the microphone could be slipped into place and would be held there firmly. Back of this compartment an ordinary two-stage audio-frequency amplifier was laid out and wired up. The complete circuit diagram used is shown in Fig. 1. As will be seen, the " $A$ " battery which supplies the filament circuit for the tubes is also in the microphone circuit and supplies the current for it.


The simple form of amplifier circuit in which two dry-cell type tubes are

The writer, therefore, set about designing such an instrument, using a principle that is well known to radio users-that of audiofrequency amplification by means of vacuum tubes. The results from the finished appa-
ished instrument is small and compact. and while it can hardlly be carried around for use at all times, still it serves its own purpose very well. Such an instrument would be of great value to all afflicted with partial


## ~DETAILS OF HOOK•H~ <br> -FIG. 2 ~



Front view of deaf-phone cabinet showing terminal posts and arrange-
ment of microphone bchind perforated grill.


Top view of deaf-pbone cabinet with lid removed. This view shows vacuum tubes as well as two audio frequency amplifying transformers.

## Simple High Temperature Furnaces

SAD to say, the fascinating realm of light temperature work has been closed, for the most part, to the average cxperimenter, and needlessiy. There is a certain ronance in fusing solicl metals in a little furnace and bringing forth a substance so hard that files make no appreciable im-


A high temperature laboratory furnace burning
a mixture of gas and air.
pression on "it, or a metal that melts when drupped into a cup of hot water! To be sure, a few hardy fellows have tried the electric are for the production of ligh heat. but nearly all lighting circuits are designed for a much smaller load than the steady rumning of ans arc recutires: even with heavy resistances in the circuit the household lights dim very noticeably when the electrodes of the are are hrought together, recovering only a part of their furmer strength when the initial hatd has passed,

But there are other ways of protucing high temperatures in the laboratory and in this article three of these, using fames, will be described. All the apparatus has been simplified to such things as are readily obtainable by anyone. The three hottest fuels that can be practically used in the small laboratory without exceptional cost. are illuminating gas. acctylene, and alcohol. In all the furnaces described, air under slight pressure is burned with the combustifle gas. You are probably familiar witl the use of illuminating gas in Bunsen burners, but a higher temperature, and one more suitable to convenient work, can be secured by the use of the little furnace shown in section in Fir, 1. The temperature attainable is over 3.300 degrees Fahrenheit.

The base can be of asbestos, brick, fireclav. or anything else unburnable. The centrai block is of the same material. The roof of the furnace is an ordinary carthenware mixing bowl, supported by a small rim. The rim may be of the same material as the hase. Clay has the advantage in this case



ACETYLEME FURNACE
A simply constructed furnace for burning ace tylene gas and generating high temperatute

## By WILLIAM CAPUNE

that it may be readily drilled for the passage of the gas tube.
In all the places where a fire-resistant material is needed the writer has fomme that a mixture of ordinary Portland cement and fine sand, about one part of cement to six or seven of sand, makes an excellent job, and can be cast, holes and all, in shellacked carelboard molds to exactly the desired shape. Many of the patented "water putties" on the market are also good; the kind that set permanently when once dry. Soft, red building brick is an excellent material and may be worked with cold chisels and files with very little labor. For tubing, copper or brass is


Here are the details of an alcohol furnace of special construction. The alcohol reservoir is ilustrated at $3 A$ and the vernier at $3 B$.


ACETYLEME GEMERATOR
An acetylene gas generator is quite easy to make. The petcock controls the flow of water and hence the generation of gas.
the best, being relatively inexpensive and easily worked. Rubber tubing may be used wherever it is not exposed to heat.
In the first furnace the base is made large enough to hold the inverted bowl without crowding and have enough room at one side for a "mixing valve," where illuminating gas is mixed with the air. The purpose of the
bowl is to reflect the heat down upon the central block on which the crucible is placed. Supported on the edge of this central block is a circle of netal tubing pierced at interval; with holes not much more than a 32nd of an inch in diameter. The size and number of


A hydraulic valve for preventing accidents when using acetylene gas is simply made as above.
these holes depends, of course, on how big a source of gas yout have and how great a pressure there is in the air line. The higher the air and gas pressures the larger the holes may be, and the greater will the resulting furnace heat be. These holes should be drilled so that the jets from them will all point upward and toward the center of the dome of the bowl. One end of the tube is closed up. A stopeock may be inserted in the mix-ture-pipe on the furnace base as in Fig. 1.
The rim which supports the bowl has been mentioned. It should have a linle on the sifle of the hase where your mixing valve will be placed and the end of the tubing shomtle pass through this hole.

The mixing valve, despite its technicalsounding name, is not a complicated piece of apparatus. It is slown in section in Fig. 1. There are no particular climensions necessary. It is made of wood well soaked in shellac or varnish to close the pores, and then drier!. The passages which appear in cross-section in this view are in reality drilled holes. The area of the lioles for the entrance of the gas and air should be smatler than the exit holes for the mixture, in the ratio of about 1 to 1.5. The gas and air holes are drilled until they nearly meet as shown, and then the smaller holes are drilled to the meeting point. The larger part of the mixture exit is drilled in for about $3 / 3$ of an inch to take the end of the turn of tubing that is used for the burner. A small hole is then drilled to meet the junction of the other
(Continued on page 552)


It is usually desirable to have a gas reservoir when employing acetylene for a laboratory furnace. Such a reservoir is simple in construction. All of the details are illustrated above and described in the text.


## Portraits Made On Leaves A Novelty



The two unusual portraits above were etched on a specially cured leaf by means of needles. The work is quite tedious but gives a very unusual effect. This work was done by a Waltham. Mass., artist, whose work on leaves is soon to be exhibited throughout the country.

Old Pistons


Old automobile engine pistons do not seem to have any particular use. They make good bearings for ligh line shafts however.-Harold Jacksor


Above we have a likeness of President Coolidge etched on a leaf by means of a needle, as shown in the picture. The leaves are specially cured and treated and the originator of this new novelty in the art world is able to obtain half-tone effects as well as line.


In this picture of an elk etched on a specially cured leaf, note the pretty background effects obeained by the artist, simply with the aid of needles. The leaves are not fragile and the color permanent.-H. H. Gallagher.

Parachute


How parachute is arranged so as to be released a few minutes after the kite goes up. The sketch is self-explanatory.-Paul Good.
Parachute

Our Eyes Ever Deceive Us

Hold the picture of the bee and the Hower with the black center line close hower with the black center line close you will see the bee cross over to sip honey from the flower.
$\rightarrow$



One frequently needs a good handle for carrying storage batteries with. Here is a very simple one made from 3 single piece of wood and two wire hooks.-Harold Jackson.

Sky Rocket


Home-made sky rockets in the larg er sizes are not the casiest things in the world to make perhaps, but here is a simple idea which anyone can try out with but little trouble or ex. pense. This sky rocket is made from a soda straw.-D. R. Brown.


#  

CHEWING GUM WRINKLE


The builder-enthusiast who is forever hammering his fingers out of shape through trying to hold tiny screws or nails and hammer them at the same time, will find this device very handy. A piece of well worn chewing gum is stuck on the end of a match and the tack is imbedded in its surface as seen above. This kink should save many trips to the family medicine chest. -William Wernick, Rep. No. 24,165.

EAR PROTECTORS


Short lengths of small radio spaghetti tubing when slipped over the ends of spectacle bows serve to protect the ears of the wearer from the cutting action of the metal bows. Such a device can add immensely to the comfort of the wearer without detracting in the least from his appearance-William A. Goldberg, Rep. No.

SOLDERING IRON STAND


A large copper split rivet slightly spread out and adjusted as shown above near the point of an electric soldering iron will prevent the iron from injuring the table surface upon which it rests. Very litele heat is conducted from the heating unit to the table-top due to the small area of the rivet.-Paul J. Pirmann

IMPROVISED BUTTONS


Serviceable metal buttons which are handy for various uses may be easily made from upholsterer's nails. A pair of round-nosed pliers is employed to bend the shanks into the form of eyes. These buttons are similar to the type used on army uniforms.-Harry E. Hudec, Rep. No. 23,475

ICE TONGS


A serviceable ice carrier can be easily made by utilizing two pieces of wood, three large nails, and a section of rope as shown above. The claws exert a gripping action on the block of ice when tension is applied to the rope handle In this case the amount of gripping power is In this case the amount of gripping power is
proportional to the weight of the chunk of ice. -Juan Estolas, Rep. No. 12.825.

REMOVING GLASS STOPPERS


One of our contributors sends in this suggestion as to a method for removing ground glass stoppers from volumetric fasks. If a flask is gently heated the steam produced by the moisture in the flask or by any residual liquid will in most cases readily remove the siopper. By way of comment, we will add that it is also very likely to remove the experimenter unless he is very careful not to generate too high a pressure of steam. If he does, the flask will burst before the stopper comes 6ut.-William M. Goldberg, Rep. No. 516.

MAKING SMALL DRILL


An ordinary wire nail can be used where a small drill is required for use in a standard brace. The head of the nail is beaten square so that it may be gripped by the jaws of the brace. Such a drill is a handy tool to have around for drilling switch-point holes.-Ivy M. How. ard, Rep. No. 19,697.


If you are a light sleeper and do not care to wake the entire household and immediate neighbors when it is time for you to run for the office, a string attached to one end of the alarm-wind key and anchored to one leg of the clock will prevent it from ringing any longer than needed. The length of the reveill is governed by the amount of slack permitted In the string.-Wilson G. Walters, Rep. No. 6385.

LETTERING PEN


Jhis was written wilh pen described above.
An ordinary banker's pen point may be oper. ated upon with a pair of shears so as to produce a very serviceable lettering pen. Onesixteenth inch of the point is removed and the new point sharpened by rubbing lightly upon a stone. The method of employment is illus. trated in the above specimen of lettering. Frank Schmulowitz.


## Fonck's Plane Radio Equipped


$\mathbf{N}^{O}$ one connected with the proposed Aight from New York to Paris, whicin is scheduled for September 1, has made the mistake of underestimating the importance of radio in the undertaking. The entire equipment was made in France; it is somewhat elaborate, but compact and efficient The receiver is standard, but the transmitter is of particular interest. Three 50 -watt tubes are used and the wavelength may be changed by inserting small telephone plugs into jacks to vary the inductance, covering a range of 300 to 2000 meters Although short waves are more efficient, the metal of airplanes


Lieut. A. P. Snody, Dr. M. Lionel Stein and Capt. Rene Fonck are shown examining the radio equipment recently forwarded from France for use on the transatlantic flight. At left is the wind-driven generator, in the center the four tube receiver and at the right the 150 -watt transmit ter. Capt. Fonck is holding the reel upon which the antenna is wound. Charles Clavier, who came all the way from France to install the equip ment on the Fonck plane, is shown testing the 150 -watt transmitter. Con stant communication with land will be maintained by radio and it will be used to obtain bearings and to hold to the outlined course of the figgat.
In case of accident, the radio may prevent the chances of tragedy.

$\mathrm{I}_{\text {farmer }}^{\mathrm{T}}$ is reported that a trucl armer in New Jersey fitted up a wheel barrow with a complete radio set and carted it around with him as he went about his daily tasks. He found that the programs brought to him by the radio did much to lighten his toil through their psychological effect. This brings to mind the story of the farmer who tried the psychic effect of music on his cows. He put a phonograph in the barn at milking time to soothe the bovine spirit. One day the hired man put on a blues record by mistake and the days production turned ont to be buttermilk. A "hot" record was put on next and they wore out the floor Charles toning.

One of the more ambitious radio enthusiasts Oas built up the six control set illustrated in the two photos below. The set is so arranged that from one to six contrals may be used at a time.


Front view of the set shown above will give an idea of the numerous controls which make this tuned radio frequency set a novelty.


## Below 100 Meters

What the U. S. Army and Amateurs Are Doing on the Higher Frequencies

T${ }^{1} \mathrm{HE}$ latest organization to be formed for the purpose of promoting the art of radio communication is that known as the Army-Amateur Radio Net. This is being promoted by an affiliation of the $\mathbb{U}$. S. Army Signal Corps and the American Radio Relay League. The purpose is to conduct experiniental and research work on the short waves, the Army having recognized the excellent work being accomplished by the amateurs using these wave-lengths. Army control stations have
been situated in each Signal Corps area and assignments are being given to amateurs for co-operation with these stations. It is expected that much interesting data will be unearthed by this method. At the time of writing, amateurs throughout the country have expressed their desire to have their aid enlisted in this good work and already, things seem to be getting into shape for a most interesting period of radio work.


Short-wave station 2CXL is one of the foremost in the Army-Amateur Radio Net and the photograph directly above shows the master oscillator type of transmitter used at that station. This set has sent out signals that have been heard in practically all parts of the world. Its design is excellent. Note the accessibility of all parts as well as the neatness of wiring. The instruments are all arranged so that the shortest possible leads can be employed and the efficiency thus increased.


Above: The 65 -foot mast at station 2CXL, the Army-Amateur control station of the second Signal Corps area at Fort Monmouth, N. J. A vertical antenna, one of the most efficient types possible to use for short-wave transmission is employed for operation on 40 meters. As can be seen, it consists of a multis wire cage suspended directly above the operating room and so arranged that the lead-in will be short and direct. It would be well for transmitting amateurs interested in the higher frequencies to employ this type of aerial.


As shown in the chart. reproduced above, the amateurs of the Linited States are assigned to certain bands of wave-lengths ranging from .7477 to 200 meters. In our chart, the shaded portions indicate those bands devoted to code transmission. The solid black sections indicate spaces for radiophone work. Note the new small section of
wave-lengths in the so-called 80 -meter ham-band that is now available for phone communication. This band has but recently been assigned and if we are to keep it for our permanent use, we must keep within its limits. Straying over the edge in order to avoid QRM must be avoided. Try this new phone band-it is great stuff.


Above is an illustration of a typical amateur radio station. The transmitter is placed along the shelf shown to the left of the picture and directly below it are QSL or report cards from all parts of the world. This photo shows station 2APV with its operator and owner. Jack Berliant. Station 2APV has been heard in 27 countries.


TUBE REJUVENATION
It often happens, particularly with the "199" type of tubes, that the filament voltage is advanced to a point where the tube paralyzes and refuses to continue operation. When this has been done, it is often possible to save the tube for further use by rejuvenating the filament. This can be accomplished by means of the standard type of manufactured rejuvenator or very often by means of the little stunt shown above. Here the filament of the tube is connected directly across a 3 - or $41 / 2$-volt "C" battery and allowed to burn for a period of 15 minutes to three-quarters of an hour without any plate voltage being applied.


## IMPROVING SOCKET CONTACTS

After a vacuum tube socket has been in use for a considerable period of time, the contact springs get bent out of shape and no longer make satisfactory contact with the prongs of the tube. It is inconvenient and difficult to reach into the socket with the fingers and bend the springs upward. Therefore, the little bent wire illustrated above can be used with very good effect. Hook it under the spring and pull gently but firmly upward until the spring has assumed its original shape. It is well to go over all of the sockets of your set periodically with a hook in order to keep the set operating at its greatest efficiency.

# The Radio Fan's Own Page <br> Short-cuts And Kinks Make Experimenting Easier 

By HERBERT E. HAYDEN


## ENGRAVING FILLER

After engraving a scale or symbol on a panel, the grooves can be filled with ordinary toothpaste as shown above, giving a very unusual and pleasing effect. Be sure that the scratches are completely filled and then renove the surplus paste with a soft, danp cloth.


## GRID LEAKS

Experimental grid leaks or other resistances for various purposes can be made by dipping matchsticks or toothpicks into India ink, allowing them to soak for a few moments and then removing. To change the resistance, split the wood into various sized sections. Provide suitable mountings or connections.


## BUSHING TIP

The bushings that are set into knobs or dials often come to the ultimate consumer with a small burr around the hole that prevents the indicator from being pushed upon a shaft. This burr can readily be removed by means of the point of a knife applied gently as shown in the photograph reproduced above. Insert the point and twist carefully until the burr is removed.


## SOLDERING IRON REST

Did you ever scorch the surface of the dining room table by carelessly laying the hot soldering iron thereon? If you have. you know the disastrous results. Protect the table and in fact any other surface by keeping a small porcelain insulator of the type shown above at hand and placing the iron in one of the grooves when it is not in use.


## CLEANING LITZ

Litzendralıt wire or "Litz" as it is more frequently called, consists of a bundle of fine wire; each single wire is insulated from its neighbors by a coating of enamel. This enamel is exceptionally hard to remove from the small wires and disastrous results are irequently noted if it is attempted to remove this insulation by scraping. However, you need not worry any more about breaking the various strands and so rendering the wire less strong mechanically if you follow the system illustrated above. Saturate a piece of cloth with wood alcohol and after the external cable covering has been removed from the Litz, wipe the wires with this cloh and the enamel will come off.


## BIRD CAGE AERIAL

We have all heard of various kinds of freak aerials. Bed springs, window screens. and even dishpans have been pressed into service at various times to act as collective agencies for radio waves. Herc is a new one. Fasten a clip to the end of a piece oi flexible wire long enough to reach from your bird's domicile to the antenna binding post of your radio receiving set. Fasten the clip to any metallic part of the bird cage and presto-you have an aerial. This idea should suggest many other makeshift and freak aerials to the ingenious radio fan readers.
According to the nature and ways of the bird you may figure on various interesting results in the line of static. A parrot of energetic loquacity will enable you to dispense with a loud-speaker, while a canary will give solo performances rivalling real broadcast singing (sometimes).-EDITOR.

## Monogram Receiver

By JOS. LIEBOWITZ

THIS novel radio set, of which a front view is shown at the right, shows a touch. of personality in the grill work of the tone chamber. The opening in the panel at the left end of the set was cut in the shape of the letter " $P$ ", the initial of the owner, by careful use of a fret-saw. The circuit used is the standard regenerative, with an aperiodic primary, tickler plate circuit, and tuned secondary.


Above is seen the panel arrangement of the monogram radio. The jacks control the first and second stages of audio frequency, the first knob adjusts the plate coupling, the second controls the secondary variable condenser, and the third, the detector rheostat.


An inspection of the circuit diagram shown above reveals no novelties or trick features. The everopular three circuit tuner may be recognized, with condenser-tuned secondary and rotating tickler. Automatic filament control is provided for the amplifier tubes.


The tone chamber shown above may be constructed of three-ply wood veneer or, in case of necessity, of stiff paper or coardboard.


The arrangement of the apparatus may be seen in this photograph. Note that the transformer cores are at right angles. Be carcful in wiring the set to keep the leads well apart, as your success in controlling regeneration depends on this


In the upper left of the above photo is seen the loud speaker unit, mounted on top of the cone chamber. The leads to the row of binding posts on the strip at the rear of the cabinet are carried through holes in the back wall, and may be bunched outside the set proper.

## An Automatic Battery Charging Regulator



The instrument above, diagram at right. automatically connects and disconnects the " $A$ " battery from charger. $A$ system of relays opens and closes the line-circuit of the charger.


Drop in "A" battery voltage releases armature $S$, energizing coil $C$, and trips armature H to make contacts I and J . When voltage rises, S lifts, energizes coil B, trips H to break contacts I and J.

## Variable High Ohm Resistances

By OTTO SCHRIEBER, E.E., Austrian Radio Service

T-HE amateur who works with the usual resistance sold in stores, will often have had disappointments without being able to ascertain their cause, because, lie will in all probability never think


Here we show an end view of a variable high resistance for use in a radio set.
of the resistance as the faulty piece or even if he does think of it, he will hardly ever be able to change it. In any case, with some hook-uns, he will have to build a variable re-


This shows more details of the type of resist-
ance illustrated in Fig. 1 above.
sistance. The following tips will undoubtcally heip.

In making a variable resistance it must be remembered that the regulation should mot
take place by dragging a ruetal contact on the resistance material, but by touching it and lifting it off again. For even one passage over the resistance body will leave a track, which may change its value by humelreds or thousands of ohms.
One good method is to take an old resistance unit, remove the wire and replace it hy: a strip of heavy blotting pance which has been saturated with India ink (ligig. 1). One screw is used to fasten the bhoting paper together (Fig. 1h) with a thin strip of brass, copper, or tin, (Fig. 1c) to the hard rubber or porcelain disk. This metal strip must be long enough to surround the entire paper strip, and serves to proluce a constant tariation in resistance by being pressed against it at various points. The pressure is exerted hy a piece of stronger spring metal (Fig. 2)

CONTACT ARM


Fig. 3. Another type of variable high resistance uses a carbon rod as the resistor.
Which is soldered to the old friction contact of the resistance mit, so that variations can he easily obtained by turning the knob. Connections are made at the two screws.
lig. 3 shows the use of a high resistance rol such as carbon for a variable resistance. Ilere an ordinary rod holver is fastemed to a hard rubber, bakelite, radion or celeron base. care being taken that the springs, wheh hold the rod, do not extend beyond its top. and that the latter is free the full length of its surface. At the contact point (C) a
thin brass spring is soldered. It is long enough to cover the entire length of the resistance rod, when pressed against it.

The method of operation is as follows: If the spring is pressed against the rod in the


FIG. 3
The side view of the carbon rod resistor unit shows more constructional details.
center of the latter, only one half of the resistance is brought into play, as the current will pass from the center by the easiest path through the spring to the contact point. rather than pass through the covered half of the rod.
Figs. 4 and 5 show the mounting of the


This shows how the control arm for the instru-
ment shown in Fig. 3 is mounted.
contact and its axle. A long screw spindle may be used as shaft if washers and lock nuts are used on each side of the panel.

## Radio Sets for the Traveler



The above photograph shows a Super-Heterodyne type of receiver mounted in a specially designed automobile which the owner uses for camping. The loop folds so that it can be taken down and put away when traveling.
Fhoto by W'. P. Ingersoll, courtesy General Electric cio.

RADIO receiving sets have become so much a part of our daily life that many of us are loathe to leave them behind when we have to travel for either business or pleasure. The photographs at the leit and right show what two resourceful radio bugs have done, in order to have their favorite sets with them at all time i. ( $n e$ motor camper has mounted his set in the front of his camp car where it is always available for use. A traveling photographer has made up a special carrying case in which he keeps his camera and his set. The set utses dry cell tubes and is selfcontained.


Here we see the photographer's combination. The phones are kept in the cover, the camera is in the left-hand end of the case and to the right of it, a complete radio set is built.


## RADIO ORACLE

In this Departmert we pubish questions and answers which we feel are oi interest to the novice and amateur. Letters addressed to this deparal
osCILLATOR AND WAVEMETER (out) O. 1. Walter Daviz, Reel lite, Mr mbination oscillator and wavemete: operating enerely irum a 110 -volt direct current source. L. 1 . The wiring diagram desirell is shou.
In order that the filame:

Q. 504. The diagram above shows the hookup of an oscillator and wavemeter which opera from the 110 volt lighting circuit.
ray receive the proper amount oi cursent. a lamp should be connected in series as indicated. For an a finer adjustment a variable resistance may be c muected in series with the lamp. The condenser connected across the line has a capacity of ahmot .002 mfd. The 2 coils are closely compled and are whind on a 3 -inch diameter tube. The actual numb. Ier of turns on each coil will depend upne the range of waveleugths to be coverell. For the hroadcast hand asproximately 50 turns will the required on each coil. The y

PROTECTING LOUD SPEAKER (S03) Q. 1. Herbert Mellard. Bumton, Wis. Cusin writes that the loud streaker of his receiv. ing set has burned out and he desires ts know how t'if. could he prevented.
A. 1. The lond sseaker may be protected irom a lurn-ont and the quality of receptinm mas be imp. proved at the same tine by connecting a choke coil and conntenser to the ontput nit the set as shown ductance balue between 50 and 100 hemrys and a current carrying capacity of at least 30 milliam. pirres. The capacity of the condenser should the quite high and should preferably have a value oi alnut + microfarads. This arrankenment presents current from the " B " hattery fronn reachms the
lund speaker, but allows the alternating current or luyd speaker, but allows the alternatink current or
nuodulated signals to pass through the condenser modulated signals to pass thrungh the contenser

Q. 505. The above circuit shows the connee tion of a protective choke and condenser which keeps D.C. out of the loud-speaker.

LIGHTING PLANT NOISES
(506) Q. 1. William F. Pierce. Rulinsville. Miss. writes he has experienced interiering noises cansed by a home lighting plant. When the plant is running he finds it difficult to tune in the sta:ion. A remedy for this trouble is reciuesterl. A. 1. The interfering noises which you have be eliminated to a large extent if not plant ma

Q. 506. Two condensers connected as shown across the line with common terminal grounded will effectively quiet home lighting plant.
connecting two condensers, each of 4 microfarads capacity across the output and ternimals of the lighting system. and grounding the conmon poin

## A" BATTERY CHARGER

 (507) Q. 1. Willam F. Brochenhrutugh, Ricls. nombl. Va.. requests intormation on tuw th conor 201 A tulne. battery" charger, tising a ere this sort for charging " .1 " hatecrics, hecatse rectifier emblowing a $201 A^{\circ}$ tulne delivers only ery slight amonnt of current ant wouht be entire. ly unsuitable for the purpuse von mention. The type 200. being a soit tube. is unsuitable even in a rectifier supplsing plate current. For an " .1 " battery charger we recommend using a rectifier ture ohe Kenution typeMEASURING CONDENSER CAPACITY
(508) Q. 1. Roger Harrison. Fnglewond. N. J. lesires to know a simple method for measurns the A. 1. The connections for making capacity meav. urements are shown in these columns. The apparatus required is a pair of heard pliones, 2 resistances, R. 1 and R.2. whose values are known, condenser Cn of known value. a teleghone transtormer. a minallated by and a halanced by adjusting the value of either $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ or K , or both until no sound is heard in the head phone Tite relations then existing in the circuit zee $C x=\frac{R_{2}}{-}$. The capacity of the unknown condenser is then $C x=\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \times C_{n}$. This method of meastiring ca pacity is an adaptation of the Wheatstone Bridse : eethid of resintance measurement.

Q. 508. A variation of the Wheatstone Bridge eiple is used in the above diagram to find capacity of condenser by comparison.

## LIST OF BROADCAST STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from pusti ミ39)

| Radio |
| :--- | :--- |
| Call |
| Letter | BROAOCAST sTA.


| RadloCallLetter $\quad$Broadcast <br> Locatiod |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WOQ. Kansas Clts, J | 18 | 100 C |
| WOR, Newnrk, న. J. |  | 500 |
| WORD, Ikatavia, ItI | 275 | 5000 |
| wos. Jefterson Clty, | 440.9 | 500 |
| WOWF. Estgenooil, R. 1 | $\pm 10.9$ | 500 |
| WOWL. New Orleans, I | 270 | 10 |
| wowo. Fort Wayne. Ind. |  | 500 |
| WPAK, Fargo, ${ }^{\text {W }}$, Dak. |  | 100 |
| WPAP. fllाँslile. र. J WPCC Chima |  | 100 500 |
| WPrnQ, luftatn |  | 4 -19 |
|  | 299.8 | 85000 |
| WPRC. Martisburs. | 215.7 | 100 |
| WPSC. state Collef. Pen | 261 | 1 800 |
| WQAA, Parkesburf. | 220 | - 500 |
| WOAC. . |  | 1125 |
| WQAE, springteld. | 246 | - |
| WQAM, Mlami. Fla. | 2 man | . 704 |
| WQAN, scranton, 1.a. | 250 | 100 |
| WQAO, "ilmalde | 360 | - 100 |
| WQJ, Chicaso. Il |  | 500 |
| WRAF. Laporte. Ind | 224 | 100 |
| WRAK. Escanaba. Mch |  | - 100 |
| WRAM, Galesburg, Ill | 244 | 4100 |
| Whav. Yellow Sprlngs. | 26 | 100 |
| Wraw, Reading, Pa. | 238 | - 10 |
| WRAX Gloucester cits. N. | 268 | 200 |


| RadioCallLetter Broadcaststa. | E E ㅡㅡㄹ |
| :---: | :---: |
| WRBC, Valparal | - |
| WRC. Washington. D. | 468.51000 |
| WRCO, Raletgh. N. C. | 258100 |
| WREC. Whitelaven. Tent | 23910 |
| WREO, Lansing. Mlet | 35. 500 |
| WRHF, Washington. D. | 258 80 |
| WRHM, MInneapolls, M1n | $252 \quad 50$ |
| WRK, İamilton, Ohio. | 270100 |
| WRM, Urbana. Ill. | 273500 |
| WRMU. Rtchmond Hill. N. | 236100 |
| WRNY, New York. N. Y'. | 74.8300 |
| WRR. Dallas. Tex. | 248500 |
| WR8T. may shore. \% | 15.71511 |
| WRVA, Richmond. Va | 25610011 |
| WSAI. Mason. Ohlo | 325.951000 |
| WSAJ, Grove l'lty, I'a | 299 250 |
| WSAN, Allentown. Pa | 229100 |
| WSAR, Fall River. Ma | 2.7100 |
| WSAX, Chleaso, Ill. | 288100 |
| WSAZ. Pomeroy, Ohio | 24450 |
| W8B, Attanta, Ga. | 128.31000 |
| WSEC, "htrago, III. | 09.71000 |
| W88F. St Louis, M | 22.3250 |
| WSET, simath Renl. In |  |
| 80A. New Yorle, N. Y | 263250 |
| wskc. Bay rity. Miett | 261100 |
| SM, Nashollle. Ter | 939.310111 |


| Radie Call Lefter $\quad$ broadcast 8ta. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| WSMB. New Orlean:, L | S18 |
| WSMH. Orosso, Mlich. | 210 |
| W8wK, Daston. Ohin | 27. 500 |
| WSOE, Mthwauke. Wi | 21650 |
| WSRO. Hanillton, Ohlo | 2521011 |
| W8SH. Thoston, Mass. | 261 1011 |
| wSUY. Iowa Clty, Iorra | 483.6500 |
| Wsvs. Tumaln, N. Y.. | 218.8 50 |
| W8ws. Whordale. 11. | 275.1 10011 |
| WTAB. Fall Rirer, Ma: | 2681011 |
| WTAD. Carthage. III... | 236 |
| WTAG, Wrmeater, Mas* | .485.1 501 |
| WTAL. Tuledo. Ohio | 2 Sa 10 n |
| WTAm, Cleveland, Ohio | 389.433011 |
| WTAP, Cambrldec. It | 2125 |
| WTAQ. Fau "haire, W\%. | 2011001 |
| WTAR, Norfolk, Ta. | 291101 |
| WTAW, college station. Texa | 260 |
| WTAX. Streator, 111. | 231 |
| WTAZ. Lamhertrille, N. | 281 |
| WTIC. Tharlford, Corn. | . 475.9 |
| WWAE. Phinfeld. Tll. | 242501 |
| wwı. Detrolt, Mich. | .359.7 1001 |
| Sew Orleans, | 2.510 |

## Scientific Humor

## WHY NOT? THE MISSISSIPPI

 FLOWS UPHILLA colored preacher was telling his congregation about the children of lsratel passing right through the Dead Sea.
"It was very simple you know. IVater generally flows down hill, but in this 'ere case things was jes reversed. The water done turn right around and flow right back up) hill, leavin" the buttom of de sea jes as dry as a cracked lip. I en all de poor chikfren had to do wus jes' walk across,"
"But," interrupted a young colored brother, "that would be against the law of gravitation. It couldn't be done.
"You jes' mind you own business suh! Dis what I am talking about was three thousand years ago. That was befo' the law of gravitation done been discovered." Oscar Le.Vormand.

## ALL PARTS REPLACED



ANGRy Man: -Yint told in e when I bought a bicycle for my buy that $y$ ou would replace any breken part."
SALESMAN: ". Absolutcly. what dows he want?" DNoR M A
ates, a couple of "He wants two bicels muscles, a couple of cuticle, and he wants them right away."Georege Mereso, Riporter lio 21670.

## AIRY RESISTANCE

130: "Why do they call her "Bubbles?"
Zo: "Cause she effervesces with joy when rou ask her out but bursts when yout touch her!"-Gror:ge Milatumblin.

## WE'LL USE THIS ALSO

A Bartrer to a Customer: "Io you want a hair cut?"
('rstompr: "No, I want them all cut."Mourlas II "i!gh.


SHOW
Sov: "Papa. give me a nickel to see the sea serpent?"

TIGHTwAD PAMA: "\lVastejul boy: here is a magnifying glass: go look at a worm. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

## A SAFETY FACTOR

The high pressure lightning rod salesman concluded his demonstrations with the emphatic statement: "Junt think, it will draw liphtning thirty feet."
"Pn-pu-putit thirty feet away from the house," said the farmer who stuttered.I. E. Johnisont.

## WE GO UP IN THE AIR AT THIS

Rub: "Did you know that flying machines are mentioned in the Bible?"

Ders: "Nัก,"
Rim: "Why. Fiant sold his heirship to his brother Jacol::-Clifion Ask.

## SOME DON'T LAY ANY

Professor: "Why does a hen lay eggs only in the daytime:"
Stident: "Recause she is a rooster at night-- 1. Schacerer.

First Prize \$3.00
THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE


John was sent to study mathematics, a nod the teacher told him it was a trete science. "Forinstance," he sticl, "if it takes me man tweive days to build a louse, then twelve men can build it in a day.

John replied: ": And if it takes two lundred and cighty-five men to build it in an hume. seventen thonsam I wo homtred and cighty in a minte, then one million, thirty-six thousand, eight humelred men can put it up in a secomel. Now I den't believe they could lay a single brick in that time. Again, if one ship can cross the Atlantic in twelve days, twelse ships should be able to cruss it in one day. I don't believe that cither, so I'm not going to study mathematics," and Johnmy left the teacher studying it himself.
-IIcnry Ncff.

Wis reccie'c daily from one to wo hundred contributions to this department. Of these only one or two are arailable. Il' desire to publish only scicntific bumor and all contributions should be ariginal if possible. Do not copy jokes from olet books or other publicdtions as there hute lithe or no chance here. Ry scientifi humor we mean only such jokes as rontain somethint! of a shenlific nature. Nofo nur prize ámhers. IV rite ideh joke on a separate sheet and sign your mame and address to it. H"riti on? ${ }^{\circ}$ an ante side of shect. Wi camot reiturn anaccipted jokes. Pleasi (d) not suclose rifurn postage.

Alll jotes pulbished hire are paid for at the rute of one dollar cach. besiles the first prize of theree dolloms for the hest joke submitted carb month. In the ciont that treo people sond in the same joke so as in tie for the prize. then the stm of three dollars in cosh will lie paid to cach one.

## THE ROCK PILE

Ist Giest: "These cakes are hard as stonc! '
2xo Giest: "Sure. didn't you hear her say, 'take your piek' when she passed them around?"-ldaxard D. Muir.

IF WE LIVE LONG ENOUGH IT WILL!
"Oh, dector, do WONDERFUL
SCAR! you think the scar will show?" asked the fair young appendicitis patient.
"Can't say my dear. I'm not setting the styles this year."-Mr. Mf Eisth, Reporter No. 25576.
stud

## ELECTRICITY A FOOD

Гursiology Teacher: "Johmy name a fow important foods."

Johs%: "Electrcit-"
Physioloriv Teacnir: "What-clectricity a fuod:"
lomxor: "Y's. my physics teacher sain! it ketpe wire alive."- /iy .1/. Hoteard, Ripotio Vo. (1)(1)7.

## HEY-HAY

City Bren (pointing to lhaystack): "W"hat kiok of a house is that?"
Cor'stry Bren: "That ain't a house, that's lay."
('ity Bren: "Say! you can't fool me. llay" (lon-17t grow in a lump like that."-Lua'nence A. Brozen, Keporter No. 23853.

## WE'LL TRY THIS

"I went home diDYOURSICK quite a bit under the weather last night and my wite didn't suspect a thing."
"Cinddn't she sutcllyour hresth:"

That's just it. I ran the last

blokk lome and when I got to her I was all ont of breath."-Lawicnce A. Browes, Rcpurfer No. 23583.

NO MISTAKE, ONLY A JOKE
Fin: "Did Bill get his perpetual motion invention published in Scionc: and Inatution.".
Tqn: "Ves, he addressed it to Scientific Ifumor by mistake."-L. IE. Carpenter.

## ETYMOLOGY

Sox: "What is the difference between a trail and a ship?"

Fiotuer: "A train travels on land and a ship on water."
sos: "Then why is it that when gooll are selst by train it's called a shipment and when they are sent by loat it's called at argo?'
-Gusta Natapoif.

## PLAY ON A DENTAL DRILL

A recruit was rirelered to Sgt. Sats, Detail S.gi.. to learn something about firing ditia instruments, ancl when told to report was heard tor : w, "It will be ca-y for me to learn as I can
 play any instrument made."-Corporal Juhn l'. Olszicushi.

## IT'S BOUND TO COME THOUGH

Kistis: "Nigger, ah tho dues believe in dis evolution theory; you shoe does look hike sou volved irom a monkey."

Bxow : "N'igger, ah believes in evolution, too, an' nigger you looks like you ain't 'volved yet."-Fred Diniston.

## IT SHOULD BE

Ciיstoner (to photographer whon has only been in lmaimess a short time): "How's the plootngraphy business:"
Pyotogrither: "Oli, it's developing."O. Wills.

## BOTH IN THE HEAD

Gussif: "The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling."
Mrary: "Did he recomment any special course of study:"一.1/. R. Bircoittch.


No. $1,580,704$ issued to Thomay H. Willson. Portable electric radi. ator of a new design is illustrated ajove. The radiator consists of three distinct units. At the left of the drawing will be seen an electri: coil heater which heats the water by contact. On top of the radiator is placed a hollow expansion cham: ber. which also acts as heat deflector to aid in ventilation. The radiator proper is partially filled with water. and the steam is permitted to How

## FOLDING COMB



No, 1,579,143 issued to Michael abb. Hair comb recently pattited and illustrated above exhibits several new features. It is arennged to fold transversely so that it occupies a space one-third of its formal length. When in use it is held in position by two clips which are movable inwardly to permit the device to be folded. The clips are made sufficiently strong to permit the user to employ this comb in the usual manner. The comb may be considered more useful than the usual pocket variety, due to its large size when extended, but it is at the same time very compact when

## LIGHT PLUG AERTAL



No. 1,591,177 issued to Einar Mirge. This device is designed to aut as an antenna for a radio set to be connected to light or other wired ircuits so as to draw off or collece only the high frequency currents present therein, without interference with, or by, the local currents with low frequency in the same circutio No direct connection to the wired circuit is afforded, but a capacitative coupling permits radio frequency cur cents to pass to the set and re strains the line currents.

## BOTTLE SAFETY

 HOLDER2. 1.580,741 issued io Thomas John Lilly. The objects of this in. vention. which consists of a clamp a zold milk bottles. are to safeguard the contents of the bottle ; to afford sanitary precautions in the delivery © milk in bottles; to facilitate the remoral of the bottle by the house. wife without resorting to keys. latches or other fastenings: to avoid grea: losses to the milk dealers

through the theft of bottles: and generally :o provide a simple device erally :o provide a simple device so far as price is concerned and of a) durable nature. The milk botiles durable nature. The milk bottles are locked in position by a long pin which holds the clamp tightly against the neck of the bo:tle. This pin is so placed ehat it is impossibl o remove it while the door is closed but it may be easily removed when the donr is open. The milk dealer simply snaps the clamp down after inserting the bottles. and the lock is automatically closed.

## ELECTRIC WINDSHIELD

WIPER

.588.399 issued to Raymond Anderson. Motor driven windshield cleaners used heretofore, if we should believe the inventor, have not been entirely satisfactory for several reasons. In the motor driven windshield cleaner most commonly used. the cleaner is oscillated continuously by a motor, but the continuous oscillating movement is objectionable because the cleaner is too frequently in Eront of the driver and obstructs his vision. and furthermore, the weight of the motor with the mechanism connecsing it to the cleaner is excessive. This invention provides a vindshield cleaner which is operated windshield eleaner which is operated intermittently through the medium of 3 small continuously rotating motor which not only requires little current to sun it. but is light in weight and admits of a construction which is practically noiseless and free of vi bration inherent to its own construc ion and operation.

RECEIVER ATTACH MENT


No. $1,580,938$ issued to Clifford A. Wolf. The tired business man should find in this invention some relief from his worries. It consists of a metal frame which clips on to the end of the telephone receiver and is so formed that it rests upon the shoulder and makes it unnecessary to hold the receiver io the car The parent the recs do not say what hap paren papers do not say what happens to the other end of the receiver. so we will not guarantee that this device will increase your businese more than your vocabulary.

INFRA-RED PAD


No. 1.589.338 issued to George Starr White. This invention relates to an appliance adapted to be held against the body of a subject, where. in ulera-red or infra-red rays are gen. erated and passed through a screen wich includes all of the visible rays which includes all or substantially all of the spectrum and substantially all the ultra-violet rays. The appliance comprises the combination of an ul. tra-red ray generator and a covering sheet adapted to be so positioned that it may be interposed between the generator and the body of the subject. The appliance is flexible so that it adapts itself to the contour of any part of the body. Scientific in vestigation has demonstrated that ul vestigarion has demonstraty into the ra-red rays penetrate deeply into the body and are thereir converted into heat. This heat has the property of stimulating the vascular system thereby serving as a :emedial agency

## FLY POWER TOY



No. 1.591.305 issled to Oscar C Williams. An artificial turtle mad of pressed metal. paper. nut shells or other material is arranged as shown in the drawing above so that several Hies or other insects may be introduce into the body. The die introduced into the body. The fles in their movements strike against pivored levers conect to the head. tail and seet of the turtle and cause it to move in a life-like manner

## RADIO CON1DHNSER

No. 1.588 .438 issued to Harold N. Bliss. This new type of condenser appears to be about the most com pact arrangement of gang condensers which has been proposed. A com mon rotor is provided which rotates non rotor is provided which rotates plates distributed as shown in the

photograph, so that a cascade radio irequency amplifier or similar device may be operated from one control. The stator plates are made movable The stat so the circuits bay be balanced to compensate for miffer ince the differences in the constants of the radio-frequency transformers.

SAFETY ASH TRAY
No. 1.588 .565 issued to May Wing. The idea embodied in this invention is to provide a device. especially adapted for use on automobiles. so constructed that any live ashes or stubs of cigarettes or cigars introduced into it will positively be exinguished before the contents of the tray are emptied on the ground or elsewhere. By reason of the use of

this device on an automobile, ther: will be no chance of any smoldering and live ashes being deposited on the ground in dry grass or leaves, and possibly starting a fire, assuming of course that the smoker makes use of the tray, which seems quite plausible in design. The user, after depositing any ashes. matches or stubs in a bowl at the of this device will bowet the bowl into a fumnel by turn pser the bow This annel leads ing a knob. This funnel leads the ashes into water flled pipe, thus definitely extinguishing the burning material. The bowl may then be again used. a:a the upsetting opera tion repeated, withour necessarily emptying the water. which can be left in the pip: until refilling mean are handy. The pipe is kept filled to a point where there is no danger of the water splashing out from the top of the funnel with any movement of the car.

# THE ORACLE 

The "Oracle" is for the sole benefit of all scientific students. Yucstions will be answercd liere for the benefit of all hut only matier of sirticient in. terest will be published. Rules under which questions will be answered:

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## USING HOT SPRINGS

(2123) Q. 1. E. Iljartarson, Reskjavik, Iceland. ash nis to five him our opmont is to the best practical method to use the energys as the hot springs of Iceland,' 'The poblem munst take into consideration the fact that the temperature of the springs is below the himing point of wateractually about 70 of 10 so ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$. Ile suggests the


A suggested method for utilizing the energy
A. 1. The most ohvious way of utilizing the regular little steam engine with them, using some easily vaporized fluid instead of water to drive the engine. Such a fluid might be ether or gasoline, or some of the paraffins, and while the efficiency would undouhtedly be low, as you are utilizing natural heat or really waste heat, this would not matter. 'The problem you give us, however, has neyer been adequately solved

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

(2124) ©. 1. E. S. Spindler. S. San Francisco, Calif., asks: What if anything has atmospheric pressure to do with the process of A. 1. As the atmospheric pressure is de lungs is correspondingly decreased and conse"uvently breathing has to be accomplished at a faster rate than ordinarily, in order to provide a sufficient amount of oxyigen for the system.
( 2 . If a pair of beef lungs. freshly taken from the carcass without injury to the air massages, are placed inside an airotight box with the open end of the trachea protruding through a up airtight around the trachea, will the sealed expand when the air is cexhausted frome lungs side of the box? That is, would atmospheric pressure force outside air in through the trachea until the lungs are expanded to their full capacity, or would the lungs remain collapsed? A. 2. The atmospheric pressure would cause the lungs to expand in precicely the same manner that it would cause a rubler balloon to expand
under the same conditimus. under the same conditims.

## ANTI-FROSTING COMPOUND

(2125) Q. 1. Thomas 1.. Winn, Somerville. Mass, inquires for a practical working formula frosting in cold weather wing window glass from and slycerine but finds the effect enty alcohol and the smell very disagrceable. only temprary A. A pood formula
from frosting is as follows:-Mix together 1000 parts of $62 \%$ alcohol and 55 parts of glycerine Add something to the mixture to improve the olor, such as a few drops of oil of amber. Allow the mixture to settle and clarify and annly to the glass with a soft eloth. This is practically the only saticfartory formula for the purpose you re-
grire and the effect is quite lasting.

## $W^{\text {INNERS }}$ in the "What Can You Do With This Board?

 Contest will be announced in the November number
## THE ATOMIC THEORY

(2126) Q. 1. J. C. Thomas, Burkshire, Eng lanel. asks: Why is helium not decomposed int hydrogen as other elements are decomposed into helium and hydrogen?
A. 1. It 15 found that the radio-3ctive elements are those of high atomic weight. Does it not secm of 238 should disintegrate rather than on weicht atomic weight of only 4? No one can tell what the future will bring out, and chemistry may yet disintegrate the elements of low atomic weights. Q. 2. Why has hydrogen a fractional atomic number, while all other known elements have Whole atomic numbers?
An the table of agen was formerly taken as unity in the table of atomic weights. The effect of this was to throw a quantity of decimals into the atomic weights of other elements. By takine oxygen at 16 the atomie weights of other elements loses itse mand hydrogen loses its integral figure of atomic weight.
Q. 3. Do the statements in questions wo tend to prove that element at all but merely a collection of negative A. 3. As hydrogen possesses trass it canmot electron is almost void of mass, the mass as an atom being almost entirely in its mass of an nucleus. As like charges repel like, how could a fixed collection of (-) electrons be conceived of? It is the positive nucleus that holds negative

## STORAGE BATTERY PLATES

(2127) Q. 1. Forrest M. Wogoman, Marion, Indiana, asks ins for information aloout the pastes used for making sinrage "B" batteries. A. 1. The positive plates are rasted with a composition made as follows. Re 1 leal $70 \%$,
litharge $8 \%$, graphite $12 \%$, whites of eqs $10 \%$ litharge $8 \%$, graphite $12 \%$, whites of eqgs $10 \%$. The latter acts as a binder. The negatwe plates are \%sted wirn a compositharge and Both of finely divided asbestos fiber.
Both of these pastes are made up by using a phuric acid. Darts of water and 1 part of sulminric acid. maly enough of the liquid is used

## Cience and Invention

## correspondent

 acporter'sidentification . 1000 g
 SCIENCE and INVENSTIONT. REPGRTER OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION MAGAZINE APPRECIATEAN
RLPREEESTATLE

## Hfens

IN ORDER to present to the public the Invery latest scientific details, Science and reporters. Any one of our readers is of field to join this staff and, upon recuest eligible porter's card will be forwarded, topether with complete instructions for fatherin material. The reporter's card is illustrated above and its use will gain ailmitened to many places that would otherwise be closed to the ordinary person. You need not have any special ability to obtain one of these cards other than a desire to help Address Field Editor.

## Address Field Editor, Science and In

Submitted manuseripts cannot be returned unless accorpanied by postage.

## FRYING EGGS ON ICE

(2128) Q. 1. Panl JI. Dcatom, Smithville, Han. reque-ts information as to the method em. ita by Thingenns in frying eqgs on ice. pinted hy means of a large powerful A.C.
 i.e is maced. The intense mannetic field causes
the frymg finn phaced onl ton of the ice to bectome hoit though to fry the egg. The core of


How to fry eggs in a pan placed on top of a cake of ice. The induced currents in the pan heat it.
the magnet uacd hould he constructed of silicon inches ofluarc. ihis should he wound for ite an tive lenghl with three layers of No. 6 DCO magset wire. It will draw ahont to amp.

## CRYSTAL DETECTOR

(2129) Q. 1. Geo. A. Gerber, Burlington Wis., requests data on the theory and practical 10¢ration of crystal detectors.
or. or rectifer, as it is frequently crystal deteccailed, is not due to any heat either at correctly face op in the interior of the crystal, even thourt the application of a temperature in the neiphor. hood of $110^{\circ}$ or more, inproves the operation of the erystal detector, this does not necessarily mean at all that the device is heat operated, but cimply means that the electronic structure of the emperature than or anigns itself better at a high This matter of docs at a low remperature. has becn thoroughly thrashed out for fectors cars and more fy for fifteen ficularly hy Mr. Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, C.भ'ton Center, Massachusetts, whose articles abocriming the rectilicr action were published electrician magazme. whish can be referred to at piblic libraries. Also many of the moders adio text books cover this action of the crystal rectifier, and briefly expressed, it boils down to the fact that the crysial, having one electrode of reatrvely sthall area, pernits a current to pass hirect on tian it does inded times better int one Pirect on than it does in the other. As Professor some crystals serve as rectifiers to a pointed out, legree when they are slightly onential battery current applied by a by a low usied device. such as a Secor, Managing Editor, of Science Axd Invey. ION Duhliched an exhaustive article on this with curves in "Modern Electrics" in 1910. which article was prepared in collaboration with Prof Pickard.
that the thing in favor of the crystal setectors is that the voice reproduction is very perfect and prantically free from any noise, such as occurs When a vacuum tube detector is used. The gave clear specch without some stonning noise


The Chameleon Bands


## The Mystic Bread

ALOAF of bread through which a ribbou has been passed and which projects from either end is displayed. A magician takes a knife and divides the loai in half with a cut through the center thereby apparently also cutting ribbon. The pieces of bread are separated slightly to show that the ribbon luas been cut, then they are joined logether and the ribbon withdrawn intact.
Two pieces of ribbon are used.
One was tucked into one enul of the bread and the otlier is attached to a piece of string working down into table leg and into hands of assistant off stage. As the ribbon is drawn from bread after the cut the assistant gradually pulls the other end down into table leg and causes it to disappear.



After passing a ribbon through a loaf of bread. the magician cuts the loaf, separates the halves and continues to draw the ribbon

THREE endless loops of differently colored. paper are arranged on a string , illustrated and two spectators are reyuested to hold the opposite ends of the string. A large bandana is displayed and the hands are covered with it. One of the ipectators suggests a color and the performer reaching beneath the handerchief mystically removes the chosen colored band from the string, the band itself being intact, and the string also being none the worse following this removal. The diagram explains the secret of the stunt. When one of the bands is to be removed it is torn. placed into the empty pocket and a corresponding duplicate is remosed fross the ker chicf and displayed.


A N Orientally-clad Hindu passes a large ornamented bowl for inspection A and then places the same in position upon a thin skeleton stand designed to receive it and resembling the stand found in our ilfustration. The bowl itself may be semi-transparent or perfectly transparent depending on whether or not the magician desires to cover it while it mysteriously fills whether or not the magician desires the bowl it is found to be brim full of itself. Making a few passes over the bowlit is fach time that the bowl water which is poured into transparent containers, the colors being requested

The Paper Birds


By this system the magician can convert two paper birds placed in the pages of a book the real live birds which fly out from between the

A LARGE book is brought forth by wizard and a page or two is torn out of this book and handed to a spectator who is requested to cut two birds out of paper. These cut birds are placed in pages of the volume from which they were originally removed and a few words of enclantment uttered. A moment later the book is opened and two live doves fly out of the book itself. The pages of the book can be slown to be whole so that the spectators will not suspect that a box is found within pages. The book although of innocent appearence has a special compartment arranged at back. When opened at proper page the compartment is opened.

by raembers in the audience. The illustration clearly shows the method of operation. Beneath the stage an attendant operates one of the pumps forcing the previously prepared colored solution through the legs of the stand and into the bowl. For lyceum entertainment the method illustrated at the right may be employed in which the assistant utilizes the force of gravity to fil the bowl. In this particular method, after every filling the pipe must be laid flat on the floor so as to drain any colored water remaining in the upright portion of the stand and the rubber hose.


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## Our Spiritualistic Investigations

By "DUNNINGER"
(Contimid from puge 503)
to a sort of combination parlor and sitting room, the air thick with some sort of oriental incense the like of which I have never beiore come across.
The old woman who wisered us into this romm was about as old, if lonks, as the much spoken of Ame. She lonied a thousand sears ald. Her skin was parched and dry her eves looked through us and she secmed to be thinking . : thinking thinking
Nint a word out of her. Nint even a "good veniing."
Batl as, the night was a checriul word or two would have made the ieel a bit better. But no . . . this parcled specimen reminded un wi the sphinxes of ancient ligypt. Divested of our coate, hats and rubbers the sphinx gathered them up, turned and left the room. The door closed after her and whe never put her hand on the dhor.

Strange: Yes . . . and with that odor of smothlering incense we were thinking that all the myteries of heaven and earth were to take place in that honse.


Suddenly . . . into the room walked a tall, hathome creole. She was one of the most beautiful ni her type I have ever seen and 1 have played in the states where they are in abundance.
"Griod evening," she ventured. "Very bad weather we are having."
"It certainly is," replied my friend, "the storm doesint seem to cease.
"Like the marvel, oi the worlds we know nothing of:" he returned. He voice was like that of a bell, clear and resomant.
"Are you holding a seance this evening? asked my companion.
"I shail be happy to give one. But I am afraid there will only be you two, gentlemen, to attend. My clients are mostly old folks and it would be a hardship for the:n to venture forth into thiv sort of weather.
From her talk I could readily sec that this creole had been well educated and was not the ustal type of medium I have so frequently come in contact with during my investigations.

We both were ushered into the seance rown by the medium. who kept the converation in prosaic chamnels.
Seating ourselves on either side of a plain table standing in the center ni the room, the lights in the room of their own accord grew dim. The medium seated herself acros the room in a corner facing us.
We were requented to place our hands at the extreme corner, of the table and the soles of our feet flat on the carpet beneath us, as far apart as convenience would allow (Continticd un Paige $\mathbf{5 7 1}$ )

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Likes and Dislikes of the Radio Audience
By CHARLES D. ISAACSON
(Continued from pagc 524 )

Perhaps he was right, that people would pay for the privilege of leeping something off the air. It is like the old song "Johnny Morgan plays the organ. his sister plays the drum, with a tum tum di dum. Oh the music is so sweet-people give them a penn: to keep in another strect." Whether a penny or the millions, who can tell: But the only way we. who are running programs, know what you want, is to learn from you

LETTERS FROM WRNY FANS
At IVRNY we do get a tremendous amount of mail from people, who grow extremely enthusiastic about one thing or another, but everybody doesn't take the trouble to sit down to comment on everything which is liked. or anything which isnt. That is human nature.
Of course, we do have ways of learning inuch from our listeners. For instance, when IIRSY took the momentous step of changing its wavelength to 374.8 meters, we didn't need to ask. We received. Every one of our dozen telephone lines was clogged all day long by fans who congratulated us-and some very few who didn't: I think the complaints came about in the ratio of one to two hundred congratulations. Then in poured the mail, more than there thousand letters the ery first week. Isnit that wonderiti?

## AN APPRECIATED FEATURE

Then, when the Edison German Hour program went on the letters averaged one hondred and fifiy a day for that feature alone. No doubt you liave been following the summer concert course of the Edison Hour, taking you on a musical tour of all nations. By the time this reaches you, of course, that will be long past, and a new series of importance will be delighting you, as the Edison Ensemble bring it to your.
The month just passed has been particularly momentous. It marked the tieup of WPR.YY with Station WMAF of South Dartmouth, Mass. That powerful station. which operates on $4+0.9$ meters. is owned by the millionaire philanthropist, Colonel E. H. R. Greene, and is reputed one of the greatest distance-achievers in the world. Every Tuesday and Thursday now you can hear WRNY programs on cither wavelength.

HOW AN ORCHESTRA IS MADE UP
Before I give you a rapid-fire resumé of the month's high spots, I will give you a little story of popular education in music. So I will tell you something about an orchestra, and the individual members of the family yout hear in a concert. whether over the air or in a hall.
The average concert orchestra has these sections:

Strings;
Vood wind

## Percussion

The conductor with his baton gives the beat of the time, the spirit. and the whole direction to the meaning of the phrases. He is the soul of the orchestra: and a great conductor can make any body of good musi cians into master musicians. A musician who merely beats time is not a real conduc
The string section consists of the violins violas, 'cellos and bass violims. The violins divide into firsts and seconds. At the firs desk of the first violins is the concertmaster (Continued on page 540)


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## - and I lost my opportunity!

Just the sort of a position 1 liked best. Just exactly what I wanted to do. I seemed to meet all the requirements, to have all the qualifications, but
"High school graduate preferred! I knew what that meant. Someone else would get the position. Someone else-with more education than I-with more schooling.

Must that handicap follow me all through life? Must I always feel-inferinr-just because I had been unable to go to high school? I had seen so many cases where the lack of high chool training kept otherwise capable young men and young women from desirable positions that I felt terribly discouraged.

I Become My Own Teacher
Imagine how delighted I wa, when I read an announcement by the Iligh School Home Study Bureau that courses were being offered for self-study in spare time at home. I found that perfectly splendid instruction was offered in high school subjects-Algebra, Binlogy, Phrvics. Economics, Literature. Latin. Spanish, Englibl, French, American and Ancient History.

I enrolled, and what a pleasure it was to tudy in my spare time at home! ©o teachers. No class work, no correspondence lessons. The fascinating Question and Answer Method makes everything so simple and understandable. I like it more each day. . Ind now I am actually acquiring a high school trainingmaking up for lost time!

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## All-e=: .

## Likes and Dislikes of the Radio Audience

(Contimed from ratu* 5381
who is the chici man oi the orchestra under the comeluctur. He is asivant to the conductor and speaks in the men. He gives defintion to the bowing and plorasing and fingering; and in an orcliestra. where there are as many as forty violins, yout can realize the importance of this.
The violas are to the violins as the baritone is to the tenor, or the contraltu to the soprano. The viola is played in the same mamer as the violin, but the tone is five notes lower and more mellow.

The cello is played between the knees of the artist. It is to the violin a, the has- is to the tenor. The riola. 'cello and the hass violins are the foundation of the string section. The hass violins are those big violins played by the artist. when he tries to reach up to the top.

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS
Now comes the woxl wind section. called that in spite ,i the fact that often the instruments are not of wood.

The flute and piccolo are held parallel with the lips, and the air is sent at right angles to the instruments.
Now in the brass, we have the trumpet. the slide trombone which all recognize.
Now for the percussion. That inchudes drums, tympani (another form of drum of hemisplecrical sliape). the triangle bells and all the traps. They make the noises, thunder, etc. Of course every, gool orchestra also addls the harp for special effect. and sometimes the xylophone and ather instruments on occasions.
Now you have a panorama oi the oreloesira formation.

A MONTH'S FEATURES AT WRNY
During the past month at WRRNV we put on the first exclusive radin prize fight, hetween Jimmy Rappaport and Bemic Martini, with that old veteran Jimmy Macionald refereeing the hantams. The event was staged by Starliglit Park. Also. we had a real swimming contest at $\|^{\prime} R \mathcal{N V}^{\circ}$. Do you wonder how it was done: Took at the picture of the girls. One of them was the Contesse du Barry.

For the Fourth we reproduced the actual events at the Congres: in 1776 when the Declaration was signed. The voices of Jolm Hancock, John Arlams. Thomas Jefferson and the rest spoke up in the way they did in the historic days.

During the past month Louise Closser Hale and Olive Windham were heard in an Fdison Hour prize play. One of the most beautiful musical event, ever radioed began this month at UVRNY with the A. I. Cornell Opera Company: Such voices! Feesh. beautiful and dramatic. And at the piano was the distinguisherl pianist composer Charles Gilhert Spross.

As dramatic as antoing I have ever heard was the speech oi Commander Edward Ellsberg. who raived the submarine $S-51$. He told just how it wav fone: and we were all weeping. when we weren't sn tense we could carcely breathe. Commander Ellsherg is a real literary man and guite an orator.

Did yout hear us the night we brought Punch and Judy hack to the kiddie:?
Have sou been listening to my family comcert parties on Wednesday mights?
I hope you are getting acquainted with my Bohemian child, Jusefa Chekowa. and mive Italian bov, Alberto Terrasi. and my Aneri-can-Irish infant. J. Milton Revan. and my Spanish youngster. Alfonso Romero, and all the rest of that merry family.

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## Patent Advice <br> Edited By <br> Joseph H. Kraus

In this Department we publish such matter as is of interest to inventors and particularly to those who are in doubt as to certain patent phases. Regular inquiries addressed to "Patent Advice" cannot be answered by mail free of charge. Such inquiries are published here for the benefit of all readers, protect the inventor as far as it is possible to do so.

Should advice be desired by mail a nominal charge of $\$ 1.00$ is made for each question. Sketchea and deacriptions must be clear and explicit. Only one side of sheet should be written on.

NOTE:-Before mailing your letter to this department, see to it that your name and address are upon the letter and envelope as well. Many letters are returned to us because either the name of the inquirer or his address is incorrectly given.

## CAPLESS FOUNTAIN PEN

(963) D. S. Elgin, N. S. Nittsburgh. Ta., says lie has designed a fountain pen requiring no $A$. If a pen of the type described in your letter can he made so as to be practical and so as to operate every time that the user desires it to, it should certainly find a ready sale. Howerer, we cancent further unon the system unless you desire to supply us with complete details.

## IDEA PROTECTION

(964) Henry B:ume. Now lork. N. Y., wants o protect his idea of a perpetual motion machine before having a model made and asks us what lie A. The simplest way to protect yourself would he ly making up an evidence of conception which onsists of trawis and specifications coverios the tevice and having pullic and before two witnesses. This estabpubhes a claim of priority. The evidence is for whes a chain files and only to be used in case of neces. ity for prosecuting infringers.

## COLLAR BUTTON

(965) John Becker, Warren. Idaho, has been ranted a patent on a collar button made in the form of a hinge-like structure which is placed on the shirt band and then clamped under and around he collar. He has been unable to sell the idea on a royalty basis and asks us it he should go into
the manufactuse of the product. A. You have probably discovered by this time that it will he difficult for you to place your idea on the market. The reason for this is quise ohvious. There are entirely too many operations which must take place in order to fasten the collar which must take place in order and the only apparent advantage is that it does not distort the button-hole tab of a collar. This advantage is slight and probably questionable. A collar fastener should in all cascs be speedy in insertion; it should make it easier thr than make it more difficult. The less metal that than make it more difficult. The less metal that toltches the neck, the herter that collar astener. In your device the hore is metal touches the neck constautly. The clasp must first be fitted down constanty, the shirt hand and then must be raised upon the collar itself after the collar has been located orer the button. the certainly would the dies made for this par ticular device o: try to sell the marketed article

## INVENTORS <br> PROTECT <br> YOUR IDEAS

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I Dept. 172, WASHINGTON, D. C.

If there is any possilhe way of selling the insention, we would suggest that you do so, otherwise and could not possilly find a favoralile market. We do not think that $\$ 450$ is too mucl for the dies. A small die averages allout $\$ 200$ and you
will need more than one to make the finished article.

## CHAIN FASTENER

(966) Alex Barna, Belle Mead. N.. J., asks nur opinion of a jng calhin fastenter of seemingly cont ventional design.
A. We do no
A. We do not see any advantage whatsoever not appear to be any simpler or to hase any advare tages over the types of chain fasteners in use today tassibly you could obtain a patent on your par ticular suggestion, but even at that, we are very much of the opinion that such a patent would not be at all valuable. We would, therefore, not advise you to invest any more time or money in the prosecution of this idea.

## TO SUE OR NOT TO SUE

(967) O. S. Whitelturst, Gloucester, N. C. claims that a certain concern has stolen his inven. tion of a two filament electric lamp and wonderg What he canl do about it. manufacturing the two.filament electric light bulh actually infringed on your idea you can probably sue that concern.
Fon state merely that you have ample proof that you are the inventor thereof. That proof woul have to consist in having built a working model of the device before it was actually patented bs the concern now making the same.
Two-filament lights are old and have been known for a great many years. The main invention is the switching mechanism enabling the inclividual in operate either one filament or the other as desire

## RADIATOR SIGNAL

(968) G. II. W'enn, New Jork, N. J̌.. a-k ur opinion of a semaphore signal to indicate he water in the radiator of a gas engine is ton semaphore. to indicate when the radiator oi al semaphore. it ton hot or cold, we womld suggest that yout look at the radiator caps of some of thr antomobiles in New York and you will find tha the islentical system is now in use. the article may be purcliased in any of the larger antomohile supply storcs.

## COOKIE CUTTER

(969) William Atherton. Ford City. Ontario. Canada, has lesigned a tumipue corkie cutter which rolls along as it cuts. lle asks our opinion of the A. It would seem that you have a rather cleve little device for cutting lough. If the device could he properly financed and promoted, yon shonh
have no tronhle in selfing it through the medinn of department and household furnishing storeHowever, a device of this nathre will not pros profitable in yon unless you can mamufacture it oi a large scale or sell the rights to the itlea. This could probably be done without applying for it patent and consegnemitly you womld sace juct that much moncy, Protwct yourself my means of ant ev omplete set of designs specificationts cove ing the device and having each sheet signen sealed and dated by a notary public and before two vitnesses. This evidence is for your own files and only to be used in case of necessity for prosecut ing infringers.


"The Boss Didn't Even Know My Name"
He said my face was more or less familiar and he remembered seeing me around, but he didn't even know my name until the 1. C. S. wrote him that George Jackson had enrolled for a course of home study and was doing fine work.
Then he 'acorge Jackson?" he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he he'd keep his eye on me.
"He did too. Gave me my chance When Frank Jordan was sent out on the who had been with the firm for years. "My spare-time atudying helped me to get that job and to keep it after 1 sot it. It certainly was a Iucky day for

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[^2]
## Into the Fourth Dimension

By RAY CUMMINGS
(Contimued from fuyc 505)
us, to enter perlaps into a frustration of our plans, with which my imagination now enclowed its purpose, male me read into its attitude a tensences of line: an alertness, even a pharded wariness which had not semmed inherent to it before. Was this thing intled aware of our purpose? Was it waiting for Wilton Cirant to come into the shadows to meet it upon its own ground? With an equality of contact, was it then planning to set upon him?
Bee was murmuring, "It's waiting for you. Will, it's waiting for you to come-" Shuddering words of apprelension, of which abruptly she seemed ashamed for she checked them, going to the table where she began adjusting the apparatus.
"I'm coming," said Will grimly. "It will do well fo wait, for I shall be with it presently." He stood for a moment before the thing, contemplating it silently. Then he turned away, turned his back to it; and a new briskness came to his manner
"Rob, I'm ready. Bee knows exactly

"Wilton's eyes were closed. They opened now, and his arm and hand with a wraith-like quality come upon them, were raised 10 a gesture. The signal. I would have stammered so to Bee, but already she had marked it and shut the current off. And very quietly, unhurried, she bent over and disconnected the wires, casting them aside.
what we are to do. I want you to know also. for upon the actions of you two, in a measure depends my life. I shall sit here on the mattress. Perhaps, if I am more distressed than I anticipate, I shall lie down. Bee will have charge of the current. There will come a point in my-departure when you must turn off the current. disonnmect the wires from me. If I am able. I will tell you, or sign to you when that point is reached. If not-well then youn, must use your nwn judgement."
"But I-I have no iflea-" I stammered. Suddenly I was trembling. The responsibility thrust thus upon me seemed at that moment unbearable.
"Bee has," he interrupted quictly. "In general I slould say you must disconnect when I have reacherl the point where I am -" He halted as though in dotht low to phrase it -"the point where I am half substance, half shadow."
To my mind came a mental picture which then seemed very horrible; but resolutely I put it from me.
"You're ready. Bee?" he asked.
"Quite really. Will." She was counting

## $\$ 35$ oochsared

So writes W. H. Adams of Ohio. Letter from V. A. Marini of California reports $\$ 1275$ sales in three months. Jacob Gordon o New jersey $\$ 4000$ profits in two months. Alexander of Penn-
 by Aurgith 28. Twat bought nee outhe nd 10 more withi Eyedi. Mri. Kane of Pitaburg saye "Eold soen packaten it


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## BLUE BOOK ON PATENTS

MONROE E. MILLER, PATENT LAWYER. 411-6 Ouray Building, WASHINGTON, D. C
out a number of the tiny pellets with hands untrembling. The woman in Bee was put aside: she stood there a scientist's assistant, cool. precise, efficient.
"I think I should thike less light," he said; and he turned off all the globes but one. It left the roon in a flat. dull illumination. He took a last glance around. The winclow sashes were up, but the shades were lowered. A gentle breeze irom outside fluttered me of them a trifle. Across the room the spectre, brighter now. stood immobile. The clock marked one minute of ten.
"Goorl," said Will. He seated himself cross-legged in the center oi the mattress. In an agony of confusion and helplessness I stood watching while Bee attached the iour wires to the garment he wore. One on each of his upper arms, and about his thighs where the short trunks ended.
Again I stammered, "Will, is this-is this all you're going to tell us?
He nodded. "All there is of importance A little tighter. Bee. That's it-we must have a good contact.'

## \$5,000 for

## Perpetual Motion

When SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine was still in its infancy, the editors denied the passibility of constructing a perpetual motion machine using those forces of nature as we now know them.
Since that time the editors have received thousands of different designs for perpetual motion devices, and have received hundreds of circular letters soliciting finances for the building of perpetual motion machines.

The editors know that if they receive these letters, there are thousands of others in this country who get similar letters and who fall for the claims made in the numerous prospectuses giving the earning capacities of the various machines.

Most of the shares of stock for these perperual motion machines are being sold at a rate of $\$ 1.00$ per share, although some inventors are rrying to sell shares of stock a $\$ 100.00$ per share.

Therefore the editors of this publication say."Just come in and show us-merely motion machine and we will give you $\$ 5.000$.00 . But the machine must not be made to operate by tides, winds, waterpower, natural evaporation or humidity. It must be perpetual motion."
"I mean," I persisted. "when you areare shadow, will we be able to see you

He gestured. "As you call see that thing over there, yes."

His very words seented unavoidably lorrid. Soon he would be-a thing, no more. "Shall you stay here, Will. where we can see you?
He answered very soberly, "I do not know. That and many other things. I do not know. I will do ms best to meet what comes."
"But you'll come back liere-here to this roonl, I mean?"
"Yes-that is my intention, lou are to wait here, in those clairs. One of vou always awake, you understand-for I will need you, in the coming back.

There seemed nothing else I would ask, and at last the moment had come. Bee lianded him the pellets, and lield the glass oi water. For one bricf instant I had the sense that he hesitated, as though here upon the brink the human fear that lies inherent th every mortal must lave rushed forth to stay his hand. But an instant only. for caimly lie placed the pellets in his mouth and washed them down with the water.

## 

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Name.........................................Age.............

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"Now-the current, Bee."
His voice had not changed; but a moment aiter I saw him steady himself against the mattress with his hands; momentarily his eyes closed as though with a rush of giddiness, but then they openied and he smiled at me while anxiously I bent over him.
"All right-Rob." He seemed breathless. "I think-I shall lie down." He stretched himself at full length on his back; and with a surge of apprehension I knelt beside him. I saw Bee throw on the little switch. She stood beside the table, and her hand remained upon the switch. Her face was pale, but impassive of expression. Her gaze was on her brother and I think I have never seen such an alert steadiness as marked it.
A moment passed. The current was on, but I remarked unmistakably that no sound came from it. The room indeed had fallen into an oppressive hush. The flapping shades momentarily had stilled. Only the clock gave sound, like the hurried thmping

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of some giant heart, itself of all in the room most alive
Wilton Grant lay quiet. His eyes were fixed on the ceiling; he had gone a trifle pale and moisture was on his forchead, but his breathing, though faster, was unlabored I could not keep silent. "You-all right, Will."

At once his gaze swung to me. A smile 10 reassure me plucked at his parted lips. "All-right, yes." His voice a thalf-whisper, not stressed, almost normal; and yet it seemed to me then that a thinness had come to it.

Another moment. The putty-colored garment he wore had lost the vague sheen of its reflected light and was glowing with an illumination now inherent to it. A silver glow, bright like polished metal; then with a greenish cast as though phosphorescent. And then, did I fancy that its light, not upon it or within it, but behind it, showed the garment turning translucent?

I became aware now of a vague humming. An infinitely tiny sound-a throbbing hum fast as the wings of a humming bird, near at hand, very clear, yet infinitely tiny. The battery-the current; and yet in a moment with a leaping of my heart, I knew it was not the current but a humming vibration

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Firom the body of Wilton Grant. A sense "i revulsion, a fear-I have no memory irlequately to name it-swept me. I rose $\therefore$ atily to my fect; as though to put a rreater distance between us I moved backu, ird. came upon a leather easy chair, sank into it, staring afrightel, fascinated at the borly recumbent before me.

The change was upon it. A glow had .ome to the ruddy pink flesh of the arm and legs, bared chest, throat and face. The pink was fading, replacel, not by the white pallor of bloodlessness but by a glow ni ilver. A mere sheen at first; but it grew into a dissolving glow seeming progressively is) substitute light for the solidity of human flesh.
And then I gasped. My breath stopperl. For behind that glowing, impassive face I vaw the solid outlines of the mattress taking form, saw the mattress through the face. 'ie chest, the body lying upon it
Wilton's eyes were closed. They opened wo, and his arm and hand with a wraithlike quality come upon them, were raised , a gesture. The signal. I would have tammered so to Bee, but already she had marked it and shut the current off. And ser: quietly, unhurried, she bent over and i connnected the wires, casting them aside.

## A Few "Radio News" October Features

"Wired Radio" and Its Applications. By M. L. Muhleman
Types of Audio Frequency Ampifiers. By Sylvan Harris
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By M. L. Muhleman
A New Amplifier and "B"' Supply Unit, By A. H. Lynch and R. R. Mayo "Echoing Silence," Part II. By George B. Ludlum

The humming continued; so iaint. so rapid 1 might have fancied it was a weakness within my own ears. And presently it ceased. Bee sat in the chair beside me. The body wh the mattress was more than translucent row; transparent so that all the little tufts of the mattress-covering upon which it lay were more solidly visible than anything of the shadowy figure lying there. I , hadow now; abruptly to my thought it wa, Wilton Grant no longer.

And then it moved. No single part of it as a whole it sank gently downward, througlt the mattress, the floor. until a foot or sn heneath, it came to rest. With realization my gaze turned across the room. The silent spectre was still there, standing beneath the flonr, standing I realized, upon the same lower level where the shadow of Wilton Grant now was resting.
I turned back, saw Bee sitting beside me with white face staring at the mattress: and I heard myself murmur. "Is he all right do you think? He hasn't moved. Shouldn't he move? It's over now. isn't it ?'

She did not answer. And then this wraith of Will did move. It seemed slowly to sit up; and then it was upright, wavering. I stared. Could I see the face of my friend? could I mark this for the shadow oi his (Continned on pars 548 ,


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## Into the Fourth Dimension <br> (Continused from page 547)

familiar figure, garbed in that woven suit? It seemed so. And yet I think now that I was merely picturing my memory of him: for surely this thing wavering then before me was as formless, as indefinable, is elusive of detail as that other, hostile spectre across the room.

Hostile! It stood there, and then it tow was moving. It seemed to sweep sidewise, then backward. Ah, backward! A triumph came to me that perhaps now a fear lay upun it. Backward, floating, walking or running I could not have told. But backwartl. beyond the walls, the house, smaller in!. the dimness of distance.
Was the shadow of Wilton Grant folln ing it? I could not have said so. But it too, was now beyond the room. Moving away, growing smaller, dimmer until at last I realized that I no longer saw it.

We were alone Bee and I; alone $\because \cdot$. wait. The mattress at my feet was empty. I heard a sound. I turned. In the leathe: chair beside me Bee was sobbing soflly i. herself.

CHAPTER IV

## THE RETURN

THE hours seemed very long. A singular desire for silence hadi fallen upon us. For myself, and it is my thought that the same emotion lay upon Bee, there were a myriad questions

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upon which idly I would have spoken. Yei of themselves so horrible, so fearsome seemed their import that to voice them would lave been frightening beyond endurance.

Thus, we did not speak; save that at fi:- $:$ I comforted Bee, clumsily as best I could, until at last she was calmer, smiling at me bravely, suggesting perhaps that I would sleep while she remained on watch.

The clock ticked off its measured passing of the minutes. An hour. Then midnight. The window shade was flapping again with the night wind outside. I rose to close the sash, but Bee checked me.
"He might want to come in that way. lou understand, Rob-"
Memory came to me of the half-materialized spectre of that Kansas farmhouse. that apparition so ponderable of substance that it must perforce cacape by the opened window: I turned back to my chair.
"Of course, Bee. I had forgotten."
We spoke in hushed tones, as though mseen presences not to be disturbed were around us. Another hour. Throughout it all with half closed eyes I lay back at physical ease in my chair, regarding the white walls of our litt!e room so empty. We still kept the single dull light; dull, but it was enough to illumine the solid fioor, that starkly empty mattress, the white ceiling, the four walls, closed door at my side, the two windows, one of gently fiappiner shade. And as musingly I stared, the sense of how constricted was my vis:on grew upon me. I could see a few feet to one blank
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wall or another, or to the ceiling above, the floor below, but no further. Yet awhile ago, following the retreat of those white apparitions, my sight had penctrated beyond the narrow confines of this room into distances illimitable. And to me then came a vague conception of the vast mystery that lay unseen about us, unseen until peopled by things visible to which our sight might cling.
Thẹ realm of unthought things! Yet now I was struggling to think them. The realm of things unseen. Yet I had seen of them some little part. The wonder came to me then, were not perchance, unthouglit things non-existent until some mind had thought them, thus to bring them into being?

Two o'clock. Then three. Five hours He had said he might return in five hours. I stirred in my chair, and at once Bee moved to regard me.
"He will be coming, soon," I said softly. "It is five hours, Bee
"Yes, he will be coming soon," she answered.

Coming soon! Again I strove with tired eyes to strain my vision through those solid walls. He would be coming soon; I would see him, far in the distance which his very presence would open up to me. Then-an


Bee's agonized call rang out. "Will' Is this you, Will?" We stood together; she clung to me. The figure advanced, stood now quite within our walls. No longer wholly spectral a cast of green had come to it ; a first faint semblance of solidity. It stood motionless: drooping, as though tired and spent. Was it Wilton Grant?
hour later, or nearly-I thought I saw him, but it was a glint of light on a tiny nailhead buried in the wall.

And then I saw him! Straight before us Beyond the wall, with unfathomable distances of emptiness around him. It might have been our light gleaming upon an unnoticed protuberance of the rough plaster of the wall, so small was it; but it was not, for it moved, grew larger, probably coming toward us

Bee saw it. "He's there! Sce him Rob!" Relief in her tone, so full to make it almost tearful; but appreliension as well for to her as to me came the knowledge that it might not be he.

Breathless we watched; waited; and the white luminosity came forward. Larger, taking form until we both could swear it was the figure of a man. Lower now, beneath the level of our floor. It came, stopped before us almost within the confines of the room.

We were on our feet. Was it Wilton Grant? Was this his tall, spare figure-this luminous, elusive white shape at which I gaped? Did I see his shaggy hair? Was that his brief woven garment? I prayed that my imagination might not be tricking

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We stood together; slie clung to me. The figure advanced, stood now quite within our valls. No longer rholly spectral, a cast of green had come to it; a first faint semblance of solidity. It stood motionless; drooping, as though tired and spent. Was it Wilton Grant? It moved again. It advanced, sank into the floor as though sitting clown-sitting almost in the center of the mattress, though a foot beneath it. Significant posture! It had come to the mattress from whence it had departed. It zeas Wilton Grant!

We bent down. Bee was on her knees. Now we could see details, clearly now beyond all possibility of error. Will's drawn iace, haggard, with the luminosity every moment fading from it, the lines of opaque luman flesh progressively taking form
He was sitting upright, his hands bracing him against that unseen level below us. Then one of his hands came up, quecrly as though he were dragging it, and rested on the higher level of the mattress. His eyes, still strangely luminous, were imploring us. And then hịs voice; a gasp; and a tone thin as air.
'Raise-me! Lift-me up!
Bee's cry was a horror of self-reproach, and I knew then that she must have neglected the instructions he had given her. We touched him; gripped him gently. Bencath my fingers his half ponderable hesh seemed to melt so that I scarce dared press against it. We raised him. There was little weight to resist us; but as we held him, the weight grew. Progressively more rapidly; and within my fingers I could feel the blessed solidity coming.

Again he gasped, and now in a voice of human labored accents. "Put me-down. Now-try it, Bee.
Ve lowered him. The mattress held him. At once he sank back to full length, exhausted, distressed-but uninjured. Bee gave him a restorative to drink. He took it gratefully ; and now, quite of human aspect one more, he lay quiei, resting.
Bee's arms went down to him. "Ol, Will -to have you back again-safe with usyou must go to sleep now-then you can tell us-"
"Sleep!" He sat up so abruptly it was startling; more strength had already come to him than I had realized. "Sleep!" He mocked the word; his gaze with feverislı intensity alternated between us.
"Bee-Rob, this is no time for talk No, I'm all right-quite recovered. Listen to me, both of you.. What I have been through-seen, felt-you could never understand unless you experienced it. No time for talk-I must go back!"
A wildness had come to him, but I could sec that he was wholly rational for all that; a wildness, born of the ordeal through which he had passed.
"I must go back, at once. The danger impending to our world here-is real-far worse than we had feared. Impending momentarily-I had feared it-but now I know. And I must go back. With you-I want you two with me. You'll go, Bee. Rob, will you go? Will you, Rob?"
A sudden calmness had fallen upon Bee. "l'li go of course," she said quietly.
'Yes, of course. And you, Rob? Will you go with us? We need you."
Would I go? Into the unnameable, the shadows of unthought, unseen realms, to en-counter-what? A rush of human fear surged over me; a trembling; a revulsion; a desire to escape, to ward off this horror crowded thus upon me. Would I go? I heard my own voice say strangely
"Why-why yes, Will, I'll go."
Go! Leave this world!
And my voice was telling them calmly that I would go!

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## Simple High Temperature Furnaces <br> By William capune <br> (Continued from paye 520)

two small holes, and reamed out in a long taper as shown. The other connections are best made by fitting a short section of metal tubing tightly into the looles in the mixing valve and connecting them to the gas and air suurces with rubber tubing.

For safety's sake a lyydraulic valve similar to that in Fig. 2 should be connected in the gas feed line. It consists merely of a tin can half filled with water, having two tubes soldcred in its sicles. The gas las to bubble througly the water to secure exit to the furnace line and this water prevents the gas from burning back in the tube in case the pressure should drop. The air can be under almost any pressure, and almost any source is suitable : bellows, pump, tanks, blowers, or what not. If the experimenter sets out to make a motor-driven pump let me warn him to make the pump of large bore and stroke. particularly the bore.

To operate the furnace the gas is turned on, letting it run for a few moments until the air in the tubing has been blown out. The gas is then lighted and the air turned on gradually until an almost transparent blue flame with a dark blue center is secured. Crucibles placed in the focus of the ring of burning jets will be raised to temperatures ligh enough for the production of the alloy: given at the end of this article.
For temperatures just a trifle lower than those given by this gas furnace a!! unusual type of alcohol burner is shown in Fig. 3. It depends on the idea of vaporizing the alcohol and mixing with air under pressure. thus securing a higher temperature and efficiency. Two tripods of different leiphts are mounted on a base, for convenience in moving about. On this same base, at one side, is made, in any fashion. a platform the height of the lower tripod. This supports the alcohol reservoir. The mixing valve for this burner may be the same as that described for the first case, but the wood should be soaked in varnish since alcohol will dissolve shellac. The valve is loung between the legs of the tripods as shown. A far better valve can be made by joining glass tubing into the same general form and size as the passages of the wooden model. In addition, a snall vertical hole is drilled at A.. rumning into the junction of the three internal tubes. When not being used this new hole should be plugged with a cork.

A tube leads from the alcolol reservoir. having a stopock at the joint with the can. and, just past the stopoock, a wad of cotton string or a small piece of sponge wedged into the tube. This is to allow the passage of alcohol without an actual flow since the latter would send the alcohol spouting out of the burner holes. The tube from the alcolol reservoir leads around in a loop raised just off the lower tripod. The mixing valve comects with the other end. the port used for gas in lig. 1 being comected to this tube. This tube has no burner lioles in it: its sole purpose is to be heated by the burner tube. vaporizing the liquid alcohol within. The mixture port of the mixing valve is connected to another loop of tubing just outside the first, and which is placed on the sunface of a shect of sercening covering the platform of the lower tripod. The other end of this loop is stopped up. the tube itself being pierced as was the case in the first furnace. These holes should be placed so that the jets of flame will point toward the tripoll platform immediately above, the jets just passing by the vaporizing tube.
A hydraulic valve cannot be used with this alcobol burner simee the vapor would be con-

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densed to a lituid by its passage througl the water. For this reason the alcolol reservir should have a tight fitting lid pierced by only one small hole. Thus, if the alcohol vapor shonded burn back due to a fall in the air presssure or any other reason, the alcolnot in the call would not burn because of lack of air.

In starting this burner a little alcohol is poured into the auxiliary tube $A$ of the mixing valve and runs down into the burner where it can be lighted after watine : moment to allow it to vaporize. The burning of this alcohol heat- the other tube which contains alcohol, vaporing the latter, which flowing into the mixime valve. is mixed with air and bown into the burner tube. Thu object to be heated is placed on the screening across the mpper tripod. Though moni reactions that can be secured with the gat furnace are possible with this type of burner the cost is greater and the efficiency in leatfing operations cxtending oner lomger perions of time is much bower. due to radiation of heat into the surrounding tif. The temperature attainable is about $\mathbf{3}, 000$ degrees Fatrenheit.

The king of all laboratory farnares is tha acetylene furnace shown in Fig. 4. 1 lemperature of ower $4.5(\mathrm{~m})$ degrees lothembeit is casily attamable with this type : in addition it is very cheap in operation and refuires wa piping for gas in the lat.

The furnace proper is shown in fig. t. Two bocks, $A$ and $B$, are made or cant in the shape showne the fower one having the two-burner tubes cant in it. Fach tube is in the shape of a $\mathbb{U}$ with one branch lying along the bottom of the bollow in the lower bleck. 13. The other end of each is plugged up and the usual holes are piereed in each, so that the jets of flame will point toward the center line lengthmise of the cavity. Stopencks in both the air and gets pipes at the entrance to the mixing valve are necesary.
An acetylene gats gemerator is alson necessary and may be made, or purchased very reasonahly: A simple generator is hown in Fig. 5: the carbide is placed in the bottomi of a large can and water. from a tuhe above having a stopeock in it, Irips into the can. The reaction produces ateetylene which is conducted through tubing to the reservoir shown in Fig. 6. After having experimented with all kinds of expamihle reservoirs for maintaining an even presoure the writer has foum the ane shown to be the bent of the simple types. A large coffece can is fitted with a $1 / 4$ " tulle at the base which is comnected with a lomg piece of glase tuthing of the same size by a section oi ruhber lose. The longer the glass tubing the better. A little sall water is put in the bottom of the an and the gas enters at 1 . leaving at B. The presure of the gas forces the water out into the fubce the lecight in the tube increasing with the pressure. Thus, the water in the glase tulue form omly. a sange indicating he pressure and ammut of gat in the thlue and actualy governs it to a certain extent, by the weight of its columm. Hence the advantage of a long tube. A pressure of about 0.5 pound per squate inch is exerted in the can by a column of strong salt solution twelve inches high. A larger tube d.xes mot increase the pressure for the same length of tubing. The entrance at $I$ has a flap value of thin, oiled leather which prevents the pressure from being taken back in the gencratur.
From B the gas is led through a hedranlic valve, filled in this esse with brine in which acetylene is only slightly suluble. From the byetratic valve it gone into the mixing valve through the port which was marker "Case" in Fig. 1.
To light this furnace the gas generator is started and the reservoir raised to its maximum pressure (from two to four pounds is exceltent). If a higher pressure is desired atad a higher air pressure is available the

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instead of being allowed to remain open. Thus, when the liquid rises in the tube it must compress the air above. In this case the pressure of the liquid column is equal tis the value given for the open tube plus the pressure of the compressed air. This latter pressure is twice its ordinary pressure when the liquid half fills the tube, four times its ordinary pressure when the liquid has compressed the gas to a quarter its original volume, and so on.
When the pressure in the reservoir is maximum the gas is turned on and allowed to run a few seconds to clear the pipes of air and then lighted. When lighted the air pressure is gradually turned on until a flame that is nearly all transparent blue with a small bright blue central cone is produced. To much air makes this cone larger, irregular in shape, and jerky; too much acetylene makes the large part of the flame bluer and more luminous, which is to be avoided.
Many remarkable things may be accomplished in the line of metallurgy. particularly with the illuminating and acetylene gas furnaces. Even platinum can be melted easily. An excessively hard and brittle iron that can scarcely be affected by a file can be produced by heating ordinary nails with powdered charcoal. When the mixture has been at the melting point for about half an hour it should be stirred well and then poured into a mold and cooled quickly, or poured into a water bath. The sudden cooling will produce a glass-hard surface. A very soft steel can be made from any cheap iron, such as nails, by blowing air into the molten iron in the crucible. The oxygen of the air will burn out the carbon which gives iron its hardness, and when cooled slowly it is even softer yet.

Statues, book ends, paper weights, and similar objects can be cast in such beautiful alloys as gunnmetal, which is about $10 \%$ tin and the rest copper. By heating each metal separately and then pouring together while cooling a marbled appearance may be produced. The cooling should not be too slow, otherwise the alloy will be weak at the edges of the marbled parts and is likely to crack open.

That remarkable metal "Invar," which does not expand appreciably with changes in temperature, and is therefore used for the pendulums of accurate clocks, is composed of soft steel $65 \%$ and nickel $35 \%$. A list of some of the common alloys is given below:

Brass: 70\% copper; $30 \%$ zinc.
Bell Metal: $80 \%$ copper; $20 \%$ tin.
High Strength Aluminum: $90 \%$ aluminum; $10 \%$ copper.

Pewter: lead and tin in almost any proportion.

Fusible metal: $50 \%$ bismuth; $25 \%$ lead: $25 \%$ tin; melts at about 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Manganese Steel: $15 \%$ manganese: rest soft stcel. (Fasily made by melting up manganese dioxide and nails. Manganese steel retains its temper cven at a dull red heat).

Chrome Steel: $\mathbf{2 \%}$ chromium; $\mathbf{2 \%}$ carbon: rest soft steel. (Very hard to work with cutting tools; used in making safes).

The reader can easily find many more interesting alloys to try, and there is an immense field for original work. The possibilities of various alloys of even the commoner metals are just begimning to be reaiized; because $50 \%$ carbon produces extrem:hardness is not always a guide to what $30 \%$ or $75 \%$ will produce, besides there will be a variation in the hardness. There is no way of prophesying definitely beforehand what the characteristics of a new alloy will be.

In addition there are many other interesting reactions of a chemical nature which will take place only at high temperatures: iron may be completely burned away if exposed to a steady draft of air while it is molten.

A Winter－Kitchen Garden<br>By Dr．ERNEST bade<br>（Continued from page 497）

ficient：thyme，rosemary，sage，lavender． halm taragon and mint．Two pots of parsley and clives become necessary when they are to be cut quite often．
These plants do not require an especially warm room，a cool frost－free spot where they are able to receive plenty of light，is guite sufficient for their needs．Should some of these plants die back of their roots．the pots should be placel in a warm．window where they will soon sprout．It is in this way，when regularly cared for，that all of the various kitchen herbs may be had frech throughout the entire winter．

湎数


Potatoes placed on frames or shelves in the cellar keep them dry and well ventilated，thus keeping them far longer in a better condition through out the winter．
＊＊


Celery should be kept in a dry and frost free cellar，the celery being placed upright in sand contained in boxes．or placed in one corner of the cellar．

街湤


A nother way to keep cabbages for winter use is to place them in a shallow ditch，roots down－ ward，covering them with boards，straw and about a foot of soil．
（Continued on page 557）


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＂As you know，I made considerable money while studying with you，and through your aid I have been offered over twenty－five dif－ ferent positions with firms．I am twenty－one years old．I am certainly glad I took up the study of art．My work seems like play to me．As to the paying side of it，I do not work for less than $\$ 10$ per day and frequently make \＄20．
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## A Winter-Kitchen Garden <br> (Continued from page 555)



Kitchen herbs are kept growing all winter by planting in pots and keeping the pots on the window ledge in boxes until frost sets in: then the kitchen garden of herbs is removed to a window where it is protected from the frost.

How Byrd found North Pole By william p. sullivan
(Continued from page 492)

The magnetic compass and the earth inductor compass indicate magnetic north and in order to find the time azimuth, the difference between magnetic and true norths, the magnetic declination must be known. This depends entirely upon the observer's geographical position.

The earth inductor compass does away with the usual form of piroted needle and is the most modern form of aircraft compass. Current is generated in a coil rotated in the earth's magnetic field and it ind"cates electrically the direction of true north on instruments located in the cockpit. The generator or rotating coil is located at the rear and on top of the fusclage, the power being furnished by a small windmill.
Awother form of compass used on thi, North Pole flight is called the Bumstead Sun Compass. This instrument checks the direction of true north astronomically by setting it with the sum by time methods and is equally accurate.
With such highly developed instruments for locating true positions accurately and speedily one can casily understand how it was possible for Commander Byrd and Floyed Bennett to fly directly to the pole from Spitzbergen, completely check their positions, and return to the exact spot from where they had departed fifteen lours before, with no landmarks to help them, deponding entirely unon instruments.

## ANENT THE ROWMOBILE

In the August number of Scrence, And Invention Nagazine we featured, both, on the cover and in the text pages of the magazine, a new German invention comprising a man propellerl antomobile, which wat originally called the "Lamdskiff" on the other side of the ocean, but which the editors renamed the "Rowmohile" for American usage. Through a very strange coincidence, we lave received a letter from the Row-Mohile Manufacturing Company of Oaktand, California, calling our attention to the fact that they are manufacturing a children's veluicl which is propelled by a rowing action an 1 which they call the Rownohile. They also own the patent right on this device for use on rowboats, life boats, athletic and variou; other uses. They also own the copyright on the name Rowmobile. The rowmobile which is manufactured by this concern has a selective forward, neutral and reverse transmission with no dead centers.

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 have done.

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Walter MacIntosh in an article entitled "Turning Idle Hours into Golden Hours" says:
"One of our eminent practical psychologists has said that most people can do about three times more work than they think they can.
"We haven't all an equal amount of money. But we all have twenty-four hours a dayno less, no more. Many times, the difference between financial success and financial failure can be explained by the fact that the man who succeeded turned his spare time into money; while the man who failed simply wasted his spare time, because he placed no money value on it.
"The great mass of people just 'plug along,' earning only enough for the bare necessities of life, but wishing for some of the luxuries and extra comforts.


## October

## PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS

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The Junk Man-A By-product of Civilization
The Easiest People in the World to Sell io, J.H. Thomat How to Start a Circulating Library Goldfish Breeding.

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Some Odd Ways of Farning Money, Direct Selling-What It Has to Offer, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Some Odd Ways of Farning Money, } & \text { Jitlor Carson } \\ \text { Direct Selling-What It Has to Offer, } & \text { Hom. C. Rarthott } \\ \text { Finding Lost Articles, }\end{array}$ A course in Window Trimming, Romanzo Nelson 1rofessional Shopping,
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 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { How To Make Patents Pay, Rulph Burcit } \\ \text { Money Making in Subscriptions, } & \text { R. H. Flarm }\end{array}$ Money Making in Subscriptions, Ross D. R. Friaimm Making Ornamental Flowers from Sea Shells. Dr. E. Bad. Women's Department-You Can Make Money, M. Perry How Country Women Sell Food Products,
How City Women Sell Food l'roducts
Making Cuhhinns for I'rofit. Hazel F. Shoaralier Ilow To Make Lamp Shades, N'illiam Mallard and many other smaller articles. Several departments including prize contest record.

If those people only realized that profitable use of their spare time would bring some of the very luxuries and comforts that they long for, they would be turning spare time into money.
"Goethe said, 'One always has time enough, if one will apply it well.' Just make it a point to watch some of your friends and your business associates, and note how many of them, claiming to be 'rushed to death,' idle away hours that should be turned to good account. Also, be frank and courageous enough to watch yourself and see how you do the same thing.

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## Deaf-Phone and 2-Stage Amplifier <br> By A. P PECK <br> (Continued from page 519)

of a small hook projecting through a slot in the side of the cabinet and so placed that the reproducing receivers, when not in use. can be hung thercon, which action will open the circuits. The construction of this hook is simple in the extreme, and is clearly shown in Fig. 2. A spiral spring closes the circuit between the metallic look and a small strip of copper ur brass which is placed just above the slot. This piece projects downward slightly beyond the edge of the slot so that it will make good contact with the hook
A single rheostat controls the filaments of the two tubes, which tules are of the mall dry-cell type, such as the U.X-199. This rheostat can be used as a volume control. and by varying the resistance the reproluction of the voice can be regulated to suit the user. Also the incorporation of this rhenstat allows the use of a $41 / 2$-volt battery, with its consequent longer life than that of a 3 -volt hattery.
The audio-frequency transformers used in this instrument can be of practically any kind. They need not be of the very best because they will not be called upon to anplify the extremes of sound vibrations that are found in radio music. The two that were used in the partictular unit illustrated, are of a very old type but give excellent service for this particular work. Even the very cheapest of transformers could be pressed into service for the instrument with no letrimental effects. The ratio may be from 5 to 1 up to 10 to 1
An ordinary microphone such as is used in telephones could probably not be tused in a lay-out of this nature with any degree of iatisfaction. These microphones usually require quite a high voltage, and furthermore, are not particularly sensitive to weak sounds. With the microphone from the portable deaf set, as shown in the photographs, it was possible to detect a whisper oier ten feet away from the unit. The Whisper was inaudible without the aid of the instrument, but could be heard quite plainly with it.
The microphone was the only part of the riginal deaf set that could be employed The receiver that was formerly used in con nection with it was far too delicate to cmploy in the last stage of a two-stage audiofrequency amplifier. It became completely paralyzed from the current. Therefore, a pair of standard radio receivers was used with very good results. Undoubtedly, a pair of small ear phones that fit within the ear and that have been described in this magazine heretofore, could be employed with this instrument. They are made in various resistances, and if used, a pair having a total resistance of 2.000 ohms at least, should be selected

Taken as a whole, the results obtained with this apparatus were far better than with any other deaf-set that the writer has ever tested. Persons afflicted with poor hearing have tested the instrument and pronounced it quite satisfactory.

The only parts that had to be placed outside of the cabinet in the instrument illustrated were the head phones, the "A" battery and the 45 -volt " $B$ " battery. If a somewhat larger cabinet were used, the batteries zould be placed within it, using a small 3ell battery for the "A" and two small 22 " blocks for the " $B$ " battery. In this way, the anit would be entirely self-eontained, and would be really portable

## Telephoning over a ray of light



## Building on the Telephone Principle

Fifty years ago Alexander Graham Bell discovered the principle of the telephone. His first telephone employed wire as the connecting path over which words passed. liour years later he used a beam of light instead of wire to carry speech between telephone instruments.

Today, both wire and wireless telephony are employed on every hand in the service of the nation. IVire telephony, with its thousands of central offices, its complex switchboards and millions of miles of wire, envelops the country, carrying for the American people 70,000,000 conversations every day. Wireless telephony is broad-
casting entertainment and carrying important information to the remotest regions.

But new applications of the telephone principle are still being found. In the loud speaker, in the deaf set, the electrical stethoscope, the improved phonograph, the telephone principle has been adapred ly the Bell Telephone Laboratories to the uses of the physician, the public speaker and the musician. The scientific research and engineering skill, which enable America to lead the world in telephone service, are also bringing forth from the telephone principle other devices of great usefulness.

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## How to Build Cedar Chests <br> By WILLIAM M. BUTTERFIELD (Continued from page 507)

cedar chests of the plain box variety. if it is used, all of the holes for the round head copper nails, used to secure the trimming to the chest, must be carefully spaced, lined and drilled, otherwise a very unsatisfactory trim will result. Care must also be taken in driving the brads used in gluing the chest so that they will not interfere with the copper nails.

American mahogany molding can be used to form panel effects, as a finish for the bottom of the cliest or division point between lid and chest. The molding can be bent after steaning. It is glued and braded to the cedar as illustrated. A large assortment of composition molding is to be had at the furniture makers supply houses which may be used for decorating a cedar clest. This molling is put on with glue and brads.
leet, legs, knobs, poles. linges, locks, brads, screws can be found in various assortments at the supply houses. All of the laborious work in building a cedar chest need therefore be confined only to the construction of the chest-its trim being practically the simple assembling of parts already made.
For a leg frame, such as is illustrated in the top center view, four 2 -inch square legs with turned center and bottom parts are used. Such legs are found in stock for chair making. Four front legs used for that purpose will answer. Or an old chair will provide legs by sawing off the back, thus making the four legs of one length.
The top rails for such a frame are $5 / 2$ inch thick and 2 inches witle, the lower ones $1 / 2$ inch thick and 1 inch wide. All parts are secured with wide tenons and mortises-the uncut full sizes of each rail forming its tenons.

The object of cedar in a chest is to drive away moths and other vermin with its odor, therefore in finishing a chest, it is desirable to use a finish that will not cover the wood thickly. Paint will not do, some wax finishes are useless and most varnishes are not to be thought of. A very thin coat of shellac answers very well for the inside, while for the outside, shellac somewhat thicker, in three or more coats is about all that can be used successfully. To obtain a high finish the various coats are polished and smoothed: first with pumice, then rotten stone and cerlar oil, ending with a leather pad moistened in half cedar and half banana oil.

All metal trim should be fitted. and partially secured with nails or screws, before fluishing either the inside or outside of the chest. The trim should then be removed and only replaced when the chest is conpletely finished. Mahogany or other wooden or conposition trim is finished with the same materials and at the same time as the chest.

## TROPICS FIFTY MILES UP

Discussion of the observation of meteors, made during a lifetime by W. F. Denning. the English amateur astronomer, has revealed a totally new aspect of the upper air.
"It has been known for some time." says Professor H. H. Turner of London, "that the temperature. which falls rapilly as we ascend for the first few miles, ceases to fall about eight miles up. This is beyond the reach of airplanes and ballonnists, but not beyond that of exploring toy ballonns. Fven their information. however, has a limit short of twenty miles.

Meteors have now extended our knowlcllge up to fifty miles and have shown that the atmosphere becomes actually hotter in a certain region of these upper strata; the climate becomes tropical as regards temperature.

Stop Using a Truss


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## Modeling by Photography

 by Lucien fournier(Continued from page 488)
ies of photographs from the profile, each more and more diminished, as may be seen in the extremely curious third photograph.
Here is how the result is obtained. We have said that the patient who is having his portrait made is seated upon a bench mounted on rollers moving on two rails. As fast as the motion picture camera takes a view of the profile the bench moves back $1 / 10$ th of a millimeter from the lens, but as it moves back the shadow of the iron strip reduces the depth of the profile by $1 / 10$ th of a millimeter, so that the photograph taken after the first will be less complete, the third will give a profile still more reduced and the last will show nothing more than a tiny bit of the ear and a fragment of the collar. It is generally necessary to take about 80 successive profiles of the same subject.
Let us say at first that the motion picture camera perforates each negative at each of its angles at the moment of exposure. These negatives may then be easily separated. The individual frames are developed and printed. They are next placed one after the other in a pantograph apparatus which is represented in Fig. 5. It is seen that the negative is illuminated by a beam of light which projects the jmage on a sheet of ground glass. The stylus of the pantograph is held in the hand and the cutter, which is at the other extremity of the levers of the apparatus, cuts the exact profile of any desired dimensions from a sheet of zinc $1 / 10$ th of a millimeter thick.

We now have 80 zinc profiles. Let us assemble them, one upon the other in the order followed in taking the pictures. We now find that we have a profile in relief which is precisely that of the person seated before the lens.

With the assembled profles a mold is made which permits reproductions of the profile in any medium desired. The sharp edges are rounded off, and we have a perfect reproduction of the portion of the original sub ject seen through the lens of the camera

This method may also be used to produce sculpture in the round by photographing the opposite side of the head also, joining the two resulting reliefs at the center.
We do not anticipate that this method of "photosculpture" will supersede to any great extent the methods now used, but it seems probable that the simplicity of the procedure and the comparative lack of skill required, will make it applicable in many fields at present jimited by the supply of artistic talent. If the system is developed on a commercial scale it will probably take the same position relative to true sculpture that photography does to painting.

## DECLARES JOHN FITCH IN.

VENTED STEAMBOAT
Suggesting the construction of a new fireproof Patent Office building in Washington, Representative Sol Bloom said recently that if there had been "adequate facilities" to preserve patent records in the early days of the nation John Fitch and not Robert Fulton would have been recognized as the inventor of the steamboat.
"Until recently," Mr. Bloom said, "it was believed that Robert Fulton was the one who first applied steam to the art of navigation. However, in examining the records of the United States Patent Office and other departments of the Federal and State Governments, it has been proven conclusively that John Fitch built and successfully operated a steamboat of his own conception as early as 1785.


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## The Truth About Astrology

By JOSEPH H. KRAUS
(Continued from page 496)
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Hoboken, N. J., August, 2, 1926.
My dear Miss Kraus:
According to the data of your birth, I find that you were born with the Zodiacal Signs of Aries, and Pisces rising, and as the rulimg Planet of Aries is the liery evil and martial Planet Mars, and of Pisces, the fiery, and fortunate Planet Jupiter, hence, Mars, and Jupiter, will be your experience quite a turbulent and hare you would experience quite a furbulent and hard up hill
otruggle, and nore clouds than sunshine, during your younger years (died-no operation) and many narrow escapes from death by accident, illness or operation. and serious trouble and will usually have to fight for your rights, or work quite hard for whatever you legitinately earn yourself, and that your shoulders would usually have to bear the responsibilitics of others and you would be a martyr to duty, and the home, and will seldom if cver receive as much thanks for your kindness
to others, (auho docs) as you really deserve, you to others. (who docs) as you really deserve, you
will however, grallually rise in life far above your station at birth, and will acquire a fair amount of wealth, and elloy success, and hard earned prosperity, slow but sure, and will always any difficulties in safety which others would not, thence, you should never despair, as you will al. ways have a sprinkle of sunsline in the trail of every cloud, however, if yont will only make your slogan "I can and I will" and overcome your too dictatorial, independent. and sarcastic nature, you will then overcome many obstacles towards success and happiness through life.
As you thad the Sun ponted in the sorrowful Sign of Capricorn, this shows that an of your imdertakings through life will usually begin in doubt or darkness, (so does eterrones-Est.) however, I find that they will end with more light or subject to melancholy spells when alone too long bence youshoull bluays becp active mentally and physically. and avoid sad people, pictures, and stories, however, I find that you will usually be quite fond of such, and that you will us:tally be happy when you are sad.
ou were born to lead, and not to be led, hence, you make a good manager, superintendent, demonstrator or designer. and will always love o dictate, lead and collmand.
ed were also born to lead an eventful, checkred, and romantic life, and will see much of the world, and will profit through your own experinour own wexperience will alternately (ultimatcly? E(d) cost you dear, unless great care is exercised on your part hence, you should always cuard your morals, health, and temper, and guard yourself in speech, and actions, otherwise yout will have much to regret.
I find that your mind will always be quite cool, calm, and collected in an emergency, yet, when uch is over, you then collapse.
You will always be very peaceful, and slow to anger, and quick to see the point of an argument, however, if your temper is once aroused, you can then become very furious, sarcastic, bold, daring, mfeefing, dictatorial, and almost murderious, pe not revengeful as you make a good friend but a forgiving, and generous enemy.
You will always possess much tact, diplomacy. executive, and oratorical ability, and personal magnetism, or a strong personality, modesty, dignity, and timidity and you will cultivate friends thereby, yet. you will always prefer a few friends
to many accuaintances, hence, people will call you to many acquaintances, hence, people will call you
I find that people must first know you very well to really like yous, otherwise. they wilt call you too indepenclent, aristrocratic, uppish, cold, or unfeeling, haughty, when in fact you are very sendemonstrative or enthusiastic in expressing your entiment in words as you really prefer to do so in actions. I find that you will aways be given to building Aircastles so country, mountains, quiet, and rest fill places, and will always be fuite healthy. and fortunate living, in or near such places, and near arge bodies of water.
You should always guard against much trouble o your head, eyes, and teeth, and feet. You will always be very sly, shy, molest. re-
served, shrewd, secretive, selfish, catitious, capri. served, shrewd, secretive, selfish, catutious, capri-
cinus, frivolous, skeptical. suspicious, and miscinus, frivolous, skeptical suspiciolts, and mishear, only what you see, however, if you are once


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convinced of that which you were previously sus the strongest advocates of that very thing. or sul), ject in question.
While you can be casily led throngh your too trusting, over affectionate, ideal, good hearted, sensitive, sentimental, lonesome, and utite effeminate disposition, (sce paragraph 3-Ed) as you are also very obstinate. head strong. firm, determined, and persistent (sce paragraph abocic-Ed) I find that if you once make up your mind to do "r say anything, that nothing caln then cause yout to ever do otherwise than that which you once determined to say or do, hence. you will owe much of your success through life to your in donnitable will power, berneverance, and tenacion-
ness. "Iess. find that you had much sorrow, troulle, and had some very serious love affairs, and that you ties for marriage around anour 19 h , 21 st , 23 rd 25th years, (she died in her 20th ycar-E.) how. cver you can thank your lucky stars that you have never as yet married. as you would have been separated or divorced. and ifhould advise you to if possible, to remain single, miless you haye:
good day, and hour selceted for your narriage its such would then monlify monch of the troulble otherwise indicated to accur in married life. I find that yout will have another very seriou-
hove affair, and gool ntportunity for marriake love affair, and Rool opportunity for marriake
during the Autumn of this year, or the Winter of during the Autumn of this year,
1927 (in the spirit a'oold? -Ed)
Your hueky monthe will ahways be from Deecmher 23 rd to January with thay; be from Decemher 23rd to January 18th (died Jansary 9-half
ray betwern-Ei) Feliruary 19th to Mirch 191 h Ioril 19th to May 21,t. Aukust 2th to Scptember 22 mel. and Oetolicr 23 rd th Novenher 21st. and vou should always choose these perionds for any of born in these perionts wonth be your best friends. and affinity, or the most harmonious for you in love affairs, and marriage.
On Jooking up your frospcets for this year of 1926, (well. arcll-Ed) I find that there is suite a mixture of good and evil in store for you, how Prer during the Summer, and Autumb months. you will profit throukh brilliant sehemes, and will benefit greatly through the opposite sex, and the public, and in love affairs, and will he more popular. and sociabe than usual, and will overcredit. bernefit, preferment receive much honor. advancement in position. and will benefit through pleasures, and much benclit is indlicated through or to your relatives, and through fricmds, especial. ly, powerful, influential, literary, and scientific friends, and you will realize your hopes and wishes through such friends in particular.
During the Summer months, you should then guard against financial and business troubles. extravagance, heavy fimancial reverses, and losses by fire, robbery, or systemalic roblery, if not trouble and loss through property matters. also legal matters, however, you will make some very radical changes, and jourueys, which will he for the best. (Anything clse:-Ed)
During the late Summer, and also during the Autumn months. much rouble, or hass is mincated through or to any brothers, or sisters you may have, also through neighbors, letters, or writings. affairs.
You should look well to whatever yons sign or write, and he careful in making changes, and journeys, and guard against fire in the home. (And we paid $\$ 5.00$ for this!-Ed)

During the Autuml months, you will have a very sertoths love antair, and good opportunity for marriage, if not become engaged or he married.

Throughout this year, you will enjoy much letter health. and more peace of minul than usual, also heavy fmancial benefits, much liberty, मleasure,
success, and prosperify. success, and prosperity.
posite sex, and in tlomestic affairs, and your will realize your hopes and wishes, and profit through brilliant sclemes, and be more popular, and sociable than usual.
During the Winter months, if you are still single, yout will have a very serious love affair, and good opportunity for marriage, if thot be married. Your morals will be clevated, and you will benefit through something comnected with either the Church, publishing or advettisings, science. creditors, and traveling by water, however, numeh and through something commeted with relher the grave, property matters, or throuph people engaged in such. You chould avoill undergronm places. and traveling in such, aud going its or near public buildings in the course of erectiont. During the Spring months. you will enjoy very heavy fimancial benefits, much liberty, and prob sperity, and much benefit is indicated through or to relatives, also through neighhars, hetters, or writings, and traveling by railway, auto, and in
Domestic affaces. Summer months, your pleasures witl be greatly handicapped, and your should avoied specilative ventures, and hazartous games or
chance.
During the late Summer, and early Attumn. you should take a good blood and nerve tonic, and and also stomach, bronchial, and kidney trouble. nervous complaints, and fire, burns, cuts, scalds. or bruises, (he omitted tato or three things-E, and much trouble or loss is then indicated through or to relatives on your father's side also through servants, or inferiors. if hut through small
aulimals.

## Ever notice?

SOONER OR LATER most men reach a point, in everyday matters at least, where price is no longer all-important. They begin to look around for "something better." And it is by no means an accident that just at this point so many men turn to Fatima

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During the carly Autumn months, guard against public enemies. quarrels. legal trouble, reverves fublic enemies. quarrets, legal trouble, reverve and trouble
onposite sex.
During the late Autumn, you will be in danger of bereavenent, and should guard against lowses
lis fire, roblery, or systematic robbers, also guard well and robbery, or systematic robbery, also gtar, such will plans, or secrets, you may possess or dit through same exposed to others, and guard your morals, health and temper. athl muth trouble, or loss is indicated through some thing connected with either the Church. publinl ing or advertising, science creditors, and travelcredit benefit ynd success if not advancement is credi, benefit and success if not advancenment is fosition.

Your truly,
GM/MR
(Signed) Prof. G. Meyor
aM/AR Scientific Astrologer:
Thus, at one and the same time we find that the young lady is a martyr to duty and her home, and is good-hearted and yet she is cold, unfeeling, selfish and frivolous. She will have narrow escapes from death, illne ${ }^{\text {s }}$ and operation. Escapes?-She should guard against serious ilhmess and kindred complaints, and fire, burns, bruises and animals. incluting relatives on her father's side. servants and other inferiors, (pardon the weitEd) and yet she will always be healthy.
Please note the facts that the subject died January 9th, 1919.
Her lucky months are from December 23 rd to January 18 th , and again we reiterate she died on January 9th.
She should always choose these perinds for her most important undertakings. Well. is not death an important undertaking? Perlaps the astrologer was right. Please remember that we are quoting directly from the horoscope. There are others that we could quote from but this one is infinitely more subtle. The claims are not as brazen as those of some other astrologers.
Again looking through the manuscript we also find that the subject will be cool. calm and collected in an emergency; and is peaceful, slow to anger and a forgiving and a generous enemy, which statement is directly contradicted by the statements that she is furious, sarcastic, bold, daring, unfeeling. dictatorial, spiteful and vindictive.
We note sle will lead a clieckered and romantic life and will travel, yet she loves the country, mountains and quiet restiul places and is very shy.
Further she is cold. unfeeling and at the same time good-hearted, sensitive, and sentimental.

She is haughty yet lonesome.
The manuscript tells us that she is sly, modest and reserved and also that she was born to lead, command, had executive and oratorical ability and personal magnetism.

These factors must befit one individual or another. An individual cannot be born to lead and at the same time be easily lead because she is too trusting. She must do one or the other. She cannot be sly and too trusting: she camnot possess personal magnetism and yet be lonesome; she cannot be unfeeling and yet sensitive.
Is there anyone in this country who can show us how a young lady can be tact ful and possess diplomacy and yet be uppish, hanghty and sarcastic? Can anyone show us how a cautious, skeptical, suspicious and mistrustful girl can be easily lead because she itoo trusting and over-affectionate? Or perhaps somene will come forward and show us how a capricious. frivolous girl must fight for her rights, work hard, be persistent and show perseverence and tenaciousness? Then we have that case of the timid individual being a born leader, dictatorial and commanding.
Human beings are vain. They like to be told things which please them and naturally when an astrologer tells you things which are $50 \%$ true you think he is wonderful. The human being doesn't stop to reflect or consider that that astrologer has marle juist as many statements which are $100 \%$ incorrect.

IVe did not fake the statements in above paragraplis. They are found in the horocope. You can find them by jotting down the adjectives as you go along and then match one against the other. Fou will find that there are many more contradictions than those which we have given you.
The statement still rest, that there is nothing in astrology; that it is buncomb, pure and simple; that only one-half of the statements and probably not even that many will fit any individual case, and not only will they fit that case in particular but all cases in general. Why do not these astrologers warn of a possible death: Why diel the antrologers not tell us of the next atep in the eventith life of 20-year-old Richard Reese Whittemore? We should like to change the definition of astrolugy to read: Astrology-a pseudo-science entirely discredited. It is pure bombast, nonsense, but was the livelihood of quite a few who catered to the credulous-minded. to those who would like to get a glimpse into the future by unscientific and unethical systems.
(More anon)

## Model Department <br> (Continucd from pati 509)

## Rules

## for Model Contest

1. A handsome trophy cup engraved with your name, will be awarded as the prize for the best model submitted during the month. The decision of the judges will be final and will be based upon. A-novelty of construction: B-workmanship; C-operating efficiency of the model as related to the efticiency of the device which the model simulates. and D-the care exercised in design and in submitting to us sketches and other details covering tie model.
2. Models of all kinds may be entered. They may be working models or not. ac-
cording to the subject that is being handled. 3. Models may be made of any available material, preferably something that is cheap and easily obtainable. Models made of and easily obtainable. Models made of partment but should go to our Matcheraft partment but sh
3. Models must be submitted in all cases. Good photographs are also highly desirable and where the maker does not desire the model to be taken apart. legible drawings
with all dimensions covering parts that are wot accessible must be submitted.
4. Models should be securely crated and protected against damage in shipment and sent to us by parcel post. express or freight. prepaid. Models will be returned when requested.
5. Models for entry in any particular contest must reach this office on or before the
25 th of the third month preceding date of 25 th of the third month preceding date of
publication. For instance. models for the publication. For instance. models for the
November contest must reach us on or beNovember contest must re
fore the 25 th of August.
. Address all entries to Editor Model Department, c/o Science and Invention Magazine. 53 Park Place. New York City.

## ODD AND UNUSUAL PATENTS Part II.

Will appear in November number. Lack of space in this issue prevented its appearance this month.

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## Important Things Inventors Should Know

By LEO T. PARKER

GENERAI.LY speaking, all inventors are interested in making money. It is true that many persons have carned large sums of money through patents without understanding much abriut the basic laws that relate to them, but there are various simple rules of arriving at a reasonably accurate conclusion whether a rew invention is destined to be profitable from a financial standpoint. The amount of profit derived from the sale of each article is inportant. The period of time over which the popularity of an invention is likely to continue is also worthy of consideration. For instance, many articles are salable only so long as a particular style or "craze" is in vogue, or until an early change of conditions makes its further use undesirable. Another very important thing that is often overlooked is whether the invention is salable throughout the year. Some articles can be sold only during the winter and others must ovait for a summer season. A seasonabie invention may not be desirable, particularly because a company organized solely for that business must necessarily survive a considerable portion of each year without incoming revenue. In order that seasonable inventions prove profitable sources of incomes, quite obvinusly. they must be umusual selling features rluring the short period they are salable. However. sometimes firms that specialize in general profucts can be induced to market a scasonable invention, and this class of concerns very often are the only ones which can satisfactorily promote the sale of such articles.

The general structure of ar invention. also. must be considerel. That is, whether of a amplicated or simple nature. It is true many of the most complicated pieces of mectanism, such as the air brake. the lineotype machine, printing press, and others, have proven unusually profitable for the inventors. On the other hand, some of the most simple ideas have made millionaires of the originators almost overnight. In fact, many simple and useful articles enjoyed a steady public demand all of the year roumd during the complete 17 years' life of the patent, and they, of course, are profitable inventions.

The universal adoption of an invention, irrespective of its simplicity or small selling price will result in a princely income to the patentee. There is at least one important advantage of patenting a simple invention and that is, even if the inventor is not successful in obtaining an outright purchaser of the patent, he can market it himself with a small investment and if the invention is accepted at all favorably by the public a comfortable income can be independently realized. But if the device is complicaterl and no firm can be interested to purchase the patent or manufacture it on a rovalty basis, the inventor who has limited finances. always has difficulty to realize income from his labors of designing the device.

The possibilities of voluminous sales of a patented article should not be overlooked. For example. an individual once invented a very desirable article for use in penitentiaries, but inasmuch as the device sold at a low price and only one was needed in each penitentiary, even though he actually was successful in selling the invention to more than one-half of the prospects in the United States, he realizel only a small amount of money from the patent. The invention practically was a failure so far as the profit; derived from it are concerned. If this inventor had carefully considered his invention from all angles he would have saved himself trouble and labor which may I have been utilized in perfecting and market-


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ing an invention having far better prospects of a large volume of sales.
Many of the most successful inventors are keen observers who take advantage of all opportunities. Some of them work solely to improve newly discovered arts before a multitude of other inventors are enleavoring to accomplish the same thing. On the other hand other successful inventors simply have confidence in their own ideas and do not hesitate to spend the required money to promote them irrespective of the kinds of inventions already patented. The inventor who selocts a comparatively new field in which to make improvements, no doubt, is more likely to patent valuable things than the individual who tries to invent something new in machinery or other apparatus that is practically perfected, although of course there is room for improvements in all lines. An average individual may find it necessary to spend many months in diligent study before he thoroughly understands the mechanism of a locomotive, and yet he may conceive a very valuable improvement at first glance. Every now and then our attention is attracted to an inventor who almost instantaneously gained wealth and fame through-a simple improvement of a complicated piece of mechanism with which he is less familiar than many other persons. Unguestionably it is the idea that counts.
Mormver numerous inventors have hean marle rich by accident, so to speak. Not long ago a United States patent was issmed on an anti-theft device for acroplanes. Such an invention is practically useless and worthless today, but if perchance someone perfects a safety derice by which aeroplanes are made a popular means of transportation this insentor holds a basic patent from which he may receive millions of dollars in royaltics,

Actual cases are numerous where seemingly unprofitable and useless inventions are made popular and come into great demand through an unlooked for change in circumstances. But sometimes the apparently accidental popularity of an invention is foreseen by an unusually observant inventor who believes the change will take place

About fifteen years ago a certain foreigner who resides in New York obtained a basic patent on a popular improvement on automobiles. At the date the patent was issued the invention was advanced far beyond the existing needs and conditions. but after a few years the automobile industry grew up to the invention, so to speak. and a certain automobile manufacturer was very anxious to secure the patent rights of the once apparently worthless invention. but its inventor could not be located. A thorough search was instituted by leading detective agencies in this country and abroad, but witbont avail. The inventor has never been found although he is thought to be alive. As time passes the term of the patent grows shorter until now it has but a short period to run before its expiration. The present rights to this patent are worth many thousands of dollars and the amount of cash which the inventor might have received for it a few years ago is beyond accurate estimate. This inventor probably became discouraged and concluded that his invention was worthless and has forgotten about it.
Very often a new thought is an accidental occurrence. Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, which netted more than two million dollars in royalties, worked from an idea which he received while sitting idly watching his wife make a child's dress. He was a laborer and testified in later court proceedings that he mentally compared the slow movements of his wife's fingers when making stitches, with the rapid reciprocal movements of a hammer machine which he had seen in operation. With the idea once in mind he determined to make a sewing machine for his wife's own individual use. not thinking at that early time that it might

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[^4]prove a profitable machine to manufacture and sell. But it was not long before licen business minds offered finanoial aid to the inventor of such a labor-saving piece of mechanism.
The facts prove that the first model of an entirely new invention seldom operates with such success, but to obtain a valid patent the patent laws merely require that the device is operatable. For this reason, inventors should not become discouraged because their working models operate crudely. Basic patents may be obtained on crude models and the patentee may exact royalties from manufacturers of later improvements.
Very often individuals spend considerable time and money in perfecting an invention on which they expect to obtain a strong patent, and later learn that someone else already holds the basic patent.
Wise and experienced inventors never proceed blindly to spend money experimenting and making models and then file an application for a patent, without first searching the Patent Office records. Considerable time, money and disappointment will be saved inventors who adopt this method. It is far better to learn at once that a device is old and unpatentable than it is to waste valuable time and much money with high expectations which are later shattered. On the other hand a "search" is discouraging to a person who has invented a very valuable improvement and who may decide not to proceed to patent the invention, because certain apparently similar patents are found. Sometimes improvements on old and wellknown devices are more valuable than the original and basic patents. This is true particularly because of the fact that considerable expense and difficulty may be experienced in introducing and establishing the usage of an entirely new thing, whereas an improvement of an already popular product is at once recognized as being valnable and the users of the old device may be readily influenced to purchase the improved invention. A great volume of sales can then be quickly effected without much expense. For these reasons all inventors should very carefully examine the patents found in searclies of the Patent Office records before deciding not to fatent the invention. Furthermore, it should be remembered that a valid and strong patent can be obtained on a combination of old and well-known elements, provided, of course, new and useful resuits are accomplished by the unitary functiors of the struce ture comprising the old clements.

## TELEPHONE IMPOSSIBLE!

Here is an interesting clipping from a Boston newspaper published 61 years ago: "A man about 46 years of age, giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a 'telephone' which is obviously intended to imitate the word 'telegraph' and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be cone with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse Code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures."-Contributed by Lewis Braden.


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## Book Review

THE MAN NOBODY KNOWS, by Lruce Barton. Stiff cloth covers $53{ }_{3}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ $8 \frac{4}{4}, 220$ pages. Published by The Boblbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. ㄴ.50.
This extremely popularly written book will Fombtedless live for many years and be found on the library or stidy table of many homes. Mr.
llarton, who is a well-known writer of the present Barton, who is a wert-known writer of the present
lay, has here mudertaken to show us in popular language what a woulerfut husiness man and exceutic lemts was. This book lrings the old aspects of the subject up to date and mixes them with present day problems and human situations. It reguired a very carcful study of the Bible
and nuriads of events in the life of Jesus to be and myriads of events in the life of Jesus to be alhe to write a luok als well as this is written.
lit is interesting alrove all perhaps to know why the book was written, and the author in an open

ELECTRICAL AMLSEMENTS AND EXPERMMENTS, by Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E.. Stiff cloth covers, $5^{\prime \prime} \times 734^{\prime \prime}$, illustrated, 214 pages. Published by J. B. T.ippincott Co., Pliladelphia, Pa.

- puantity of well-known electrical experiments on:ewhat molifierd in their clescriptions and with bow illustrations are given in the pages of this quite interesting work. The inlea is to make young people
do their own do theit own experimenting. The hoy, or let ns evensay a girl, who comstrinly deserves far nure credit than one whose amusement comes from perflaps a $\$ 150$ mondel railrond. The whole inea of The hook is to have young people do "those who thencelves. We lear more from our failures and mistakes than irnul any other source, and there are tained in this hook to teach the young student how in uvercome , ilificulties and how to do experiments in varions branches of ele
which he has made himseli.
MICROBE HUNTERS. By Paul de Kruif. 358 pages. Illustrated. $6 \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Board cover. Harcourt. Brace \& $\$ 3.50$.
There is a great fascination for the layman, as well as the scientist. in the subvisible world-the world that can be chown to us only by the use of at microscope. I'eople as a whole realize that there are thousands of dilferent kinds of "hugs, which in many ways affect our daily life and health, hemt there is an appalling lack of nowleuge accines. anti We speak mine or less vitious aerms, etc., but when toxins, the isolthe matter is reached. there are many who are unable to tell the difference between the ernis employed above
Exen though people are familar with these varinus terns. the challces are that the world that is hioneers of the searcher a drop of water, are just names and little more. Pasteur is a name that is familiar to nearly all. but who has heard the name if Leewenhoek mentioned at the same time? Yet this man was every bit as great as the energetic Ci,lumbus of the nicroscopic world. This Dutch man, who had no scientific training whatsoever, dis covered that drops of water have inhabitants by means of microscopes of his own construction.
- Whout twenty years after Leewenhoek died there was burn an Italian named Spallanzani, who stared growing his own microbes in jars and studying them. lears later lasteur found that microbe. could be put to use in preveror German coum tre dost whe had only a microscone and had to try doctor, who had only a microscope and had to mprowise all his ored the formost microbe lunter older Germany and identified a mosquito as the dissenminator of malaria. Other microbe hunters that are mentioned in Di off Kruifs book are Roux: Theohald Smith, the American who found out that ticks spread Texas fever among cattle: Bruce. Ross and Grassi, who found that malaria was spread by a certain mos. quito: Walter Recd, the valiant American Army foctor, who found the remedy for yellow fever; and Paul Ehrlich, the German, Who gave to the remeav he discovered for the world's most horrible disease, a nunber.
Thece men and their work Dr. de Kruif has told of in a manner that is only 100 seldom found in works of this nature. He presents his characters so that voll feel their heasueir experiments turn out and their sadness when theires the human side of unsuccessfu-or she if more books on kindred subhects could be written in this style, there is little doubt that there would be a great deal more interest shown among laymen in scientific matters. It is a whok which we heartilyer they be scientifically inclined or not. for it will give them some idea of what pioneer microbe investigators have accomplished.


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Our "Spiritualistic Investigations"
By "DUNNINGER"
(Continued from pase 536)

We were warned to move neither hands nor feet during the manifestation, as the medium took pains to explain that instances have been known where inattention and disobedience in matters spiritual, have been fatal to the medium.
After sitting in this position, which was far from comfortable, for a few moments .. audible taps were heard coming from the table.

Slowly . . . distinctly came the knocks . . one . . . two . . . three .
Then a few moments of silent waiting . .

The room was as silent as the tomb of a Pharoah.

Soon the table seemed to rise from the floor . . . slowly . . . slowly .
At last it was raised at least a foot from the floor. The eyes of the medium seemed glued upon us. The table hesitated, as it were, the spirits scemed to feel the presence of an unbeliever, so stated the medium.

In a droning voice, Madame Denton asked us to concentrate our minds upon things foremost in importance to ourselves, and to dear ones about us. We did so. Several distinct knocks were heard, supposedly in reply to our thoughts. The table had, by this time, returned to its original pesition on the floor. So slowly had this descension been made, that we scarcely noticed it. Several more taps were heard, and then Madame Denton asked us if we had been satisfied with her seance, and whether there were any further questions to be asked. Simultaneously we informed her there were no more questions to be answered.

We paid our fee, accepted the medium's invitation to a future call and departed.

It seems that both my friend and I had fully discovered the "modus operandi" employed by this faker. The illustration I believe my readers will find clearly descriptive. A pole, the top of which had been camouflaged to correspond with the rug, was operated from beneath. The table was placed in a manner such as to tip slightly, in answer to the questions put to it. Raps were likewise produced by this polc striking the lower surface of the table top.

The levitation of the table was accomplished by the pole being pushed up from below, so as to lift the table from the floor entirely. Our hands bearing down upon the table top, and seated opposite to one another, as we were, we, ourselves, quite well balanced the table, as would other subjects in our place do the same, and help deceive themselves.

Into the night, and the teeming rain, we went. My friend, knowing the method, by which this so called phenomena was accomplished, as he afterward explained, trusted that the medium might have mystified me, so as to furnish him an opportunity of describing one that I had over-looked. The truth of the matter was that much time and experimenting was devoted by the medium and her aides, in perfecting so unusual a method of accomplishing this socalled spook table arrangement, which has no doubt mystified numerous believers.

Spirits may cone, and spirits may go, so say the mediums and prohibition officers, but table raps will go on forever. It is merely a matter of improving one's method, over that of the others, that spells fortune to and makes the most successful medium.



This man is sure of his job

HF SAW the handwriting on the wall. Men around him were being dropped right and left. He might have been the next to go but for a familiar coupon which he saw in a magazine. He tore it out and mailed it to Scranton.

Then one day his employer called him in.
"Young man," he said, "I have just received a letter from the International Correspondence Schools telling me you have enrolled and have received a mark of 93 for your first lesson.
'I don't mind caying that this letter has saved your job. I had you on the list of men to be dropped. But 1 'm going to keep you now. And there are bigger thinga ahead for you. The man who thinks enough of his future to study his job is the kind of a man we want.'
How about you? Are you sitting on the anxious 11 bench wondering if you will be the next to go? Or are you training yourself so that you will not only be sure of your present job, but will be ready

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