

NEW AIRPLANE CATAPULT See Page 494

EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS OF RADIO NEWS - RADIO LISTENERS' GUIDE - SPARE-TIME MONEY MAKING - PRENCH HUMOR - AMAZING STORIES

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POWERFUL seven-tube radio at factory price. Test it without spending a cent. We claim the Randolph Seven will out-perform any radio and we want you to satisfy yourself that it will. To do this, we will send you this powerful radio to try for 30 days. Test it for distance, clearness, ease of operation, tone and every other way you can. Unless it more than satisfies you, return it to us. Every Randolph set must make good before it is sold.

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The Randolph cabinets are in themselves beautiful pieces of furniture made of carefully selected solid burl walnut. Bas-relief bronze es-cutcheon plates are mounted on the dial panel. In design and appearance it is a cabinet worthy of the high-quality radio it contains. Solid walnut beauti-fully shaped surrounds the soft verdi-green panel. Nothing has been spared to make the Randolph Seven the leading radio receiver. We are so sure that it will surpass even your best hopes that we know how safe we are in making the **30 day free trial offer**.

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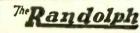


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IN NOVEMBER ISSUE

New Valve-less Auto Engine The newest engine in the automobile world which has but few moving parts.

Sound Compass Conquers Fog The latest application of applied science which enables a ship to find its way in a fog. Playing with Niagara

One of the leading film comedians has recently had a lot of fun with Niagara Falls. Don't miss this article telling how he did it.

Yardstick of the Sky

An interesting popular article with a graphic picture chart showing the various heights of natural and artificial phenomena.

Making a Loop-speaker Full details are given in this article showing how to build an efficient combination loud-speaker and loop.

Astronomy— Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Ph.D., Lick Observatory; W.J. Luyten, of the Harvard College Observatory. Entomology and Allied Subjects— Dr. Ernest Bade, Ph.D.

g Lditors Automotive Subjects— George A. Luers Radio— A. P. Peck, Herbert Hayden. Magic and Psychic Phenomena— Joseph P. Rinn, Edward Merlin. Foreign Correspondents— Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, Germany; Dr. H. Becher, Germany; C. A. Oldroyd, England; S. Leonard Bas-tin, England; Count A. N. Mirzaoff, France; Hubert Stouka, Czecho-Storakia; P. C. van Petegem, Hol-land; Richard Neumann, Austria.

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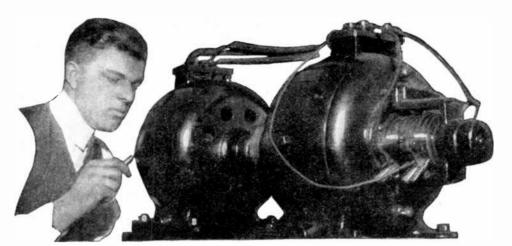
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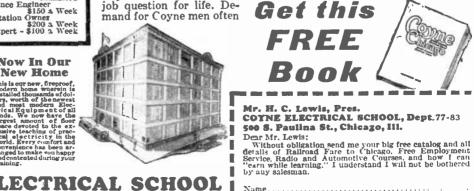
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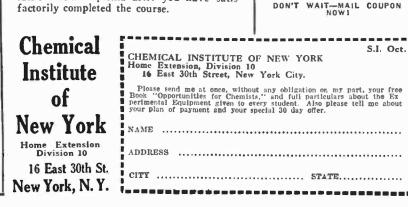
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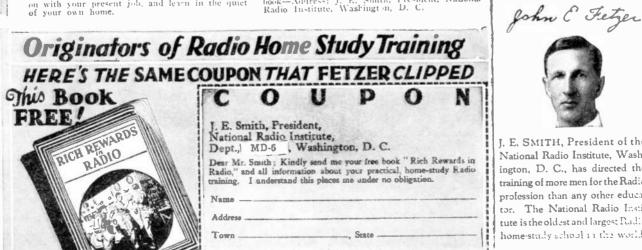
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With Paper Furniture

Which are Varnished to Make Them Weather-proof

BUT the construction, even though finished three years ago, remained empty. It was Mrs. Stenman who suggested that if the

house walls were made of paper, why not the tables and chairs. So the family set to work and today paper furniture graces the paper house. First, a living room set, comprising a davenport and chairs, was the goal. This being finished, a dining room set of table, chairs and lamps, requiring 4.000 newspaper sheets, was next constructed. Then the sun parlor furniture was built which consists of a square table, two chairs and a bridge lamp. It has been estimated that about 60,000 newspapers were used in the construction of the bungalow and its accompanying furniture.

The process of preparing the newspapers required both time and patience. A dozen thicknesses of newspaper were taken and glue was then applied to the paper. The entire group was then placed in a press where it remained until dry. After this, the paper slab was cut up into sheet form and applied to the house with nails. In order to enhance the artistic effect, the strips of paper were applied to the walls in a crosswise fashion. The ordinary newspapers are used on the bottom of the house, and for the ornamental



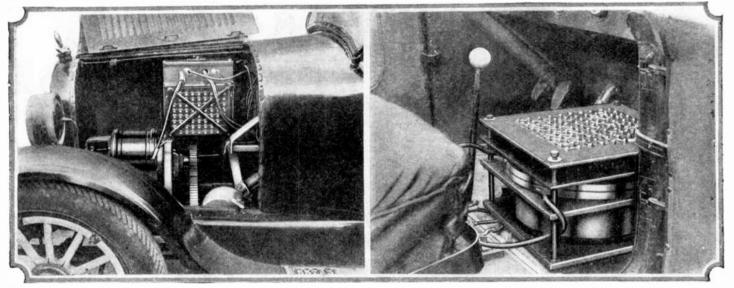
A replica of the famous Lincoln log cabin. made cf newspaper, serves as the home for Stenman's pet cat.

effect, as well as for additional artistic variations, those newspaper slabs which were graced with a rotogravure section as their outer layer were nailed in place in suitable locations.

After the strips were nailed to the uprights, the outside of the house was varnished with a transparent varnish until the surface was shiny. It is this varnish which protects the house from wind and rain. In the making of the furniture, a slightly different process was employed. Here the newspapers were rolled up very tightly after the glue had been applied to one surface and then the tubes of newspaper were varnished, sawed up to the desired lengths, nailed or glued in place to form the legs, scats or table tops, and then given several other coats of varnish for further protection.

This furniture is very serviceable and has been in use by the family for quite some time. It is lighter than wood furniture, and at the same time, far more attractive. Portions of the news from long ago can be read on the furniture which alone makes it an ever-lasting sort of annusement and extremely novel.

Electricity from Air---A Hoax



Here are two photographs which show the invention of Harry Perrigo which, it was claimed, absorbed electricity from the atmosphere and operated the electric motor used to drive the auto. The photo at the left shows the electric motor and one of the accumulators and the photo at the right shows another accumulator. The project proved to be a hoax when it was discovered where the storage batteries were hidden.

ON August 8, of this year, according to the claims, a motor car was driven at 40 miles an hour in Kansas City on power drained from the air. It was claimed that after many failures, the inventor, Harry Perrigo, demonstrated the machine in the presence of Col. Henderson, of Chicago, who claimed that the article was the greatest invention of the age. The device consisted of a plate 14 inches square which by a multiple arrangement of coils, connected together in divers ways, was said to extract electricity from the air. The current trapped, then passed through a generator (we know not why), and thence to a regular direct current motor connected to the transmission shaft of the automobile. The weight of the motor controls and the generator was said to be about 86 pounds, and Mr. Perrigo needed reduction coils (?) to take care of the surplus current because the device was 5 times as powerful as was necessary to drive the automobile. "Forty miles an hour, why that's nothing; I can make it go more than 100," said Mr. Perrigo. And so, on the morning of August 8, Kansas City was the most important town in the universe. But that same afternoon, the Better Business Bureau and

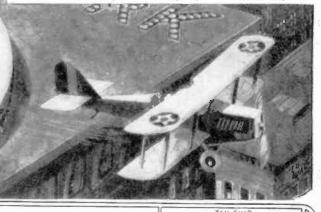
the Blue Sky Commissioner of Missouri investigated Mr. Perrigo's device, and found that in addition to the complicated coils which, according to the claims, absorb free energy out of the atmosphere, 72 small storage battery cells were concealed within the car. Each cell measured 2''x6t/2''x9''. These were combined into batteries of six units.

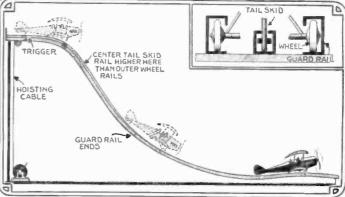
The motive behind the fake was discovered when numerous persons were found who had poured thousands of dollars into this free energy scheme as far back as fourteen years ago. Always investigate before investing!

NEW AIRPLANE CATAPULT

The Jenkins Catapult Permits Airplanes to Fly Off Building Roofs: His Reversible Propeller Stops Plane on Small Roof.

 Francis Jenkins, the famous Washington, D. C. inventor, whose name has been linked with the first motion picture machine and television inventions, here proposes a new form of rotatable catapult for hurling airplanes from building roofs.





As the detail drawing of the new airplane catapult above shows, the tracks down which the plane dashes, may be covered with guards for about twothirds of the run, to preclude the possibility of the plane jumping off the track sideways. An important feature of this invention is the arrangement of the center track along which the tail skid runs. By suitably designing the curvature of this tail skid or center track, the position of the wings, or rather their angle at a given instant, is automatically cared for, so that the plane takes off into the air with the tail and wings at the proper angle. This is important as the plane will have a very high velocity.



The U. S. Government Post Office Department has done a great deal for aviation in this country through the development of the air mail service. The picture above shows the design for the new Chicago

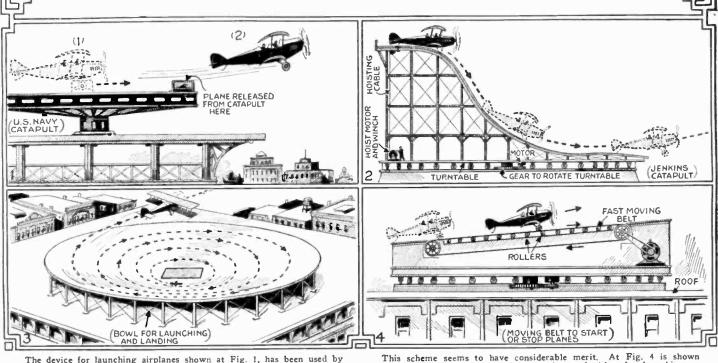
The front cover illustration shows vividly the new Jenkins rotatable catapult for launching aircraft from building roofs, while the illustration and diagram above show further details of Mr. Jenkins' invention. In the first place, this new design of airplane catapult can be rotated by electric motors so as to permit the airplane to be launched into the wind. The turntable proper has a central shaft and the outer edge of the platform revolves on a series of wheels running on a track. Thanks to the new Jenkins reversible propeller, it is possible for airplanes to stop in a very short distance, thus rendering an average size building roof available for airplane launching and landing purposes. The airplane is pulled up the catapult track by means of a cable, which is wound up on a motor-driven winch, this winch being visible underneath the framework of the catapult.

> post office, which, as will be seen, is provided with a large flat roof of ample size for the launching and landing of mail planes. The government engineers are considering similar ideas for other cities.

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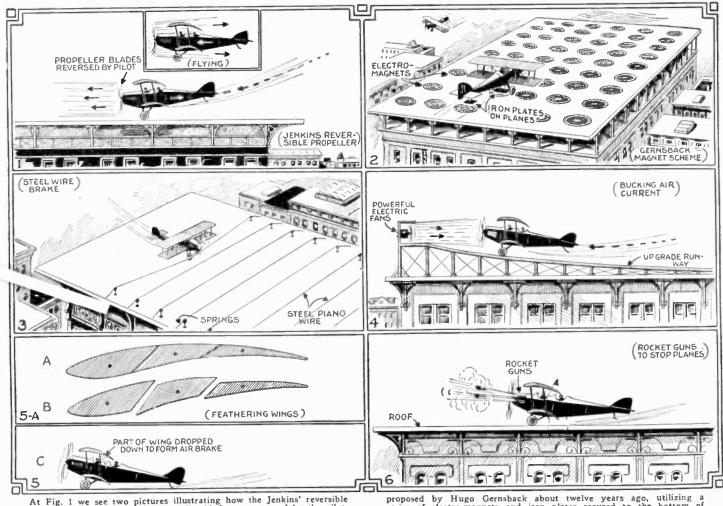
"ROOF STATIONS" FOR AIRPLANES

Various Schemes For Launching Airplanes From Building Roofs



The device for launching airplanes shown at Fig. 1, has been used by the U. S. Navy on board vessels for several years. At Fig. 2 we see the catapult idea described on the opposite page. At Fig. 3 there is shown a bowl scheme for the launching and landing of aircraft. This scheme seems to have considerable merit. At Fig. 4 is shown a moving platform idea which may be used either for launching or stopping aircraft. When used for stopping airclanes, the belt is made to move in the opposite direction to that of the planes.





At Fig. 1 we see two pictures illustrating how the Jenkins' reversible propeller operates; when the propeller blades are reversed by the pilot, through an inter-locking safety mechanism, the reaction from the air stream, as shown, causes the plane to slow up and stop in a short distance. The propeller blades cannot be reversed while in flight, due to the inter-locking mechanism mentioned. Fig. 2 shows a scheme

proposed by Hugo Gernsback about twelve years ago, utilizing a series of electro-magnets and iron plates secured to the bottom of the plane. Fig. 3 shows piano wires under tension of springs or weights; this scheme has been used successfully. Fig. 4 shows bucking air current developed by powerful fans. Fig. 5 shows idea of feathering wings. In Fig. 6 rockets are fired to stop plane by reaction.

He line



The Metal Emperor

By A. Merritt

Author of "The Moon Pool," "The Face in the Abyss," etc.

CHAPTER I

I DECIDE TO REVISIT TIBET

HE valley in which I had encamped was of a singular beauty; so beauti-ful that the first glimpse of it caught my throat and set an ache within my heart; and then that beauty had reached out and drawn me to it and had cradled me with peace.

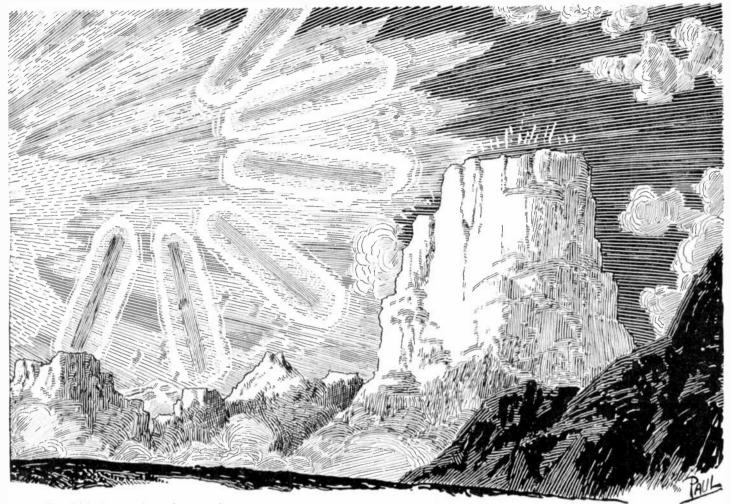
Sleet of a late December storm had whipped my windows in New York one night when, turning over the pages of what is perhaps the most sensational of my books, "The Poppies and Primulas of Little Tibet," I had been seized by a great desire to requisit that quick forkiden great desire to revisit that quiet. forbidden

land. I wanted to sink myself within its high solitudes; cut myself off as though in another world from the rush and clamor of Western civilization. That desire grew not with the days but with the minutes; it became irresistible. Nor was there any reason why I should

Nor was there any reason why I should resist it. A bachelor, none had claim on me. Fortunately free to go as I pleased and when I pleased, without leaving any anxious ones behind me, I was equally fortunate in pos-sessing the means to go where I pleased. Since early March I had been wandering among the hills. It was now mid-July. In Teheran I had picked up a most un-usual servant. He was a Chinese, his name Chiu-Ming. He was about fifty, and twenty of his years had been spent in the ancient

Lamasery of Palkhor-Choinde at Gyangtse, west of Lhasa. Why he had gone from there, how he had come to Teheran, I never learned. I was most fortunate that he had gone and that I had found him. He recommended himself to me as the best cook within three thousand miles of Pekin. He spoke the truth.

For almost three months we had jour-neyed together, Chiu-Ming and I and the two ponies that carried my impedimenta. We had traversed mountain roads that had echoed to the marching feet of the hosts of Darius, to the myriads of the Satraps; the highways of the Achaemenids, and the same roads that before them had tremble to the tramplings of the godlike Dravidian We had slipped over hoary Iranian trails



over paths which the warriors of conquering Alexander had traversed. Dust of bones of Macedonians, of Greeks, of Romans had beaten about us; ghosts of the flaming ambitions of the Sassanidae had whimpered in bitions of the Sassanidae had wininpered in the winds of the gorges as we passed through—an American botanist, a Chinese, two Tibetan ponies. We had crept through clefts whose walls had sent back the howling of the Epthalites, the White Huns who had sapped the strength of those same Sassanids until at last both had fallen before the Turks fallen before the Turks. Over the highways and byways of Persia's

glory, Persia's shame and Persia's death we had gone. For a month we had met no human soul, had seen no sign of human habitation.

A VALLEY OF ENCHANTED BEAUTY

That morning we had come out of a ragged defile into this valley of enchanted beauty; and here, although it had been so early, I had pitched our tents determining to go no further till the morrow. It was a Phoeian vale: a gigantic cup filled with the very essence of peace. A spirit brooded over it, serene, majestic, immutable; like the untroubled calm which rests, the Bur-

mese believe, over every place which has guarded the Buddha, sleeping. At its eastern end towered the colossal scarp of an unnamed peak. On its head was a cap of silver set with pale emeralds was a cap of silver set with pale emeralds— the snow fields and glaciers that crowned it. Far to the west another gray and ochreous giant reared its bulk, closing the vale. North and South the horizon was a chaotic sky land of pinnacles, spired and minareted, steepled and turreted and domed, each diademed with its green and argent of cternal ice and snow.

And all the valley was carpeted with the blue poppy. In wide unbroken fields, blue as the morning skies of mid-June, they rippled mile after mile over the path we . [had followed, over the still untrodden path

which we must take; they nodded, they leaned toward each other, they seemed to whisper-then to lift their heads and look up like crowding swarms of little azure favs. half impudently, wholly trustfully, into the faces of the jeweled giants standing guard over them. And when the breezes walked upon them it was as though they bent beneath the soft tread, and were brushed by the sweeping skirts of unseen, hastening Presences.

Like a vast prayer rug, sapphire and silken, the poppies stretched to the gray feet of the unknown mountain. Between

R. MERRITT, who has written this absorbing narrative of travel and adventure in the mysterious land of Tibet, has given us one of the greatest stories of the year. The editors can only say that SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine readers are indeed fortunate in having presented to them such a well-written tale as that which Mr. Merritt unfolds, and will continue to unfold each month for some time to come. The editors have in the past few months reviewed several hundred scientifiction tales, but this one is the very best that has come to their attention in a long, long time. We could tell you more about this Tibetan adventure, but- Well, if you read this first installment, we'll guarantee you will read all the rest.

their southern edge and the clustering summits a row of faded brown, low hills knelt -like brown-robed, withered and weary old men, backs bent, faces hidden between out-stretched arms, palms to earth and brows touching earth in the East's immemorial atti-tude of worship.

A MAN APPEARS IN THE WILDERNESS

Half I expected them to rise-and as I

watched, a man appeared on one of the bowed, rocky backs, with the ever-startling suddenness with which objects spring into vision in the strange light of these latitudes. As he stood, scanning my camp, there arose beside him a laden pony, and at its head a Tibetan. He waved his hand and came striding down the hill. As he approached I took stock of him.

Young, well over six feet, a square fighting

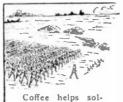
jaw, his nose snubbed a bit pugnaciously, clear brown eyes. "Name's Drake," he said without pre-amble, holding out his hand. "Richard Keene Drake. Home's San Francisco. Keene Drake. Home's San Francisco, Business engineering. Just now, plain tramp. But Lord, I never expected to run

He grinned, engagingly. "My name is Thornton," I took his hand. "Dr. Louis Thornton. I am also an Amer

"Why I know you," he interrupted. "At least my father did. He was Alvin Drake, and he admired you greatly. Used to say that you were the only man except himself with a sane view of the evolution of some-thing or other from the Carboniferous up through Outburgery. Used to get with

through Quaternary. Used to get quite enthusiastic about it." I flushed with pleasure. For Alvin Drake I had a great respect, considering him one of the soundest and most brilliant of paleontologists. And then a thought struck me.

struck me. "You said, I think, your father—was?" I asked. Drake's face shadowed. "Yes," he said. "He's dead. Died on the New Year. It's why I'm here. I was all he had and after I came back from the War we palled it pretty closely. I—was very fond—of father, Dr. Thornton. After he died I dol kilk cetting rethes far avery. died I felt like getting rather far awayhe was silent for a moment. "Well, I couldn't think of anything further away than Tibet, since the Polar Caps are getting (Continued on page 539)



Coffee helps solcie:s and explorers.

ANY folk are firmly convinced that the caffein contained in coffee poisons the system and hurries the order for the tombstone. Manufacturers of coffee substitutes and decaffeinated coffees have so blatantly advertised the statement that caffein produces heart disease that many a person is afraid to drink even a single cup of coffee for break fast.

A host of school teachers and other disseminators of knowledge have accepted the suave statements of the anticoffee copywriter as gospel truth, and the result is that a dread of the imaginary evils of caffein has gained considerable headway. But while the billboards and subway trains are placarded with startling announcements that caffein ruins the heart, our standard medical treatises contain no justification for this statement.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica speaks of coffee as an "important and valuable article of food." And the authors of various medical textbooks and articles frequently refer to its uses as part of the diet of the ill as well as the healthy. Only the copywriter's layout and certain periodicals interested in the sale of coffee substitutes remain as texts urging the abolition of caffein.

urging the abolition of caffein. During the World War, coffee was an indispensable part of the soldier's ration. If his canteen could not hold enough for the



A cup of coffee has a tendency to stimulate an individual very rationally. There is no reaction or secondary period of depression after a cup of mocha. Its action on the heart is purely functional.

long march, he was allowed "coffee money" to buy it on the road. The experience of the officers in the Argonne offered convincing proof that coffee helps the soldier to bear up under the rigors of a military campaign.

No arctic explorer would ever set out northward without a liberal supply of coffee. This pleasant beverage offers one of the most effective means of combating the frigid climate. In temperate climates, after a long drive on a cold day, one's first longing is for a cup of hot coffee; for nothing else gives such relief from the cold and fatigue.



Above a normal electrocardiogram. P, contraction of auricles; R, beginning of contraction of ventricles; T, end of contraction of ventricles. The S wave is not important. At the right the graph shows premature beats with an irritable heart following two cups of coffee.

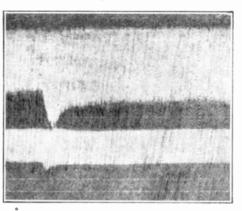
Does Coffee Poison the Heart?

Is the Drinking of Coffee as Dangerous as Some Would Have Us Believe?

By FREDERIC DAMRAU, M.D.

HOW CAFFEIN AFFECTS THE HEART

The physiologic efforts are due almost entirely to caffein. Different brands contain from 0.7 to 1.7 per cent of this active



* Effect produced upon an animal's heart by a large dose of caffein corresponding to five grains in a man. The rise indicates the elevated blood pressure. Physicians have found caffein and coffee useful as heart stimulants. -W. A. Bastedo, Materia Medica, W. B. Saunders Co.

principle, sometimes more. An average cup of coffee contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of caffein.

fein. While the coffee beans are being roasted, an aromatic oil, called *caffeone*, is produced. This oil influences the taste of the coffee but has slight physiologic effect on the body. In general, the action of coffee may be analyzed in terms of the amount of caffein contained.

contained. Coffee has never been shown to be a heart poison. On the contrary, when the heart is failing, caffein is one of the most valuable stimulants at our command. It is frequently employed in the treatment of heart disease, and the results have justified our confidence in its value. The efficiency of muscular tissue is im-

The efficiency of muscular tissue is improved by moderate amounts of caffein. As the heart is really a big muscle, it shares in the benefit. Physiologic investigation has demonstrated that, under the influence



Showing how alcohol injected into the vein temporarily increases the pulse rate and raises the blood pressure. This increase is followed by a period of depression (not shown).--J. M. Fortescue.Brickdale, Text Book of Pharmacology, Oxford Medical Publications.

of caffein, the heart beats more rapidly and a greater amount of blood is thrown into the arteries in a given time. In other words, the heart performs more work.

the heart performs more work. After the use of most stimulants there follows a period of depression. For example, the fellow who swallows several cocktails starts the evening with brilliant conversation but ends up under the table. With coffee there is no secondary period of depression. A cup of Mocha at 6 P. M. will keep your mind active; it may also keep you awake half the night.

Whatever action coffee has on the heart is purely functional: that is, it does not affect the structure of the organ itself. Coffee increases the rate and the force of the heart beat; but these effects are only temporary and soon disappear, and they are not injurious.

Since advertising writers so persistently blame coffee for heart disease, it becomes necessary to briefly mention some of the real causes of the damaged heart. Rheumatism with its lieutenants, diseased tonsils and infected teeth, stands first. It is the greatest cause of shrunken, misshapen and adherent heart valves. Syphilis and old age are the enemies of the aorta, the large arterial trunk that emerges from the left ventricle of the heart to distribute blood to the entire body. And very many of the

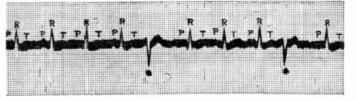


After the use of alcoholic cocktails a period of depression follows the initial stimulation. Coffee has no such reaction.

infectious diseases, such as pneumonia and scarlet fever, are prone to damage the muscular structure of the heart and thus weaken the force of the contractions.

As one reads medical treatises on the causes of heart disease, he finds very little mention of coffee. Practically all the statements that coffee is a heart poison are part and parcel of advertising literature. The great majority of physicians agree that the medicate we does does not in

that the moderate use of coffee does not in any way injure the healthy person. Even (Continued on page 560)



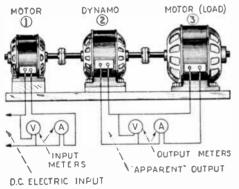
The * shows the premature beats. We must remember that coffee only occasionally produces this abnormality, and very rarely in normal hearts. Premature beats are rather common even in normal hearts. *From II'. D. Reid, The Heart in Modern Practice, Lippincott.*



The Strange Tale of a Baffling Electrical Machine Demonstrated to the Editors and Which the Inventor Claimed Entitled Him to the \$5.000.00 Offered by This Magazine for a Demonstration of a Perpetual Motion Machine.

NHIS is indeed a strange tale, mates, and it all started on a warm summer's day, August 10th, 1926, to be exact. On that memorable day the editors had the extreme pleasure of meeting one Mr. John S. Hamilton, of Kansas City, Missouri, the state where they say, "show me." We were also willing to be shown, and as the editor's letter dated August 10th, 1926, reproduced herewith, shows, we were willing to pay \$5,000,00, once we had been shown. "Shown what?" you will ask—simply this: A demonstration of a perpetual motion machine, in other words a machine which gave a greater output of mechanical or electrical energy, than the amount of energy put into it. After an electrical expert has read this article, he will of course say, no doubt, that it should have been easy to see what the whole show was all about at the start. But when an inventor brings a brand new machine to your laboratory, you will find that it is not so simple to guess what he is actually doing with several machines all mounted on a base plate, as were the three electrical machines in Mr. Hamilton's model; together with quite a number of wires running into the frames of the dynamos and motors; and just what was inside of the machines one could only guess. In fact this machine is so baffling, even after it is partially explained, that the average electrical student will still fail to see why the volt and ammeters connected to the dynamo terminals, as shown in the diagram below, should indicate a greater number of watts than that given by the volt and animeters connected to the input of the No. 1 motor at the left of the machine. Just try it on your electrical student friends.

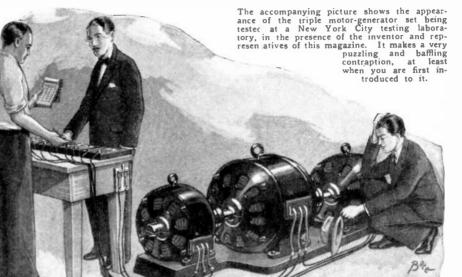
Mr. Hamilton visited our offices, as afore mentioned, on August 16th, 1926, and asked if we would pay the \$5,000.00 challenge to him for simply demonstrating to our satisfaction, a perpetual motion machine or a machine that had a greater output than input, and as you will see we said "yes" in writing. Mr. Hamilton at that time stated to the editors that he had read our perpetual motion challenge, as published in this magazine, and the editors did not of course doubt that



This diagram shows the actual connections of the volt and ammeters connected in the dynamo and motor circuits in the test of Mr. Hamilton's paradoxical machine, which he claimed "had a greater electrical output than input."

he fully comprehended what it was all about.

In order that the reader may gain a clear idea as to what the present argument is all about, it should be pointed out that ever since Mr. Hamilton's first visit on August 16th, 1926, until he again got in touch with us, just prior to June 24th, 1927, he has very shrewdly and carefully worded all of his



letters and verbal statements in such a way. that it would seem we were understood to offer \$5,000.00, simply to look at a machine under test and which machine seemingly developed a greater amount of actually measured power on the output side than that put into it. Mr. Hamilton knew all the time that we of course considered that he was going to show us a machine which actually developed a greater amount of true energy output than the amount of energy required to operate the machine. In other words, it should duplicate the requirements of a perpetual motion machine.

But what was our surprise when we finally discovered that he expected us to pay \$5,000.00 for what really amounts to a per-petual motion hoax. Repeatedly in his arguments, both written and verbal, Mr. Hamilton savs. "look at the meters, they don't lie, and they show a greater output than input." Again Mr. Hamilton has stated repeatedly to the editors, "do you consider that the second set of volt and animeters were counected in the output side of the dynamo? The second set of volt and animeters are connected to the "output" terminals of the dynamo, but what Mr. Hamilton fails to take any cognizance of, is the fact that approximately secenty per cent of the electrical energy passing into and through these meters into the third machine, which is acting as a motor, is returned in the form of mechanical power through the motor shaft to the dyn-amo (center machine), all of which is care-fully and fully explained in Mr. Secor's let-ter reproduced herewith. This arrangement of dynamo-electrical machinery is known to engineers as the "Hopkinson test," for meas-uring losses in such machinery. It is also uring losses in such machinery. It is also called the "pumping back" test. The figures given in Mr. Secor's letter have been checked by several experts, among others the well-known electrical expert, Prof. F. E. known electrical expert, Prof. F. E. Austin, Professor of Electrical Engineering The phenomena takat Dartmouth College. ing place has been explained and confirmed as corresponding to the well-known Hopkinson test or pumping back method of testing dynamo-electric machinery, by Mr. Paul Findley, well-known scientist and engineer, connected with the famous Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York City, and Prof. Hehre, Department of Electrical Engineering of Columbia University.

Mr. Hamilton in his letters, as you will note, mentions a joke or two concerning

America's greatest showman and trickster. P. T. Barnum. As Barnum once put itthe public likes to be humbugged-and Mr. Hamilton apparently thought to paraphrase this by coining a new slogan-the editors like to be humbugged. It would pay everyone to study this article very carefully and remem-ber the explanation of the effect taking place in this paradoxical electrical phenomenon, for it may save them from investing a lot of hard-carned money in some crank in-ventor's "perpetual motion" invention which, as usual, he is too poor to place on the market alone.

Here are the letters written by Mr. Hamilton and also our letters written to the inventor before and after witnessing the test.

MR. HAMILTON INTRODUCED

August 16th, 1926.

MR. JOHN S. HAMILTON, 5806 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

MR. JOINS C. S., Salo Locust St., Kansas City, No. My dear Mr. Hamilton: This is to certify that SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine will pay the sum of \$5,000.00 to you or condition that your electric machine will develop a greater amount of actually measured power on the output side than is put into it. The total input is to be actually measured under a con-tinuous time test, over a period of not less than total output of the machine over the same period of time in horse-power hours. The total input is likewise to be measured in horse-power hours. This test is to be measured against the Laboratory if the test comes under the above rules. SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine must be as-sured of exclusive publication rights for 60 days other paper or magazine before their publication in SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine. SCIENCE AND INVEN

OUR LETTER TO MR. HAMILTON, AFTER WITNESSING TEST

AFTER WITNESSING TEST June 24th, 1927. Re: Your Machine Having Greater Apparent Electrical Output Than Input. Mr. JOHN S. HAMILTON, 5806 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo. My dear Mr. Hamilton: After witnessing the demonstration of your electrical machine, comprising two motors and a generator all rigidly connected on the same shaft, at the Electrical Testing Laboratories' plant yes-terday afternoon, we have come to the conclusion that this machine does not, as you claim, have a greater electrical output than the electrical input. (Continued on bane 572)

(Continued on page 572)

without any mishap. The ordinary beacon light in this case proved powerless to penetrate the fog. The Commerce Department is considering installing these lights in lighthouses which are ordinarily rendered useless

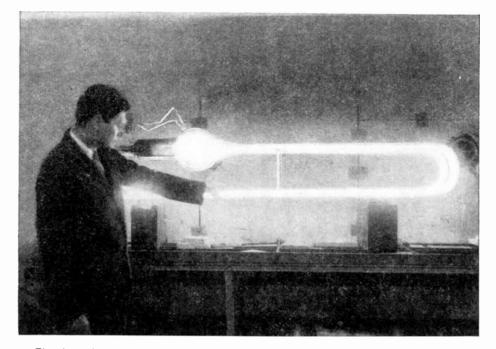
in fogs. Thus we see that this invention will prove to be an aid to water, as well as to air navigation. The test light, as may be seen from the photo appearing on this page, is of a built change lead

is of a hairpin shape. Each unit produces about 10,000 candle-power. In spite of the amount of electrical energy delivered to the tube, it does not attain a heat which will prohibit it being handled while lighted. From the illustration shown here, it will be seen how an aviator lost in the fog, when the ordinary beacon alone is used on the field, would be able to see his way clearly if the neon lamp beacons were used. The beacons developed up to the present time have been seen 10 to 20 miles away when heavy fog obscured all. Future developments will undoubtedly see the range increased to 50 miles or more. Plans for installing the beacons at

numerous aviation fields have begun. The government mail plaues will be enabled to fly during foggy and stormy weather and thus delays in the service will be eliminated.

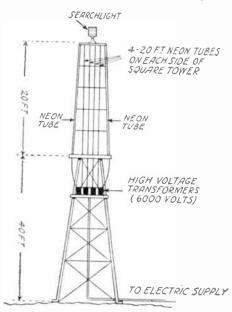
Neon Fog Beacons Guide Planes

By H. WINFIELD SECOR Remarkable Beam Seen 20 Miles Through Dense Mist



The photo above shows Mr. R. R. Machlett standing beside a neon tube on the test rack at the process station. The tube does not attain a heat which will prevent it from being handled when lighted. One virtue of the light is that it can be used with high-power energy and will produce an enormous candle-power of light.

FOG-PENETRATING lights have been offered to the War and Commerce Departments by Mr. R. R. Machlett, a New York inventor. In tests at Hadley Field, New Jersey, and at Mitchell and Curtiss Fields, New York, it was demonstrated that the lights could be seen 20 miles away through dense fog. In clear weather, they can be seen 50 miles from the beacon, twice the distance of an ordinary aerial beacon light, which is useless in foggy weather. The new signal, known as the "rainbow light," is formed of a tube filled with neon gas. The light itself is "cold." producing no heat. While in operation, this tube throws out a deep red beam. Similar to other recent discoveries in the scientific field, the fog-piere-



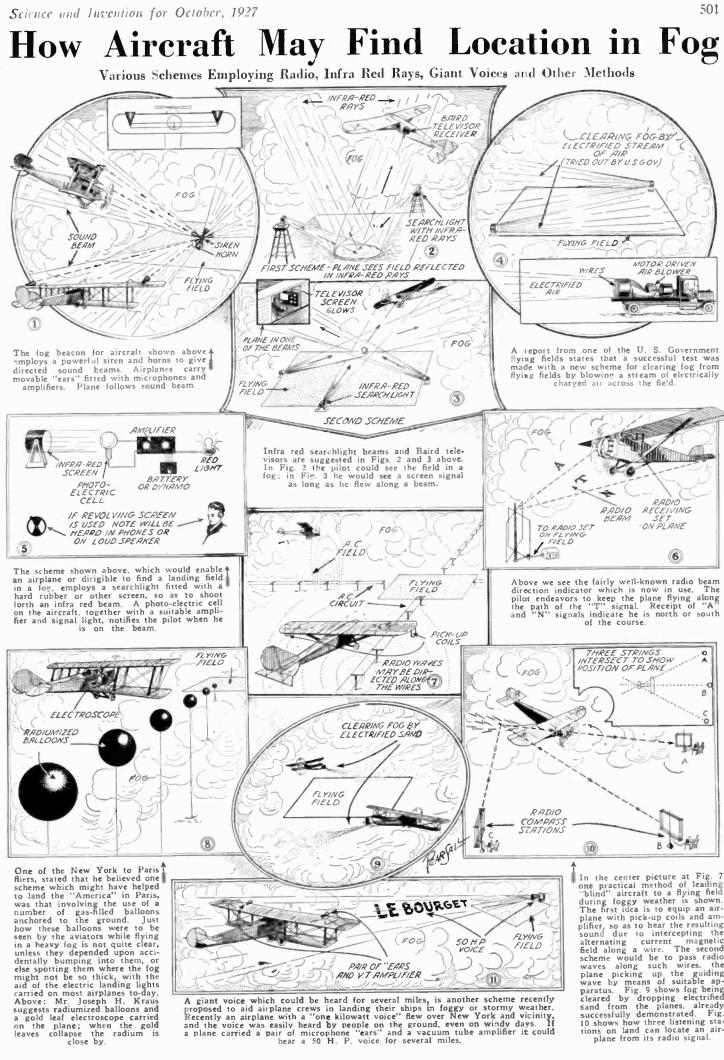
Above is a sketch of neon light beacon at Moline, Ill. On each side of the square tower, four 20 foot neon tubes are arranged. The inventor is now enroute to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he will install a beacon for final War Department tests. After the government has been fully satisfied with these tests and experiments, beacons PLANE LOST*N FOG*



The above illustration shows how a plane would be lost in the fog if an ordinary beacon were used. Below this we see the great penetrating powers of the neon beam, which may be seen from 10 to 20 miles distant.

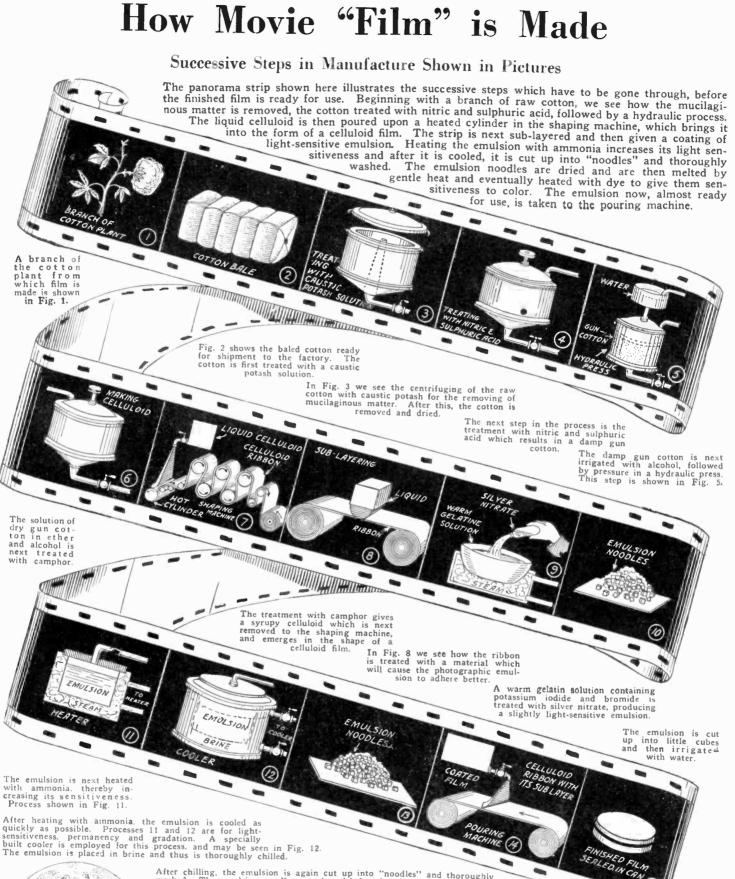
ing light is a by-product. Neon is obtained as a by-product of liquid air. A diagram appears on this page, showing the construction of a neon beacon which has recently been erected at Moline, Ill. This light consists of sixteen 20-foot neon tubes, mounted vertically, four on each side of the tower. The lower ends of these tubes are approximately 40 feet from the ground and each tube is about 1/4 inches in diameter. The light emitted is a dull reddish glow resulting from the energizing of the tubes filled with neou gas under an electrical pressure of about 6,000 volts.

The government believes that these lights will prove invaluable for landing fields and air route beacons. If these beacons had been in use at Le Bourget Field, Paris, when Byrd flew over the French capital in the darkness and fog, he would have been able to land will be installed on all government airplane landing fields throughout the country. Reports on these tests will be made to the Secretary of War for Aviation and will also be submitted to the Commerce Department, which will then direct the installation of these beacons at advantageous points. Eventually, beacons will be erected on the Hawaiian aviation field and also at San Francisco. It will be remembered that this was the route followed by Lieuts. Maitland and Hagenberger in their recent flight. The government also contemplates erecting beacons in all the outlying possessions, so that airplane communication will be possible at all times, despite the irregularities of the weather. Mr. Machlett is a son of the late Robert H. Machlett, who perfected an inproved type of X-ray tube and was the first manufacturer of these tubes in this country.



A giant voice which could be heard for several miles, is another scheme recently proposed to aid airplane crews in landing their ships in foggy or stormy weather. Recently an airplane with a "one kilowatt voice" flew over New York and vicinity, and the voice was easily heard by people on the ground, even on windy days. If a plane carried a pair of microphone "ears" and a vacuum tube amplifier it could hear a 50 H. P. voice for several miles.

In the center picture at Fig. 7 one practical method of leading "blind" aircraft to a flying field during foggy weather is shown. The first idea is to equip an air-plane with pick-up coils and am-plifier, so as to hear the resulting sound due to intercepting the alternating current magnetic field along a wire. The second scheme would be to pass radio waves along such wires, the plane picking up the guiding wave by means of suitable ap-paratus. Fig. 9 shows fog being cleared by dropping electrified sand from the planes, already successfully demonstrated. Fig. 10 shows how three listening sta-tions on land can locate an air-plane from its radio signal.



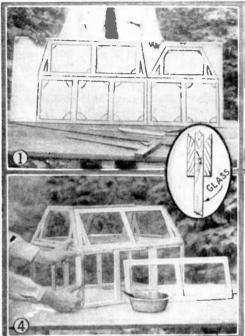
After chilling, the emulsion is again cut up into "noodles" and thoroughly washed. The emulsion noodles are then dried and melted at a gentle heat. and eventually treated with a dye to give them sensitiveness to color. The emulsion is now almost ready for use and is taken to the pouring machine. The emulsion noodles are shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14 shows the pouring machine and the subsequent process which the film under-goes here. This emulsion is poured upon the film in an even layer, the film having been previously sub-layered.

Courtesy Die Umschau

The roll film produced in Germany for one year would encircle the carth seven times

The finished film is cut into strips 1 inch wide, perforated, that is, with holes along its sides for the toothed wheel of the feeding apparatus in the projecting machine. In every factory, large quan-tities of the material are subjected to severe tests. The finished film is now ready for delivery and it is packed into a tin can which is tightly sealed. The above 15 processes show in detail the succes-sive steps which the raw cotton undergoes before the finished film is ready for delivery.

Flowers for the Winter How to Make a Small Greenhouse Which Can Be Placed in Any Room By DR. ERNEST BADE



REENHOUSES are primarily used for the cultivation of exotic plants and secondarily for the cultivation and propagation of commoner flowering plants during the colder seasons of the The latter types of plants may be vear. successfully grown in almost any window garden, that is, near a window in a warm room during the winter months. But those plants which are native to tropical and subtropical regions will refuse to grow under such primitive conditions. They require not only more heat, but more atmospheric moisture and this can only be given in sufficient quantities in a greenhouse.

Such a greenhouse need not be large nor extensive. It may be quite small, in fact just large enough to accomodate one plant. Here we have the simplest kind of a greenhouse providing atmospheric moisture and heat. providing atmospheric moisture and heat. This type is quite often used for the raising of seedlings and the propagation of plants by cuttings. It is simplicity itself—a flowerpot or other container covered with a piece of glass.

Another more elaborate miniature green-house may be built into a window. This is nothing more than a frame, more or less square at the bottom, with sides rising about ten inches at all four sides, the whole sur-mounted by a movable window sloping down and outward. The plants are placed within this glass covered enclosure and they grow just as in the greenhouse for the sun heats the air in the container while the air itself is saturated with moisture. Ventilation is provided by lifting the window. This also controls the moisture content of the enclosed atmosphere.

Such a miniature greenhouse has its disadvantages in that it is fixed in place and In addition must remain when not in use. the air is not as warm as might be desirable, the air is not as warm as might be desirable, as it is exposed to the outer atmosphere even though insulated by glass. Some of the plants that will grow here are Phylica, Cyclamen, Daphne, Erica, Epacris, Rhodo-dendron, Camellia, Mimosa, (sensitive plant) Azalea, Bignonia Jasminoides, etc. A still better greenhouse, one in which tropical and sub-tropical plants can be cul-

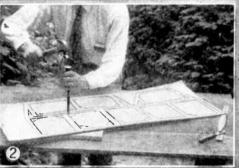


Fig. 1 shows the form of the greenhouse frame which has been marked out on heavy cardboard. Three or four sheets of card-board are used for its construction. This may be heavy drawing boards or, one of the larger cardboard boxes in which cereals are packed. Fig. 2 shows how the frame is cut out from the cardboard with a chisel. Fig. 3 shows the completed frame which has been cut out from the cardboard. Fig. 4 shows how the glass is fitted into the frame. This is done by using three pieces of cardboard as shown in the close-up view. This will make the whole affair the thickness of three boards and will permit the glass to slide in the grooves provided. Fig. 4 shows the com-pleted greenhouse in use. Note the base which consists of a large board with a molding around the edge.

tivated throughout the year may be easily constructed and, when finished, placed in the window of any room where it is warm and where the plants it contains will receive sunlight. In addition to the exotic plants all and any of our more northern types may be planted, even ferns and mosses.

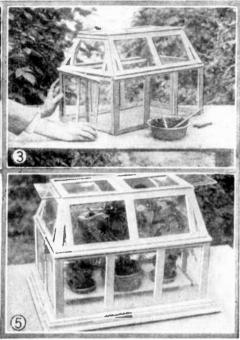
Three or four large sheets of cardboard re used in its construction. This may be are used in its construction. This may be heavy drawing boards or, which is better still, one of the larger cardboard boxes in which cereals are packed. Such an empty box may be obtained for the asking in any of the grocery stores. If the finished greenhouse is to measure at least three feet long and about one and a half to two feet wide, then take wall-board which is also a heavy fibre board and is easily worked. This is fibre board and is easily worked. This is obtained from houses selling building material.

Lay out the front and side with ruler and pencil just as you want it. Make the open-ing as large as the glass that you have or make your whole greenhouse and then buy the glass to fit. After laying out all four sides and top, cut out the edges first. This

PHONEY PATENTS

OUR old friends will remember the useless and brainless, but side-splitting inventions that appeared in the old ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER Magazine in the Phoney Patents Department. They are with us again, uproar-iously funny, and cleverer than ever, in the new FRENCH HUMOR Magazine, now on sale at all newsstands for 10c per copy.

\$3.00 a week is paid for the best Phoney Patent. Get in on this now. If you haven't got acquainted with this new breezy laugh-tickler, be sure to reserve your copies at once. Buy a sample copy today.



is best done with a chisel. After the cor-ners are out, take a sharp knife and cut along the lines. In this way the entire frame is cut out. Before assembling the frame, the glass must be fitted and this is done by taking a smaller frame than that cut out, gluing it to the original one, and gluing a third piece, the size of the original frame on top. This will make the whole affair the thickness of three boards, and will permit the glass to slide in the grooves provided. After all parts have been cut out, the frame is glued together, the edges being all glued and thin strips of cloth or tape placed over each corner. This not only enhances the appearance of the finished house, but also greatly increases its strength.

After the glue has dried, the entire structure is painted, both inside and out, so that moisture will not weaken the fibres. At least three coats should be applied, waiting until each coat is absolutely dry before the next is applied.

In the meanwhile the base is made. This consists of a large board, or a number of smaller ones grooved and glued together with a molding all around the edges. This base board is also painted. The plants are not placed upon it but upon a shelf or tray. This fits within the frame of the miniature green-house. If different sized plants are to be grown and cultivated, a terraced frame is used. This consists of two or three steps, with boards across them. The largest plants are here placed in front while the smaller ones are placed behind upon the steps. If desired the entire assemblage of plants may be placed upon the flat tray, then the smaller are placed in front with the larger ones in the rear.

This is a real miniature greenhouse and cacti, orchids and other exotic plants may be successfully cultivated if the tiny house is placed near a window and if it is kept in a warm room during the colder season of the year. Of course other plants may also be grown and it will be of excellent service in the propagation of different kinds of plants by the various methods available, such as leaf cuttings, cuttings, etc.



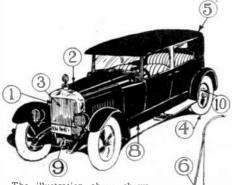
DO YOU KNOW-

some of the new liquid carbon removers cause much difficulty in starting the engine after use. The safe method is to use it in one cylinder at a time, being sure none gets into the intake manifold. Start the engine after each cylinder is decarbonized.

PROTECTING AGAINST TH SUMMER HEAT THE EXTREME

If the car owner would overcome the main difficulties of hot weather troubles, a few simple rules to follow, are all that is required to drive through the hottest days without giving extra attention to the car or stopping under shade trees frequently to cool off

Personal comfort depends upon protection from engine heat and sun heat. A sheet of stove pipe asbestos under the floor boards at the driver's section of the car, keeps back engine heat. A small block at the rear edges of the engine hoods, aids the louvres in carrying the engine heat outside.



7

The illustration above shows the various points on the motor car which should be looked after during the summer. Aluminum paint under the en-gine hood minimizes the heat from the sun's rays (2). Soft rain water should be used in the radiator during the sum-mer (1). Brakes should be free from the drums (10) and the tires should be inflated to their capacity (4). Aluminum paint may be used on the car top (5) and will do much to reflect the sun's rays. The water pump (8) should be positive in its drive and the fan belt (3) should be tightened. These rules are not difficult to apply and the resulting comfort will be entirely satisfactory.

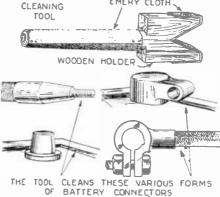
Aluminum paint under the engine hood, keeps the sun's rays from adding to the en-gine heat. Soft rain water in the radiator, should be used in hot weather. Never use hard or water containing lime. The fan blades may be more effective if bent to a greater angle. A good clean fan belt, quite tight is a great aid to cooling. The pump should be positive drive and should be inspected to make certain that the pump vanes are not loose on the shaft. Brakes should be free from the drums, enough so that a visiting card will pass between the band and the drum in all positions.

Regardless of the type of tire, balloon or high pressure, in summer they should be up to and even slightly in excess of recommended pressure, so to avoid a car drag which exacts additional engine power to propel the car.

The last detail, which is that of top paint, is the use of aluminum paint on the car roof

which is recommended by several authorities on account of its ability to reflect heat. Aluminum paint will not reflect heat rays if it is painted over with dark paint.





The tool shown above will be found useful in cleaning battery posts and terminals. Hard wood is used for the holder which is covered with emery cloth.

A piece of oak or other hard wood, is made into a cone at one end and the opposite end is cut with a "V" groove.

Emery cloth is glued on the tapered point and a strip is placed to fold into the groove. With this tool, the terminal end or post is

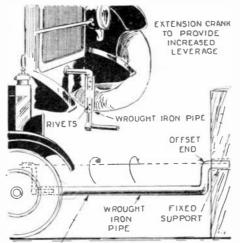
quickly polished off, while the tapered end will as quickly smooth and polish the inside of the socket connection.

AIDS TO CRANKING NEW AND STIFF ENGINES

Both new and overhauled engines, especially those of six and eight cylinders, are difficult to crank, due to tight bearings and pistons.

Towing with another car, is not always resultful, for a tight engine will slide the car wheels, without turning them.

Two methods of cranking stiff engines are shown in the attached sketch, which methods are shop ideas, but worth adoption for the



PIPE HANDLE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO PROVIDE CRANKING SPACE FOR 2 OR MORE MEN

The above illustration shows two ways in which a stiff or new engine may be cranked with ease.

private owner, that he may get the stiff engine started, so that it will limber up the bearings by running under its own power.

The first method shown, is that of cutting a crank, and inserting in the handle an extension of four or five inches, to increase the length and gain more leverage. This ex-tension is easily made from a piece of galvanized iron pipe, riveting the ends solidly to the crank.

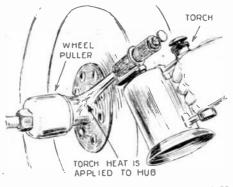
The second means is with a piece of bent galvanized iron pipe, forming a hand hold for two or more, to turn against the starting crank of the car. The offset end, as shown in the sketch, is the same as the starting crank of the car. This offset end is inserted in a hole in a post, shop bench or other solid support to stay it while the crank bar is swung around.

HEATING HUB HELPS PULLER ON STUBBORN WHEELS

Where discs or other types of automobile wheels fail to respond to the lone efforts of the wheel puller, try heating the hub with a blow torch, while the puller is in place and the screw of the puller is set up tight.

This heating will invariably expand the hub just enough to start the wheel. Immediately it starts, no further trouble will occur, as the taper of the shaft, frees it immediately.

The heating is only to a moderate temperature, or around the point where a drop of water on the hub will just turn to steam. This means is used in a shop, servicing large eight cylinder cars. The wheels necessarily are tight, but this aid to the puller never fails to loosen them.



TORCH HEAT, IN ADDITION TO WHEEL PUL WILL REMOVE WHEELS STUCK ON TAPERED PULLER SHAFTS

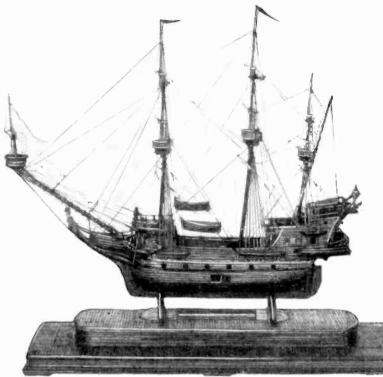
When automobile wheels stick to the hub, the above wrinkle will prove to be useful. The heat invariably expands the hub so that the wheel can be pulled off.

WINDSHIELD FOR RUMBLE SEAT PASSENGERS

To protect passengers in the rumble or tonneau seat of a small roadster one owner has constructed a simple and effective shield, as shown in the accompanying drawing.

This shield is removable, being inserted in socket holes in the rear deck when in use and stowed in the rear compartment, along with the seat when not in use.

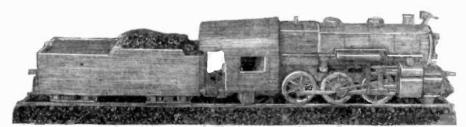
It is made from a length of quarter inch iron pipe, bent and fitted with a wooden base. Celluloid is sewed to a section of rubberized curtain material and the edges of this are (Continued on page 555)



First prize—\$50.00 in this, the final month's contest, to that remarkable genius of matchcraft and art. Mr. Raphael Gueril, of Brooklyn. N. Y. It is a model of an ancient war vessel 15 inches long and 15½ inches wide including the base. There are six small guns mounted on eicher side on the gun deck, and one considerably heavier pokes its nose through the opened port about amidships. The vessel is complete in every detail even to the figure head at the bow. The rowboats are provided with seats and with rudders. The crow's nests on the masts are artistic-ally decrated.



A matchcrafter whose name has consistently appeared in the columns of this publication because of his splendid work, is Fred Spinden, of Abingdon, Mass., who in this, the last contest of the series, again wins an award. Here is a full size sugar bowl fringed with a matchcraft border which called for an award of the fourth prize-\$10.00. There are several other names which matchcrafters will miss from the list of awards announced in this issue, names with which they have become familiar.



Second prize, \$20.00—Here is a model locomotive, constructed of one hundred per cent safety matches and glue. It took about eight months of spare time to build it and no blueprint was required in its construction, the imagination being drawn upon. There are fifteen thousand matches in the complete model, and the firebox doar opens, the wheels turn, and the valves move when the model is pushed along its tracks. The builder was Mr. Leroy Crompton, of Newark, Delaware. The entire model is thirty-one inches long, and the bed, also made of matches, is but a trifle longer. The wheels are made by placing the matches crosswise on the flange and lengthwise on the spokes. The imitation coal in the tender, as well as on the road bed, is made of match heads.

Fifth prize — \$5.00 was won by G. Copeland, of Boston, Mass., for the rose illustrated here.

Third prize—\$15.00 was awarded to Robert L. Ratte, of Springfield, Mass., for the violin constructed of matches and illustrated at the right. Only the finger board and the tail piece of this model are made of different wood.

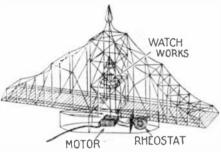
Matchcraft Contest \$100.00 in Awards

With this issue the Matchcraft Contest temporarily rides into oblivion. This constitutes the last group of awards in this contest which has attracted thousands of matchcrafters throughout the world.

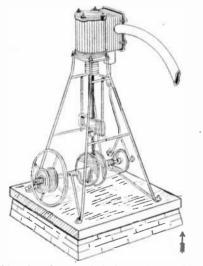
To enhance the artistic effect ink in various colors is used both on the ship and base.

Photo shows a front view of the match violin.

First prize—\$100.00 was awarded to Harold Jackson, of Kankakee, Ill, for his model of an electric stove. It is constructed of heavy iron wire neatly worked into a square frame and equipped with a grill on which pans or bread for toasting may be placed. The resistance unit is composed of a long spiral spring of resistance wire mounted on porcelain insulat-ors as shown. It was constructed by first building a frame of heavy wire and then wrap-ping finer wire around the frame to strengthen it and improve its appearance.



Fourth prize—\$20.00 has been awarded to Selmer Wick, of Superior, Wis., for this inter-esting model of a drawbridge. It is a work-ing model containing a motor also made en-tirely of wire. The gearing box has been cleverly adapted from an old watch by remov-ing the spring and some of the gears and leav-ing just those needed. The motor operates from a six volt battery and the constructor fastened a rheostat on the frame so that the speed of rotation could be varied.



Fifth prize-\$15.00. This interesting working model of a stationary steam engine, which has been awarded the fifth prize, was constructed by Frank Frumviller, of Detroit, Mich. It is constructed of square radio bus bar and brass and copper wire. It operates at a remarkable speed when driven by steam or compressed air. The single cylinder of this engine is con-structed of two layers of wire soldered and filed remarkably smooth. The piston is con-structed of a spiral of wire soldered to a smooth brass rod.

Eighth prize—\$5.00 was awarded to H. Heft, of Cincinnati. Ohio. It is an iron stand con-structed of iron wire. The legs and outer frame are bent from one piece and the cross-work grille is made of finer wire. It is equipped with an asbestos pad to keep the heat of the iron from scorching the table top or ironing board. This strong, well-con-structed model will appeal particularly to the housewife.

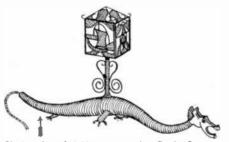
This remarkable working model of an elec-tric stove is con-structed of wire. The only parts not being structed of wire. The only parts not being made of wire in this apparatus are the in-sulators and the switch mounted on the front. It pro-duces a remarkable heat and because of its neat construction, is a very useful ar-ticle in the home.



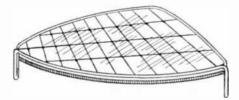
Because of popular request the Wirekraft contest will be discontinued with the last group of awards to be announced in the next issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine.

If you have not already entered your wirekraft model, it is now too late for it to win any of the prizes.

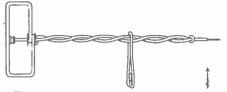
Don't fail to look for the Prize Winners in the November issue.



Sixth prize—\$10.00 was won by G. A. Jones, cf Urbana, Ill., for his wirekrait dragon lamp. It is a decorative as well as useful article be-ing strongly constructed and carefully painted. The shade is constructed of a wire frame under which has been fastened parchment paper painted in a unique design. It is equipped with a lamp cord, so that it may be connected to a wall socket.

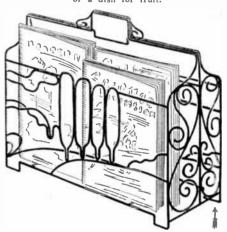


Wirekraft \$3,000.00



Third prize—\$25.00 was won by J. A. Brooks, of Jay. Texas, for his wirekraft hand drill. This model is entirely constructed of brass wire and comprises a very useful article for the cabinet maker or radio constructor. The bit has been made from a needle filed flat to penetrate wood or soft metal. It is operated by moving the slider up and down, thus turning the bit back and forth.

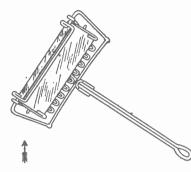
Second prize—\$50.00 was awarded to Davio Ferdinando, of Camp Lewis, Wash., for his basket. It is constructed of copper wire care-fully woven into the shape shown in the illus-tration at the left. A heavy copper frame was first constructed and then finer wire was care-fully woven around the heavy frame to com-plete the basket. It is very rigidly constructed and will be quite useful to hold a plant pot or a dish for fruit.



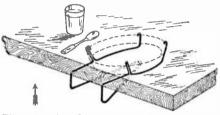
Seventh prize—\$7.50 was won by Algot Anderson, Topeka, Kansas. It is a handy magazine and newspaper rack constructed of heavy iron wire and enameled black. It has been very neatly soldered together and com-prises a very light durable, and useful article. One can keep all the current magazines and newspapers in this rack instead of having them strewn over the house. In this way you are assured of having the magazine you want without having to hunt for it. It is arranged with a partition through the middle to sepa-rate the different types of magazines and news-papers. Equipped with the handle, it may be conveniently moved from place to place in the living room, so that anyone may have the magazine he wishes.

N i n t h prize — \$3.50 was awarded to Clifford J. Cart-wright, of F l i n t, Mich., for his candle-sticks. They are very well construct-ed of round sal, neally soldered. The design soldered. The design is very ar-tistic and unique. These candlecandle sticks will be worthy of the mantel-piece or library table in anyone's home.

Contest in Prizes



Tenth prize—\$2.00 was won by Samuel Weiss. of New York City. It is a safety razor made of round radio bus bar wire. It is arranged so that the blade may be removed very easily and is quite a useful article. The gem type of razor blades are used.

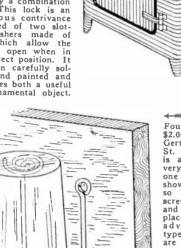


Fifteenth prize—\$2.00 was awarded to Maude E. Duke, of Hotchkiss, Colo. This device is the invention of Charles F. Holybee, also of Hotchkiss. As may be seen, it is a clamp arranged to hold a dinner plate securely to the table and is particularly adapted for use on small boats when the water is rough.

This very handy bank in the form of a safe is entirely constructed from wire. It has been care-fully gilded to give it a neat appear-ance.

4000

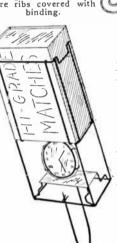
Eleventh prize — \$2.00 has been awarded to E. J. Raible, of Louisville, Ky. It is a very handy bank with a slot in the top to receive the coin and a door which is se-cured by a combination lock. This lock is an ingenious contrivance composed of two slot-ted washers made of wire which allow the door to open when in the correct position. It has been carefully sol-dered and painted and comprises both a useful and ornamental object. Eleventh prize - \$2.00



Fourteenth prize — \$2.00 was won by Gertrude Stariha, of St. Paul, Minn. This is a tumbler holder, very simply built of one piece of wire as shown It is arranged so that it may be screwed to the wall and the inverted glass placed over it. The advantages of this type of glass holder are obvious. Dust cannot collect inside of the glass and water will drip off the edge of the glass automat-ically drying it after use. A number of these hooks fastened in a row at the back of the closet will make a very handy rack for the tumblers.

Twelfth prize — \$2.00. This egg beater con-structed by Jose Ant. Munos, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is constructed of heavy iron wire. It is arranged with a spiral drive, so that by rais-ing and lowering the handle the beater is made to operate.

Thirteenth prize-\$2.00 was awarded to Olaf Wick, of Superior, Wis. It is built of iron wire gilded to improve the appearance. The shade is made of wire covered with: gold cloth and the wire ribs covered with binding.



Sixteenth prize \$200 was a warded to Johan Zelez-nik, of Bridge-port, Ohio. It is a combina-tion kitchen atticle, de-signed to hold a match box, a watch, and newspapers or bills. It is con-structed ofiron wire painted red. Th is unique combi-nation could easily be du-plicated by any reader.

RULES OF WIREKRAFT CONTEST ON WHICH AWARDS WERE BASED

RULLES OF WIREKR This is a wirekraft contest. Hence of all of the models entered in this context. The size of the wire to be employed is limited. The heaviest wire must not be larger than No. 8 American or B and S gauge, and the smallest no smaller than No. 30 B and S gauge—or (for foreign the entered and S gauge is , 12849 inches in diancter or 3.264 millimeters. Its mearest optical standard it is No. 10. The nearest of the standard it is No. 30. The heatist han of the standard it is No. 30. The mearest of the standard it is No. 30. The mearest of the standard it is No. 30. The besties between any avail himself of the optical is between No. 8 and No. 30, B and S. The huilder may avail himself of the optical standard it is No. 30. Jo. The standard is between No. 8 and No. 30, B and S. The builder may avail himself of the optical standard it is No. 30. Jo. The standard it is No. 30. The standard it is No. 30. Standard it is No. 30.

portunity of using any intermediate sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 30, B and S gauge. The wire may be copper, brass, iron, steel, or these materials coppered, tinned, nickel-plated, or galvanized, or the wire may con-sist of an alloy. Any kind of wire avail-able on the market may be employed. It is preferable to use non-rusting wires. The publishers will not be responsible for the rusting of any model. To protect wire which rusts easily or for color effects, the models may be painted, lacquered, var-nished or otherwise covered. Any additional decorations or accessories may be employed to enhance the effect. (Example: Silk on a lamp shade; glass in decorative fixtures; electric motors for operating mechanisms, etc.) Only those portions actually constructed of wire will be judged. (Example: A reed hasket is suspended from a wire chain. The basket not being made of wire is NOT considered. On the

Address all entries to Wirekraft Editor

merits of the chain only will the prize he

merits of the chain only will the prize he awarded.) Wires may be twisted, spliced, soldered, welded or bound together. Wire may be used to bind other wires together. If soldered a non-corrosive soldering flux should be employed. There is no limit to the size of the models which may be entered nor to the number of entries which any maker may submit during any calendar month. In every case the model must be for-warded express prepaid to SCIENCE AND IN-

\$3,000.00 In Prizes
Arranged in Monthly Awards
First Prize\$100.00 For Utility Only
Second Prize 50.00 For Artistic, Decorative or Constructive
Effect—may be a replica or model of some imaginative or existing object.
Third Prize 25.00 Fourth Prize 20.00
Fifth Prize 15.00 Sixth Prize 10.00
Seventh Prize
Ninth Prize 3.50 10th to 16th Prizes of \$2.00 each 14.00
Total\$250.00

VENTION Magazine. It should be tagged with name and address of the maker, who will prepay charges if model is to be returned. The first prize will always be awarded to a model possessing the greatest utilitarian merits. This must be an object NOT found on the market today. The second prize will always be awarded to an object possessing the best decorative,

artistic or constructive effect. It may be a replica of an existing object or a model of an imaginative object or effect. The remaining prizes will be judged from either one or the other viewpoints at the discretion of the judges.

All models may remain at the office of this publication until the close of the con-test at the discretion of the editors.

Due to popular request the Wirekraft Contest will be discontinued for the present, All models must be in our hands before the 1st of September to be entered in the Au-gust contest. Winners for August will be announced in the November issue. This will constitute the last group of awards.

Tools Required

THE tools required for the construction of Wirekratt articles are described in the Dec. issue of this publication, a reprint of which will be sent free upon request. The following tools may be used advantageously:

1 pair flat-nosed pliers, 1 pair round-nosed pliers, 1 ware cutter, 1 hacksaw, 1 small vise, 1 soldering iron.

The materials which are necessary are:

Solder, soldering paste or flux, nails, one piece of wood, and most important of all, wire of the sizes specified in the contest rules and regulations.

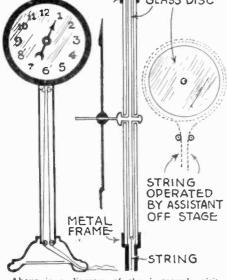
rules and regulations. If the builder decides to weld his wires together, a small welding transformer or a storage battery may be used for this pur-pose. For the formation of long cylinders, a coil winding machine or a lathe may be advantageously employed. Toy motors for the operation of any devices constructed of wire could of course be procured and added to the model and the addition of miniature sockets and bulbs to illuminate the interior of any buildings constructed of wire might also find a place in some of the con-structions. structions.

SCIENCE & INVENTION MAGAZINE 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City





IMPROVED SPIRIT CLOCK

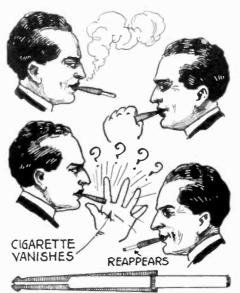


Above is a diagram of the improved spirit clock in which the hand may be commanded to rotate, even though the performer remains at a distance. In this way, the article is much superior to the present style.

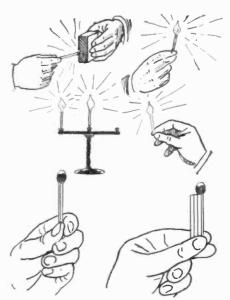
I N this version of the spirit clock a large glass dial such as illustrated, is seen resting in a metal frame supported upon a stand. A pointer is examined and fixed to a pin leading from the center of the glass disk. Under mesmeric passes, the hand begins to spin in either direction, stopping at will at any given number. In this way the clock can be made to tell a person's age, pick out cards, and answer questions. The arrangement really consists of three dials of glass, the inner or middle one being in the form of a large pulley, rotated by a string around the periphery which trails off to the assistant.

THE PHANTOM CIGARETTE

IN this effect, the wizard or amateur entertainer can enter upon the scene smoking a cigarette held in a hard rubber or amber holder. Encircling his fingers around the cigarette, even though it is lit, he apparently removes it from the holder and on opening his fist, the cigarette will have mysteriously vanished. Immediately thereafter, closing his hand in the air and drawing it across the holder, he is able to make the cigarette reappear. The effect is accomplished by having the cigarette attached to a sliding cup, which moves in and out of the holder. By sucking on the holder, the cigarette rides in. It can be blown out again.



The construction of the cigarette holder enables the wizard to vanish the cigarette or restore it again at will. THE MIRACLE SLATE MULTIPLYING MATCHES

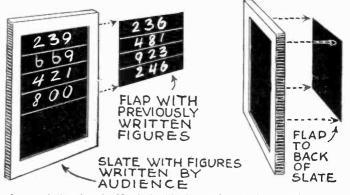


A match is struck on the side of a match box held between the fingers, then apparently split and made up into three matches, which individual splints are put in a suitable holder.

HERE is a simple effect which nevertheless possesses considerable novelty. The magician removes a wooden match from a matchbox and strikes it on the side in a perfectly natural manner. Showing both sides of the hand, he proceeds to grasp the first match which, under his magic touch, multiplies into two. He takes one of these matches, and waving his hand through the air, he again multiplies the match. The trick is worked by having three matches stuck together with bee's wax; two of these have their heads cut off.



Here is one of those tricks so easy to explain, and yet so remarkable that the audience fairly gasps when they see it. The magician asks four different members of the audience to write down four numbers on a slate. While they are doing this, the magician back on the stage writes a figure on a slate. When the spectators' figures are added up,



the sum is found to be identical with the number previously written on the magician's slate. The effect is produced by the aid of a thin flap originally concealed in the back of the slate. After four spectators have written their numbers, the fifth is requested to add them up, but he adds up the figures on false flap which is slipped into place before he gets it.

Nullified Gravity—A Hoax

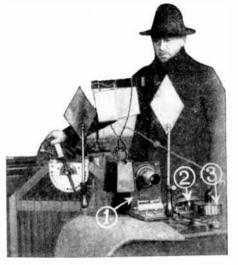
I N our issue of September, on page 398, we ran an article entitled "Gravity Nul-lified," with a subtitle "Quartz Crystals Charged with High Frequency Currents Lose Their Weight." At the end of the article we also ran a line, "Don't Fail to See Our Next Issue Regarding This Mar-velous Invention."

Those who were wise evidently must have had their suspicions aroused by the bottom line, and the wiser ones, if they inspected the main photograph carefully, no doubt at once saw the hoax.

The article, which came to us from Germany, appeared originally in a German periodical as an April joke, but it was so excellent that we thought we could take a little liberty with our own readers. The question remains as to how many of our readers were fooled.

If you look closely at the main illustra tion, which we reproduce herewith, you will observe that the article labeled "1" is nothing more nor less than a microphone with a resistance. "2" is a pair of head receivers, and "3" is an old time German telephone transmitter with a mouthpiece which, in this case, serves the practical jokester as a handle. Naturally the critical inspector of the picture must have wondered what two microphones and a pair of head receivers had to do with the Gravity Nullifier. Also the supporting wire does not even touch the ring on the weight. Anyhow, we ask our readers' indulgence for the little hoax, for which we hope to be pardoned because the article surrounding it seemed quite authoritative and contained really a lot of good science tending to hide the hoax.

As a matter of fact, most of the statements are true, with the exception, of course, of those statements referring to the expanded crystal and to the loss of weight



The hoax exposed. 1 is microphone with a resistance, 2 a pair of head phones, and 3, an old German telephone transmitter. Also observe that the supporting wires do not even touch the ring on the weight.

caused by the supposed high frequency currents.

There are so many wonderful things happening in science every day that he who would label anything as impossible may have to take his words back the next day. The

real fact remains that gravity will be nullified sooner or later, and most likely by some such means as shown in the hoax in the September issue. That electricity and gravitation are closely allied no one doubts, and we would therefore not be surprised if even some of our more scientifically in-clined readers, who did not pay close attention to some of the details, took the article as authentic.

Scientific hoaxes are no novelty. One of the most famous, which was not exposed as quickly as this one, appeared in no less a paper than the New York Sun. At that time, in August, 1835, a certain pro-fessor was supposed to have submitted his report on a fantastic moon people to the Edinburgh Journal of Science, to which manuscript the New York Sun obtained the first rights, and the articles ran consecutively written in a more or less scientific vein, aroused tremendous excitement, and the Moon Hoax was actually believed by thousands upon thousands of people at that time. Needless to say, the Sun afterwards exposed its hoax, but even though the newspaper did so, the hoax was still believed by thou-sands of individuals for years. The moral is that we should not believe

everything that we see, but do a little orig-inal thinking ourselves, because we may never know, otherwise, what are facts and what are not.

As a matter of interest to the editors, we would like to hear from you as to your impression of the hoax article, and whether you believed it or not. This will give the editors a good basis for a compilation of interesting facts.

The Astrology Humbug

By JOSEPH H. KRAUS

Further Letters from Our Readers and Our Answers

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\$6,000.00 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 enter-tained seriously. Accordingly, this publication has decided to award an Astrology

Prize for \$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 casual-ties if the event is an accident.

ties if the event is an accident. \$1,000 will be paid to the astrologer or forecaster who will produce three ac-curate. 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 and place of birth will also be supplied by this office.

This contest closes October 1st, 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, As-trology, care of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

other stars, it is only of medium size; compared with the carth and the moon, it is enormous and to the earth and the other planets which circle around it, it is the most important of all the heavenly bodies. But, it is not a planet. If the challenger had inferred the largest planet, then there would probably be only one way in which to demonstrate and that is, remove Jupiter from the heavens, an experiment of which we are not yet capable. To us the earth itself is the most important planet; to Martians, if such there exist, this earth may be of little or no practical importance, and to Venusians, nother planet upon which life probably exists, this earth itself might be just another large moon in the heavens. Which then is the main planet? It therefore follows that this \$10,000.00 in gold and the 200 acres of land will remain in the hands of the challenger, until such time as be met. The second worthon of this challenge is as fol-

the contest is so worked that the conditions can be met. The second portion of this challenge is as fol-lows: "\$12,000.00 or 360 additional aeres of Minne-sota's best lands for proof that the moon has no influence over the conduct of water, milk, or wom-en." Notice the little "or" inserted by W. Stewart Leech who makes the award. Scientifically we know that the moon has an effect on water. Tides are undoubtedly directly caused by the moon's attraction for the earth, as well as the sun's attraction for the earth, as well as the sun's attraction for the earth, an influence, then all those living in a certain city should be influenced at one and the same time by the moon and "the organic functions of the repro-ductive system of both man and woman" should be identical in every case. We know that this is not true.

The mon had nothing to do with this but the plants of the strike second in the second pays of the second have been but the second. It may be seen that the second is the second in the second is the s

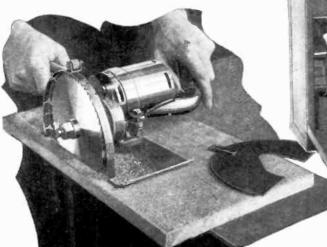
Handy Electrical Tool Kit



A RELATIVELY new tool kit which derives its driving power from a 110 volt motor is shown in the accompanying photographs. All the tools are interchangeable and may be attached to the motor in a few moments time. A spiralled steel band about an inch wide is used as a switch lock and slips on the handle of the drill. Another novel feature is the depth gauge. To control the depth of a cut, the motor is rocked in the cradle, and the drill spindle, thus being offset, makes an excellent depth guage.

The case in which the mechanism may be operated and moved about will prove to be a great asset. Rouge for the buffer should be secured from your

The wire brush is shown in use in the above photograph. The brush is placed in the arbor between the flarges, The brush is placed in the above photograph. The brush is placed in the arbor between the flarges, and the arbor is inserted in the chuck. A buffer and a grinding wheel are also furnished with the kit and are attached in the same way as is the wire brush. The tool can be mounted on a small bench stand if des.red. The



The electric hand saw and guard are shown in use above. The blade of the saw clears best when the drill handle is pointing towards the rear and about 45° upward. The blade of the saw is readily removable and can readily be replaced by the buffer, grinder, brush or drill. A small shoulder is fitted into the saw blade hole and the nut is drawn up tightly in order to center the blade properly.

hardware store. The outfit is easily carried. 1114

Above is a view of the kit with the tools and driving motor secured in their proper place. The kit can be carried with ease and the tools are protected by the metal case. The buffer, grinder and saw blade may be seen attached to the front of the case. The motor supplied with the kit will operate on any 110 volt lamp socket and either alternating or direct current may be used. The chuck is self-tightening and it is not necessary to use a wrench to tighten the bit. In order to open the chuck for removing the bit, a wrench may be used, although a quick twist of the chuck will generally release it. The drill may also be seen in the photograph at the extreme right. This mechanic's kit is a complete shop in itself and should find many uses in the modern home. All the tools one needs to do almost any job, are assembled in one unit and driven by one interchangeable motor. Photos Courtesy Electro-Magnetic Tool Co.

Unique Self-Winding Clock

GLYCERINE-CONTAINER REAR VIEW FRONT VIEW SELF-WINDER BOTTOM VIEW CABLE GLYCERINE FILLED TUBE YLINDER Above we have

After three years of patient re-search and systematic experiments, a Swiss engineer, M. Charles-Henri Meier, has constructed an original clock which winds itself by utilizing temperature changes. A front view of the clock is shown in the above photograph. This clock has run for more than a year without stopping and with-out ever being wound.

Above we have a rear view. The weight which is cable may also be seen. The weight is acted upon by a pis-ton in a cylin-der filled with glycerine. The return of the piston to its original posi-tion has no ef-fect.

Above we have a view of the clock showing the glycerine tube. This liquid, when acted upon by varia-tions in the temperature of the air. expands and contracts. As glycer-ine freezes at 30° C. below zero, these clocks can be exposed to the weather.

A close-up view of the glycerine filled tube and cylinder are shown here. In this model the recipient containing the glycer-ine with its piston and piston rod has the form of a spiral. Temperature changes of 2° Centigrade per day are sufficient to run it.

The diagrammatical sketch The diagrammatical sketch appearing above shows how the winding mechanism works. In-dependent of its originality the principle operating in this clock seems to open a new horizon to the clock making industry. This utilization of atmospheric temperature will bring about important simplification. — Count A. N. Mirzaoff.

Reseating Cane Bottom Furniture

By R. D. ROSS

This Article Describes How Your Furniture May Be Repaired If the Chair Bottoms Have Broken

B ECAUSE a knowledge of the method of repairing cane-scated furniture is of general use, I shall in this article outline the means employed to install new seats. It is by no means difficult, and the man with a few simple tools and plenty of patience should be successful in his efforts.

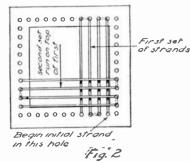
Top or smooth side of cune

Joint in cuno Direction of pull

The illustration above shows how the cane is pulled so that it will not be split in weaving it.

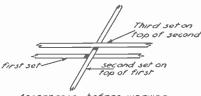
TWO KINDS OF SEATS

There are two kinds of scats in use: those woven by hand and those formed by machine. They may be distinguished by their appearance underneath the scat. Those with hand made scats have small holes drilled



This illustration shows the beginning of the caning of a square bottomed chair. Notice that the strands are not woven but are placed in layers.

around the edges through which the strands of rattan run from hole to hole. The under side of a machine caned seat is perfectly smooth, no cane can be seen. One should not attempt to put machine cane in a chair that



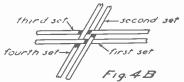
Appearance before weaving fourth set of strands

FIG.4A

The appearance of the weaving after the third layer of cane has been placed on the chair body, is shown in the above illustration.

was previously hand caned or vice-versa. We shall first consider the method of weaving the seat by hand.

It is necessary to rid the seat thoroughly of all the old cane. The quickest way to do this is to run a sharp chisel between the cane

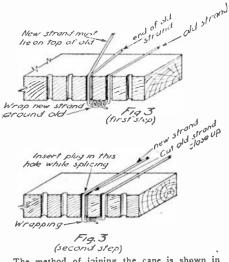


Appearance after weaving fourth set of strands

After the fourth layer of cane has been placed, the chair bottom looks somewhat like the drawing shown above. and the wood at the points where the strands enter the holes. The chisel should be held with the bevel up and driven along with a firm push. Care must be taken to prevent its digging into the scat. The holes will now be completely exposed and ready to be cleaned out. With a nail set or other blunt instrument, force the old strands downward and out through the bottom. If some are too tightly clogged a three-sixteenths inch bit may be used to clean them out.

SQUARE SEATS

We shall first consider square seats, as they are the simplest on which to begin. The method of laying out other shapes will be discussed later. The cane comes in bunches which can be purchased from a large hardware store or furniture repair house. Several grades are used in furniture work, though usually the fine and very fine are the only grades found in household furniture. A hunch contains about fitty strands and is sufficient to cane several chairs. If the holes



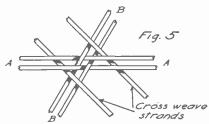
The method of joining the cane is shown in the two drawings above. The old strand is drawn through and the new one twisted around it.

are from one-half to five-eighths of an inch apart the very fine grade should be used, when they are farther apart than this the next larger grade will serve the purpose. Do not try to use too coarse a grade as it will only make trouble.

The following general directions must be observed throughout the whole process. To get a strand from the bunch grasp it near the doubled end, take hold of one of the loops, and draw it out. Just before using, each strand should be held in water for a minute to eliminate the danger of breaking at sharp bends. The joints in the cane run diagonally from top to bottom, and care must be taken to start each new strand so the direction of pull will be such as to cause the interlocking strands to pass smoothly over the joint without digging in. Figure 1 makes this clear. Usually there is a weak spot in each strand about a foot from the end. This end should be discarded. The glazed side of the cane is the top and should always be kept upward. Two small plugs should be provided, each about three inches long and tapering from a quarter of an inch at one end to an eighth at the other. The tapered ends of some nail sets will serve the purpose admirably.

A piece of cane should be inserted in the

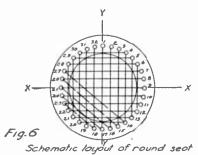
front hole next the side corner as shown in Figure 2. One of the plugs is stuck in to hold it in position, with about four inches left projecting underneath the seat. Take hold of the other end with the right hand and put it through the hole that is directly opposite the first. With the left hand held



The right way: Over set B and under A The wrong way: Over set A and under B

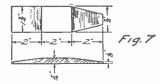
This illustration shows right and wrong ways of placing the cross weave strand. They should be placed over set A, and under set B.

underneath the seat catch the cane as it comes through and turn it'upwards through the next hole. Put the left thumb in the loop thus formed and with the right hand pull the whole strand through. Insert a plug



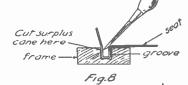
The schematic lay-out of round seor tom chair is shown above. It is advisable for the beginner to start on a square bottom chair, as it is rather difficult to center the layout on a round bottom one.

as soon as it has been pulled taut. Continue the whole operation until the entire strand has been used up, always putting the end



When weaving a seat with machine cane, it is necessary to construct a wedge like the one above, so that the cane can be forced into the slot.

through the hole exactly opposite the previous one.



The method of removing the surplus cane from a machine cane seat. is shown above. After the cane is all in place, the chisel is driven around the edge.

It will require a little practice to acquire the knack of joining a new piece of cane to (*Continued on page* 532)



MODEL DEPARTMENT

Building a Model of the U. S. Brig of War "Truxton" By WILLIAM A. CROSBY

PART III

(Continued from the September Issue)

appearance, 22. When the glue is set the cap should be shellacked.

A piece of wood may be run across the alter edge of the grating at the stern but you may have difficulty in making it stay down, so the mahogany cardboard will probably do better. Another piece is run across the forward edge of the grating and also across the after edge of the forward grat-These pieces are also shellacked. ing.

A capstan is cut from a piece of soft wood and glued to the deck just forward of the main hatch. Capstan bars may be made up and glued to the sheathing between

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 efficiency of the device which the model simulates, and D-the care exercised in design and in submitting to us sketches and other details covering the 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.

2. Mode They may cording handled.

Models may be made of any available material, preferably something that is cheap and easily obtainable.

4. 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 not accessible must be submitted.

5. 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.

6. Models for entry in any particular con-test must reach this office on or before the 25th of the third month preceding date of publication. For instance, models for the December contest must reach us on or be-fore the 25th of September.

7. Address all entries to Editor Model De-partment, c/o Science and Invention Mag-azine, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City.

two of the gun ports on each side opposite the capstan. Four capstan bars are secured

this way on each side of the boat. A ship's pump may be arranged on deck just astern of the main or after mast. The handles are made of wire and a heavier piece of wire is used for the spout, 23. A binnacle with compass is also put on deck just forward of the steering wheel. The drawings show details of the capstan,

bars, pump and binnacle. Where the various lines are brought down to deck it is necessary to arrange rails which will take the belaying pins. The rails are placed so that they come around the masts and are made of cardboard sup-ported on little pieces of wood about the sizes of safety matches, 24. One complete

set is made for each mast and the belaving pins themselves may be made from pins cut to length. Five belaying pins will also be needed near the stern attached to a little bracket and glued to the sheathing just about

bracket and glued to the sheathing just about opposite to the stern hatch. On the forward deck, just ahead of the crew's hatch, the ship's bitts are located, two pieces of wood set in the deck about a quarter of an inch apart, the wood itself being about a quarter of an inch square. These bitts are set in holes in the deck and glued in place. They are used for se-curing the anchor chains. The bowsprit is located so that it comes

The bowsprit is located so that it comes The bowsprit is located so that it comes through the forward grating and the inside end is bevelled so that it will lie flush on the deck where it is glued. Pins may also be run through it into the stem and if these are coated with glue before being pushed through, they will hold it securely when dry. Of course it is necessary to cut away some of the grating in order to permit the bowsprit to pass through, which may be made from pine, cut down with a small plane and then sandnapered. See spar plan.

and then sandpapered. See spar plan. On each side of the forward grating, as shown in the deck plan, come two posts known as the catheads, 25. These are pieces of wood about three sixteenths of an inch square and an inch and a quarter long, glued to the grating, and arranged to hang over the side of the vessel about half their length. Two of the small wire eyes will length. be located on the forward sides of each catbe located on the forward states of each cat-head and a vertical hole will be made near the end. Catheads help carry the anchors. Now you will have to make thirty-two little wire eyes. Each is placed in holes in the side of the hull just above the water line. The first one in each group will begin just opposite the point where a water is to

just opposite the point where a mast is to go through the deck and they are spaced toward the stern as shown and also so that the wires coming down to them will clear the gun ports. Just above these gunports where the eyes are, will come a piece of wood about a quarter of an inch wide and long enough to cover each group of eyes. The ropes from the mast come down to these wood strips, 26, the ropes being known as shrouds and the wood strips as the chan-nels. These names will be used from this point on. Through the channels small holes should be punched with a pin to correspond with the eyes below, but in each case a little forward of the eyes to make up for the difference due to the slaut of the shrouds. When all the holes are bored, the channels are glued to the side of the ship

just above the tops of the gun ports. The rail at the stern of the ship is Ine rail at the stern of the ship is equipped on either side with a davit made of a light piece of wood of the shape shown. An eye made of wire, will be put through the ends of each of these so that it comes on the lower side and will take the boat falls, 27. The davits are glued and pinned to the reil. to the rails.

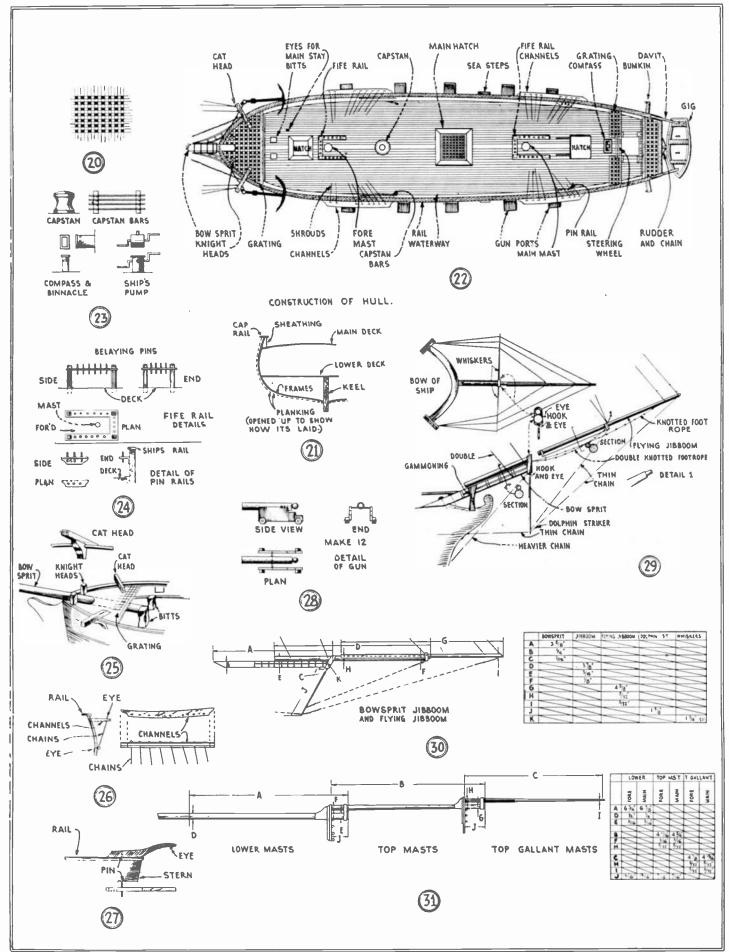
(Continued on page 553)



Here is a sketch of the Truxton model as seen when looking down upon it. The model has also been illustrated by photographs in the previous installments of this article.

HE grating at the stern is glued directly to the top of the rail and the one in the bow should also be put on at the same time (illustration 21). When these are both in position, the next step will be to put on the cap rail all the way around the hull. This goes frames and sheathing. It may be made from thin wood and if you can, try to get hold of some of the thin mahogany used as separators in certain cigar boxes. The actual wood of the cigar box is a little too heavy, but these separator pieces are less than one half as thick and make up to about the proper size. If you cannot get this wood make the caps out of the mahogany colored cardboard.

A sheet of the wood or cardboard is laid down on the work board and the model laid keel up on top of it so that a pencil may be run around the edge of the rail to may be run around the edge of the rail to give the proper shape. If the wood is used it may not be possible to make it all in one piece, but the same method is followed. With light wood, it is possible to cut out the shape easily with the aid of an old razor blade. The edges should be rounded off and sandpapered. When ready it is glued to the top of the rail making a molding which will add considerably to the The Truxton. Part—III



The above drawings illustrate some of the remaining stages in the construction of the U. S. Brig of War, "Truxton" Model which has been the subject of this series of articles. The illustration here gives thus far can already see that it will be a "beauty." Blueprints of the "Truxton' may be obtained from the Model Department.



The Ketones in Experiments By DR. ERNEST BADE

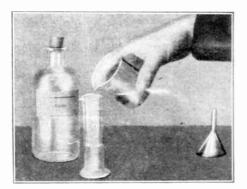
 $K \, ^{\rm ETONES}$ and aldehydes are both dehydrogenated alcohols, but the former are oxidation products of secondary alcohols



Separating acetone from its solution by the use of calcium chloride. The latter takes up the water and two distinct solutions are formed one floating on top of the other.

while the aldehydes are derived from pri-mary alcohols. Solid and liquid ketones are known, and the simplest and most pronounced difference between the chemical group of the aldehydes and the ketones is that the reducing action of the aldehydes is entirely lacking in the ketones, the ketones not being able to produce a silver mirror with basic silver solutions.

Acetone, dimethyl ketone, is a product ob-tained by the dry distillation of commercial actetate of lime and is a liquid, mobile liquid having an agreeable odor, is very inflam-mable and burns with a smokeless flame. It boils at 36 degrees C (132.8° F) and mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, ether,

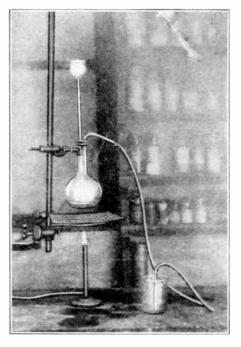


Making acetone sodium bisulphide. This product is used by photographers as an addi-tion to developers to supply the deoxidizing constituent which makes them keep better, the natural tendency being to lose power by standing.

chloroform, and also with benzine and ben-zene (benzol) when free from water. It dissolves many fats and resins and is an excellent solvent for acetylene and tanins. Acetone in a watery solution may be sep-

arated from the water by the addition of calcium chloride, whereby the acetone floats on top of the watery solution of calcium chloride. Impure acetone may be purified by first converting the acetone to a crystalline compound and then breaking up the com-pound by distillation. The particular com-pound into which the acetone is converted is an addition product of bisulphite known as acetone sodium bisulphite.

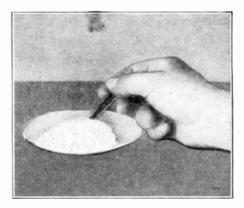
First a saturated solution of sodium bisulphite must be prepared, and this is accom-plished by dissolving 10 grams of sodium bicarbonate in 30 cc of water and passing sulphur dioxide into this mixture until the solution smells strongly of the gas. The sul-



Making sulphurous acid gas from copper turnings and sulphuric acid for the production of sodium acetone sulphite. The first product is sodium bisulphite to which the acetone is afterwards added.

phur dioxide is most conveniently prepared with subjuric acid and copper. In a 250cc flask which is provided with a thistle tube and an outlet tube place 15 grams of copper clippings. Then arrange the flask in a stand so that it may be heated, and add 30cc of concentrated sulphuric acid. Then warm the flask until the action begins and reduce the flame so that the evolution of gas proceeds steadily and not too fast. The outlet tube from the gas generator terminates in a funnel, which dips into the bicarbonate solution held in a beaker. The saturated sodium bisulphite thus prepared may be kept when the bottle containing it is tightly stoppered. If this is not the case the solution is slowly converted to the sulphate which may be noticed by the loss of the yellow color and the presence of a white precipitate. Mix 20cc of acetone with 25cc of the

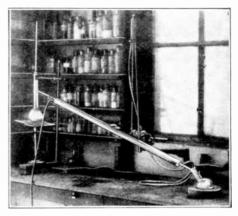
concentrated bisulphite solution in a flask and cool the mixture under the tap, shaking the mixture vigorously. The product that separates is acetone sodium bisulphite. Filter out the solid and dry. Mix with an equal weight of dry sodium carbonate and distill the mixture. The acetone passes over and



Dibenzolacetone in quantity. The preparation of this interesting crystalline acetone product is described in the text.

is dehydrated with solid fused calcium chloride and again distilled. For the identification of acetone, the ace-

tone is converted into a different solid having definite properties. The solid crystalline derivative of this ketone is dibenzalacetone and it may be made by allowing acetone to react with benzaldehyde. For this reac-tion Icc of acetone is placed in a small flask and 4cc of water, 4cc of benzalde-hyde, 20cc of ethyl alcohol and 5cc of a 10% solution of solution and set of a added and mixed. Then boil gently for 5 minutes and cool the flask in cold water until crystallization occurs. A heavy yellow mass of crystals are obtained and these are filtered off, washed with about 20cc of alcohol and redissolved in another 20cc of alcohol from which, after filtering the solution, the crystals are reobtained by



Preparation of ketones by destructive distillation of salts of organic acids.

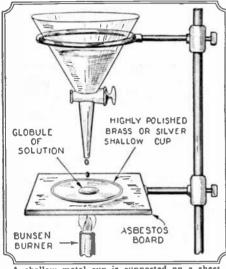
cooling and if necessary, by slightly scratching the sides of the containing vessel. Di-benzalacetone crystallizes in small plates.

It is also possible to prepare ketones by the dry distillation of salts of the fatty acids. In this way calcium acetate yields acetone (Continued on page 570)

Spheroidal Evaporation

O^{NE} of the principal operations in the analysis of water is the determination of the total residue by evaporating a measured quantity of the fluid. This is usually done in a platinum or equivalent vessel of non-oxidizable metal, which is weighed before and after evaporation. The illustrations show another way of

The illustrations show another way of effecting this evaporation using a shallow

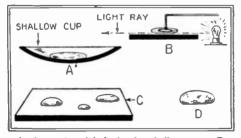


A shallow metal cup is supported on a sheet of asbestos board, covering a hole in the center; it is kept at a temperature approximating a red heat and a solution to be evaporated is added to it, drop by drop the stop-cock of the funnel being set accordingly.

cup, which may be of brass or of silver, and the writer has used a chromium-plated cup with success; but all things considered, silver would seem the preferable material.

A globule of water may be kept upon a metal plate without touching it, provided the plate is hot enough. A wire ring which should be of about the diameter of the globule serves to prevent it from rolling off. One of the illustrations shows a globule in this position. The water does not touch the metal; it rests upon a layer of steam, sometimes called a Crooke's layer. The molecules beating up and down in straight lines prevent contact, while the surface tension pulls the water into a spheroidal shape. Light can be seen under the globule between it and the metal, as indicated.

To apply the principle to evaporation of a liquid, a piece of asbestos board has a hole cut in it about an inch less in diameter than the cup, which latter may be three inches or so in diameter. The asbestos board is placed on a ring stand and the cup placed so as to cover the hole and a Bunsen burner is lighted and placed beneath it. The object of the asbestos is to deflect the hot gases rising from the burner, and the heat is concentrated upon the cup. Above the cup in the same ring stand, a separatory



A shows the globule in the shallow cup. B shows a spheroid of water kept by a wire ring in place on a hot plate of metal. Light from a lamp can be seen beneath the globule. C and D are the salts obtained by spheroidal evaporation.

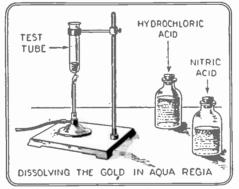
By T. O'CONOR SLOANE, Ph.D.

funnel is supported. When the cup is good and hot, approximating redness, and when the funnel is filled with the liquid to be evaporated, it is allowed to drop very slowly into the cup until as large a globule is present as will lie quietly there. A very slight bubbling may be observed, but if all is in order there will be none and the globule will look almost like one of mercury. By opening and closing the stop-cock of the funnel, it can be got to a position such that it will feed out the water at the rate required to keep the globule of uniform size, and not so fast as to cause any bubbling. In this way the evaporation will go on indefinitely. If a brightly polished cup is used, about onehalf the flame of the burner is quite sufficient.

Evaporation goes on much faster than one would suppose. When it approaches completion, the heat being maintained, the residue begins to appear in a clouding up of the globule, and in a few minutes a solid spheroid is left which can be removed and weighed. If all is properly done, it will not adhere to the vessel. The instant the solidification takes place, the burner should be removed or the gas should be turned off. This will be found a most interesting experiment and one well worth investigation and experimenting with from the quantitative standpoint, to see how accurate will be the results obtained.

AN EASY WAY OF GOLDPLATING IRON AND STEEL By E. A. DAANSEN

Obtain a small particle of gold-plate and free from alloy by boiling it in a test tube with 5 c.c. of conct. Nitric acid. The amount of gold left need not be any more than grains, a lump quantity of about the size of a common pinhead. Then place the precious



Making gold chloride by acting on the metal with a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. This is to be brought into solution in ether.

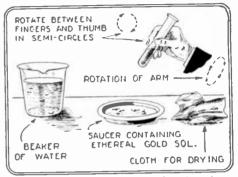
metal in a test tube, covering it with 1 c.c. Nitric acid and 3 c.c. Hydrochloric acid and heat gently. The gold will dissolve forming a light

The gold will dissolve forming a light canary yellow liquid, which consists mainly of Gold Chloride, and a watery solution of Nitric acid and Chlorine.

Allow the solution to cool and add 2 c.c. of CP Ether. Incline the tube slightly in the hand and combine the fluids by rolling the tube between the fingers and gently agitating it. Do not stopper the tube with your thumb and shake it since the Ether vaporizes and the pressure would expel some of the liquid rather forcibly. This solution in contact with the skin or other carbonaccous matter soon reduces to the rather permanent purple of colloidal gold.

With the aid of a long medicine dropper remove the upper stratum of ethereal gold and place it in another vessel. Clean instruments or other iron articles to be plated by rubbing with a good household scouring powder. Rinse and dry, then dip into the ether-gold solution and immediately plunge into a large bulk of water. A beautiful coat of shiny metal will be deposited. Since Chloride of Gold is soluble in ether as well as in alcohol, the ether is used to

Since Chloride of Gold is soluble in ether as well as in alcohol, the ether is used to separate the metal from the excess of acid used to dissolve it. For this reason the mixture should not stand for any length of time before separating or the Nitric Oxide fumes of the acid will discolor and acidify the ether solution rendering it unfit for plating pur-



By rotating a test tube containing the solution of gold chloride along with ether the ether will pick up the gold and the solution is then poured off and kept for electro-plating; a thin but true coating is obtained in this way.

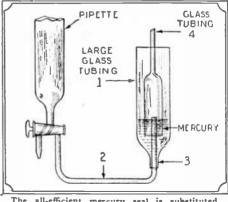
poses. Copper, silver and less electropositive metals than iron evidently convert too much of the gold chloride into colloidal gold to render their direct plating practical. If the surface the plating covers is unpolished, the gold will appear dark, as it is about one one-hundred-seventy-five thousandths of an inch in thickness. Successive platings will render it thicker, however.

MERCURY SEAL CONNECTION FOR AN AUTOMATIC PIPETTE

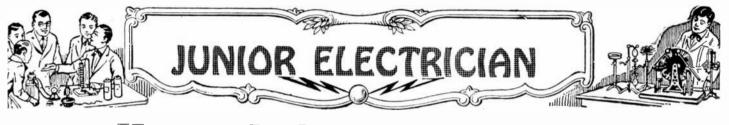
I have been troubled, while using an automatic pipette, with the contamination of solutions through contact with the rubber connections. A very simple and efficient connection may be made as in the above diagram.

A large piece of tubing (1) is drawn to a smaller size at one end, then placed around a smaller tube (2) and heated gently until a joint is made as (3). Another piece of tubing (4) large enough to be placed over (2) at the one end with an extension of smaller size and a little mercury complete the apparatus. The mercury is poured in to a level just below the top of the inlet tube.

This is an air tight connection and can be used in almost any ordinary work with assurance.—*Contributed by E. B. Smith.*

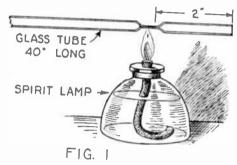


The all-efficient mercury seal is substituted here for rubber tubes and clamp. It forms a perfect valve and one which is easily opened and shut



How to Make a Geissler Tube

WHEN an electric discharge is caused to pass through a glass tube from which the air has been exhausted to eight or ten millimeters of mercury, a luminous phenomenon is obtained. Instead of the characteristic blue spark obtained in

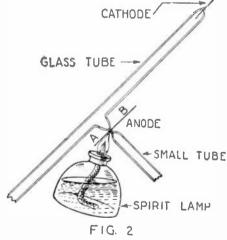


Melting off a glass tube so as to close one end and produce a sort of barometer tube. The tube must be about 40 inches long in order to get the Torricellian vacuum.

open air, a beautiful luminosity results, whose color depends on the gas in the tube. These rays are known as cathode rays. They consist of negatively charged particles traveling at enormous velocities from the negative electrode or cathode, to the positive electrode or anode.

Commercial Geissler tubes are often very complicated in construction and require dexterity and perhaps a somewhat complicated apparatus to construct, but a small one of the type to be described is easy to make and will work on an ordinary Ford spark coil. The only materials necessary are a spirit

lamp or Bunsen burner, a glass tube about



Here preparations are made for introducing a platinum anode of fine wire in the side of the tube 2 inches from its closed end. The closed end, it will be observed, is traversed by another platinum wire around which the glass is melted so as to make an air-tight joint.

forty inches long, a small piece of platinum wire, and from one to two pounds of mercury, the amount depending on the size of the tube.

Our first step is to close one end of the tube. To do this heat the glass about two inches from one end at the same time grasping it with both hands, one on each side of the heated place, and pull gently in opposite directions, as shown in Fig. 1. Draw the tube out to a very thin rod, and let it

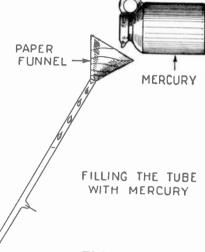
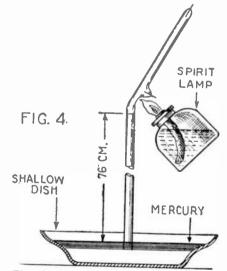


FIG. 3

Here the tube is being filled with mercury. One trouble is that the mercury will infallibly retain bubbles of air, but they can be fished out by a long glass or wooden rod. Otherwise they will destroy the vacuum.

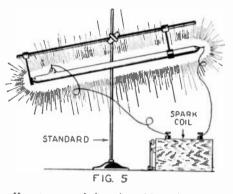
cool slowly. When it is cold break this piece, thus leaving a small hole in the end of the long tube. Insert half of the piece of platinum wire into this hole and heat the end of the tube until this is sealed in.

Our second step is to insert the opposite electrode. To do this heat the tube with the tip of the flame at a point about eight inches from the closed end. When this spot is red hot stick the point of the short piece on it, and heat again. Then, as soon as the small tube adheres to the large, draw it out very gently until it looks like Fig. 2. Allow



The tube has now been inverted with its open end under mercury in a shallow dish. The column falls to the barometric height and with a spirit lamp or blow-pipe, the tube is melted off below the lateral anode whose insertion was illustrated in Fig. 2. We now have a Geissler tube containing only the vapor of mercury. it to cool and then break off the small piece at AB Fig. 2. Insert the other half of the platinum wire, and seal as before.

Next make a funnel and fill the tube with mercury (Fig. 3) pouring the residue into a large shallow bowl. Now place your finger over the open end and invert the tube

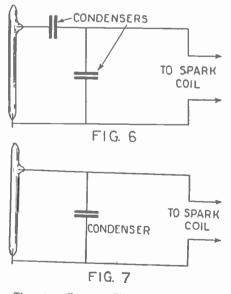


How to suspend the tube safely and cause it to produce a display of beautiful light. It will not give any sparks if properly made.

until your finger is underneath the mercury in the bowl and allow the mercury to fall to its atmospheric level, or seventy-six centimeters.

The last step is illustrated in Fig. 4. Heat the glass a little below the lower electrode and well above the mercury level, allowing it to get hot slowly. Support the tube above the heated part and pull gently on it allowing it to close by its own vacuum.

If you have thoroughly sealed the openings you will have a Geissler tube.



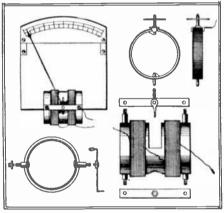
These two diagrams, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 show two methods of connecting the tube, in one case with a single condenser and in the other with two condensers.

It will work successfully if directly connected to the secondary terminals of the spark coil, but it will give greater satisfaction if connected as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The condensers should be of the glass plate type.—*William G. Pollard.*

A DYNAMOMETER VOLTMETER By Ernest F. Shawver

A VOLTMETER that can be used for both A.C. and D.C. may be constructed by the amateur that will give good results as detailed in this article. This instrument is of of the dynamometer type and is similar in construction to the expensive laboratory instrument of the same kind.

The necessary parts for the construction of this instrument are an old alarm clock, a suitable form upon which to wind the coils, a quantity of fine magnet wire, and a brass baseplate 4" x 5". The coil forms used in the author's instrument were made from a cylinder phonograph record with the compound removed from the outside leaving the 2" diameter cylinder of celluloid. From this celluloid cylinder cut off two smaller cylinders one of which is $2\frac{y}{2}$ " high and the other $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{2}$ " in diameter. One of the over-lapping ends is filed and scraped on its outer surface while the other end is filed and scraped on its inner surface, thus making a neat fitting joint which is then cemented, using acetone to soften the celluloid and make it selfcementing. This small form with its windings is the turning element of the instrument.



In this diagram which is explained at length in the article, a volt-meter is described with full details of its construction. It is made more or less of odds and ends such as found in most laboratories, and is very sensitive and accurate.

The alarm clock works are removed and taken apart. The balance staff and pivots of the clock are to be used on the rotating coil and the hair-spring serves as a torsion spring to return the indicator to zero. pivots of the balance staff are located in the middle of the sides of the frame of the works, and a strip of this frame is cut off of each half, taking a pivot in the center of each. These strips have holes near the ends which are suitable for the support to be fixed The rim of the balance wheel is cut off in. eaving the one brass strip across its diameter attached to the shaft. The shaft is then cut in two, leaving the hair-spring and the balance wheel hub on one piece and the other half clean.

A pin hole is made in the small coil form at the middle of the lap and the exact opposite point determined. Be sure that the form will balance in any position between pin points before drilling the holes in the form. Now drill holes at these opposite points that are just slightly smaller than the balance shaft. Place a wooden peg in the hole at the lapped place and this form is ready for the windings. No. 36 enameled wire is used which may be taken from the secondary of a Ford spark-coil. One end of the wire is wrapped on the lower half of the balance shaft and soldered and the shaft pushed through the undersized hole from the inside and then the windings are started. Put approximately 200 turns on this form and leave a loose end at the finish for connection to the upper half of the shaft. The wooden peg is removed and the shaft put in its place, bending the brass strips, left from the balance wheel, down tightly around the edges of the form. Solder the free end of the winding to this brass part. Notice which side of the form the end of the hair-spring is on and fix the indicator needle perpendicular to the other side. This indicator needle is a length of No. 28 enameled magnet wire twisted around the shaft and fixel solidly thereto. The length of this needle is about 5".

Parallel to the axis of the stator form scratch two lines on the outside directly opposite each other. These lines are the center lines for the holes through which the pivot strip support screws pass. The exact positions of these holes are determined from the pivot strips. At the center of one of these lines cut out a hole $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and in the center cut out a half circle $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide as indicated in the illustration. The screws are then put in place and bushings placed on them. Bushings $\frac{1}{2}$ " long are put on the top and bushings on this form consists of two coils of 300 turns each of No. 28 enameled wire, divided between both sides of the center. The windings of these two sections are in the same direction and are continuous. The ends are secured to the outer edge of the form.

A scale 5" long is made on white drawing paper and a $\frac{1}{4}$ " arc cut out of it just under the scale divisions. This is pasted on a scale-plate which is cut out of the case of the clock. The polished surface of the clock case acts as a mirror and shows a shadow of the indicator needle through the cut-out portion of the paper scale. The scale supports and the stator coils of the instrument are mounted on a 4" x 5" base plate of $\frac{1}{8}$ " brass which is drilled to take the parts. An oversized hole is drilled under the bottom pivot to allow for the adjustment screw.

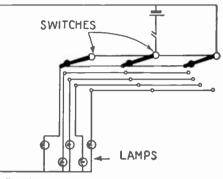
The parts are now ready to be assembled'. Put the bottom pivot strip in position o the stator form and then fasten it to the base plate in its proper position. Now place the turning element inside the stator and put on the top pivot strip. The indicator needle is set at approximately zero of the scale and the end of the hair-spring fixed to the movable speed adjustment lever which now become the zero adjusting lever. The scale of the instrument is then placed on its supports. One end of the stator winding is connected to the bottom pivot strip and the other end of the winding is connected to a hattery. The other lead of the battery is connected to the top pivot strip and the direction of deflection noted. If the needle is deflected to the right all is well, but if it is to the left, the leads of the stator must be reversed. This instrument should be inclosed in a cabinet. The details for such a case are not given here but are left for the builder. A very good case may be made of bakelite. This the author did by getting the pieces cut to size and fitting them together

by means of angle pieces of brass. The deflection of a dynamometer instrument varies as the square of the current through it, therefore it has an unevenly divided scale which makes it necessary to calibrate the instrument with some standard voltmeter for every point on the scale.

A PUZZLE CIRCUIT

A few months ago you printed a description of a puzzle circuit. I believe that the circuit, the diagram of which I enclose, is much simpler and offers more possibilities, than the one you published. Every change of any of the switches means a different combination of bulbs so that if various colored bulbs are used the effect is rather a pretty one. Some of the combinations must be made with one or two switches touching two taps. To light one particular bulb or any combination several may be required as the solution.

The number of combinations (31 in this case) may be increased by adding more bulbs and taps. If one is added the number jumps to 63, if two are added the total number is 127, and so on.



This is a trick circuit. By manipulating the switches, various results in the way of lighting the lamps are obtained. There are 31 combinations in the arrangement of the diagram and these can be increased by adding more switches and lamps. One more switch and one more lamp will give 63 combinations.

There are many ways of making any one combination. The number of ways changes if a different number of bulbs are required. It is not even the same for a like number of bulbs, but varies if different bulbs are wanted.

Duplicate taps may be added to make the solution more interesting. If it is not possible to utilize the house current, 6-volt bulbs and dry cell batteries will work.

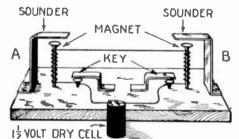
No doubt your readers can find an arrangement suitable for themselves.—. *Abram Bader*.

MINIATURE TELEGRAPH SET

The following method for the construction of a miniature telegraph outfit involves an expenditure of between 10c and 20c to make, besides the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt dry cell battery. The circuit is shown in the diagram. A message may be sent from A to B, or from B to A, if the receiver will hold his key down during the transmission of the message. The sender, of course, taps his.

sage. The sender, of course, taps ms. Each of the magnets is made of 75 to 100 turns of No. 24 S.C.C. wire wound around an ordinary iron nail. The sounders are made from a piece of tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and bent into the shape shown. They are nailed' down upon the base board.

The keys are also easily made. They consist of a nail driven into the base board with a piece of tin bent over its head. The bottom magnet lead goes to the key spring.

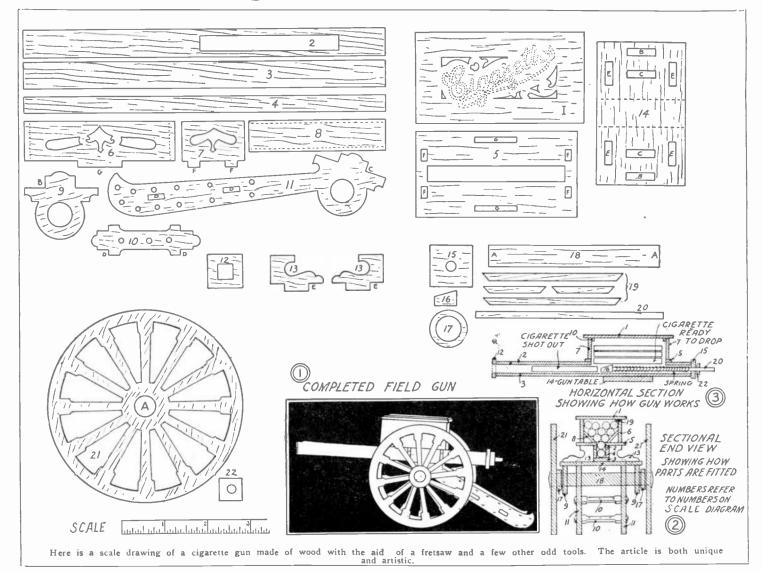


A useful sounding set for studying the code is shown above. A single dry cell will operate it. Nails and tacks driven into the wood base serve for contacts in one case and for magnet cores in the other. Thin bits of tin tacked down or screwed down serve respectively for keys and sounders. In the real construction, the sounder must be closer to the heads of the nails than is shown here.

Aside from the battery, the only thing that need be bought is the wire. We have a telegraph outfit that works perfectly, and in which two stations A and B can be separated as far as desired.—*Ircing Abroms.*



Cigarette Field Gun



A S a rule we quictly hand a cigarette to our friend. By means of this "Field Gun" case, we can literally fire one at him. This method of inviting a friend to share a smoke with us may not, strictly speaking, be the most polite, but it has at least the merit of novely, and the completed cigarette case makes an interesting fretwork model.

While the general proportions of the gun have been kept correct, the reader will naturally understand that some modifications are necessary owing to the special nature of fretwork. Thus the gun barrel is made square, and the upper portion is altered to make room for the cigarette box. The box itself will hold about a dozen cigarettes, each one in turn drops automatically into barrel, and is then fired out by means of a spring.

The wheels revolve together with their axle. That is, the axle (18) is fixed to the wheels (21) and revolves within the circular openings of the trail (11) and wheel

supports (9), which in turn are fixed to the gun table (14).

The axle is a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch dowelling, 4 inches long, the ends being tightly glued into the hub holes of the wheel. Of course, the actual fixing of at least one of the wheels is left until the other parts of this section are completed, but it should be seen that the axle will fit tightly at both ends. The end grain of the axle is afterwards hidden at each side by an embossed metal seal. These seals, lightly fixed on with fine pins make attractive hubs.

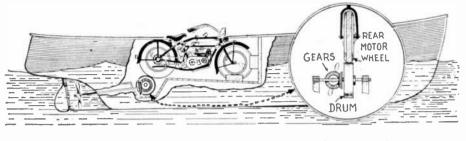
One of the most important parts of the model is the gun table (No. 14 on the full sized diagram). It is to this piece that the wheels and trail are fitted, and the gun also rests upon it. The two trails (11) are joined together by means of their two cross bars (10) and are then tenoned to the underneath side of the gun table. To this gun table are also tenoned the two wheel supports (9), these supports coming between the trail and the wheel. The tenons of supports and trails go right through the gun table, each being finished so that it forms a kind of stud. The gun is made up of four sides. The top

The gun is made up of four sides. The top (2) and bottom (3) overlap the side pieces (4), leaving a square bore of about $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ inch, large enough for the ordinary cigarette. The top of the gun (2) has a slot which permits of the cigarettes dropping down into position from the box. The square mouth (12) should have its inner edge filed flush and smooth with the bore; and, on account of the working spring, the breach end (15) should be fixed on with fine pin points, as well as by gluing, so that there may be no chance of its yielding to the strain.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

 $^{3}_{14}$ inch. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{15}$ inch maple plywood, or other suitable wood, fretsaw and handle, fine drill to drill holes to start fret sawing, glue, sandpaper.—J. E. Lovett. **A Motorcycle Motorboat**

A novel richod for propelling small boats is shown here. The motorcycle does double duty and saves the expense of a boat motor. A wooden drum provided with cog wheels acts as a power transmitter between the motor and the propeller shaft. The rear wheel of the motorcycle presses against this drum and causes it to revolve with surprising speed.

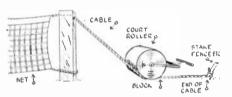


The motorcycle should be firmly mounted in an upright position and the rear wheel should make contact with the wooden drum. By means of two gears, one on the drum shaft and one on the propeller shaft, the power is transmitted to the motorboat propeller. It must be remembered that only small boats can be driven in this manner.

Above are given the details of this novel propelling system. The insert shows the arrangement of the drum and gears, and the position of the motorcycle wheel. The large drawing shows the relative positions of the motorcycle and propeller shaft.--P. C. Van Petegem, Rep. No. 13992.

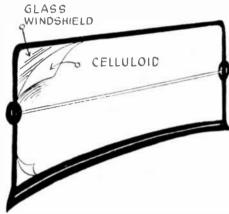
TENNIS NET TIGHTENER

The illustration below gives a suggestion for keeping the tennis court net taut. This method will eliminate much annoyance and bother, as hand cranks are usually inefficient and the nets will continue to sag despite their use. As practically every court has a



roller, this net tightener may be put into practice and used thereafter with gratifying results. A cable is arranged as shown and the roller placed upon it. A block of wood prevents the roller from moving and thus the net is always under the desired tension. To tighten the net move the roller forward. --F. G. Mulderuk.

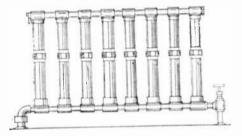
WINDSHIELD SAVER



By gluing a piece of celluloid over the windshield as shown above, shattering of the glass will be prevented. Contributor send name and address.

PIPE RADIATOR

A radiator for the workshop or laboratory can be easily made from old discarded pipes and

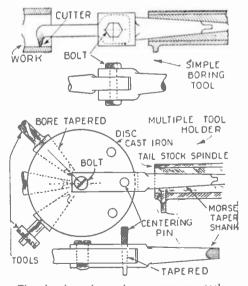


pip* fittings. The pipes themselves may even be of different diamsters, provided that a reducer is used. The radiator, made of pipes, is connected to the steam or hot water supply lines in the usual manner. A valve can also be easily incorporated. A radiator of this nature will prove to be inexpensive and yet will serve its purpose efficiently. —P. C. Van Petegem.

Hints for the Mechanic

HIGH SPEED LATHE TOOLS FIRST PRIZE \$10.00

TOOLS FOR HIGH SPEED LATHE



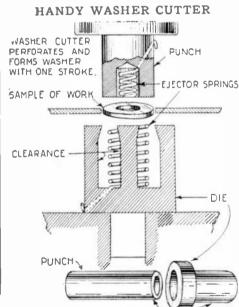
The drawing above shows numerous tools which can be made for use with a high speed lathe. The simplicity and value of these accessories are apparent.

Old files may be ground off and used for light cutting work. A set of fixed tools will also add to the capacity of a high speed machine. The first tool shown is for use in boring, the second is a triple

A New Department

Beginning with the May number we started this new department—"Hints For the Mechanic." in which we intend to publish wrinkles useful to mechanics in general. You can help us with this department by writing a brief description of your favorite shop wrinkle and sending this to the editor of this department, together with a pencil or pen and ink sketch of the wrinkle. The ideas published herewith will give you some idea of what we want. Our draughtsmen will make the necessary mechanical drawings, so you need not send us finished drawings. We will pay \$10.00 cach month for the best Wrinkle or Hint sent in; others published will be paid for at space rates. Address all letters to Editor, Hints For the Mechanic Dept., in care of this magazine.

tool holder. On this holder a disk is mounted, having a number of openings to hold tools. The openings are made with the usual taper, but if adapters are used, straight tools may be employed. A centering pin through the tool disk and holder secures the tool, which is placed in the holder, against movement when cutting. By using the above tool, the utility and capacity of a high speed lathe will be greatly increased, almost suggesting a sort of turret lathe.--G. A. Luers.



MADE TO FIT PUNCH PRESS A single punch, which will cut a washer at one stroke, is shown in the above sketch. This tool is worth using for its time and labor saving advantages.

The punch consists of a die which fits in the base of the punch press. The edges of the die are cut with the usual clearance and this part is fitted with an ejector spring, which thrusts out the waste material. --G. .1. Lucrs.

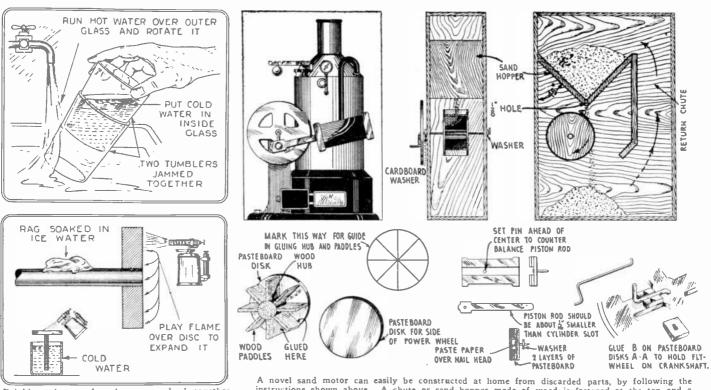
(Continued on page 570)

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EXPANSION KINKS

A NOVEL SAND MOTOR

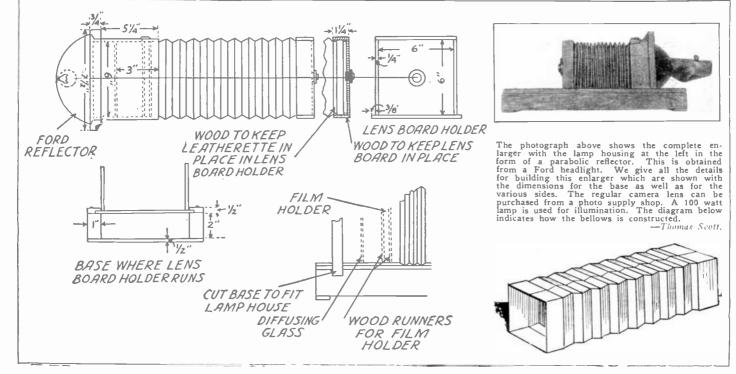


Drinking glasses often become wedged together and considerable difficulty is encountered in separating them. By putting cold water into the inner one and running hot water over the outer one, they may be easily separated.

Disks and pulleys that are sweated onto rods in machinery may be removed by heating the disk, and at the same time placing a cold cloth on the axle. The expansion of the disk loosens it.—H.~G.

A novel sand motor can easily be constructed at home from discarded parts, by following the instructions shown above. A chute or sand hopper made of wood is fastened at the top and a b_8 inch hole drilled in the bottom. A paddle wheel is constructed of wood and cardboard and mounted below the hole in the sand hopper. This is attached to a piston, made as shown above. A rod is bent to the shape shown and acts as an axle for the power wheel and as a cam for the piston rod. This type of motor gives very interesting results and has the advantage of not needing any motor power. When the sand has all run out of the hopper, the motor is simply turned over and is ready for use again. Some interesting machine models can be made by the inventive constructor, using this principle. The power obtained is quite remarkable.—Ili Sibley.

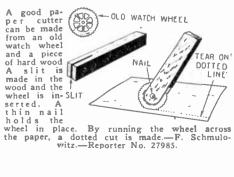
BUILDING A PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGER





PAPER CUTTER

PARIS



PAPER

board form should be used to keep the lead around the screw. The screw. The screw should project from the battery ½ inch or more.—H. D. Malvin. ammonia

will be tound

will be tound to become as shiny and bright as when it was new. The a m m G nia need not be th r o w n a way after being used in

a way after being used in this mamner, but can be kept and used over and over

it

a very neat and efficient

repair can be made by placing a screw into

screw into the old hole and pouring and pouring melted lead around it. A tin or card-board form

again for the same purpose. — Contributor send name and address.

BATTERY CLAMP

S. & I. RESEARCH LABORATORY

S. & I. RESEARCH LABORATORY
Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
I have read with great interest the arcsearch laboratory, which article appears in the July issue. I think that Mr. Boesken's idea is a splendid one. Should be an asset to science. His list of fields in which there is possibility for research includes but a few of the many. His suggestion that the stock be sold at a point of a laboratory system of a large number rather than the more liberal investments of a few, that success will be possible. We all have to agree with you in the statement that the project would require heavy capitalization, but with a few well-chosen executives to start it off. I think that the project would not expect "big dividends" the beginning.
IMEMEMENT.
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INTERENT.<

Brooklyn, New York. (It may be remembered that Mr. Boesken sug-gested that SCIENCE AND INVENTION es-tablish a research laboratory for the purpose of assisting inventors; likewise of making new re-searches along heretofore unknown fields and then, in some way or other, market these sug-gestions so that those financially interested in the laboratory would receive some compensation. The editor at that time pointed out that such a re-search laboratory would require years to develop into a paying proposition. While the response on the part of SCIENCE AND INVENTION readers was very great, still the plan does not seem entirely feasible, primarily because of the time factor required in development and because of the terrific expense attached to such a laboratory. Mr. Stevenot's ground is well chosen. But all organization as is exemplified in the letter.— EDITOR.)

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: In your January issue, p. 846, a correspondent inquires what substance other than quartz will transmit ultra-violet radiation. In scientific re-search, for example in the spectroscopy of the ultra-violet, (a subject of great theoretical importance), use is made of a substance known as fluorite, a naturally occurring form of calcium fluoride CaF₂ which transmits these radiations. It is to be noted that ordinary air absorbs ultra-violet radiation, and this is why beneficial results are obtained when iil-nourished children live on mountainous heights, since the thickness of the atmospheric layer is diminished, with less ultra-violet ray absorption in consequence. A further point of interest is that the light from a mercury arc lamp is particularly rich in ultra-violet rays. F. E. TOMKINSON, B. Sc., The University of Liverpool, Barrow-in-Furness, England. (And we might add that the rays from an arc

(And we might add that the rays from an arc lamp in which iron electrodes are used instead of carbon are particularly rich in the ultra-violet end of the spectrum. Ordinarily glass does not transmit ultra-violet rays, but there is glass on the market known as the Vitaglass, made in both transparent and non-transparent forms which will transmit these rays.-EDITOR.)

BUCKET GAME

BUCKET GAME I ditor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Would be glad to have you furnish me with in-formation as to the workings of tubs or buckets commonly used by concessionaires at fairs and car-invals. This game is usually worked as follows: Person in charge urges patrons to try three free throws as an incentive to try for one of prizes offered such as dolls, blankets, etc. In most cases the customer very easily puts all three balls (free) into buckets, which usually leads to payment of real money for a try at prizes offered. In very few cases is prize ever won and it is evident that a prize cannot be won except when the concession-aire is so inclined to be generous. Apparently should be set down as a rank swindle. If you have any information as to just what mechanism or trick is employed, would be glad to have your advice.

mechanism or tric have your advice.

Albert Schneider, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

(Approximately two years ago SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine exposed the bucket game such as is used at the various fairs and in sum-mer amusement places. The buckets or tubs are either placed at an angle or upright, in ac-cordance with the wishes of the operator or the particular design of the construction. The ob-ject is to try to toss three balls into the bucket for money or other prizes. The buckets are large, the balls small, so that the trick appears to be very easy and the stunt can really be per-formed if the buckets are not tricked. Unfor-



SCIENCE AND INVENTION desires to hear from its readers. It solicits comments of general scientific interest, and will appreciate opinions on science subjects. The arguments pro and con will be aired on this page. This magazine also relishes criticisms, and will present them in both palatable and unpalatable forms. So if you have anything to say, this is the place to say it. Please limit your letters to 500 words and address your letters to Editor—The Readers Forum, c/o Science and Invention Magazine, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AZING STORES

IN OUR OCTOBER ISSUE: AROUND THE UNI-VERSE, by Ray Cum-mings. If you love inter-planetarian stories, and

who doesn't—here is a story that will do your heart good. It is written in an en-tirely different vein, and yet contains ex-cellent science all the way through. Incidentally, the astronomy contained therein is most excellent as well as correct, and gives you an insight into the wonders of the universe that perhaps few other "space" stories can boast. We know you v greatly enjoy this story. It is a classic. will

TREASURES OF TANTALUS, by Gar-ret Smith (A serial in 2 Parts). Here is ret smith (A serial in 2 Parts). Here is one of the most daring and exciting stories which we have ever read. Now that we have television, the idea of the author's Telephonoscope, by which it is possible to spy upon people and see what is happening right in their own homes and offices is of tremendous interact. How one more surtremendous interest. How one man suc-ceeded in practically controlling the en-tire world thereby, is told in inimitable style by this famous and well-known author, who has also written "After A Million Years," "On the Brink of 2000," and other famous scientifiction take famous scientifiction tales.

ÆPYORNIS ISLAND, by H. G. Wells. One of the few stories by this famous mas-ter of scientifiction written in lighter vein. Nevertheless, this story about the extinct bird of Madagascar, is an excellent scientifiction tale.

THE WINGED DOOM, by Kenneth Gil-bert. Now that aviation has come to the bert. Now that aviation has come to the fore again, through the exploits of our American flyers, this story gives you a peep into the future, and you see what may happen when a powerful nation is about to invade this country. Here we have aviation to the nth degree, and yet, as you read on, you will become convinced of the possibilities contained in the story.

tunately for the player, the bottom of the bucket is free. It can be made to tilt if the operator of the stand so desires. With the bottom at the proper angle, the balls dropped into the bucket, rebound and bounce out of the receptacle again. If the angle is increased, the balls striking the bottom of the bucket rebound, strike the side and remain within the container. It is absolutely impossible to win at this game. unless the game is played on the level.—EDITOR.)

MASS VS. VOLUME

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: As I was reviewing a few of the SCIENCE AND INVENTION issues of the past few months, I came to page 1117 of the April issue where a chart is given showing the value of the banana as a nu-tritious food in comparison with other foods. I noticed that the pound was used as the standard of mass. This gave the inspiration to the follow-

ing question: If the standard of mass in the same comparison would have been a unit volume, say a cubic inch, would the results have been the same? I would say, no. I wish you would solve this question by publishing a chart of the same comparison and use a unit volume as the standard of mass. I should think it would be a worthy ex-periment. periment.

ERNEST BRASCH, Nez Perce, Idaho.

Nez Perce, Idaho. (In modern practice it is not custom-ary to order meat by the cubic inch, ary to order meat by the cubic inch, ary to order meat by the cubic inch ary to use some sort of a mechanism to to use some sort of a mechanism to to use some sort of a mechanism to to use the mount of displaced water when the meat is immersed in the water. It is obvious that the weight of 40 cubic inches of bacon. The same is true of other articles of food stuffs. Surely a sponge cake is as light as a large potato pancake and this, in spite of the fact that the volume of the latter would be much smaller than that of the former. One could not possibly compare the bulk of one nutritious to only ethical method.—EDITOR.)

AIR BREATHING

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: In an article on Houdini in SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION Magazine, October issue, our class noted the statement that he breathed 20 cubic feet of air per hour. Is this an error or are we mistaken in thinking so? By spirometer we found that a person will hreathe approximately 5.3 cubic feet of air per hour. Would you mind telling us if we are right or wrong? We are studying the subjects of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide and our instructor brought this magazine to show us how a man can live in an air-tight box. This is how the matter came up.

EDWARD BERGHOLM, L-8 Grade Burbank School, Berkeley, Calif.

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LIVING AFTER BEING FROZEN

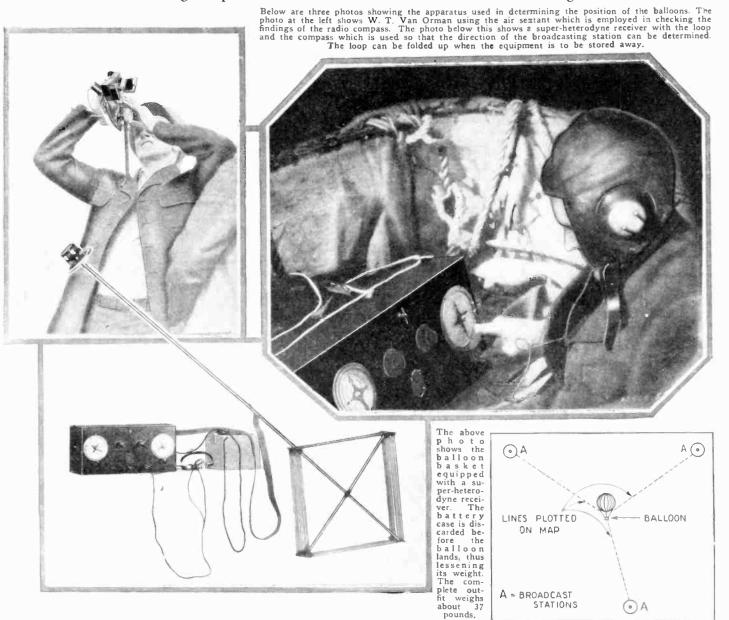
Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: The Sunday News ran an article, a clipping of which I enclose, which stated that a Dr. Hotham, after returning from Switzerland, made an extraor-dinary discovery. While climbing St. Gothard Glacier, he found under a great thickness of ice, the body of a man fully preserved just as if it had (Continued on head 567) (Continued on page 567)



Radio "Ears" Guide Balloons

By WALTER E. BURTON

Using Loop Receivers Aeronauts Find Position of Gas Bag



THE radio receiving set has you for itself a place of first importance among

the many pieces of equipment carried by a free racing balloon. Compact, reliable receivers perform several services. They enable the balloonist to obtain latest weather reports and news about other balloons in the race. They bring music to break the monotony of long, cheerless hours of flying. They make it possible to locate and avoid thunderstorms. Most important of all, loop aerial sets used as radio compasses, enable the crew to determine the exact position of a balloon when other means fail.

When radio sets were first used in balloons,

an aerial several hundred feet long and a counterpoise of equal length were suspended from the basket. This worked well except in thunder storms. At such times the wires were drawn in because of the danger from lightning. Lightning, by the way, does not bring much cheer to the balloonist, who has many thousands of cubic feet of inflammable hydrogen gas above his head.

Receivers now used on balloons are of the loop-aerial type. The super-heterodyne and tuned radio frequency circuits have proved satisfactory. One type of portable outfit weighs 37 pounds complete.

Nearly absolute accuracy in determining

By referring to the above diagram, we see how the balloonist is enabled to plot his position on the map, after using the loop receiver.

the position of a balloon is possible with the radio compass used in conjunction with a sextant. The accuracy varies as the distance from the station changes. Two or more broadcasting stations are tuned in and the loop is turned until they are heard the loudest. A reading is then taken on the compass and a line is drawn on the map in that direction. At the point where the lines cross, is the position then occupied by the balloon. The distance of thunderstorm centers may also be determined.

Science and Invention for October, 1927 The 4-Tube

By WENDELL

B battery voltages. Much of the final success of the circuit can be attributed to the specifications and layout of the audio frequency amplifier. The tone quality is bound to please even the critical ear. The volume, even when the 99 type tube is em-

certain crispness and depth of reproduction, which is lacking with lower voltage, In as improving reproduction to a certain extent.

ployed, will prove somewhat of a surprise. An output transformer is used in the

An output transformer is used in the assembly to make possible a wide range of B voltages on the audio amplifier. Either 135 or 180 volts of B potential may be used. The use of 180 volts always gives a marked step-up in volume, as well as a either case the output transformer provides protection for the speaker windings as well

Total Shielding and Novel De-

The completed semi-portable receiver is shown above. Note that the back of the box is used as the front panel.

O the man who has use for a compact and efficient set of the knock-about type, the "Cash Box" receiver shown here offers several interesting and worth while features. At first glance the reader may be apt to consider the outfit dependable radio set that will bring him radio entertainment with all the quality and volume he expects from much more elaborate equipment.

It will be seen from the circuit diagram that the receiver uses sound principles from-start to finish. From the photographs showing the layout and construction of the set you will notice an outfit that is not only unusually compact and rugged, but one that

Rather than crowd the receiver, tubes, batteries, loud speaker and aerial in one case, and thereby sacrifice a certain amount of efficiency in the interest of portability, the "Cash Box" set is built in two small cases. One contains the receiver, the other all the necessary batteries.

BUILT IN A STANDARD CASH BOX

This four-tube single control set is built in a sturdy metal cash box which measures only $13 \times 9 \times 6$ inches. Such a box can be purchased at any well-stocked stationery or hardware store at a cost of about \$1.50, The cash box carrying case will stand almost any amount of rough usage and banging around. The box used for the model

ing around. The box used for the model described in this article came equipped with a strong handle and two keys. The "Cash Box" receiver has the added advantage of light weight, for complete in its metal case it tips the scales at slightly less than twelve and a half pounds. A second cash box of similar design houses all batteries, and this weighs only a bit more than twenty pounds.

The receiver itself offers the builder many splendid possibilities and every assurance of excellent tone quality and volume. Surely nothing in radio could be simpler to oper-The tuning is strictly one control, ate. free from trimmers, compensators or other accessory devices so frequently associated with one-control tuning. On the front of the receiver you will find simply the drum controlling the variable tuning condensers. To operate the set one has only to rotate the tuning drum until the desired station comes in with the volume required.

THE CIRCUIT USED

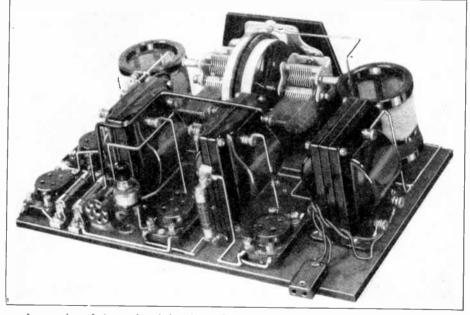
The circuit used is an old reliable one calling for four tubes-one radio frequency, detector, and two audio. No attempt has been made to devise a new or revolutionary hook-up. Rather, attention has been paid **O ANTENNA**

WWW 2 MEG ╢ 00000000 8 CONNECT TO CROUNDED GROUND TO CASE C+A- A+B- +22 TO 45 V. -45 V. +90 V. -22 TO 45 V. +135 TO 18 GREEN RED PINK BLUE YELLOW BROWN BLACK The schematic diagram of the set is shown above. Note that the cores of the audio frequency and output transformers are grounded. All battery leads have been marked with the colors which correspond with the coloring used in the battery cable. + 90 V. - 22 2 70 45 V. + 135 TO 180 V. YELLOW BROWN BLACK

to working out every detail of this standard four tube circuit so as to secure the very best results from it.

On the radio frequency side of the set we find a simple circuit, yet one which provides remarkably sharp tuning.

In the audio frequency side provision has been made for the use of a wide range of



A rear view of the receiver before it has been placed within the cash box is shown in the photograph above. If the specifications given here are tollowed carefully, the complete assembly will be perfectly balanced. This will make it much easier to carry, than if the weight was unevenly distributed.

STARTING TO BUILD THE SET

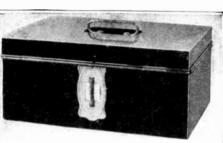
In the "Cash Box" receiver spacing and relation of parts assumes more than usual importance, since the proper distribution of

In the directions which follow, the side of the box with the lock will be called the back, and the side with the hinges the front. Now on the back of the metal box lay out with a compass or scriber two holes as shown in Figure A. The circle is to receive the battery cable running from the battery box, and the rectangle is for the output connector for the speaker.

These openings may be made easily by sing a small drill for metal work (about /s-inch) and drilling a series of holes just inside the markings for the circle and the rectangle. When the holes have been drilled around each, the openings may be broken out with a pair of pincers or pliers, and the rough edges smoothed down with a file.

On the left side of the box (looking at it from the front) cut two small circles as shown in Figure B. These are to be fitted with hard rubber bushings. Antenna and ground wires run through them when the set is placed in operation.

Now an opening must be cut on the front to receive the drum controls of the tuning unit. This can best be done by using the metal escutcheon plate supplied with the tuning unit as a template. First take the metal plate and cut off the protruding end of the ellipse which comes above the small hole at either end. This small piece need be cut from one end only, so the plate fits up snugly to the turned over metal edge of the box. However, if this small part of the escutcheon plate is not cut off



"Cash Box" Set sign Feature This Semi-Portable

BUCK

at one end, the plate will not line up properly with the drum control of the unit in the assembly inside the box.

Center the escutcheon plate on the front of the box, with the end which has been cut set flush against the metal rim secur-ing the hinges. With a pencil or scriber mark out an opening on the box the same as the opening in the metal plate. Cut this opening out to size in the same manner as the others were done. This completes the work of getting the cash box ready to take the receiver assembly.

BUILDING THE SET

First prepare a piece of 3/16-inch hard rubber as shown in Figure C. This will be used to hold the tuning unit in place in the assembly. Fasten this strip to the long edge of the wood baseboard, which is $12\frac{12}{2}$ " $\times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ", with wood screws.

Now mount the tuning unit in place on the hard rubber strip, fixing it in position by means of bolts at the top and bottom of the metal frame work. In mounting the apparatus on the wood baseboard, it is important that none of the screws pierce through the bottom of the board and make contact with the metal case when the receiver is placed in the box. It will be noted from the schematic diagram of the circuit that the metal case is grounded.

The photograph showing the complete assembly of the set indicates clearly the position of all parts with the exception of the grid condenser and the .005 mfd. by-pass condenser. These two condensers mount be-hind the first audio frequency transformer and slightly to the left of it.

The work of assembling and wiring the set is done, needless to say, with the base-board outside of the cash box. The re-ceiver should be completely wired, tested. and working to your satisfaction before it is placed in the box and fastened in place by two bolts passing through the frame of the tuning unit.

Mount the parts on the baseboard as shown, slipping the assembly into the cash box for a minute to line up the cable connector block with the circle cut in the back of the box, as well as the rectangle with the extension cord connector for the speaker. With the position of these determined and the other parts mounted and screwed down, proceed to wire the receiver.

The model shown in this article is wired

O ANTENNA

with tinned bus wire. Flexible rubber covered wire may be used instead, but the bus wire when handled by a good workman, certainly makes a mighty neat and attrac-tive job of the completed set. A little spaghetti may be used where leads come close together, or run near the side of the box.

After the wiring is done, turn the assembly over and make sure that no screws have come through the baseboard. Place the baseboard assembly in the cash box and line up the tuning drums with the opening in the front of the box. Run a bolt through the two holes in the metal plate on front, through the hard rubber strip and through the metal chassis of the tuning unit. Fasten the nuts down tight on the inside of the box. This completes the work on the receiver itself. The next thing is to prepare the other cash box and connect the batteries to the battery cable.

THE BATTERY BOX

The cash box which holds all the batteries is the same size as the one in which the receiver is built, $13 \times 9 \times 5$ inches. When complete and equipped with all A, B and C batteries necessary, the battery box weighs slightly more than twenty pounds. This is with 135 volts of B battery. The box will hold 180 volts of B blocks if you wish to use this voltage. On the side of the battery box with the

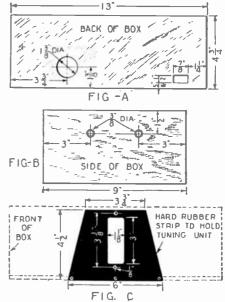
lock, cut a hole five-eightly of an inch in diameter for the battery cable. This hole is spaced in the center, directly under the lock

With the box open, a groove will have to be cut in the edge at the top, two inches from the right of the center of the lock. This groove can be made with a coarse round file and cut about three-eighths of an inch down into the box. When the battery box is being carried, the cable is looped through this groove, with the connector plug concealed inside.

Slip the battery cable through the hole cut in the center of the box under the lock. Have the loose connection leads inside the box, and the cable connector plug on the outside.

BATTERIES USED

Three 45 volt vertical B batteries, one $22\frac{1}{2}$ volt C battery (with a tap at $4\frac{1}{2}$ volts) and three or four dry cell A batteries are required. Using the set as a semi-



The illustration above shows the manner in which the cash box has to be cut in order to accommodate connections for the tuning dial, battery cable aerial and ground.

portable, most people will prefer the 99 type of tube, which calls for three $1\frac{1}{2}$ volt A batteries. Others may prefer the 5 volt, O1A type of tube, even though it is to be operated from four dry cells, which is admittedly not an economical way of operating this tube.

Now connect all the batteries as indicated from the diagram, following out the color scheme on the cable.

The battery cable may be longer than you will require most of the time, but rather than cut it, it is better to tuck the extra cable inside the battery box. The additional cable may come in handy some time when you want to put the set on a table and the battery box down below on a shelf or on the floor.

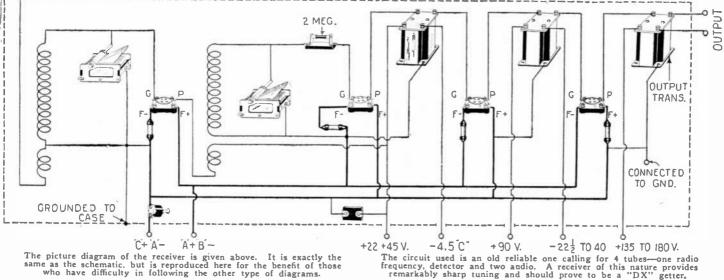
TUBE COMBINATIONS

For dry cell type tube operation: type 199 for R. F., detector, and first audio stages. type 120 for second audio stage. For five volt tube operation: type 201-A in the R. F.; type 200-A as detector; type 201-A in first audio; type 171 in second

audio.

OPERATION

Antenna and ground wires are run through the two holes, fitted with bushings, in the side of the box. The aerial wire is run to the top of the first R. F. coil. The ground lead runs to the connection marked ground or earth on the output transformer. (Continued on page 558)

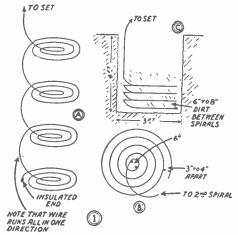


The circuit used is an old reliable one calling for 4 tubes-one radio frequency, detector and two audio. A receiver of this nature provides remarkably sharp tuning and should prove to be a "DX" getter.

Underground Antenna Reduces Static

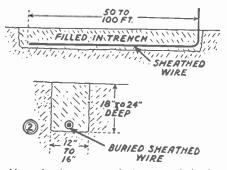
How to Install Sheathed Antenna in Yard or Cellar-Receiving Range not Reduced

NE of the most impressive happenings in our every-day life is the peculiar fact that so many inventions are made before the public is really ready for them. Recently there has been placed on the American radio



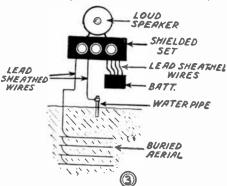
The illustration above shows how an underground antenna can be made with a minimum of labor—Illustration Courtesy Cloverleaf Mfg. Co.

market an underground and under-water aerial or antenna, known as a subantenna, and in view of the fact that there have been numerous phoney devices sold in the radio market at prices ranging from \$1.00 up to \$10.00 and more, which were "guaranteed" to eliminate static, quite naturally the radio public looks askance at any new device of a *static climinator* nature.



Above is shown one of the most desirable forms of underground antenna. The insulated wire runs in a straight line.

One of the few methods that have been devised by radio engineers and scientists in the past twenty years, which actually reduces the degree of static interference, as



When installing an antenna of this nature, all leads to the set should be placed in a metal sheath as well as the set and batteries. By H. WINFIELD SECOR

was proved during the World War by tests conducted by the U. S. Navy Department, is the underground antenna.

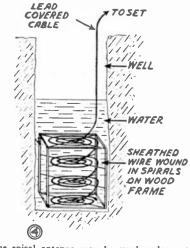
Dr. James Harris Rogers, whose laboratory at Hyattsville, Md., was a scene of much radio engineering research during the World War, is the inventor of the underground and under-water antenna. It was the writer's good fortune to have paid a visit to Dr. Rogers in his laboratory during the hectic days of the war, and it was a very remarkable experience indeed to hear many of the famous radio stations of the world coming in on one or another of Dr. Rogers' buried aerials.

Some of the trenches which Dr. Rogers had arranged to receive his underground antennas, ran for several thousand feet in certain geographical directions. In some cases these trenches crossed streets and other people's property. Speaking of the geographical direction of an underground aerial, with respect to the maximum response from a given station, it should be noted that when a lead sheathed insulated copper wire for instance, is buried in a straight line in a trench two feet deep and perhaps one hun-dred feet long, that the maximum reception is in the direction in which the aerial points. Thus if the aerial used in a given instance, runs cast and west, then the direction of maximum radio reception lies in this line. In the ideal installation several underground aerials or sets of aerials are used, pointing to the several important points of the compass. By means of a suitable switch the receiving set is connected to the respective aerials, the particular aerial used being one which lies in the direction of the station to be received from.

In the accompanying illustrations Fig. 1 shows how one of the new underground antennas can be arranged with a minimum of labor, by simply winding the lead sheathed insulated antenna in several spirals, each spiral being covered with a layer of soil, and the hole finally filled up with soil, all of which is wetted down and kept moistened if necessary.

Figure 2 shows the most desirable form of underground antenna, where the sheathed insulated wire runs in a straight line in a trench. The writer has been using with very good results, through the summer months, one of these underground aerials buried in the form of several spirals, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1. Using a shielded super-heterodyne of the standard eight tube type, all the New York stations are received at a distance of twenty-six miles, with practically the same strength as they are when using an outside antenna or loop above ground. Not only was this the case but a number of other sets, including a simple three tube regenerative receiving set, showed very good results and brought in Pittsburgh 350 miles away; which is very good for summer reception on such a concentrated form of underground aerial as this. Many people will not care to go to the trouble of digging a trench, say two ft. deep and 75 to 100 ft. long, in order to bury one of these underground antennas, and so it is important to note that the concentrated multiple spiral form, illustrated at Fig. 1, will bring in the stations with a minimum of static and interference from other electrical disturbances, such as power line leakage, etc.

Reception from Philadelphia is always very poor in the vicinity of New York City, and with this concentrated spiral underground antenna, as shown in Fig. 1, Philadelphia has been heard regularly through the summer, which is in some ways superior to results obtained with outside aerial. During the war the official naval tests from time to time showed some very interesting comparisons between the degree of



The spiral antenna may be used under water as well as under ground. Above we see an antenna installed in an old well.

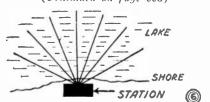
signal strength, as compared to the static signal strength, when using the underground antenna. At New Orleans, for example, it was found possible to carry on steady radio reception from a distant station, when using the underground antenna for reception, while a heavy electric storm was directly overhead. It is practically impossible to accomplish



Two wires buried under ground, may be used in place of the regular antenna and ground. Both wires should be shielded.

anything like this, when using a regular clevated aerial, and it is very dangerous.

One of the most important points to remember, if you are going to install one of these underground aerials, is that you will not of course reap the full benefits of static reduction, unless you use a shielded set. If your receiving set does not already have shielded condensers and coils, the set can be shielded by placing aluminum or copper shielding all around inside the cabinet, and then grounding this metal lining of the cabinet. It is important to remember that the lead sheathed cable must extend up to the set, and also that the ground wire must be a piece of lead sheathed cable. It is well to place the batteries, including both A and B, in a metal-lined box, this lining being grounded; the battery wires, unless they are very short, should be lead *(Continued on page 558)*



Above we have a fan shaped system of wires, extending beneath the surface of the water which are used as the antenna. If desirable, this same system may be used under ground.

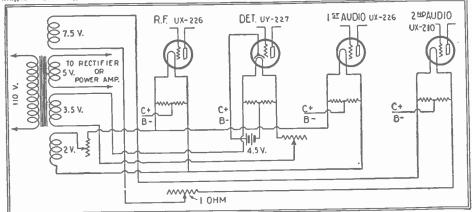
RADI

In this department we publish questions and answers which we feel are of interest to the novice and amateur. Letters addressed to this department cannot be answered free. A charge of 50c, is made for all questions where a personal answer is desired.

A. C. TUBE CONNECTIONS

A. C. TUBE CONNECTIONS (575) J. C. Warner, Paulina, Iowa, writes: Q. 1. I have a four tube radio receiver which uses six volt storage battery tubes. Will you please publish a diagram showing how these tubes may be replaced by the new A. C. vacuum tubes of the UX-226 and UY-227 types with a 210 type tube in the last stage? A. 1. On this page you will find the circuit diagram showing the filament connections which

by the mathematical equations which are com-monly used in acoustics. From such analysis it is found that it will tend to have certain definite resonances, and also will almost completely cut off certain frequencies. A response curve of a horn-type loud speaker is most illuminating, and it is really rather surprising that the ear can ap-preciate the sourd output as tolerable speech and music. Broadly summed up, a good horn speaker can be made to give surprisingly equal



The filament circuit diagram showing the necessary connections for the new A.C. tubes, is shown in the above illustration. Note that the grid and plate returns are made to the mid-point of a center tapped resistance.

of a center you will have to make in order to install A. C. tubes in your receiver. The transformer will cost in the neighborhood of eight to ten dollars and provides four different voltages. The grid and plate returns are made to the mid-point of a center tapped resistance. This will eliminate any hum which may result. The detector tube is of the heater element type and is relatively quiet in operation. The 210 type tube in the last audio stage is supplied with A. C. current directly from the transformer. It must be re-membered that the amperage required by these tubes is considerably more than that for the ordinary six volt vacuum tubes. The filament circuit should be wired with No. 14 or No. 16 insulated wire. When using the five prong type of the A. C. tubes, the C+ and B— connections are made to the fifth prong. Rheostats will be required, but when once set will need no further adjustments, so that they may be placed behind the panel. The C+ and B— connections are made to the mid-tap of the center tapped re-sistance when the four prong A. C. tube is used.

CHOKE COIL CONSTRUCTION

CHOKE COIL CONSTRUCTION (576) J. B. Gamer, New York, N. Y., asks: Q. I. Will you give me the data necessary for the construction of a choke coil which is to be used with condensers, in order to eliminate inter-ference in the radio set which arises from electric motors? A. 1. A good type of choke coil to be used in connection with condensers for eliminating inter-ference in power lines from electric motors con-sists of 100 turns of No. 18 double cotton covered wire, wound in a single layer on a fiber tube of about 3 in, diameter.

HORN VS. CONE TYPE SPEAKER

HORN VS. CONE TYPE SPEAKER (577) W. H. Berman, Severn, Md., writes: Q. 1. Will you list briefly the comparative merits of the horn and cone type loud speakers and the outstanding features which are claimed for these instruments? A. 1. First of all let it be stated very definitely that substantially perfect reproduction can more casily be obtained with a diaphragm type of loud speaker, that is, one which is not provided with any form of sound conduit. However, a well-designed horn speaker may give far more pleas-ing results than an inferior cone or diaphragm type, and, unfortunately, there are many instru-ments of the latter type now being manufactured. Let us consider the mode of operation of a horn-type speaker. It is provided with a small metal diaphragm rigidly clamped round its peri-phery: this is under a steady pull trom the perma-neut magnets and the driving mechanism, and it can be very easily shown mathematically that a diaphragm of this nature cannot give a linear response over the entire band of speech and music frequencies. To begin with, the diaphragm will have a natural resonance of its own. At the upper and lower frequencies its response will be very poor. Next we have to consider the effect of the horn. The object of the horn is partly to set into vibration a larger volume of air than as met acoustic properties can easily be examined

rid and plate returns are made to the mid-point apped resistance. reproduction over a useful frequency range, in spite of its cutting off both top and lower reg-isters, and introducing at certain points certain undesired resonances, in addition to a certain amount of characteristic coloration. With the cone or diaphragm type of speaker the air is energised entirely by the direct vibra-tion of a diaphragm of appreciable area. The mode of vibration of the diaphragm will be de-termined by the manner in which the edge is fixed; it may be either "fixed" or "free." If the diaphragm has a fixed edge its mode of vibra-tion will not be a direct function of the manner in which it is energised by the driving mechanism. If, however, the diaphragm is reasonably rigid, and has a perfectly free edge, then its vibration will be nearly equivalent to that of the driving mechanism. It is, however, vastly more difficult to produce a good speaker of the diaphragm type than it is to produce a good horn type. Many diaphragm type of speakers which the writer has examined are very detcient in their response to the higher frequencies, and many of them tend to produce harmonics very badly. This has the effect of making the whole characteristic of the transmission high-pitched and tinny, and the result is certainly rot so pleasing as that obtained from a good horn speaker. But the difference but only a reasonable ear for music can soon determine which type lond speaker they prefer.

CONDENSER PLATE SHAPES

CONDENSER PLATE SHAPPS (578) Water Bode, High Barnes, Sunderland. Instant asks: 0 1. Will you please tell me why variable also, publish a drawing showing the plates, and also, publish a drawing showing the plates, and also, publish a drawing showing the plates, which the condensers have different shaped plates, and also, publish a drawing showing the plates which the condensers have different shaped plates, and also, publish a drawing showing the plates which the condensers have different shaped plates, and which is the condensers are made with the general types of plate shapes, although the first rotary variable condensers were made with "straight line capacity" plates. These plates were semi-circular in shape and are called straight ted against dial divisions (angle of rotation) is a straight line. The relation between capacity, plates ted against dial divisions (angle of rotation) is a variength, and frequency are such that this plate shape tends to result in the crowding of the dial division at the lower end of the shapes. The one distinct advantage when used in single fourtol set ups. Where it is desired to tune varient direction between used in single fourtol set ups. Where it is desired to tune varient directives with one control, some form of the straight line capacity plates have, howe plate shape is the condition of the capacitances in plate shapes, the capacities will become union the plate shapes, the capacities will become the plate shapes, the capacity variation plates thape. The plate shapes, the capacity variation plate the shape is not plate the control dial is advanced. This is due to the fact that if the plate shape is not traight line capacity, the capacity variation plates thape is not the straight line capacity is advanced. This

novice and amateur. Letters addressed where a personal answer is desired. dal division increases as the condenser is turned others. This feature has caused at least one im-orter. This deature has caused at least one im-orter. This deature has caused at least one im-return to the semi-circular plate shape. It may be noted that the effect of "straight ine wavelength" and "straight line frequency" ondensers is strictly a slow motion action, laving a variable reduction, gradually lessening as the and, in fact, has been accomplished by a slow protion dial so constructed as to automatically its reduction ratio to give the effect of a "straight line frequency" plate when used with a "straight line capacity" condenser. The disadvantage of the semi-circular plate shape where there enough broadcast stations for the prob-there were enough broadcast stations for the prob-there were enough broadcast stations for the prob-ing of station separation to be serious. As the adirect proportion, a dial calibrated in wavelengths is geni-circular plate shape is used. This not only makes the instrument more difficult to read, par-ticularly as to the estimation of readings which all between divisions, but involves difficulty as to alibration, as the space between two points, ten-reters apart for instance, could not be divided which would give equal divisions for cula wave-engths, i.e., "straight line wavelengths," was have was first used connercially in a wavemeter, involuced in 1916. When the multiplication of broadcast stations began, "the straight line wavel-ength," plate was introduced for condensers used better separation, and, as they all became occupied, which would give requent divisions to cula wave-ength," plate was introduced for condensers used better separation, and, as they all became occupied, which estations into the lower half of the dial "straight line frequency

STRAIGHT LINE CAPACITY Ŋ ŧ, STRAIGHT LINE WAVELENGTH STRAIGHT LINE FREQUENCY

The three types of condenser plates most gen-erally used today, are illustrated in the above drawing. There are of course many modifi-cations of these three general types but space does not permit them to to shown.

Scientific Humor

BETTER THAN THE IVORY JOKE

Two old men were discussing the merits of their respective heads. One of the fel-lows was bald-headed and the other was a solid grey. Finally discussion like this: Finally one of them ended the

Well, Si, I will admit that having a head of hair is better than having a bare space on the map as you have." "But, I say it ain't, Jim," replied the

shiny-headed one.

Well listen, Si, let me tell you something. When a man gets old the roots of his hair bet deeper into his skull. If they strike a lot of grey matter like mine, he gets grey hair. Now if the roots of the hair penetrate into the skull and find nothing, he gets bald, as you are."-Walter R. Wulfkuchler.

HEY BRING

WOOD BE APPROPRI-ATE

LADY: "This is ur Wooden our Wedding, I want something appropriate." Cook: "Yes.

ma'am, how about some decoy www.ducks?" — Leslie Carpenter.

VERY LIGHT

91.614 ..

"Astronomers are making an attempt to

weigh light." "That's easy, the grocers have been doing it for years."-Lazarus Mallan.

MORE FOR THE MONEY

"Shut off der Shut off der radio, nine Ben-nie." "But, papa, its a swell piano solo." "Egg sact ly.

don't he wasteful, Bennie, my boy, tune in on a full orchestra or toin der radio off."— —Oden D. Gilfil-en, Rep. No. 29,-434.

LOWER-HIGHER, SAP!

SAP (peering out of a window on the relfth floor): "I see Bill down there, Ap."

twelfth floor): "I see Bill down there, Ap. AP: "Why don't you hail him?" SAP: "It it quite impossible, old thing." AP: "Impossible! how so?" SAP: "Well, you see, old dear, we are on the twelfth floor, now should I hail Bill I should lower my voice, but Bill is quite far away and to make him hear me 1 shou have to raise my voice."-Henry Clifford.



ORIGINALITY PLUS

Editor of "AMAZING STORIES" to author: "Are you sure this story is perfectly orig-inal?

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTOR: "Well, not entirely, you may find one or two words in the dictionary."—Il inston C. Juengst.

"E receive daily from one to two hundred contributions to this department. Of these only one or two are available. If c desire to publish only scientific humor and all contributions should be original if possible. Do not copy jokes from old books or other publications as they have little or no chance here. By scientific humor we mean only such jokes as contain something of a scientific nature. Note our prize winners. Write cach joke on a separate sheet and sign your name and address to it. Write only on one side of sheet. We cannot return unaccepted jokes. Please

do not enclose return postage. All jokes published here are paid for at the rate of one dollar each, befor the best joke submitted each month. In the event that two people send in the same joke so as to tie for the prize, then the sum of three dollars in cash will be paid to each one,



"ALWAYS SCRAPING" FLINT: "She's got a mean pair of knees!" STEEL: "Yeah, they're always knocking each other ! - Earle Coler.

BIPED FRETIS STOCKINGUS HUMANUS

TEACHER: "A biped is anything that goes on two feet. John, can you name one j JOHN: "Yes, ma'am, a pair of stockings. --Mildred Leedy.

AUDIBILITY POOR

(KIND OLD LADY TO TRAMP): "Didn't you hear me calling you, are you deaf?" (TRAMP): "No, ma'am, but I have been,

and I'm so used to not hearing things that it's just a habit."—Edward J. Jenowski.

NO DYING WHEN YOU DIE ENID: "What did you do when you found that first grey hair?" ETHEL: "Oh, I laughed till I thought I'd

dye."-Louise Krauss.

MILDRED: "Sis- OUCH, WHAT A STUBBLE !] ter can see in the

dark.' MOTHER: "Im-possible."

MILDRED: "Last night on the porch heard her tell her beau he needed a shave.' Louise Krauss.



STATE-LIMITATION

CHEMISTRY TEACHER: "Fred, give the class an example of a substance changing its state.

FRED (after a little thinking): "Well, things that float down the Missouri "o through several states."—John Boyen.

CUT IT OUT FATHER: "Willie, what makes your set squeal SO 7

WILLIE: "I am twisting the pig's tail connection on the condenser."-Howard Troup.



FISHY APPLES

MRS. SMITH: "Those apples you sold me

yesterday have a fishy taste." GROCER: "Sure lady, they're crab apples." —Joseph Wallace.

UNDERFOOT METHOD! RELAX: "Would you like to know of a sure method of making money fast?" REFLUX: "Sure thing." RELAX: "Well then, try gluing it to the

RELAX: "Well then, try gl floor!"—*Henry A. Courtney*.

SCIENTY SIMON, Scientist



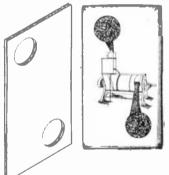


TOY BLINKING EYE



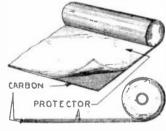
No. 1.585,340, issued to George Bruce Fitzgerald. The novel device shown above is a blinking eye which is to be used with child's toys. The eye is manually operated by an air-discharging means which preferably takes the form of a soft rubber ball. A casing is made to cover or expose the eye thereby producing the ef-fect of winking. A front elevation view and a transverse section are shown above.

ADVERTISING PACKAGE



No. 1,633,444, issued to Henry A. Fruitema. The advertising package shown above provides a means for displaying samples of grain and the like, showing the article before and after entering the machine. Open-ings in the board are covered with sheets of transparent material.

FLEXIBLE PROTECTOR FOR CARBON PAPER



No. 1.575,230, issued to Chas. P. Schmitt, Jr. The invention shown here provides a thin flexible sheet which serves as a protector for carbon paper, and is adapted to cover the upper surface thereof. The protector absorbs the shock of type indirectly striking against the carbon.

1

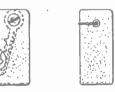
BATTERY CARRIER

No. 1,578,105, issued to John Taylor. The device shown here consists of a pair of U-shaped hooks and a handle connecting with the hooks. The bat-tery engaging hooks may have their positions reversed. In practice it is advantageous to have the hooks en-gage the battery from the inside. The carrier may be conveniently folded in a compact manner, so that it may be easily carried when rot in use.



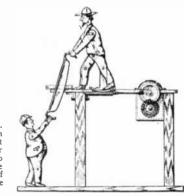
KEY CASE

1,615,059, issued to Daniel J. No. 1,615,059, issued to Daniel J. Wulfing. The case shown here pro-vides a key retainer which is similar in structure to a pocket knife. The case is made of some flexible mate-rial and the keys are held in the case by means of a pivot. The case may also be adjusted so that it can be lengthened or shortened and thus hold a more or less number of keys.



MECHANICAL TOY

MECHANICAL TOY No. 1,580,820, issued to Frank John Gensicki. The toy shown here pro-vides for the operation of a saw by two mechanical figures. The articu-lated limbs of the operators are cap-able of executing a number of move-ments. The toy is of simple charac-ter and is operated by means of a spring motor. The two figures are pivoted upon metal racks, which in turn are acted upon by the motor, and are thus made to move and rep-resent the operation of sawing a block of wood.



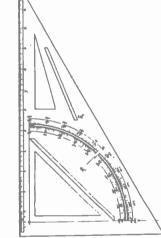
NOTICE TO READERS. The above illustrated and described devices have recently been issued patent protection but are not as yet to our knowledge available on the market. We regret to advise that it is im-possible to supply the names and addresses of inventors of the above de-vices to any of our readers. The only records available, and they are at

FLYING-DUCK DECOY



No. 1,629,442, issued to Joseph R. Geisinger. This invention provides for flying duck and geese decoys. The decoys are mounted upon an inclined plane and their wings are moved by wind pressure. The wind pressure will afford the appearance of ducks flying against the wind and downwardly as if about to alight. A number of parallel strands of wire are arranged on an inclined plane so that a number of decoys may be mounted at one time. The decoys may also be moved by means of a flexible wire in the absence of wind pressure. pressure.

DRAFTING TRIANGLE



No. 1,598,690, issued to Jerome A. Petronio. This drafting instrument consists of a 30° right angled tri-angle having a 45° triangular open-ing in the angle formed between the two sides and a 15° triangular opening in the angle formed between the hypotenuse and one side. The arcuate slots have protractor scales at opposite sides.

SOLDERING IRON



No. 1.630.990, issued to Harley A. Wagg. The soldering iron shown here comprises a body shaped like a pistol, a fixed copper tube extending through the barrel, and a conductor extending through the handle amd connecting to the tube. A wire elec-trode is frictionally received in the tube and is directed toward the bar-rel. The iron is operated by a trig-ger. The iron is being sold.

the Patent Office at Washington. D. C., give only the addresses of the inventors at the time of application for a patent. Many months have clapsed since that time, and those records are necessarily inaccurate. Therefore, kindly do not request such information as it is practically im-possible to obtain up-to-date addresses. —EDITOR.

PROTECTOR FOR SHOES AND STOCKINGS

No. 1,577,716, issued to Ruth Her-rick. The invention shown here is a protector for shoes and stockings and is adapted to be worn under-neath overshoes. It comprises a boot constructed of thin fabric and boot constructed of thin fabric and tapes secured to opposite sides thereof in position to be tied over the stockings of the wearer. A front piece and a sole piece are also attached to the protector. The pro-tector is made of fabric which may be frequently washed or cleaned.



RADIOCHART

No. 1,534,055, issued to James P. Coughlin. The chart shown here comprises an oblong card bearing the representation of a map. A ruler is attached to the map so that the distances between various radio stations and the receiver may be calibrated directly. Colored stickers are also provided and are placed over the stations which have been re-ceived. A handy reference sheet is attached to the map.



SWITCH

No. 1,574,475, issued to Ross Fox. This invention relates to a new and improved device for operating auto-mobile signals. Leaf-like contact members are placed upon the rim of the wheel so that contact can be made by grasping the wheel at dif-ferent points.







The "Oracle" is for the sole benefit of all scientific students. Questions will be answered here for the benefit of all but only matter of sufficient in-terest will be published. Rules under which questions will be answered: 1. Only three questions can be submitted to be answered. 2. Only one side of sheet to be written on; matter must be typewritten or else written in ink; no penciled matter considered.

3. Sketches, diagrams, etc., must be on separate sheets. Questions addressed to this department cannot be answered by mail free of charge. 4. If a quick answer is desired by mail, a nominal charge of 50 cents is made for each question. If the questions entail considerable research work or intricate calculation, a special rate will be charged. Correspondents will be informed as to the fee before such questions are answered.

RESHARPENING FILES (2199) C. A. Hahn, Buffalo, New York, writes: Q. 1. Is it possible to resharpen files and if so could you give me some information concerning the method used? A. J. Worn files may be improved temporarily by dipping them into dilute sulphuric acid and then washing them with water. Some firms make a specialty of recuting files, but in general it is usu-ally cheaper to buy new ones. They can also be improved by an electrolytic process.

(2200) C. F. Cotton, Mexico City, Mexico, asks: Q. 1. How may a good lining for stove fire boxes he prepared? A. 1. We suggest that you to three parts of the suggest that

Loxes be prepared? A. 1. We suggest that you try a mixture of three parts of common clay thoroughly pulverized and mixed with one part portland cement. The powder should be made into a thick paste by adding water. REMOVING MERCUROCHROME STAINS (2201) J. Berglund, Hoquiam, Washington, asks:

(2201) J. Bergiund, requiring, asks: Q. 1. How can the stains produced by mecuro-chrome antiseptic be removed? A. 1. According to the experts at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, this red-colored stain can be removed by the application of benzaldehyde fol-lowed by 25% hydrochloric acid solution and by sponging with alcohol and then water. The stains must be fresh in order to be entirely removed.

PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT (2202) G. R. Koski, Keene, New Hampshire,

(2202) G. R. Koski, Keene, New Hampshire, writes: Q. 1. Can you give me information concerning the portrait attachment which is used with modern cancras and something of its working principles? A. 1. The portrait attachment is a supplemen-tary single meniscus lens which is intended to shorten the effective focus of the lens over which it is placed, so as to make it possible to focus ob-jects at a short distance without too great an ex-tension of the camera bellows. With the ordinary camera the extension of bellows will not permit subjects to be focused which are nearer than 6 feet, while with the box cameras, which have no fucusing attachment, photographs will not be sharp if the object is within 10 feet, unless this attach-ment is used. The portrait attachment, therefore, enables one to place the camera nearer the subject and thus obtain larger, sharply focused images than would otherwise be possible.

would otherwise be possible. COMPOSITION OF MARGARINE (2203) L. F. Richards, Ely, Nevada, asks: Q. I. What are the compositions of the various margarines which are made in this country? A. 1. On the hasis of the fats entering into their composition, there are only two kinds of mar-garine made in this country. One is made of ani-mal fats, vegetable fats, salt and milk. The other, commonly called nut margarine, is made of vege-table fats, salt and milk. For the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1926, the principal articles of food used in the manufacture of margarine, acccording to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, were oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearin, neutral lard, peanut oil, coconut oil, cot-tonseed oil, milk, butter, and salt. It should be borne in mind that no manufacturer ever puts all of these foods into any one brand of margarine. He selects the ones that he likes best for each one of the brands he makes. The names of most of these food products indicate their source or origin. Nome of them are well known.

LEAP YEAR OCCURRENCE

LEAP YEAR OCCURRENCE (2204) Miss Burnes, Habana, Cuba, writes: Q. 1. In a recent issue of your publication I find the statement that a leap year occurs once every four years. I have heard other definitions presented; which do you consider correct? A. 1. Referring to the query which you men-tion, it appears that both the question and the answer are in error where they say that a leap year falls every four years. The rule which is generally accepted is that the century-years di-visible by 400 without a remainder, and all other years 1896 was a leap year (because divisible by 4, without a remainder) but the century year 1900 was not, because not evenly divisible evenly by 4)—a stretch of 8 years. Had the Greg-orian calendar which was introduced in A.D. 1582, started with the year 1 A. D., it would have comprised 19 secular or century years, 4 only of which—400, 800, 1200, and 1600—would be

The 15 other century years would leap years. not be such.

(2205) Mr. Albert Drapeau, Lewiston, Maine,

PERPETUAL MOTION (2205) Mr. Albert Drapeau, Lewiston, Maine, asks: Q. 1. What progress, if any, has been made toward the solving of the eternal problem of per-petual motion? What sort of principle should such an apparatus operate upon. A. 1. Up to the present time there has been no advancement made in perpetual motion. From the time of Archimedes and Hero the ideas con-cerning perpetual motion today is as impossible as it was in those ancient times, and it is evident that the greater the number of assisting pieces of apparatus, the less efficient can the device be, and consequently the less liable to operate. We know that there are motors tolay which are running on the temperature principle. Every single day in the year there is a change in tem-perature of from 5° F. to 50° F. This tempera-ture change, a perfectly natural force, may be employed to operate a clock winding motor and to keep it running practically perpetually. The same thing is true of the humidity in the at-manner. Barometric pressure serves another im-portant method. Power from the waves; power from the sun; power from waterialls and flowing water; power from the tides, etc., could all be exploid was being perpetual, but that is not the accepted meaning of the word perpetual mo-tion. By this is informed a motor valid. A will run artiated by gravity only, or by forces originating within itself. We doubt if such a device will ever be made, always exist, even though the possibility of such attende by gravity only, or by forces to abso-tute the present time, and we have examined fourd mothing new. No feature contained in always exist, even though the possibility of such attends of perpetual motion ideas, we have found mothing new. No feature contained in any of them will cause the system to operate, ethous ands of perpetual motion ideas, we have found mothing new. No feature contained in any of them will cause the system to operate, ethous and sof perpetual motion ideas, we have found mothing new. No feature contained in any of them will cau

A.C. ELECTRO MAGNET (2206) J. W. Rainey, Stratham, Georgia, writes as follows: Q. 1. It is my intention to build a large A.C. electro-magnet to be used for frying eggs on a block of ice. Can you give me the necessary infor-mation for doing this? A. 1. The data for the electro-magnet is as fol-lows: A core 18 inches long and 3 inches square is assembled from silicon steel strips or wire. Three layers of 90 turns each of No. 6 D.C.C. copper wire are wound on the core. Using 110-volt A.C. the magnet will draw about 40 amperes.

TIGHTENING THREADS (2207) G. R. Grange, Tuxedo, New York, writes: Q. 1. In turning the thread of a three-inch pipe in a lathe the diameter was made a trille too small through error. The fitting screws on so loosely that it turns right up to the shoulder. Can this condition be remedied? A. 1. The joints can be made tight by wrapping around the thread a length of brass wire cloth of from 60 to 80 mesh. This should be daubed freely with litharge or red lead.

TRANSFERRING PRINTS TO GLASS

(2208) Mr. S. A. Stevens, Long Beach, Calif.,

TRANSFERRING PRINIS 10 GLASS (2208) Mr. S. A. Stevens, Long Beach, Calif., inquires: Q. 1. Can you give me a formula for trans-ferring positive prints to glass, unless you merely mean to paste it thereon. In this case, ordinary paste may be used. In transferring negatives the following method is usually employed: Immerse the negative in a formaldehyde solution until the emulsion has be-come almost insoluble and impermeable. Then it is placed in a solution of sodium carbonate until the gelatin has absorbed a sufficient quantity of it. When the negative is imersed in weak hydro-choloric acid, carbon dioxide is liberated, and the little bubbles of gas which lodge themselves be-tween the emulsion and the film cause a separa-tion of the two, so that the emulsion may be stripped off. After having hardened the emulsion with formaldehyde, it is a lengthly process to saturake it with sodium carbonate as above. It is advisable to use a combined bath of 1 part

of carbonate, 3 parts of 40% formaldehyde, and 20 parts of water. Its tanning action is en-hanced by the alkaline reaction, and two opera-tions are superseded by one. After 10 minutes' soaking, the surface must be wiped and dried. A sharp knife is then used to cut all around the emulsion a slight distance from the edge, and when this is done the negative is put into a 5 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, when the film will probably float off unaided; if neces-sary, it may be assisted by gently raising one corner. The film may then be floated on to a clean glass sheet, removed from the solution and allowed to dry.

clean glass sheet, removed from the solution and allowed to dry.
FINISHING MAPLE
(2209) Mr. T. N. Cortese, New Brunswick, New Jersey, asks:

Q. I. Please send me information regarding the varnishing and polishing of maple wood.
A. I. We are giving you herewith some information relative to the polishing and varnishing of hard-wood maple.
In finishing hard wood with a wax polish, the wood is first coated with a "filler" which is omitted in the case of soft wood. The filler is made from some hard substance, very finely ground; sand is used by some manufacturers.
The polish is the same as for soft wood. The polish is the same as for soft wood.
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The polish is the same as for soft wood.
The following recipes give varnish-like polishes:
1.—Dissolve 15 parts of shellae and 15 parts of sandarae in 180 parts of sphelae and 15 parts of sandarae in 180 parts of sphelae and 15 parts of sandarae in 180 parts of sphelae and 15 parts of sandarae in 180 parts of sphelae and 15 parts of sandarae in 30 parts of sandarae.
2.—Orange shellae. 3 parts; sandarae, 1 part; dissolved in the wood has absorbed sufficient polish.
a little spirit of vine is added to the polish, and the rubbing is continued. The polished articles are said to sustain no damage by water, nor will they show spots or cracks.
2.—Orange shellae. 3 parts; sandarae, 1 part; dissolved in 30 parts of alcohol. For mahogany add a little dragon's blood.
3.—Fifteen parts of of lof turpentine (dyed with anchusine, or undyed), and 4 parts of scrapel yellow ax are made into a uniform mass by heating they show spots or cracks.
3.—Fifteen parts of parts of alcohol. For mahogany add a little dragon's bl

Caustic			60	parts
Vollow	Launden	Santi		*

I CHOW	Laundry	Soan	
Water	*	· A	

formed.

5Yellow	Wax	parts
1 ellow	Laundry Soap	parts
Soda A		parts

round				.25 Darts
	 	A	sufficient	quantity

Dissolve the soda in 400 parts of water, add the wax, and hoil down to 250 parts, then add the soap. Dissolve the glue in 100 parts of hot water, and mix the whole with the saponified wax.

and mix the whole with the saponified wax. **SEARCHLIGHT REFLECTORS** . (2210) Q. 1. Mr. Kenneth Evans, Alameda, Calif., wants to know where reflectors for home-made searchlights may be purchased, and requests answers to several questions of design. A. 1. Reflectors of the type you mention, can be purchased from the following concerns. The Bausch and Lomb Co., 1 Pershing Square. Rochester, N. Y. The focusing lenses should be placed exactly at the focal point of the appratus, this all depends upon the radius of curvature of the reflector. If you want a small beam of light, a reflector having a curvature of approximately 10 incles will be fine. However, if you want a large beam of light, one having 30 incles of curvature, will serve your pur-pose. A metal enimer can build you a reflector to guide

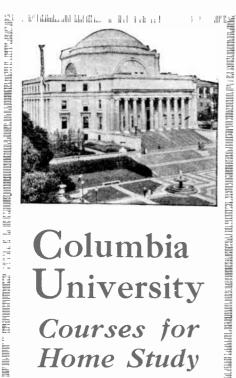
having so mences of extremely you a reflector to suit pose. A metal spinner can build you a reflector to suit your needs after which you can have it nickel plat-ed, giving you very good results. In any case, the reflector should be approximately not more than eight inches in diameter for your 1000 watt concentrated filament type lamp.



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Reseating Cane Bottom Furniture By R. D. ROSS

(Continued from page 511)

the old one. Bring the old piece through the last hole so the end may be on top of the seat. Insert the end of a new piece through this same hole and leave about four inches protruding beneath the seat, the rest being on top. Now pull the end of the old piece tight and plug the hole. Tuck the end of the new strand under the loop formed by the old and wrap it around several times. Remove the plug and pull both strands tight, making sure the new strand lies on top of the old at the point where they emerge from the hole. The old piece should be cut off close up to this point as soon as the splicing process is completed. The plug is then replaced until the new strand has been run across, after which it may be removed. Figure 3 shows two stages in the operation and should make the whole process clearer than can be done by words.

The caning is continued until all the holes are filled, and all the strands in one direction are complete. The next operation is the placing of strands at right angles to the first. Figure 2 shows how this should be done. The pieces are run across the tops of the others and are not interwoven. When all the strands are run in this direction a third layer is placed over the top of the other two and running in the same direction as the first layer. The seat will now have a layer of cane running, say, north and south, one going east and west on top of that, and lastly one going north and south again. When these operations are complete the seat is ready for weaving.

The strands are woven in the same direction as those of the second layer. The process is begun at the side and progresses as before, except that the piece is woven as it goes along. The end is put under the first layer and over the third just the op-posite of the way the second layer passes between the other two. Figure 4 gives a detail of the weaving process. The whole strand is not pulled through after each crossing, but is left until about six inches have been woven. If too many crossings are made the tension required to pull it through will cause it to break, while if too few are woven at a time the work is made much slower. The correct number will have to be determined in each individual case, depending on the closeness of the strands and the thickness of the cane. Be sure to always keep the weaving strand on the same respective side of the other one coming out of the same hole. For instance, if the weaving strand is on the right of its second layer one, it must be kept on the right for all succeeding rows. While weaving, it is very important to keep the strand from becoming twisted. The top side should be found again after each operation of pulling through.

PRACTICE IN WEAVING ESSENTIAL

It takes much practice to be able to weave rapidly. One hand should be held underneath the seat and the other above it. Grasp the strand with the thumb and forefinger as it comes through and give it a jerk with the wrist. Then turn it up through the next hole and pull it through with the upper hand. Be careful not to kink the piece, as it may crack and cause a subsequent break. When the process is completed the strands should be pushed up close to each other so as to make well defined rows and spaces. Cross weaving is next in order. The

strands are woven diagonally across the seat, beginning at one of the corners. They are woven over the pairs that run lengthwise of the seat and under the crosswise ones, or it may be just the opposite, depending upon the way in which the first weaving was done. Fig. 5 shows the proper way to run them. The cane is woven across to the corner diagonally

opposite, where it is cut off. The strand must now be woven in the other direction at right angles to the first cross weave. In this operation the cane is carried over and under the lateral strands exactly the opposite from the way the other weave runs through. This will be made clear when the worker comes to do it himself. The same general rules for cross weaving apply as for the other operations.

THE BORDER

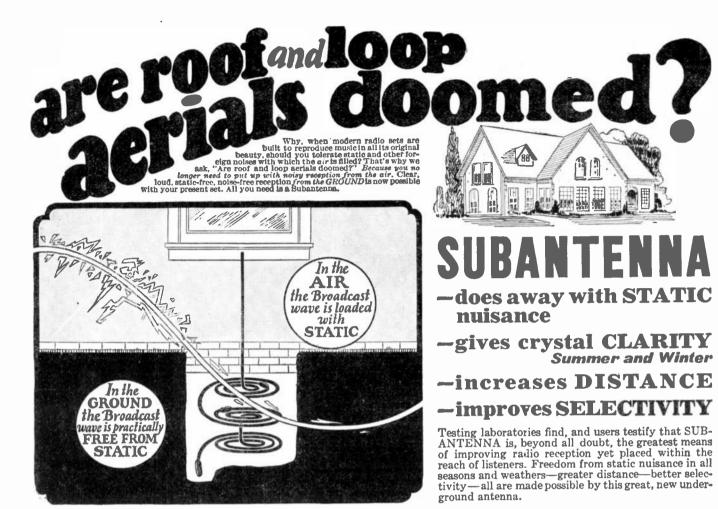
The border comes next. Two pieces of cane are used for this, one for the actual border strip and the other to hold it down. The border piece should be wider than the cane used for the rest of the seat. It will not pay the amateur to buy a complete bunch of the wide material as it will be found much cheaper to buy only a few pieces, un-less a large number of chairs are to be clone. A piece of this wide cane is cut off a little longer than the perimeter of the seat and placed with one end at the back of the work. The binding piece of ordinary cane is made fast beneath the seat, brought up through the nearest hole, and then thrust back through the same hole. This forms a loop through which the end of the border piece is placed. The loop is then pulled tight, the cane brought up through the next hole, over the border strip, and down through the same hole. This forms another loop which is pulled tight as before. The process is repeated in successive holes around the entire scat. When the holes are very close together it is a better plan to form the loops in every other hole, thus lessening the time taken to complete the border. When the starting point has been reached, cut the cane off and fasten it beneath the seat. Then cut the surplus end off the border piece close to the end of the last loop, and the job is com-

plete. It is best for the beginner to make his first attempt on a rectangular seat. After he has gained the experience from this he should be able to do a circular or other shape of seat without any trouble. Figure 6 shows the scheme of starting the first strands of a round seat. First, the center line XX and YY are located by means of some line of symmetry of the chair, usually by count-ing equal numbers of holes from the legs. The position of the extreme strands is then located by counting an equal number of holes on each side of the center line.

For instance, let it be desired to find which holes to put the first strand in. The horizontal center line passes through holes 9 and 25, referring to Figure 6. By counting 5 holes on each side we arrive at holes 4 and 14 on the right and 20 and 30 on the left. It is seen, then, that the initial strand should be run in holes 14 and 20 and the caning continued to holes 4 and 30. If strands are placed in every hole of a round seat the spacing near the edges will not be great enough. In this case some of the strands are omitted near the edge; for instance, the strand 5-13 might have been left out had it been too crowded here. The extreme strand should also lie about half an inch from the hole opposite its mid-point, that is, the dis-tance from strand 6-12 to hole 9 should be half an inch. It is this consideration that determines the number of holes to be counted from the center line when determining the position of the extreme strand.

For a machine-caned seat the procedure is totally different. The cane is forced into a groove running around the border, and cut off. A strip of wood or rattan, called spline, is then hammered into the groove and glued

The first thing to do is to clear away the (Continued on page 538)



Thousands know the joy of Radio with Subantenna

"I get plenty of stations with my Subantenna, on the loud speaker, that I have never been able to reach with my outside aerial. It absolutely cuts down interference to the minimum,

cuts static out too—not just partly out—but ALL out" H. S. M., North Carolina

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The same device which will make radio a thousandfold greater pleasure for you, will also alleviate the need for cluttering up your roof top with a tangle of wires, posts and cross sticks. Only a short lead-in comes out of the ground from Subantenna up to your set—a wire so small it cannot be noticed. Quite a contrast to the long, dangling lead-in the roof-type aerial requires—and what a joy to be rid of the sprawling, ungainly looking loop. If Subantenna did nothing more than merely do away with the roof and loop types of aerials it would be worth its price many times over.

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No climbing around on slippery roofs to install Subantenna. No frames to build — no insulators to fool with. Just dig a 3 foot hole in your basement or outside your house, bury Subantenna, connect it to your set, and the job is done. Anyone can do it, with assurance of the same kind of perfect results fans are

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Never Needs Attention

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Replaces "B" Batteries

The letter above speaks for itself—proves be-yond doubt that the Townsend "B" Socket Power is the most remarkable value in Radio today. Sam E. Fry of 1415 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Eliminator works fine. Showed it to a friend and he wants one also. I will say it sure beats batteries. I get stations I never got before on a 6 tube set." Charles Ellis, 88 Jones Ave., Columbus, Ohio, says, "Your Eliminator is working fine. Have had station WJAX and others over 1.000 miles distant. Picked up 22 different stations one evening and around 30 another time. My neighbor has a \$27.50 Eliminator and I don't see that it works any better than yours." Delivers up to 100 volts on any set, on D. C. Delivers up to 100 volts on any set, on D. C. or A. C.-any cycle. Full tone, clarity and

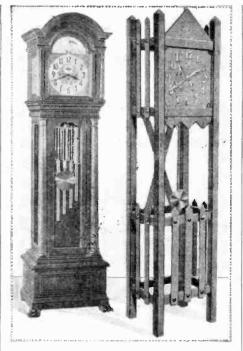
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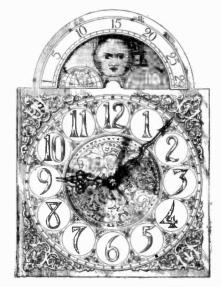
Simply fill out the coupon and slip it into an envelope with only \$1.00 and mail at once. Your Townsend "B" Socket Power Unit will be sent promptly. Deposit only \$5.85 plus post-age with the postman. Try out for 10 days— then if not delighted with improvement in reception, return it to us and purchase price will be refunded.

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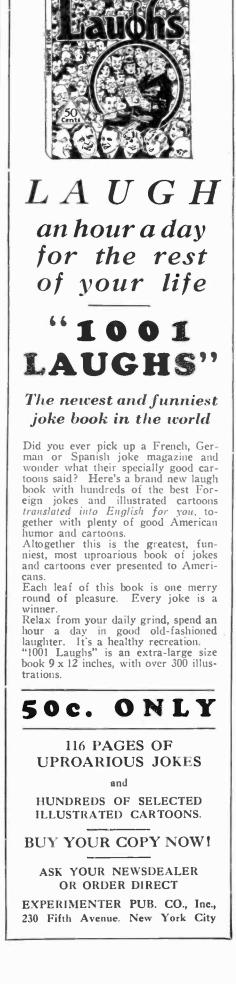
Above we have a photograph showing two grandfather clocks. One of these models is housed in an ornate home-made case and the mission clock frame may be built at an insig-nificant cost.

 $A^{\rm N}$ enterprising Philadelphia manufacturer has discovered that there is still a warm spot in most everyone's heart for the old grandfather chime clocks. The dial and clock movement are supplied by the manufacturer, and blueprints may be ob-tained from the same concern, which prints show the constructional details of various size cases. The most expensive clock move-ment costs over \$300.00, while other chime clock movements are supplied at a very low cost. This movement is supplied with chimes which are rung every quarter of an hour. Manual training classes in various highschools have taken advantage of the oppor tunity, and each boy has bought a small movement and built the case himself. Small movements for table clocks are also manu-factured. The hall clock is not only a time piece, but is an article of fascinating furniture, about which the movements of the whole household revolve. It requires an instrument of good quality to fill so importrequires an ant a place in the home, and the blueprints and movements furnished by this manufacturer will fill the need.

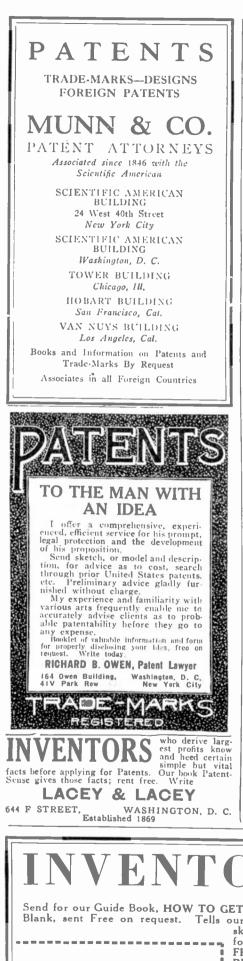


An elaborate hall clock dial is shown This dial not only shows the correct time but also the position of the moon. The movement supplied with dial is made entirely of brass. Photos courtesy American Chime Clock Co.

Science and Invention for October, 1927









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. If the idea is thought to be of importance, we make it a rule not to divulge all details, in order to 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. Sketches and descriptions 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.

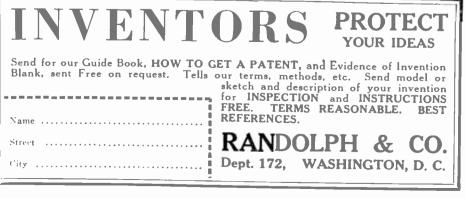
ANIMAL TOY

ANIMAL TOY (1043) Wilton R, H. Bosch, New Orleans, La., asks whether his invention of a walking toy is original and would be a success. It is springless, leverless and requires no mechanical power what-ever to make it operate. A. 1. It is difficult for us to advise whether such an article would m..t with a market because you have not explained the principle of operation and we, consequently, cannot give definite counsel. Some years ago a wooden toy appeared on the mar-ket in which there were five leg. mounted on a other descended. This toy seemed to possess a life-tike walk and contained no springs. There are also the walking toy clowns and animals which move down an incline of their own accord and eslibilit lifelike movements and there are toy dolls which walk when led. The dolls or the clowns mentioned parts. They are operated by gravity. Some years ago we also described a toy dog which was operated by buck shot. Any of these ideas may be similar. If you care to submit further information, we will be glad to make our advice more definite.

will be glad to make our advice more definite. **MEASURING DEVICE** (1044) II. Gumes, Burlington, Iowa, submits a diagram of a measuring device consisting of a rubber tirrol wheel having a circumferential length of one foot and directly coupled by means of a chain drive with a reel upon which a steel tape runs, the idea being that the tape unwinds from one reel and winds upon another, indicating the number of feet traversed by the wheel. A. 1. Why go through all this trouble employ-ing chain drives, making slippage of the wheel more monted on a forked stick and provided with a wheel has a circumference of one foot, then the distance traversed in feet may instantly be read by the revolution counter and the reset mechanism on the counter will permit the user to start meas-uring another trate of land immediately after recording his first group of figures. The latter suggestion is quite old and we believe it was used originally in Washington's time whee Washington's was still a had. Of course, the revolutions of the wheel were probably counted at that time instead of being automatically recorded, but the principle is the same. We do not advocate that you apply for a patent on the suggestion because it is in-terior to existing material. **COMB-MIRROR COMBINATION**

COMB-MIRROR COMBINATION

COMB-MIRROR COMBINATION (1045) Jacob Dorfman, New York, N. Y., sub-mits a suggestion for a combination comb and nirror and requests our advice. A. 1. Several years ago, SCIENCE AND INVEN-tion Magazine ran a combination contest in which readers were requested to submit suggestions for the combination of two well known articles such as for instance, a pen and pencil, a comb and brush.



a pencil sharpener and craser, etc. Among these suggestions there were combination mirrors and combs, but practically all of them were inferior to the design indicated by you. While we believe that when once your combination article has been placed upon the market it would meet with fair success, we would not advocate applying for a patent on the same until a thorough search revealed that no other similar object was patented. We would advocate that you write to a patent attorney and request that he institute a search on the sug-gestion and that he supply you with copies of patents most nearly approaching your idea.

INFANT SEAT (1046) Proctor G. Dill, Phoenix, Ariz., submits an idea for a toilet seat for kiddies which has the property of being affixed directly to the regular seat and which can instantly be lowered into posi-tion. He requests our opinion. A. 1. As you undoubtedly know, there is a toilet for infants attachable to the regular toilet seat, on the market at the present time. This is held in place by a clip and two circular suction disks. The idea is thoroughly practical, its only disadvantage heing that it must be removed before the ordinary lid can be brought down into place. While your particular suggestion seems to us to be quite practical, it cannot he made in the form of an attachment and would have to be made as a complete unit. As such, the cost would be quite limited in accordance with this cost. It must be obvious that a smaller seat can only be employed for a certain length of time and then for the rest of the life of that particular user, it is of no practical value. It follows that those seats now in use which are removable would probably meet with greater favor than your particular article. Your suggestion is not without value and we advise that you have a search made on the idea and that you also work upon it further, with a view toward simplifying it.

GRAFTING WAX (1047) E. K. Kirby, Bluefield, W. Va., asks if we think he would be able to patent a grafting wax. He claims to be destroying 300 pounds of this compound per day. A. 1. There are several organizations that could use your output of grafting wax. It would be best for you to write to the various nurseries throughout the United States, giving them quo-tations on your material. We think that it is fool-taitons on your material. We think that it is fool-ish to destroy 300 pounds of material of this nature per day and believe that there are many other uses to which the wax can be put. We advocate considerable experimental work along this line. Of course, you did not state whether this wax was accidentally being destroyed or whether you was accidentally being the away. If it is a hy-product from some other process, you could prob-ably make very good use of it.

PERPETUAL MOTION AGAIN (1048) A. A. Munsey, Paden, Okla., would like to know how much it will cost to get a patent on a perpetual motion machine and whether he would be eligible for the \$5,000.00 SCIENCE AND INVEN-TION prize contest.

be eligible for the \$5,000.00 SCIENCE AND INVEN-TION prize contest. A. 1. Inasmuch as it is much easier to secure the \$5,000.00 offered by SCIENCE AND INVENTION than it will be to secure the patent on the sugges-tion, and in view of the fact that you will get publicity following your discovery which will guar-antee your priority claim, we do not believe that it will be necessary for you to apply for your patent first. The cost would vary from \$120.00 up. However, it makes little difference to us whether the article is patented or not. We desire to see a working model and do not want the right to the invention, nor do we care to share in the profits derived therefrom after it is patented. Our only request is that we be given permission to tell the story about the discovery exclusively and that y be permitted to describe it first. (Continued on page 538)

TEN

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INVENTIONS





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Patent Advice (Continued from page 536)

LOUD SPEAKER

LOUD SPEAKER (1049) Paul P. Schroeder, Greenwich, Conn., asks our opinion of a loud speaker provided with a series of vibrating wires acted upon by magnetic fields of different intensities. He claims to have the apparatus in operation. A. 1. It is our opinion that your loud speaker as designed is entirely too expensive to market. We also do not believe that the tonal quality of the same would be superior to that obtained from the ordinary loud speakers because the reeds or which would be detrimental to voice reproduction as well as would produce inferior reproduction of anything except string music. Before commenting further on the suggestion, we would advocate that you compare this with some of the modern good loud speakers or if you desire, submit it directly to the *Radio News* Laboratories for their opinion on its merit.

RECIPE (1050) Alexander Maithiot, Toronto, Ont., Can-ada, asks whether or not it would be of any value to patent a means of reducing metric measure to the English measure and also wants our opinion as to the patentability of recipes for making flavor-ing extracts. ing extracts. A. I. Inas

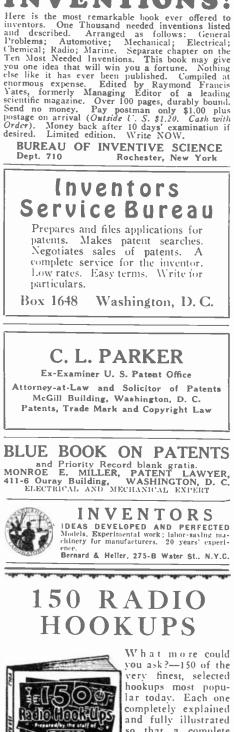
as to the patentability of recipes for making flavor-ing extracts. A. I. Inasmuch as tables for changing the metric measure to the English system can be found in practically every text book, we do not believe that it would be to your advantage to try to protect any such system, unless it should happen to be a sliding scale capable of instant conversion from one table to the other in any of its many forms as for instance, dry measure, liquid measure, weights, distance, etc. Appertaining to the protection of recipes for making soft drinks, we would advise that you can-not patent a simple mixture. The best method of protecting this idea is to keep the nature of the contents a secret so that only an expert analytical chemist could discover what are the contents of the bottle of flavoring extract.



old cane and spline. The spline is dug out of its groove with a one-eighth inch chisel and mallet. In doing this, great care should be exercised not to chip away the wood of the seat, especially at the corners. Use hot water to soften the glue. When the spline is all out. the groove will have to be cleared of all traces of old cane and glue. This is done with the chisel, kept sharp to facilitate the work. After this, the seat is ready for the new cane.

The machine cane is bought by the square foot. When measuring a seat, an inch and a half must be allowed all the way around to permit the cane to be forced into the groove without falling short. First, a wooden wedge must be shaped as shown in Figure 7. The glue is next in order. It is best to use flake glue which has been prepared in a double boiler. A small brush should be on hand with which to apply it. A piece of spline, obtainable at a supply house, is cut a little longer than the length of the groove. It should fit the groove loosely so as to allow room for the cane and yet wedge tightly when driven in. If the proper size cannot be purchased, a larger one may be gotten and planed down.

When everything is ready, apply a coat of glue to the groove, wet the cane well, and lay it on the seat. Starting at the middle of the back, drive the cane down into the groove with the wedge and mallet. Proceed to do this until the corner is turned. Now, with a chisel and mallet cut the cane off at the back of the groove as shown in Figure Apply glue to the surface of the spline 8 and hammer it down into the groove, causing it to wedge tightly and hold the cane in Then knock some more cane in, cut place. it off with the chisel, and ram home the spline. This cycle is repeated until the whole seat has been gone around. Let the work stand for a day, scrape off the surplus glue, and give the seat a coat of shellac. This completes the work, and if it has been carefully done, the seat will be as good as new.



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THE R.



The Metal Emperor By A. MERRITT (Continued from page 497)

so crowded up with expeditions. And here I am."

Perhaps I had been feeling, without realizing it, the need of companionship of my own kind. At any rate, as I led the way back to my hitle encampment I began to wonder whether he would care to join me in my own journeyings. I was turning the matter over in my mind while I was instructing Chiu-Ming as to just how I wanted supper prepared. Looking at Drake I saw upon his face an expression almost of awe.

upon his face an expression almost of awe. "Blessed bones of Buddha," he said. "You mean to say you get what you want to eat and not what he wants you to eat! And for two months I've suffered—" He paused, a speculative gleam in his eyes.

His gaze dwelt, fondly, upon the Chinese busy among his pots and pans. And ever that oddly speculative gleam grew stronger as he made away with Chiu-Ming's artful concoctions.

"Come, my son," I said to myself. "If I make up my mind to ask you along, I'm thinking Chiu-Ming has well paved the way."



She jumped up like a little fury, and fired a pistol point blank at them. . . . They simply flew into the timber."

"Came here to find peace, and I guess I struck just the right place." Drake sighed at last, drawing out his pipe. "A marvel of a cook, Professor !"

THE MARVELLOUS SUNSET OF TIBET

Then a silence fell upon us. The sun had dipped down behind the flank of the stone giant guarding the valley's western gate. The whole valley swiftly darkened. A flood of crystal-clear shadows poured into it. It was the prelude to that miracle of unearthly beauty seen nowhere else on this earth—the sunset of Tibet.

We turned expectant eyes to the west. A little, cool breeze raced down from the watching steps like a messenger, whispered to the nodding poppies, sighed and was gone. The poppies were still. High overhead, a homing kite whistled.

homing kite whistled. As if it were a signal, there sprang out in the pale azure of the western sky row upon row of cirrus cloudlets, rank upon rank of them, thrusting their heads into the path of the setting sun. They changed from mottled silver into faint rose; deepened to crimson.

"The dragons of the sky drink the blood of the sunset," said Chiu-Ming. As though a gigantic globe of crystal had

As though a gigantic globe of crystal had dropped upon the heavens, their blue abruptly turned to a clear and glowing amberthen as abruptly shifted to luminous violet. A soft green light pulsed through the valley.





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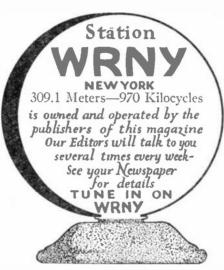
Under it, like hills ensorcelled, the rocky walls about us seemed to flatten. They glowed, and all at once pressed forward like gigantic slices of palest emerald jade, translucent, illumined, as though by a circlet of

little suns shining behind them. The light faded, robes of deepest amethyst dropped around the mountain's mighty shoulders. And then from every show and glacier-crowned peak, from minaret and pinnacle and towering turret, leaped forth a confusion of soft peacock flames, a host of prismatic gleamings. Great and small, interlacing and shifting, they ringed the valley with an incredible glory,

A WONDER OF THE HEAVENS

Through the darkening sky swept a rosy pencil of living light, that utterly strange, pure beam, the ray which the Tibetans name the *Ting-pu*. For a moment this rosy finger pointed to the east, then arched itself and separated slowly into six shining, rosy bands; the bands began to creep toward the eastern horizon where a nebulous, pulsing splendor arose to meet them.

The six beams began to sway; they moved with ever swifter motion from side to side in ever-widening sweep, as though the hidden orb from which they sprang was swinging like a pendulum, was being rocked like a search-light. Faster and faster the six



high-flung beams swayed-and broke. The severed ends ribboned aimlessly, bent, turned down, and darted earthward into the welter of clustered summits at the north. And swiftly were gone. "Did you see that?" It was plain Drake And

doubted his own eyes. "I saw it," I was struggling with my own bewilderment. "Of course I saw it. But I never saw anything like it before," I ended, most inadequately.

"It seemed-purposeful," he said. "It was deliberate. As though something reached up to the rays and broke them. And drew them down like willow withes." "Devils dwell there!" It was Chiu-Ming,

"It's most probably some magnetic phe-nomenon," I was angry at my own touch of panic. "Light can be deflected by passage through a magnetic field. Of course that's it, certainly." "I don't know.

"I don't know. It would take a whale of a magnetic field to do that-Professor, It's inconceivable. It was so—so damned deliberate." he repeated. "Devils——" muttered the Chinese. "Look!" Drake pointed again to the north. A deeper darkness had grown there

while we had been talking, a pool of black-ness. A gigantic lance of misty green fire ness. darted from it and thrust its quivering point into the heart of the zenith. Following it, a host of sparkling spears of light leaped into the sky. Now the blackness was like



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The green lances fell back. The black-ness gathered itself together. Then from it pulsed billows of radiance, spangled with darting swarms of flashing corpuscles like hosts of dancing fireflies. Higher rolled hosts of dancing fireflies. these billows-phosphorescent green and iridescent violet, weird copperous yellow and metallic saffrons and shimmerings of ash of rose. They wavered; they split; they formed into gigantic, marching curtains of sparkling splendor.

A circle of light sprang out upon the folds of the flickering, rushing curtains. Misty at first, its edges swiftly sharpened until it rested upon the glittering glory of the northern sky like a ring of cold white flame. And all about the ring the aurora began to churn, to heap itself, to revolve like a whirlpool. Toward the ring from every side raced the sparkling curtains of the aurora. They drew themselves to-gether. They waved and seethed around it, and then poured over it—and through. Into the mouth of the ring the aurora

streamed in a columned flame to earth A mist swept over all the northern sky,

hiding that incredible vision. "Magnetism!" Drake was the first to break the silence. "I guess not!"

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"Devils!" whimpered Chiu-Ming. "Purposeful," said Drake. "Purposeful and deliberate. I tell you, Dr. Thornton, there was intelligence behind all that." "Intelligence?" I said. "What human in-

telligence could break the rays of the setting

sun or suck down the aurora?" "I don't know," he answered. "I-don't know. And I didn't say-human intelli-gence."

"What other is there?" I asked, impatiently.

"Devils," croaked Chiu-Ming. "The devils that defied Buddha—and have grown

strong-----" "Purposeful," breathed Drake, again. "Deliberate."

Far to the west a sound came to us. Far to the west a sound came to us. First it was a whisper, then a rushing, a prolonged wailing, a vast crackling. A light flashed through the veiling mist, glowed about us, and faded. Again we heard the wailing, the rushing, the retreating whisper. Then silence and darkness dropped to-puter was the rule of the blue poppies.

gether upon the valley of the blue poppies.

CHAPTER II

THE MARK ON THE ROCK

DRAKE slept soundly; I, who had not his youthful resiliency, lay, for long

Wake Up Your Lazy Muscles! Fill Your Body With Manly Vigor -STRONGFORT Tells How



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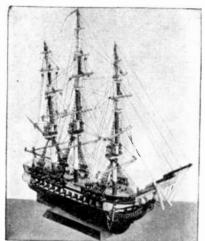
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together in a few hours of pleasant pastime Wou need not know anything about ship huiding to assemble one of these models. As a matter of fact if you have never seen a ship you can put the model of the Consti-tution together in a few hours by following our diagrams and instruction sheet, which is swritten that a school boy can under-stand it. All you need is a small hammer. The parts are numbered on the diagram to make the process even more simple. As long as you can understand such instruc-tions as these (actually taken from assem-bling chart that is included with every model of the Constitution) you cannot fail. "Take No. 57, place it in front end of No. S6 and tap lightly with hammer. Next take No. 58 and place it up against No. 57 and any with hammer to bring it into place." Easy? Nothing simpler. The instructions are just like that from beginning to end. Do head to the Constitution is exact in works, anchors and rigging correspond to. After you have completed building one of bis to the original ship in every way. After you have completed building one of bis to the original ship in every way. After you have completed building one of bis structure parts for other historic ships to the statisfied that you would not take beaufearture parts for other historic ships he have sold these models to people a leave of the World and are shipping a large quantity of them daily to various the work of all our models. Fill in the cous-ties of the United States, Europe. South and for our beautifully illustrated state-built, We have sold these models to people a leave to day and send it ous and way atte of all our models. Fill in the cous-built, which contains information and photo-bays of all our models. Fill in the cous-ou below today and send it to us and way atte of all our models. Fill in the cous-ou below today and send it ous and way atte of all our models. Fill in the cous-tor below today and send it ous and way atter of all our models. Fill in the cous-ation below today and send it ous and way atthe of a

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sleepless and uneasy. I had hardly sunk into troubled slumber before the dawn awakened me. But during the night I had made up my mind about him, and as we breakfasted, I opened up the matter. "Drake," I asked. "What, actually, are your plans?"

"I go with you—if you'll let me," he answered promptly. "I'm foot loose, and iancy free. And honestly I think you ought to have somebody with you to help watch over your cook. Something might happen

to him." "Good." I exclaimed. "I'm thinking of striking over the ranges soon to the Ma-nasarowar Lakes." Professor," was

"It's all the same to me, Professor," was all he said.

We clasped hands on the partnership, and soon were on our way to the valley's western gate; our united caravans stringing along behind us. Mile after mile we trudged through the blue poppies. We discussed the enigmas of the twilight and of the nightbut in the light of day their breath of ter-ror was dissipated. The smiling sapphire

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floor rolled ever on before us. Whispering little playful breezes flew down the slopes to gossip for a moment with the nodding flowers. Flocks of rose finches raced chat-tering overhead to quarrel with the tiny willow warblers, the *chi-ucb-tok*, holding fiel of the drooping, graceful bowers bending down to a little laughing stream that chuckled and gurgled along like a friendly water baby beside us.

Mid-afternoon came. The spell of the valley upon us, we had gone leisurely. The western mount was close, the mouth of the gorge, through which we must pass, plain before us. It did not seem as though we before us. It did not seem as though we could reach it before dusk without hurrying, and Drake and I were easily reconciled to spending another night in the peaceful vale.

I had proven, almost to my own satisfac-tion, that what we had beheld, if not a magnetic phenomenon—and this I could hardly believe it to be, considering the mag-nitude of its effects—had been an optical illusion; mirage created by the extraordia illusion; mirage created by the extraordi-nary atmospheric attributes of these high-lands, an atmosphere so unique as to make almost anything of the kind possible. But

Drake was not convinced at all. "I know," he said. "Of course I under-stand all that—superimposed layers of warmer air that might have bent the rays. vortices in the higher levels that might have



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for it." Plodding along, deep in thought, I was startled by an exclamation from him. He was staring at a point some hundred yards to his right. I followed his pointing finger. The cliffs were a scant half mile away. At some distant time there had been a great fall of rock. This, disintegrating, had formed a gently-curving breast which sloped down to merge with the valley's floor. Willow and witch alder, stunted birch and poplar had found root hold and clothed it, until only their crowding outposts, thrusting forward in a wavering semicircle, held back seemingly by the blue poppies, showed where it melted into the meadows. And in the center of this breast, beginning half way up its slope and stretching down into the flow ered fields was an imprint, a gigantic track -as if some colossal creature had stamped there with its foot.

The mark stood out grey and brown against the green and blue of the slope and level; a rectangle all of thirty feet wide,



"The Tibetan shrieked and fled; the ponies scrambled after him. I heard a sob from Chiu-Ming. He fell. We placed him between us and thrust each an arm through his own. Then, like swimmers, heads bent, we pushed on, buffeting that inexplicable flood."

two hundred long, and from its higher end, like claws, four triangles radiating in twenty foot wide star points. It was like a foot-print. Yet what was there whose tread could leave such print as this? I ran up the slope—Drake already well in advance. The mark was fresh, there was no mistaking that At its upper edges were

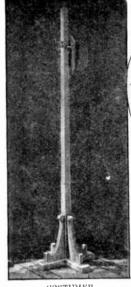
in advance. The mark was tresh, there was no mistaking that. At its upper edges were clipped bushes and split trees, the white wood of the latter showing where they had been sliced—and at the lower edges drooped shaved poppy stems that plainly the day before had held high their little azure ban-ners. I stanged out upon the work. It was ners. I stepped out upon the mark. It was as level as though planed. I bent down, and could not believe what my eyes beheld. Rock and rubble had been crushed and compressed into a smooth, microscopically-grained, adamantine complex, and in this matrix poppies still bearing traces of their coloring were imbedded like fossils.

But what force was there which could take the delicate petals of a flower and set them

the delicate petals of a nower and set them like inlay within the surface of a stone? "What could have done it?" said Drake. "The foot of Shin-je," it was Chiu-Ming's voice, tremulous. "The Lord of Hell had trodden here !"

"Has the Lord of Hell but one foot?" Asked Drake, politely.

"He bestrides the mountains," said Chiu-



COSTUMER See LePage's Book, page 10



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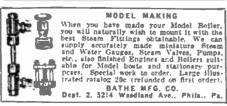
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Ming. "On the far side is his other footprint. Shin-je it was who strode the mountains and set here his foot "

Drake cast a calculating glance up to the cliff top.

A MONSTER WITH 2000 FOOT LEGS?

"Two thousand feet, about," he mused. "Well, if Shin-je is built in our proportions that makes it right. The length of this thing would give him just about a two thousand foot leg. Yes—he could just about have straddled that hill." "It is like a die," I said, "See the abso-

"It is like a die." I said. "See the absolutely mathematical nicety with which these edges are stamped out. It's as if some tremendous force had pressed a seal here like —like a giant die in a mountain's hand." "Look————" said Drake, "except for this

"Look——" said Drake, "except for this one place there isn't a mark anywhere. All the bushes and the trees, all the poppies and the grass are just as they ought to be. How did whatever it was that made this, get here and get away without leaving any trace? There's the mystery. Danned if I don't think Chiu-Ming's explanation puts less strain upon the credulity than any I could offer."

"Those noises on the night," I said. "That light that broke through the mists. It was then, I think, that this mark was made." "I think so too," Drake nodded. "Tim for

"I think so too," Drake nodded. "I'm for pushing up a notch or two and getting into the gorge before dark. I'm willing to face anything human—but I'm not keen to run

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the risk of being pressed into a rock like a flower in a maiden's book of poems."

We travelled fast and just at twilight we drew out of the valley into the pass. We went a full mile along it before darkness forced us to make camp. The gorge was narrow. The far walls were only a hundred feet away: but we had no quarrel with them for their neighborliness. Their solidity breathed confidence back into us.

And after we had found a deep niche capable of holding the entire caravan we filed within it, ponies and all, I for one perfectly willing to spend the night so, let the air at dawn be what it would. We dined on bread and tea, and then, tired to the bone, sought our places upon the rocky floor. I slept well, wakened only once or twice by Chiu-Ming's groanings; his dreams evidently were none of the pleasantest. If there was an aurora that night I neither knew nor cared,

CHAPTER III

TERRORS OF THE HAUNTED HOLLOW

THE dawn, streaming into the niche, awakened us. A covey of partridges, venturing too close, yielded three to our shooting. We breakfasted well, and a little later were pushing on down the cleft.

Its descent, though gradual, was continuous, and therefore I was not surprised when soon we began to come to evidences of semitropical vegetation. Giant rhododendrons and tree ferns gave way to occasional clumps of stately *kopck* and clumps of the hardier bamboos. We added a few snow-cocks to our larder—although they were out of their habitat, having flown down into the gorge from their peaks and table-lands for some choice titbit no doubt. All that day we



marched on, and when at night we made camp, sleep came upon us quickly and over-mastering. An hour after daybreak we were again on our way. It was close to two when we caught the

first sight of the ruins.

The soaring, verdure-clad walls of the canyon had long been steadily marching closer. Between their rims the wide ribbon of sky was like a fantastically shored river, shimmering, dazzling; every cove and headland edged with an opalescent glimmering as of shining pearly beaches. Now this high overhead river was but a brook; became a thread. It vanished. We passed into a tun-nel, fern walled, fern roofed, garlanded with tawny orchids, gay with carmine fungus and golden moss; and then we stepped out into a blaze of sunlight.

Before us lay a wide green bowl, held in the hands of the clustered hills. Around it the peaks crowded, craning their lofty heads to peer within. Three miles in diameter was this hollow,

as my gaze then measured it. Three openings it had-one that lay like a crack in the northwest slope, the tunnel mouth through which we had come, and a road that lifted itself out of the bowl, creeping up the precipitous bare scarp of the western barrier straight to the north, clinging to the rock, up and up, until it vanished around a far It was a wide and buldistant shoulder. warked road; a road that spoke, as clearly as though it had tongue, of human hands as though it had tongue, of human hands which had cut it there on the mountain's breast—an ancient road, weary beyond be-lief beneath the tread of countless years. Out from the green hollow groped to greet us the very soul of loneliness!

Never in desert depths had I felt even an approach to the desolation of spirit that lay within that verdant bowl. Its influence, too, was physical, for within the breast grew a dull. intolerable aching; the pulse was checked.

Half the width of the valley away-the ins. They huddled in two bent rows to ruins. the bottom. They crouched in a wide cluster against the cliffs. From the cluster against the cliffs, a curving row of them ran along the southern crest of the hollow. A flight of cyclopean steps lifted to a ledge, and here a crumbling fortress stood. Irre-sistibly did the ruins resemble a colossal hag, flung prone, and lying listlessly against the barrier's base. The huddled lower ruins were the legs, the cluster, the body, the upper row an outflung arm, and above the neck of the stairway the ancient fortress, with two ragged apertures in its northern front, was like an age bleached skull staring up to where, round the distant breast of rock,

the weary road crept and vanished. "Something wrong here," Drake turned to me. "But I'd rather chance whatever it is than go back. What do you say?"

I nodded; we stepped over the rim, rifles on the alert; close behind us crowded the two servants and the ponies. We trod the fragments of an olden approach to the green tunnel, so the descent was not difficult. Here and there, beside the path, upreared huge broken blocks. On them I thought I could see faint traces of carvings-now a suggestion of gaping, arrow-fanged dragon jaws, now the outline of a scaled body, a

paws, now the outline of a scaled body, a hint of bat-like wings. We reached the first of the crumbling piles that stretched down into the valley's center, and there, half fainting. I fell against Drake, clutching to him for support. A stream of despair had raced upon us, wirld and eddied around us clutching at

our heart. From every shattered heap that tide seemed to pour. It sapped the life. A weariness ineffable filled me, desire to drop down upon the stones, to die. I felt Drake's body quivering and knew that, like myself, he was drawing upon every reserve of strength.

The Tibetan shrieked and fled; the ponies (Continued on page 547)



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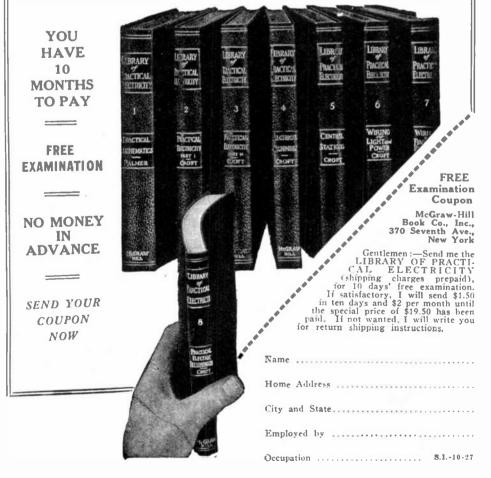
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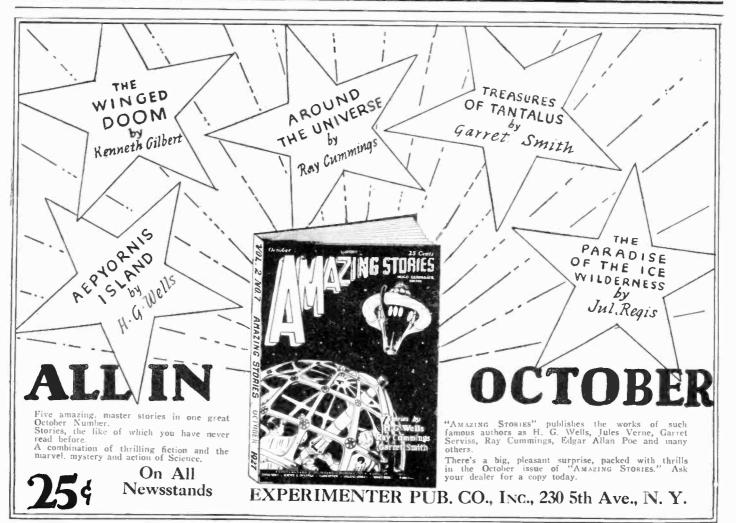
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The Metal Emperor By A. MERRITT (Continued from page 545)

scrambled after him. I heard a sob from Chiu-Ming. He fell.

Drake stopped, and drew the Chinese to his feet. We placed him between us, and thrust each an arm through his own. Then.

like swimmers, heads bent, we pushed on, buffeting that inexplicable flood. As the path rose, its force lessened; my vitality grew. The terrible desire to yield and be swept away waned. Now we had reached the foot of the stairs. Now we were half up them. And now as we struggled out upon the ledge on which the watching fortress stood, the clutching stream shoaled swiftly; the shoal became safe, dry land, and the currents swirled harmlessly beneath us

We stood erect, gasping for breath, like swimmers who have fought their utmost and barely, only barely, won.

A GIRL APPEARS

There was an almost imperceptible movement at the side of the ruined portal. Then out darted a girl. A rifle dropped from her

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hands. She sped straight toward me. And as she ran I recognized her.

Ruth Ventnor!

Martin Ventnor's little sister. Martin Ventnor, geologist, hunter-out of hidden places, who had been my companion on many a perilous wandering. What was Ruth Ventnor doing here in this forgotten corner of the world?

She had reached me, thrown soft arms around my neck; was weeping on my shoulder.

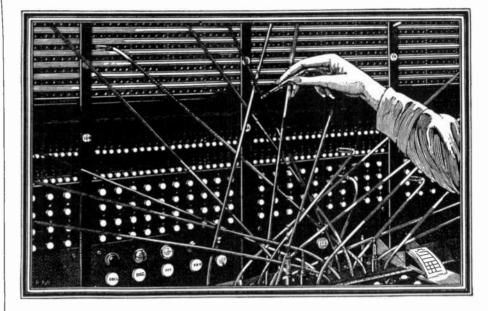
CHAPTER IV

OUT OF THE PAST

''L OUIS!" she sobbed. "Oh, thank God! Thank God you're here!" She drew herself from my arms, catching

her breath, laughing shakily. I took swift stock of her. Save for the fear plainly upon her, she was the same Ruth that I had known three years before; wide, deep blue eyes that were now all seriousness, now sparkling wells of mis-chief; petite, rounded and tender; the fairest skin; piquant nose with just a suggestion of impudence; shining clusters of intractable curls; a girl all human, sparkling and sweet.

I introduced Drake, noting the admiration in his brown eyes.



The Switchboard

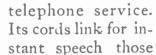
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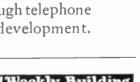
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"I-I watched you struggling through that dreadful pit. I could not see who you were—but oh, my heart almost died of pity for you, Louis," she breathed." What can it be—out there?"

I shook my head.

"Martin could not see you," she went on. "He is watching the road. But I ran down

-to help." "Mart watching?" I asked. "Watching for what?" "I——" she hesitated, oddly. "I'd rather

tell you before him." We passed through the broken portal, and into the fortress. The floor of the ruined chamber we entered was strewn with iragments fallen from the crackling, stone-vaulted ceiling. Through the breaks, light streamed from the level above us. We picked our way among the debris to a crumbling stairway and crept up it, Ruth flitting ahead. We came out opposite one of the eyelike apertures. Black against it, perched high upon a pile of blocks, was the

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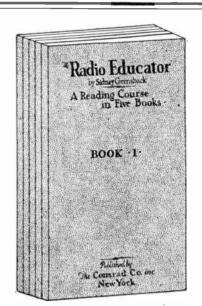
long, lean outline of Ventnor, rifle in hand, long, lean outline of Ventnor, rifle in hand, gazing intently up the ancient road whose upper windings were plain through the open-ing. He had not heard us. "Martin," called Ruth, softly. He turned swiftly. A shaft of light from a crevice in the gap's edge struck his face, flashing it out from the semi-darkness of the corner in which he crowchod

corner in which he crouched. "Mart!" I cried. "Louis!" he shouted, tumbling down from "Louis!' he shouldd, tumbling down from his perch, shaking me by the shoulders. "Thornton! How did you get here?" "But you?" I cried. "How did you and Ruth come to be in this—" "Which way did you come?" he inter-rupted. I pointed toward the south. "Not through the hollow?" he asked, in-credulously.

credulously.

"It cost us our ponies and most of our ammunition," I answered, ruefully.

"But you made it—could we try it now, do you think?" he asked eagerly.



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"Not-not for a little while," I stammered. "Well," he nodded, understandingly, "Well," he nodded, understandingly, "We'll wait a bit, then."

"But why are you staying here? Why didn't you make for the road up the moun-What are you watching for, anytain? way?" asked Drake. "Your turn, Ruth," Ventnor gave her a

grim grin. Tell 'em." "It was your party you know.

"Mart!" she cried, blushing. "Tell 'em," he said. "I'm busy. I've got

to watch." "Well,"—Ruth began, "we'd crossed the passes. That was about a month ago. The like a road running south. We thought we'd take it. It was sort of old and lost-but it was going the way we wanted to go. It took us first into a country of little hills; then to the very base of the great range itself; finally into the mountains—and then it ran blank."

"Slap dash against a prodigious fall of rock," interjected Ventnor, looking around. "We couldn't get over it." "So we cast about to find another road,"

went on Ruth. —just strikes." "All we could strike were

-)ust strikes. "No fish on the end of 'em," said Vent-nor, "God! But I'm glad to see you, Louis! You too, Mr. Drake! Believe me, I am. However-go on, Ruth." "At the end of the second week," she said, l am.

"we knew we were lost. We were deep in the heart of the range. All around us was a forest of enormous, snow-topped peaks. The gorges, the canyons, the valleys that we tried led us east and west, north and south. It was a maze, and we seemed to be going ever deeper into it. There was not the slightest sign of human life. It was as though no human beings except ourselves had ever been there. Game was plentiful. We had no trouble in getting food. And And sooner or later, of course, we were bound

to find our way out. We did not worry. "It was five nights ago that we camped at the head of a lovely little valley. There was a mound that stood up like a tiny watch-tower, looking down it. The trees grew about it like tall sentinels. We built our fire on that mound; and after we had eaten Martin slept. I sat watching the beauty of the skies, and of the shadowy vale. I had heard no one approach—but something made me jump to my feet and look behind me.

RUTH SCARED BY A MYSTERIOUS MAN

"A man was standing just within the glow

of firelight, watching me." "A native?" I asked. She shook her head. "Not at all," said Ventnor. "Far from "Far from it. That's just the trouble. Ruth screamed, and awakened me. I caught a glimpse of the fellow before he disappeared. A short purple mantle hung from his shoulders. His chest was covered with fine chain mail. His legs were swathed and bound by the thongs of high buskins. He carried a small, round, hidecovered shield and a short two-edged sword. His head was helmeted. He be-longed, in fact—oh, at least twenty cen-turies back."

He laughed, in plain enjoyment of our amazement.

"Go on, Ruth," he said, and took up his watch.

"But Martin did not see his face," she took up her story. "And oh, but I wish I could forget it! It was as white as mine, and cruel, so cruel; the eyes glowed and they looked upon me like a-like a slave dealer. They shamed me-I wanted to hide "I cried out and Martin awakened. As he

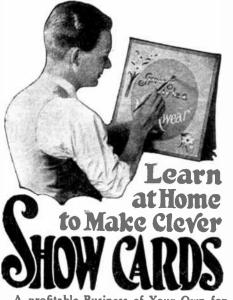
moved, the man stepped out of the light and was gone. I think he had not seen Martin; he had believed that I was alone.

"We put out the fire, and moved farther into the shadow of the trees. But I could



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not sleep—I sat hour after hour, my pistol in my hand," she patted the automatic in her belt, "my rifle close beside me. The hours went by—dreadfully! At last I dozed. When I awakened again it was dawn. Two men were looking down on me. One was he who had stood in the fire-light. Their force were tearline light. Their faces were terrible-leering, wicked-"

"They were talking," interrupted Ventnor rain, "in archaic Persian." "Archaic Persian!" I repeated blankly. again.

"Archaic Persian!" I repeated blankly, "Very much so," he nodded. "I've a fair knowledge of the modern tongue, and a rather unusual command of Arabic, The modern Persian, as you know, Louis, comes straight through from the speech of Xerxes, of Cyrus, of Darius whom Alexander of Macedon conquered. It has been changed mainly by taking on a load of Arabic words. Well—there wasn't a trace of the Arabic in the tongue they were speaking. It sounded odd, of course—but I could understand them quite easily. They were talking about Ruth. To be explicit they were discussing her

To be explicit they were discussing ner-with exceeding frankness—" "Martin!" she cried wrathfully. "Well, all right," he went on, half re-pentantly. "As a matter of fact, I had seen the pair steal up. My rifle was under my hand. So I lay there, quietly listening. You can realize, Louis, that when I caught sight of those two, looking as though they had materialized from Darius's ghostly hordes, my scientific curiosity was aroused prodigiously. So, in my interest, I passed over the burden of their speech. Not alone because I thought Ruth asleep and unhearing, but also because I took into consideration that the mode of polite expression changes with the centuries—and these gen-tlemen clearly belonged at least twenty cen-turies back. Oh, well, the real truth is, of course, that I was consumed with curi-

osity. "They had got to a point where they were detailing with what pleasure a certain whom they seemed to remysterious person whom they seemed to regard with much fear and respect would con-template Ruth. I was wondering how long my desire to observe-for to the anthropologist they were most fascinating, Louis-could hold my hand back from my rifle, when Ruth awakened.

"She jumped up like a little fury, and fired a pistol point blank at them. Their amazement was—well—ludicrons. I know it as though they didn't. They simply flew into the timber. I took a pot shot at one, but I missed. Ruth hadn't, though ; she had winged her man; he left a red trail behind him. We didn't follow the trail. We made for the opposite direction-and as fast as possible.

"Nothing more happened that day or night. Next morning, creeping up a slope, we caught sight of a suspicious glitter a mile or two away in the direction we were going. We found shelter in a small ravine. In a little while, over the hill and half a mite away from us, came about two hundred of these fellows marching along.

"And they were indeed Darius's men! Men of that Persia which has been dead for so many centuries. There was no mistaking them, with their high, covered shields, Two hundred of those fellows out of the past—think of it.

"They passed; we doubled. We built no fires that night—and we ought to have turned the pony loose, but we didn't. It carried my instruments, and ammunition, and I felt we were going to need the latter. The next morning we caught sight of an-other band—or the same one, I don't know. We doubled again. We stole through a tree-covered plain. We struck another an-cient road. It led south into the peaks cient road. It led south, into the peaks again. We followed it. It brought us here.

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"It isn't, as you observe, the most comfortable of places. We tried to make it across the hollow to the crevice-we knew nothing of the entrance you came through. The hollow was not pleasant, either. It was penetrable then, however. "We crossed. But as

But as we were about to enter the cleft there issued out of it a most unusual and disconcerting chorus of sounds—wailings, crashings, splinterings. I started, and shot a look at Drake.

"So unusual, so-well, disconcerting is the best word I can think of, were those noises, that we were not encouraged to proceed. Also, the peculiar unpleasantness of the hollow was increasing rapidly. We made the best time we could back to the iortress. And when next we tried to go through the hollow, to search for another outlet—we couldn't. You know why," he ended abruptly.

"But men in armor. Men speaking ancient Persian. Men like those of Darius." Drake

exclaimed. "It—it's incredible!" "Yes," agreed Ventnor, "isn't it? Yet there they were. Of course I don't maintain that they were relics of Darius's armies. They might have been of Nerxes before him -or of Artaxerxes after him. But, there they certainly were—living, breathing rep-licas of exceedingly ancient Persians.

"Why, they might have been the wall carvings on the tomb of the Khosroes come to life. I mention Darius because he fits in with the most plausible hypothesis. When Alexander the Great smashed his empire, he did it rather thoroughly. There wasn't much sympathy for the vanquished in those days. And it's entirely conceivable that a city or two in Alexander's way might have gathered up a fleeing regiment or so for protection, and have decided not to wait for him. To hunt for cover. Naturally they would have gone into the almost inac-cessible heart of the high ranges. There is nothing impossible in the theory that they found shelter at last up here. As long as history runs this has been a well-nigh unknown land. Penetrating some mountain-guarded, easily defended valley they might have decided to settle down for a time, to build a city, have raised a government; lie low. In a sentence, wait for the storm to blow over.

"Why did they stay? Well, they might have found the new life more pleasant than the old. They might have been locked in their valley by some accident—landslides, rockfalls sealing up the entrance. There are a dozen reasonable possibilities."

"But those who hunted you weren't locked ," objected Drake.

"No," Ventaor shrugged his shoulders. "No," Ventaor shrugged his shoulders. "No, they certainly weren't. Maybe we drifted into their preserves by a way they don't know. Maybe they've found another way out. I'm sure I don't know. But I do know what we saw." "The noises, Martin," I said, for his de-

scription of them had been the description of those we had heard in the valley of the poppies. "Have you heard them since?" poppies. "Have you heard the "Yes," he answered, curtly.

"And you think those—those soldiers you saw are still hunting for you?" "Haven't a doubt of it," he replied. "They

didn't look like chaps who would give a hunt up easily-at least not a hunt for novel, interesting, and therefore desuch sirable and delectable game as we, or at least one of us, appeared to them."

"Martin," I said decisively, "where's your pony? We'll try the hollow again. At once. There's Ruth—and we'd never be able to hold back such numbers as you've described.

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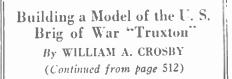
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The guns should be made next. There will be six of these on each side and one gun port will be left blank with the cover The guns are made out of a down. short length of black, shiny spaghetti tubing, such as is used in radio sets to cover bus-bar wire, and are mounted on carriages made of the heavy mahogany cardboard or of light wood. Each carriage consists of two pieces arranged in steps at one end. The gun is secured between these pieces by passing a pin through the whole thing and then gluing it from the underside so that it will not loosen up. The inboard end of the gun should have a black headed glass pin placed in it and glued, the diameter of the glass head being just a little smaller

than that of the gun. Each gun is equipped with little wheels made by gluing small black or white beads to the carriages, two on each side. When completed the guns are placed in the ports and glued down. The gun ports, 28, have covers made of the same material as the planking and each is hinged by means of a piece of paper and held open by a short length of the picture wire arranged to hook to the railing.

The bowsprit should be put into position now and the inboard end glued down to the deck. A pin may be run through it also to the stem and the whole securely glued and dried. This bowsprit may be cut from a piece of white pine or any other soft wood and a small plane will prove much better for the work than the usual jack knife arrangement.

Paper hooks should be arranged to go around this bowsprit about every half inch apart from the place where it comes outside the hull to the end. These bands are simply little, narrow strips about one sixteenth or less wide and are glued around to represent the iron hoops with which the bowsprit is strengthened. At the very end of this bowsprit will come the cap which is used to hold the jib-boom in place and before this is put on, a wire eye should be placed on each side of the howsprit and one underneath just astern of where the cap will come. The cap will be about an eighth of an inch wide.

A short spar extends down toward the water directly underneath the bowsprit, 29. This is called the dolphin striker and the upper end of this may be arranged with a small wire hook which will connect with the wire eye on the underside of the bowsprit. Two more pieces, the same size and length will come out from the side eyes on the bowsprit, but outside of making preparations to take these now, they should not be put in place yet. The side pieces are known as the whiskers.

The jib-boom is secured to the bowsprit with a proper overlap and runs through the cap which may be made of the cardboard and glued to the end of the bowsprit. The jib-boom actually extends almost to the forward rail of the ship, so great is the overlap, 30. It may be glued and pinned in place.

The end of this will also have a cap but not as large as the other as it really is simply a band through which the next spar is thrust when it is used. This outer spar is known as the flying jib-boom and it overlapthe jib-boom almost all the way back to the bowsprit cap. The bowsprit and jib-boom are painted white and the flying jib-boom is painted a dark yellow, almost an orange.

painted a dark yellow, almost an orange. By looking at the rigging plans you will see that there are two lines which run from



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the end of the flying jib-boom to the mast. One is at the extreme end and the other is in just a little. Another line comes from the end of the jib-boom and the next from the end of the bowsprit. The last one the end of the bowsprit. The last one comes from well back on the bowsprit or almost exactly over the billet head. Notice that the first one nearest the bow of the ship is double and made of rather heavy material. The next one is single and also heavy while the third one is slightly lighter but also single. The two from the end of the flying jib-boom are light and single, of course.

Now the dolphin striker should be put into position. It is hooked through the little eye on the under side of the end of the bowsprit and a light chain, the very lighest that you can find, is run from the end of the jib-boom to the lower end of the dolphin striker. A short length of the same size to each side of the hull just under the catheads. Little wire eyes are used to fasten the wire to the hull itself.

Another piece of the chain is run from the end of the jib-boom to a point on the dolphin striker just above where the other stay was placed. These should be placed in position tightly and if necessary strings may be used first to hold the dolphin striker secure. When complete the proper angle for the dolphin striker is exactly perpendicular to the water line.

The whiskers should be hooked into position and light white linen thread run from the ends of the flying jib-boom to the outer end of each whisker and from there to an eye in the bow just forward and slightly above the one used for the chain eye just described. Of course the same thing is done to both sides of the model.

A second stay is run from the end of where the other line is secured to the dol-phin striker. This is carried on through to the same eye on the hull.

In the actual ship there was a terrific strain on this entire arrangement and it was necessary to actually rig the howsprit and its boom with a weight of some sort hanging from the outer end, to spring it down a little. The bowsprit, at the point down a little. The bowsprit, at the just after it leaves the railing of the Just after it leaves the railing of the ship is bound securely with black thread to a slot which should be cut in the stem just below this point. This is known as gammoning and it played an important part in holding the bowsprit in its proper posi-tion. In later ships this was made quite often of chain instead of rope. The gam-moning is shown in the drawing. moning is shown in the drawings.

The lower masts should come next and they may be measured for length and cut accordingly, 31. Remember in all these spars that it is better to make things too light rather than too heavy for the lighter the spars, yards, etc. will make the model look much more realistic.

Articles in October "Radio News"

- A Set for Each Member of the Family-By Armstrong Perry.
- Further Notes on the Strobodyne Receiver —By R. E. Lacault. Low Loss-By E. H. Rietzke and S. K. Macdonald, Jr.
- How to Build Radio Sets-By C. A. Randon.
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Motor Hints (Continued from page 555)

the method shown in the attached sketch of holding it with a small screw clamp can be used.

The light should have the clamp bolted on, by means of a piece of sheet brass, which permits of its being tilted up or down.

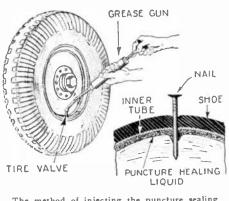
Clamp this holder to a tire bracket, frame member or other support on the left rear of the car, so that the driver has good illumination on his side.

This rear light cord can be rolled and a socket connection made from the tail light wire connection to the rear.

In addition to solving the backing prob-lem, the rear light aids in reading the gas tank gauge and also in filling the tank, while the clamp added to the light makes it conveniently removable and attached at any place about the car for repair work.

PUNCTURE MENDER

A new invention, which has recently appeared on the market, should be welcomed with open arms by the automobilist. This



The method of injecting the puncture sealing fuid into the tire, is shown above. An or-dinary grease gun is used to inject the liquid. The way in which this liquid heals punctures is also shown.—Illustration Courtesy Punc-ture.Nix Corp.

preparation not only stops leaks in tires, but heals them permanently. The ordinary tire will give many more miles of service if pro-tected with this liquid. The tire valve is removed and the puncture healing fluid is injected with a grease gun. The tires do not have to be removed from the wheels, and the air pressure within them is not lessened when the puncture fluid is used. The puncture healing fluid banishes slow leaks, valve leaks, pore leaks, and ordinary punctures. Balloon tires, puncture easily, often because of their larger size. Thus, by using this preparation in balloon tires much trouble can be saved and danger of accident eliminated. The liquid will not freeze in winter or boil in summer. The fluid remains the same as in summer. The fluid remains the same as long as the tube or tire lasts, and will not dry or become hard. It will not effect the working of the valve, as it seals from the inside only, and the air-pressure will force it away from the valve when the tire is be-ing inflated. The tube can be vulcanized even though this liquid has been introduced within it. An ordinary Ford tire requires only 8 ounces of the fluid. The air pressure within the tire forces the liquid to the puncture and thoroughly and permanently stops up the hole. The tires on your car will last twice as long when treated with this prepar-ation, and a big saving will be made in re-pair, expense, time and labor. The last unpleasant feature of motoring has now been banished, and science has now added another triumph to its long growing list.



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covered, and in any case all lead sheathing on the wires must be connected to earth.

This is the regular practice in broadcast station plants, all of the wires having lead sheaths and the sheaths in turn being grounded to earth, i. e., to a water pipe or to a piece of pipe driven several feet into moist earth.

To realize the highest efficiency when using an underground antenna for the reduction of static and interference. it is best

The 4-Tube "Cash Box" Set By WENDELL BUCK (Continued from page 525)

Plug the cable connector from the battery box into the terminal block on the back of the receiver. Connect the speaker. Turn on the A battery switch inside the receiver case.

Bringing in stations simply calls for the rotation of the two drum controls on the front of the receiver. Most of the time best results will be had by working the two drums at identically the same setting for a given station. The circuit is quite sharp, and it may take a few minutes to get the knack of tuning.

The better your aerial and ground the better the receiver will operate. While the "Cash Box" set will work with a short, makeshift antenna of thirty or forty feet, much better reception will be had with one eighty or a hundred feet long and with a really good ground to go with it.

LIST OF PARTS

Audio frequency transformers.

1-Output transformer. 1-Tuning unit, consisting of two

.00035 mfd. variable condensers and 2 R.F. coils, mounted as a unit.

K.F. colls, mounted as a unit. 1-.005 mid. fixed condenser. 1-.00025 mfd. grid condenser. 1-5 megohm grid leak.

4-Self-adjusting filament resistances.

-Filament switch.

4-Cushion sockets.

1-Extension cord connector. 1-Multi-plug and cable, base

mounting type. I—Wood baseboard, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 12\frac{1}{2}''$. 2—Metal cash boxes, $13'' \times 9''$ × 6''. Names of manufacturers of parts recommended by Science & Inven-

TION for the construction of this receiver will be furnished free upon request.

TOOL LIST

Pliers, several kinds. Screw drivers, several sizes.

Hammer, hacksaw and blades

Hand drill.

Twist drills, several sizes.

Scriber.

Center-punch.

Soldering iron, electric or other type Wire solder, self-fluxing or plain

solder and non-corrosive flux.

Rule, steel or wood.

Center finder for dials. 1 three or four cornered reamer and handle for expanding panel holes

for shafts, jacks, etc. Small tool and awl handle very

useful.

Volt and ammeters for testing set. batteries, etc. l countersink.

Underground Antenna

Reduces Static

By H. WINFIELD SECOR

(Continued from page 526)

to use batteries for the supply of both A and B current, and to place these in a metal lined box which is grounded, as aforementioned. If a B eliminator, operated from the 110 lighting circuit is used, there is liable to be feedback of static noises through the eliminator, especially in country districts where elevated electric light feed wires branch off from a pole and thence proceed to the house. In the city where the electric light wires are all shielded and grounded and led into a building underground from conduits buried in the street, there is very little chance of a B eliminator fooling you in this respect. This considers that the electric wiring in the house is placed in conduit, properly grounded.

Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the batteries and grounded sheathed lead wires to the buried underground antenna. Where an old well is available, as is often the case in the country, the multiple spiral form of underground antenna may be adopted, the several spirals being wound on a wooden framework, and the whole dropped down into the water in the well. In any case it should be noted that the insulated copper wire inside the lead sheathing is not connected at the free end to the sheathing, but it is thoroughly insulated from the sheathing and the ground by tar or other suitable insulating material.

The diagram, Fig. 5 shows the use of two medium size underground aerials, each say 50 to 75 ft. long, one of them acting as a counterpoise, or the equivalent of a ground connection. This arrangement is the one preferred by Dr. Rogers, who devised this method of radio reception. At Fig 6 is shown a scheme tried out at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the war. Here a number of insulated wires were submerged in the lake waters at the station mentioned, and as becomes evident, it was possible to make a number of valuable experiments by connecting the receiving set to the aerials which pointed in the different directions. In one of these experiments the underground antenna was buried directly under the huge transmitting aerial of the station. Remarkable to relate, reception from distant points was carried on on the underground antenna, while the transmitter rated at many kilowatts, hurled forth powerful signals on the overhead elevated aerial. These results are all a matter of official naval record, copies of which the writer had the pleasure of reading.

"Do you really mean to tell me that simply by burying a piece of sheathed insulated wire underground, that you can reduce static sixty to seventy per cent?" asks the man in the street. The answer is, yes, for the official naval records show it, the data having been accumulated at various government radio stations where the signal and static strength were measured by suitable instruments, and the tabulations accompanying the reports show that static is reduced.

As will be seen there is opened up a very interesting field of experiments once more after a lapse of ten years, and as mentioned at the start of this article, it is strange indeed how inventions very frequently are made quite a few years before they are really due, so far as the public is concerned.

Listening to the claims of some of the radio set manufacturers, particularly those turning out super-heterodynes, a few years ago, it seemed that all we had to do was to save our pennies, buy eight, ten or twelve tubes and the necessary transformers and condensers, build ourselves a nice big superheterodyne, and thanks to its fine reception on a small coil of wire, known as a loop antenna, the static would be practically eliminated. We are much the wiser now, howver, after having had super-heterodynes with us for several years, and we know that when there is plenty of static, the loud speaker is very quick to apprise us of the fact. There-





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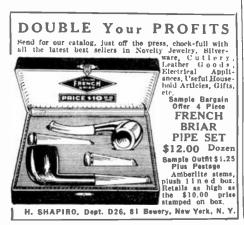
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fore, the buried antenna seems to present one of the most interesting and valuable inventions in the realm of radio communication and broadcast reception; particularly in view of the fact that the major item in the expense of installing one of these buried antennas, lies in the removal of a few shovelfuls of dirt from a hole in our cellar, or plus the really small cost of the yard, sheathed aerial wire itself.

These sheathed static eliminator aerials me in several sizes. One of the main come in several sizes. things to remember is that you must use a shielded set, in order to realize the marvel-ous results obtainable with a properly installed underground antenna; also that you must watch out and see that the lead wires, including those to ground and to the aerial are sheathed. See to it that the metal sheaths are made continuous, if more than one piece of wire has to be employed. In other words, if by some chance you have to piece out the lead-in wire or the ground wire, a regular soldered joint is made of the inner copper wire terminals; this joint is then taped up with rubber and friction tape, and then a piece of thin lead may be wrapped around the joint, so as to thoroughly join the two sections of sheathing at either side of the joint. Ground clamps, or their equivalent in the form of home-made circular strips of copper or brass, fitted with machine screws and nuts, will help to clamp up tight all such joints.

Does Coffee Poison the Heart? By FREDERIC DAMRAU, M. D.

(Continued from page 498)

the abuse of coffee, say as much as eight or ten cups a day, does not really damage the It may cause nervous irritability and heart. sleeplessness; but the only apparent effect on the circulation is likely to be a more rapid heart beat. As soon as the individual stops drinking coffee to excess, the rate of heart beat comes down to normal. Neurotic persons frequently complain of

"palpitation of the heart." By palpitation is meant a rapid action associated with By palpitation consciousness of the heart's beat. This dis-turbance is usually due to the nervous con-dition rather than the heart itself. The heart's action is largely regulated by nerves that pass to it from the brain, and whatever



rôle coffee plays in causing "palpitation" comes from this source. Naturally persons with this trouble are likely to fare better without coffee.

PERSONS WHO SHOULD NOT DRINK COFFEE

The average person can drink three or four cups of coffee a day without suffering any ill effects. Of course, some individuals are more susceptible than others. I know a man who will lie awake half the night if he takes a demi-tasse for dinner, while another acquaintance can take three big cups at midnight and not lose a wink.

The time of day when coffee is taken is a matter of great importance. One or two cups for breakfast, an almost universal habit, give one the necessary impetus for a good day's work and enable many of us to keep our jobs. But the same amount of coffee in the evening would stimulate the brain to such an extent as to make sleep impossible.

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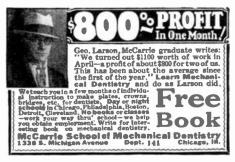
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The time of day when coffee is taken is a matter of great importance. One or two cups for breakfast, an almost universal habit, give one the necessary impetus for a good day's work and enable many of us to keep our jobs. But the same amount of coffee in the evening might stimulate the brain to such an extent as to make sleep impossible.

There are three great classes of persons who are unquestionably benefited by abstinence from coffee; namely, children, old folk and individuals who are high-strung or suffer from insomnia.

Practically all physicians agree that coffee should not be given to children. Caffein is a brain stimulant, and certainly children are nervous and high-strung enough and do not need an additional push to the nervous sys-tem. Then, too, statistics have shown that children who are allowed coffee with their meals are, on the average, below the normal weight, height and strength. This condition is due not to any direct poisonous effects of caffein but to the peculiar cravings of appetite that it may produce in children.

Old people, in many cases, do not tolerate coffee well. It is only too likely to keep them awake nights and make them irritable during the daytime. If the bladder is unduly sensitive, as is often the case, coffee will probably aggravate the disturbance.

Many doctors are in the habit of forbidding coffee for their nervous patients. This is good counsel, as coffee stimulates the activity of the brain and thus interferes with the needed rest. But many people misunder-stand the doctor, when he tells a nervous patient to keep away from coffee, and take his advice to mean that caffein is universally harmful.

The wakefulness produced by a cup of Mocha may last for a number of hours. Nothing is better to keep you awake during dull after-dinner speeches; but it may also ruin your sleep after you get to bed. Any-one who suffers from insomnia should limit the amount of his coffee to one or two cups a day and take these not later than the noonday meal,

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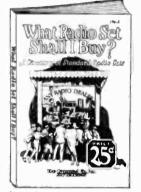
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buys an entire set of these four books of vital importance to every one owning or contemplating the purchase of a radio set.

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CONSRAD CO., INC., 230 5th Ave., New York. Gentlemen, I enclose 5......for one copy of Directory of Standard Radio Sets.

Radio Trouble Finder.
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USE "THE RADIO TROUBLE FINDER"

to insure permanent satisfaction

HE "RADIO TROUBLE FINDER" is a book prepared by a Radio Expert with many years of practical e x -



perience. It is a proven fact that 99 out of every 100 complaints from Radio set owners can be traced to simple and minor troubles that a child could repair with a simple book of instructions-and only once in a lifetime the average man need pay an expert to repair his set-if he has a copy of the "RADIO TROUBLE FINDER."

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It is the simplest thing imaginable to use it. Even the more difficult jobs of changing internal mechanism of the set can be accomplished successfully.

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All circuits are shown by simplified drawings and each is explained in detail. The book is 6x9 inches in size, illustrated, and is contained in a special at-tractive 2-color cover.

(())@

PRICE 25c



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The Ionaco Swindle By HUGO GERNSBACK

(Continued from page 491)

netic field. One might as well try to influence the iron in a bunch of spinach. WILSHIRE'S RHAPSODY IN CATALYZERS

Of all the highfaluting nonsense, peruse the following copied verbatim from Wil-shire's booklet, entitled "The Short Road to Health":

"However, not only does Ionaco act indirectly as a catalyzer through the iron but it also acts directly, for electro-magnetism is itself a catalyzer and induces metabolism. Nowhere may this be better seen than in the wonderful cures performed by sunlight, and light is but an

electro-magnetic phenomenon. "The magnetic flux from the Ionaco acts directly upon the electronic structure of the molecular iron in the system and seems to restore the proper catalytic action in pathologic conditions. The result is that normal oxidation takes place and this explains the marvellous therapeutic results from using the Ionaco.

Of course the above is all nonsense, and has no foundation in fact at all, for the reasons explained before. It may be said that with direct current (if the IONACO is used with direct current) no possible effect can be had at all. It is admitted, however, that with alternating current, there is an effect, but so slight that it is impossible to either observe it or to claim any curative effect for it. We know, of course, that certain currents having a frequency from 100,-000 cycles per second to several million cycles per second can produce an effect upon a person through an intervening air gap as is exemplified in the auto-condensation couch, but there is quite a difference between a current with a frequency of 60 cycles and one with a frequency of 100,000 cycles. This difference is not apparent to the average layman, but is of vast importance to the electrotherapeutist. Some people might argue that it is a mere matter of frequency of the current and this could make little if any difference. To these we might answer that there is no difference between the current in your storage battery which operates the starter of your car and that current which runs the electrified railroad trains and will even elec-trocute an individual if he places one foot on the third rail, except the potential difference of from 500 to 1500 volts. The percentage of difference is considerably less here than it is in comparing the 60 cycle with the 100,000 cycle current.

Magnetism has been studied for well over a century, and the effects not only on the human body, but on practically every known substance, are well-known and have been thoroughly investigated. You may rest as-sured that if magnetism had any curative effect upon the human system, and would cure any human ailment, every doctor and every hospital would be using such a device. The reason that they do not use such is obvious, for magnetism in any known form has no curative effect whatsoever.

Appended herewith is a report, which alone is good authority that the IONACO is a fake plain and simple. The report makes excellent reading.

Report of the Scattle "Better Business Bu-reau" (Scattle, Washington).

Participants: The Commissioner of Health of Seattle.

Secretary of Public Health League of Washington.

Secretary of the Washington Pharmacy Iss'n.

(Continued on page 505)



viation **Brings Quick** Success

young men of daring no other field of work offers such a fascination, such high pay, nor such opportunities for quick success as the field of Aviation. As yet, aviation is practically in its infancy. But now is the time to get in.

Amazing Opportunities in Airplane Industries

In the automobile industry and in the moving picture business hundreds of men got rich by getting in at the start. They made their success before others woke up. Today, these lines offer no greater opportunities than a hundred and one others. BUT AVIATION IS NEW. Get in while the opportunities are big. All over the country there will be a clamor for trained men. It will not be a question of pay but of getting capable men.

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The study of aviation is almost as fascinating as the actual work. Every lesson is full of in-terest. That is why it is easy to learn aviation. You do not have to make yourself study—it is like reading an interesting book that tells you things you have always wanted to know. Only one hour each evening will give you the basic training in a surprisingly short time.



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Airplane Designer

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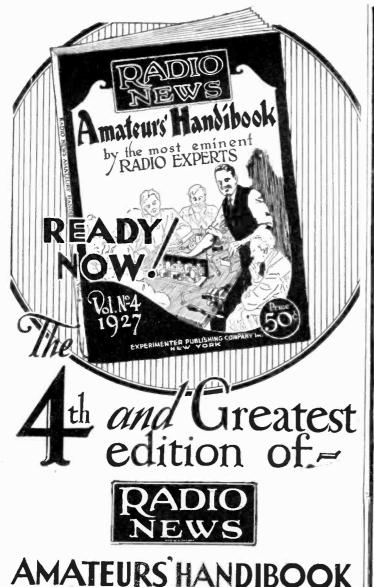
by Experienced Men Men who have had ac-tual experience give you personal attention. They select the lessons, lectures, blueprints and bulletins. They tell you things that are essen-tial in everyday prac-tice. Each lesson is easy to read and un-derstand.

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Send coupon below for New Book, just out, Opportunities in the Airplane Industry. It is interesting and instructive. It will show you many things you never knew before about aviation. We have but a limited supply of these books—send the coupon before they are all gone these bo all gone,

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HERE is the greatest Radio Handibook ever published! Right up to date—a brand new edition of the very finest selected articles that have appeared in RADIO NEWS, Radio's Greatest Magazine, this year.

All new Radio—Plenty of latest model circuits with blueprint diagrams, ready for building. This is the most popular Radio Book ever printed. The past three editions were completely sold out.

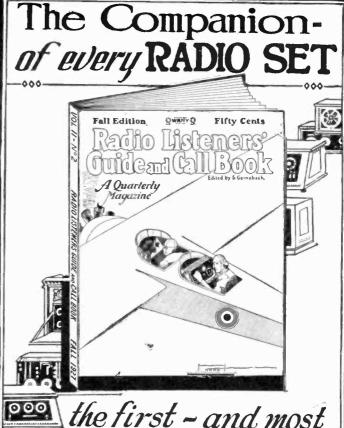
-And you we offer the biggest and best edition of them all-116 pages of 1927 Radio complete with elaborate circuit diagrams and illustrations and parts. Size 9x12 inches.

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The Ionaco Swindle

(Continued from page 563)

Technician from the Victor X-ray Corp. One Businessman.

One Businessman. An M.D. specializing in X-ray and radium. Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Washington. Another M.D. X-ray specialist.

A Construction Engineer, City Lighting Department of Scattle.

Made in Scattle, Washington, at the instance of the "Better Business Bureau" of Scattle, January 1927.

Report:

1. Apparatus. Simple solenoid producing with D. C. a weak stationary magnetic field and with A. C., a weak alternating magnetic field. The small coil is energized by the alternating magnetic field of the larger coil and is simply a spectacular means of demonstrating the presence of the alternating field in

the larger coil. 2. The cost of materials in the entire apparatus is approximately \$5.75.

3. The large coil contains approximately 2763 feet of wire instead of a mile as claimed by Mr. Wilshire. (The sample which we have contains approximately 3,411 feet. -Editor.)

4. The claim that such an apparatus works equally well on direct and alternating current is unwarranted. The electrical effects produced are entirely different, the direct cur-rent producing a weak stationary magnetic field and the alternating current producing a weak fluctuating magnetic field. 5. The iron in the blood is in a non-mag-

netic form and, therefore, cannot be influenced by any electro-magnetic field.

6. It is the opinion furthermore of the medical men on the committee that such a weak magnetic field as produced by this ap-paratus has no possible therapeutic effect on the human body.

In an article in the February, 1927, issue of *Ilygeia*, Arthur J. Cramp, M.D., goes into the history of Gaylord Wilshire, and further quotes the findings of the Public Health League of Washington, when it co-operated with the Better Business Bureau of Seattle to investigate Ionaco. He published the fol-lowing report on it, which is here excerpted: "... The cost of the materials for making an Ionaco should not exceed \$5.00. As a

cure for any physical ailment it is not worth

5 cents. "The Ionaco advertising leads the public to believe that the device will cure practically all human-and some canine-ailments, and restore gray hair to its original color. Should the public be sufficiently inquisitive to ask how a simple coil of wire can accomplish such miraculous results, an explanation is at once forthcoming and, doubtless, the explanation is at tion, like a well-known brand of cigarettes, satisfies; the Ionaco cures by magnetizing the iron in the blood. Just that! Elemental, my dear Watson! The nontechnically trained public does not, of course, realize that one might with equal success try to magnetize the iron in a bunch of spinach.

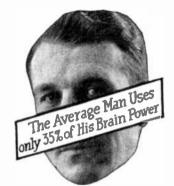
"The chief advertising asset of the Ionaco, as in all quackery, is testimonials." Commenting further on the testimonials

with which Ionaco is replete, the article further states :

"In several pieces of advertising that have been put out by the Ionaco concern, it has been declared that Dr. Annie G. Lyle, family physician to Dr. David Starr Jordan, was trying out the Ionaco, and Dr. Lyle was quoted as follows:

"I want to say that I have fullen for the Ionaco strongly. It appeals to me because it brings the electro-magnetic force into the simplest, most effective and most convenient

The Biggest Failures Are Those Who Work Hardest



EVERYBODY knows the bookkeeper who works **E**VERYBOD' knows the bookkeeper who works 10 or 12 hours a day, without ever getting any-where. He begins life on a salary of \$15 a week and ends it in penury on a pension. He is not the only one. The harassed subdepartment head work-ing after hours, the clerk, buried under a mass of detail, the merchant who stays "on watch" in his store from opening to closing time without achiev-ing a margin of profit large enough to expand and grow on-they all end the same way.

Will You Be One Of Them?

Will You Be One Of Them? Statistics show that over 54 per cent of all mer are dependent at 60. Why? Men are nearly al and the statistics show that over statistics. Yet they do not succeed! They simply never learn how use their natural gifts! To will never succeed merely by working hard. You will never succeed merely by working hard. Science has shown that most men use and 35% of their brain power. Pelmanism, the science of applied psychology, will the science of any lead wandering, forget fulness, mental sluggishness, weak will-power, lack of personality. It will train you to concentrate, to personality. It will train you to concentrate, to the methodical, to remember the things you should personality. It will train you to concentrate, to the methodical, to remember the things you should the methodical, to remember the things you should the methodical to approach any ordinary task with a the in science and power. Hundreds of Thousands Testify

Hundreds of Thousands Testify

Hundreds of Thousands Testify We hesitate to say too much about Pelmanism. We prefer to understate rather than overstate. A born fool will doubless remain one, with Pelman-ism or without it. If anyone's will-power is so weak and his regard for his future is so small that he will not give 20 to 30 minutes a day to self-develop-ment, Pelmanism cannot help him. But an average man or woman cannot fail to benefit by it. And results will show within a few weeks. Thousands of Pelmanists testify that the development of faculties whose existence they scarcely suspected, of incomes increased one hun-dred, two hundred, and as high as a thousand per cent. These testimonials are hard facts—proof positive of the value of these scientific secrets of the mind. Can you afford to miss your opportunity? Free Booklet "Scientific Mind

Free Booklet "Scientific Mind Training"

Resolve today to stop slaving and drudging. The successful men and women are those whose trained minds make work seem more like play. Make up your mind now to let Pelmanism help you as it has helped thousands all over the world. The principles of Pelmanism are for everybody, man, woman, or child child

child. Send the coupon below for the free 64-page book-let, "Scientific Mind Training," which describes the course in detail. This may be the great turning point in your life. If you can make up your mind to send this coupon you are the sort of person Pelmanism can help. The Pelman Institute of America, Suite 3210, 71 West 45th Street, New York City. America, S York City,

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The Pelman Institute of America 71 West 45th Street, Suite 3210 New York City. I want you to show me what Pelmanism has actually done for over 600,000 people. Please send me your free hook, "Scientific Mind Training." This places me under no obligation whatever.
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6 1/2

ALBANY FOUNDRY CO., Albany, N. Y.

form for use in treating disease. I am big enough to use anything advertised or not "Dr. Lyle was written to and asked for the

facts. She replied in part as follows:

"'My name has been used in the advertisements entirely without my knowledge and without my consent. I do not know Mr. Wilshire. I never made any of the statements ascribed to me in the advertisements. It is evident that Mr. Wilshire's publicity man has drawn on his imagination for the facts." "Mr. Wilshire has claimed that a Los

Angeles physician has alleged that his (the physician's) daughter has been relieved of exophthalmic goiter by the Ionaco. The doctor was written to and replied that there was not the slightest justification for the claim. The advertising has stated that Dr. Arbuthnot of Los Angeles 'had a long standing case of wry neck instantly relieved' by the Ionaco. Dr. Arbuthnot was written to and agrees that she might just as well have used the left hind foot of a rabbit.

'Another case reported in December, 1925, by Wilshire himself was described as follows:

"We had another case reported this morning of Cancer. Mrs. Virginia Clements of Riverside, who is under the care of Dr. H. A. Atwood, M.D. This woman now reports after a month's treatment that the ulcerated surface is looking very much better, the pain is gone and there is no longer an offensive odour. She has also made a great improvement in her strength and general health.

We wrote to the only II. A. Atwood, M.D. there is in Riverside, quoting the paragraph just given and asking him if there was any truth in the statement and asking, further, for the present condition of Mrs. Clements. Dr. Atwood replied that he knew nothing of the case!

"Testimonials are always good business getters. As evidence, of course, they are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Their value was well expressed by one of their value was well expressed by one of the attorneys-general for the postmaster-general—a man who, in the course of his work, had occasion to investigate thousands of medical testimonials published by con-cerns that were later declared frauds by the government. The attorney-general said: "Speaking generally it may be said that in all we expression in this office process.

in all my experience in this office never has a medical concern, no matter how fraudulent its methods or worthless its treatment, been unable to produce an al-most unlimited number of these so-called testimonial letters.'

The Scattle Record has published a series of articles warning its readers against the Ionaco quackery.

A Dr. Proctor has also come forward with a horse collar which, instead of treat-ing eighty-four different diseases successfully, is more conservative in the list of diseases, only thirty-two of which are given in his pamphlet. The outfit is practically identical with Ionaco,, except that its name differs, the latter instrument being called Circletone. Several clippings, from the Ionaco News and advertisements illustrate this article.



SHOOTER CAMPERS AND TOURISTS: Here is the very thing for you. Campers tell us that this is the great-est weapon to be had where firearms are prohibited. ZIp-Zip Shooter is noiseless, powerful and effective and is used by a great number of tourists and eanpers. Thousands of boys are made happy with this wonderful Zip-Zip Shooter. If your dealer happens of to hare them order from us. Zip-Zip Shooter, 35e or three for \$1.00 AUTOMATIC RUBBER CO., Dept. BB, Columbia, S. C.

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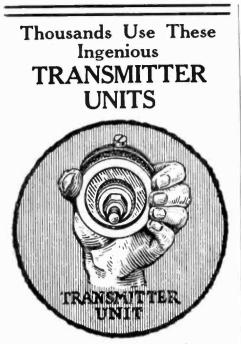
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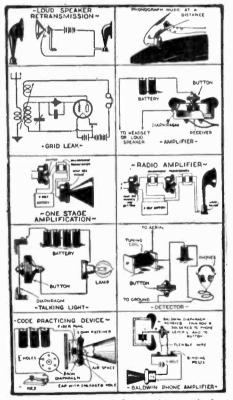




Here's a marvel of engineering designpractical miniature transmitter, used by thousands of radio fans and experimenters for amplification purposes.

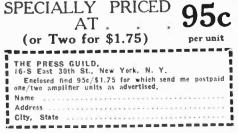
It is a most novel unit, having hundreds of uses. Every amateur should have two or three of these amplifiers in his laboratory.

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With each unit is mailed an eight-page instruc-tion pamphlet containing suggestions for in-Our supply is limited; avoid disappointment by ordering today. The coupon below is for your

ordering today. The special convenience.



Readers Forum

(Continued from page 522)

been frozen into the ice only a few hours before. The body was cut out, carried to a neighboring hut and put into warm water. A short time thereafter, the frozen one came to life and declared that he was born in 1619 and was caught in the avalanche in 1650. The discovery caused much newspaper comment in the press of Switzerland and the press of the world when the story was first published 100 wears are years ago.

years ago. I realize you will be interested in this inasmuch as you claim that anything really frozen cannot be brought back to life. RALPH J. POWELL, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

brought back to life. RALPH J. POWELL, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. (The story above is pure buncombe. But many of our readers have misinterpreted our claims in the article on artificial hibernation. The only findings which we could arrive at were that when fish or other animals were frozen by artificial means, that is to say, in either refrigerators or by liquid air, the fish did not come back to life. We asked our readers in various parts of the country to make the experiments under more natural con-ditions, that is, on a cold day in the winter months to go down to their local ponds and chop out a fish, frozen in ice. Take that fish home, thaw it out and see whether it comes to life. In making an experiment of this nature, it is absolutely necessary that the person be assured the fish is really frozen in the block of ice. Since our request, many of our readers have nobly answered the call to the aid of science. The peculiar angle which we obtain is that some investigators claim to be able to thaw the fish out and make it come back to life and others maintain that the fish never did come back to life. Stranger still is the fact that the same species of fish from two different ponds in approximately the same latitude reacted differently to the test. Some winter, scientists will undertake to carry on a series of experiments which will definitely settle this question, one way or the other. Our own conclusions are: if artificial freezing is conducted. fish cannot be made to hibernate. Neither can they be revived upon being thawed out. -EDITOR.)

hey be revived -EDITOR.)

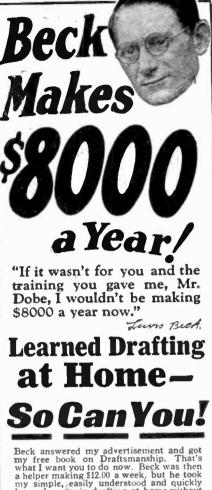
The Astrology Humbug By JOSEPH H. KRAUS (Continued from page 509)

than the seed planted later. Torrential rains inter-fere greatly with the growth of the seed. The editor of this astrological magazine further inquires: "Why is it that all (italics ours-Editor) people in all climes are more vigorous and active from norn to noon and from evening till midnight, than they are from noon to evening, and from midnight till dawn?" We wonder whether by use of the word "all," the editor implied everybody or whether he meant the majority. In New York City it is found that those who frequent the night clubs become far more active from midnight. Mode of life has much to do with this. A person can be active during any portion of the day he desires by properly regulating his hours of sleep and awakening. There are many who work at night and it is just as essential that their business be carried on as it is for others who remain at their places of employment or at their professions during the daytime. More anon.-Editor. MRS.KEMBLE'S ASTROLOGY

remain at their places of employment of at their professions during the daytime. More anon.—Editor. MRS. KEMBLE'S ASTROLOGY Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: I am enclosing a page of the Grand Rapids Herald, Sunday edition, which should be interest-ing, considering your stand on astrology. This is probably a syndicated article which you have al-ready scen, but I am enclosing it in case it should be new to you. Perhaps you can decipher this astrological hodge-podge and get some sense out of it, but it looks like all the rest of this humbug to me. Like all the rest of astrologers, Genevieve Kemble takes great pains to be very indefinite and make no posi-tive statements, or if she does make a rather definite statement, it is on something which anyone can guess as well as she, such as predicting an advance in radio, or the continuation of women in politics. Also, notice her lucid (?) forecast for President Collidge: Coolidge:

Also, notice her lucid (?) forecast for President Coolidge: "The coming year MAY establish whether Calvin Coolidge will pass into history as politician or large visioned statesman." Then she gave us the startling information that he has both friends and enemies. There is a nice collection of indefinite words used, though she tires out at the end and resorts to "may" almost entirely. Here is the list I counted with the number of times used: possible 1: plausible 1: if 1: suggested 1: seems 2: should 3: MAY 20 times. SCIENCE AND INVENTION is the best science maga-zine published and I wish you all success in your challenge to spiritualism, astrology, perpetual mo-tion, and any other humbug you can expose. Grand Rapids, Mich. (As we have always stated, astrologers have a

(As we have always stated, astrologers have a tendency to hedge. Consequently, our astrological contest rules insist upon horoscopes with definite statements, free of contradictions. Any statement (Continued on page 569)



Beck answered my advertisement and got my free book on Draftsmanship. That's what I want you to do now. Beck was then a helper making \$12.00 a week, but he took my simple, easily understood and quickly learned course in drafting at home without giving up his job. You can do the same thing. Will you? "I often look back to the time I answered your advertisement,"writes Beck," and wondered how I could take up your course as I was not able to save enough out of \$12.00 a week to make the first pay-ment. But I finally did it and it was the best money I ever spent in my life Thanks to your training I am not afraid to tackle any work along drafting lines and can read-ily master all the architect's plans."

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THE sensational Strobodyne Circuit, the greatest of Super-Heterodyne receivers that combines the best features of every circuit: the circuit that has amazed Radio, is now ready for home and community set builders.

Consrad, the greatest Pattern publishers in Radio, have printed an entirely different kind of Pattern for this amazing circuit.

Instead of a simple envelope or soft cover—the complete Strobodyne building information with all blueprints is contained in a *regular*, *handsome board covered book*, with a 2 color beautiful cover. Size 9x12 inches.

The book contains the complete authentic description of the circuit to the last detail.

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Also carefully arranged, folded and bound into the book are the following blueprints—all full size.

- No. 1-Panel layout Blueprint-Size 11x27 inches.
- No. 2-Underside view of Sub-Panel Blueprint, size 15 by 27 inches.
- No. 3-Template for Sub-Panel-size 16 by 27 inches.
- No. 4-Wiring for Apparatus-(Shown in perspective form) size 23 by 27 inches.

Until you have studied the Strobodyne you are a back number in Radio—a man of the older school—The Strobodyne is not just a new circuit—It is an epoch in Radio.

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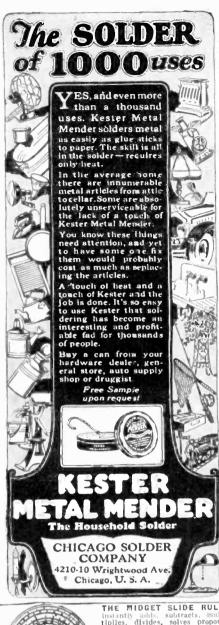
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The Astrology Humbug

(Continued from page 567)

in which the words "may," "seems," "should," "it is possible," or "perhaps," is employed, cannot be considered as being definite. In every one of the horoscopes which have appeared in the newspapers on or about the first of each year, we find the use of these which make the clauses following entirely non-specific. If the astrologer then guesses quite correctly, and the events subsequently prove her guess was partially correct, she immediately pro-claims herself as having made a fulfilled predic-tion. For instance, one astrologer has resorted to the statement that "Mussolini' meet with a serious accident, the astrologer will proclim her forecast. On the other hand, should "11 Duce" continue to administer the affairs of Italy during 1927, the astrologer can always revert to her orig-inal statement, and claim that the contributing features did not occur, and it was for this reason that Italy's premier successfully outfought the fates.

features did not occur, and it was for this reason that Italy's premier successfully outfought the fates. We are at a loss to understand why it is that some astrologer did not come forward with the statement that during 1927 a practically unknown youth would upset the entire world to such an ex-tent that the crowned heads of Europe would be anxious to shake his hand, that the government of the United States would recall him from abroad on a government warship, the Smithsonian Insti-tute would cast a medal for him, that the Post Office Department would have a special stamp made for him, and that honor after honor would be heaped upon the shoulders of a twenty-five year old youth. Yet that is what actually occurred. Colonel Lindbergh has been nonored by France. Belgium and England and has been responsible for the greatest display of emotion and for more col-umns of news in the daily press than any other man in history; or than any other event, including the entrance of the United States into the World War. In no forecast for the year of 1927 have we seen the slightest mention of an event as important as this one proved to be. At no time be history of the powers of the world has there been a feeling of greater friendship than that at the resource in the daily or east in the Hall of Fame the astrologers, phrenologists, numerolo-gists and the soothsayers tell us of his capabili-ties.)

ASTROLOGY IS SCIENCE?

ASTROLOGY IS SCIENCE? Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Your Kevah Deo Griffis' horoscope of the late Kaiser of Germany, page 596, November SCIENCE AND INVENTION does not agree at all with the horoscope of the Kaiser as cast by E. S. McKeever, 1447 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif., page 14 of his March, 1926, Prenatal Astrology—for the planets are not at all in the same places, although the says the birth time was 2:51 P.M., very close to the 3 P.M. used by Griffis. I suggest you get a copy of McKeever's chart which is a double one showing that the Astral Form is attached to the orum of the Mother at a certain Moon period somewhere in the neighborhood nine months prior to birth. McKrever, as a scientific astrologer, says out and out that the Birth Horoscope is not an adequate index to a person's life and prophecy of the events to come. However, he seems to change the birth hour, when furnished to him, to agree with this Prenatal Moon epoch. E. H. Bailey of Lon-don, Editor of the British Astrologers Journal had written a book on the Prenatal Epoch in which the seven out of ten times, which is not a science. Tome other astrologers, reacting, no doubt, to the sous, that the Prenatal Epoch will only work seven out of ten times, which is not a science. Tome other astrologers, reacting, no doubt, to the isons on Astrology and he tells, in one of the les-sons, that the Prenatal Epoch. But W. Gornold —nicknamed Sepharial, of London, running mate with Bailey, has out a book called the Solar Epoch-contending that to make a real "blown in the bottle in the American System of Government—anarchy from the Union of Southern and Western States. But practical problems of life are of no interest as considerable of Gornold's energy is given over to horse racing tips and Stock market problems-ancher form of gambling. — Torewer, astrologers like Professors Brodey and Greney openly declared that the planets had no

as considerable of Gornold's energy is given over to horse racing tips and Stock market problems— another form of gambling. However, astrologers like Professors Brodey and Cheney openly declared that the planets had no effect on man and Professor Cheney ridiculed the idea that an aspect formed 30 days after birth could have an influence 30 years after birth and in this Lyman E. Stowe of Detroit was in agree-ment ment.

EZRA R. AVERILL

ā.

EZRA R. AVERILL, Felitor Kingdom of Heaven Advocate. Grand Rapids, Mich. (Little need be added to your communication. except that the time of the Kaiser's birth forwarded by us to Mrs. Griffis was directly taken from an astrological book. Perhaps the astrologer men-tioned by you shifted the hour to agree with his calculations.—EDITOR.)



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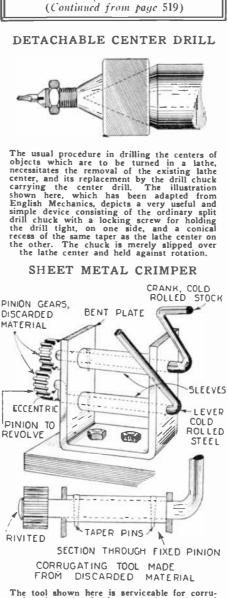
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Hints for the Mechanic

The tool shown here is serviceable for corrugating the ends of thin metal pipe and metal strips. Two shafts of 5%" rolled steel are mounted as shown with two small pinion gears affixed at one end of the shafts. The bracket mounting these is made from a piece of pipe about 3%" in diameter and the small collars are also made from pieces of pipe. The eccentric is for obtaining pressure between the gears. The crank turns one of the pinions. The two gears may be obtained from an old automobile. Both the lever and the crank are made from cold rolled steel. A fixture as shown can be readily made up of odds and ends; no fine machine work is required and the job may be completed in an hour or two.—G. A, Luers.

The Ketones in Experiments By DR. ERNEST BODE (Continued from page 514)

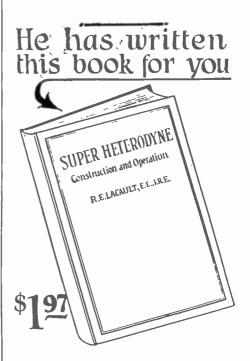
In this way calcium acetate yields acetone which comes over and is collected in the receiver while calcium carbonate remains behind.

Such mixed ketones can not be purified by the bisulphite process for only those ketones which contain the methyl group in union with the ketonic group will give these additional products.

It is quite easy to make a ring compound from acetone by a process of condensation with the aid of sulphuric acid. Here concentrated sulphuric acid is added to acetone. The liquids are mixed and the mixture distilled whereby a liquid boiling at 165 degrees C. (329°F.) passes over. This is mesitylene, an aromatic hydrocarbon also known as 1-3-5-trimethylbenzene.



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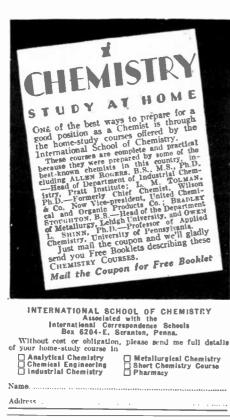
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Science and Invention for October, 1927





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CATALOG

Α **Perpetual Motion Hoax** (Continued from page 499)

The writer spent considerable time since seeing The writer spent considerable time since seeing you yesterday, in carefully calculating what is go-ing on in the triple motor-generator set, which you demonstrated to us with standard volt and am-meters, connected in the circuits to the first motor on the shaft, and also in the generator circuit. According to the demonstration conducted by one of the engineers at the laboratory yesterday, the apparent output of the generator was 1295 watts, as compared to the apparent input of 935 watts.

watts.

watts, as compared to the apparent input of 935 watts. The main fallacy in your arrangement of the two dynamos and motor on the one shaft, the dynamo supplying electrical energy through volt and animeter to the second motor connected on the opposite end of the shaft to the first motor, lies in the fact that the true output of the genera-tor is not 1295 watts, but this quantity is actually 388.5 watts, representing the 30 per cent electrical and mechanical losses in the second motor. The efficiency of this motor is 70 per cent, and thus there is a 30 per cent loss in this motor, made up of mechanical and electrical losses. As the **apparent** output of the generator is 1295 watts, as indicated by the volt and ammeter con-nected in the circuit to the second motor, it is at once evident that the electrical and mechanical losses through the second motor, which is return-ing power to the generator shaft in the form of mechanical energy, is 30 per cent of 1295 watts, or 388.5 watts. In other words, the generator is vaction 906.5 watts returned to it by the second motor. There is no over-all efficiency for this particular

motor. There is no over-all efficiency for this particular

There is no over-all efficiency for this particular machine, as there is no real output. The specific efficiency with regard to the genera-tor only, which is the only efficiency that can be considered, is from the above facts, equivalent to 388.5 (the true generator output) divided by 935 watts, supplied to the first motor from the labora-tory power supply, which gives us 41 per cent efficiency.

watts, supplied to the hist motor from the labora-tory power supply, which gives us 41 per cent efficiency. This corresponds very well with the theoretical efficiency, which any engineer arrives at immedi-ately, when he has three machines to deal with, viz., the theoretical over-all efficiency in this case would be 70 \times 70 \times 70, or 34.3 per cent, if we assume that our machine had an efficiency of but 70 per cent.

Report of Test Conducted By Us

Here is the data on a similar line-up of two motors and a dynamo on one shaft, except that the figures are in round numbers to make the explana-tion simple. The volt and ammeters are connected in the same way, as in the demonstration given by the Electrical Testing Laboratories yesterday with your machine. your machine.

the Electrical Testing Laboratories yesterday with your machine. The direct current generator output as registered by the volt and ammeters, is 1000 watts. The efficiency of the generator is 80 per cent. The mechanical input to the generator, expressed in watts, is, therefore, 1000 divided by .80, or 1250 watts (mechanical input). The second motor, which is electrically coupled (load) to this generator, takes the 1000 watts from the generator, and as this motor has an efficiency of 80 per cent, it returns 800 watts (80 per cent of 1000 watts) in the form of mechanical power to the generator shaft, and helps to turn the generator. Therefore, we find immediately that the true generator output is 1,000 watts, ninus 800 watts. This 200 watts is the real work being done by the generator, with regard to its electrical output.

delivered back to it by the second motor, or 200 watts. This 200 watts is the real work being done by the generator, with regard to its electrical output. Now let us look for a moment at the first electric motor on the shaft, which is being supplied with energy from the laboratory power supply. This motor rated at two horse-power, and with an efficiency of 80 per cent, requires 100 watts to operate it with no load. The total input of elec-trical energy to this motor is, therefore, 100 watts (no-load energy) plus 450 watts, representing the 1³R and mechanical losses in the generator and second motor, or a total of 550 watts from the laboratory power supply. It is at once seen of course, that the true gen-erator electrical output is, as aforementioned, 200 watts, and that the efficiency, with regard to the generator only, is therefore, 200 divided by 550, or 36 per cent (generator efficiency) with regard to the power supply. As outlined above, there is no over-all efficiency, as there is no real output from this machine. The D. C. meters in the input circuit are really measuring merely the electrical and mechanical losses in the three machines, as pointed out yester-day by Mr. Koening, the engineer in charge at the Electrical Testing Laboratories, and by Mr. Paul Findley (of the Bell Telephone Laboratories), and Prof. Hehre (of Columbia University). If a physical proof of our analysis of your ma-chine is required, it is very simple to produce this by simply connecting a torsion dynamometer be-tween the second motor and the generator; in order to indicate the amount of mechanical energy returned by this second motor to the generator; which of course will have to correspond to the fuers given in the abore analysis. Cordially yours, Science AND INVENTION, (Signed) H. WINPELEN SECOR. Managing Eaitor. Dict. H. W. Secor SH. (Continued on base 573)



(Continued on page 573)



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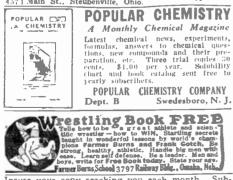
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MR. HAMILTON REPLIES New York City, June 28th, 1927.

MR. H. GERNSBACK, Pres., Science And Invention, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 24th inst., regarding to outcome of the test at the Electric Testing aboratory, I wish to call your attention to the the

Replying to yours of the 24th inst., regarding the outcome of the test at the Electric Testing Laboratory, I wish to call your attention to the following: If you take a glance at your contract with me, dated last August, you will find that the machine was to be submitted to an actual test, and the out-put was to be measured by the legal yardstick, and the electric meters, as well as the input. Furthermore, the sarre contract says that you will abide by the verdict of the laboratory. If you will consult the written reports of the laboratory, you will see that the power recorded by the meters on the output side was greater than that recorded by the meters on the input side. If you will consult your lawyer and submit your contract, and the written report of the labora-tory, you will be informed that you have violated your contract by returing to pay me \$5,000. The same lawyer will tell you that I lived up to my side of the contract. It is well understood that when those who occupy what they presume to be an impregnable fortress, suddenly find the energy inconsistent things. Your reference to Professors Findley and Hehre, and Mr. Koenig, is entirely beside the point and is in direct violation of your written agreement to abide by the verdict of the laboratory. In setting electrical power measurements, the tongues of professors are not used, one does not pile a lot of text books alongside the machines, or even consult the users of the electric meters. The electric meters do all the talking, and settle the question. In your letter of June 24th, you make reference

question, In your letter of June 24th, you make reference

In your letter of June 24th, you make reference to apparent energy. If you gaze at the construc-tion of direct current voltmeters and ammeters, you will find that they know nothing about apparent energy, and can record nothing but actual energy. If you look at the laboratory report, you will find that when the generator outer circuit was open, that the ammeter registered zero, because no energy was flowing through the circuit. The meters were honest and totally indifferent to professional opinion; they gave an impartial reading. Before the test was made, neither the laboratory

Before the test was made, neither the laboratory

Before the test was made, neither the laboratory nor your committee questioned the hock-up, and had no comments until, in their amazement, they saw the meters record a greater output than input. I have consulted the Better Business Bureau, submitting your contract, and the laboratory report of the meter readings. I was informed that your failure to abide was a crime, but strange to say, not criminal; in other words, I would have to enter civil suit.

Upon my presenting your written contract and the written report of the meter readings to a lawyer, he informed me that it was a very pretty case of breach of contract. He has taken steps to

sue. When

when the papers reach you, your lawyer will undoubtedly tell you that you have no leg to stand on, because his source of information is the same as that of my lawyer. The unfortunate part of the affair is that when I came here from Kansas City I paid your honesty the highest coupliment I could, by not hringing enough money to return. Your failure to live up to your contract is embarrassing. Perhaps if you look closely at your agreements and the laboratory meter readings, you will see that no professor, no textbook, nor anyone's opinion helps you. The actual test placed the entire affair beyond the opinion stage. actual stage

actual test placed the entire affair beyond the opinion stage. The universal opinion was against me to start with, and you agreed to submit the machine to an actual test and submit to the meter readings. It is to be hoped that you will see the justice of my claim, and will pay me the \$5,000 which I have earned by 16 years' study, the expenditure of several thousand dollars in experimental work, and railroad fare from Kansas City to your city on two occasions. Your assistant, Mr. Secor, told me that if you were to publish the result of the test, you would be laughed at. Last August I told you that I did not think you possessed the courage to print the findings, if they were in my favor; because it would run counter to the prevailing scientific opinion. You assured me that your courage has failed you

assured the that you had the courage to print anything. Apparently your courage has failed you. There is nothing in the contract forcing you to publish the affair, but it is encumbent upon you to pay me the \$5,000, because I accepted your word in good faith, spent hundreds of dollars that I can ill afford to lose, and delivered a ma-chine which the meters say had an output that exceeded input. For two days my address will be the Herald Square Hotel, 116 W. 34th St., after which, 5806 Loccus St., Kansas City, Mo. Again I suggest that you consult a lawyer, who will tell you to pay at once. Hoping to receive your check within the next two days, I am Yours very respectfully, (Signed) John S. HAMILTON. (Concluded in next issue)



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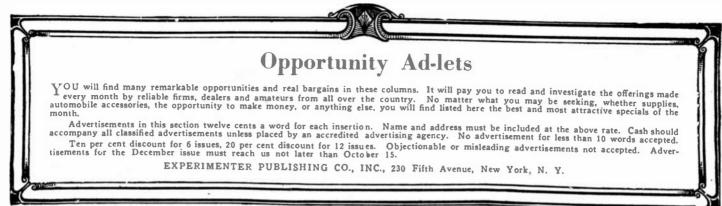
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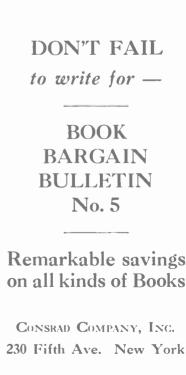
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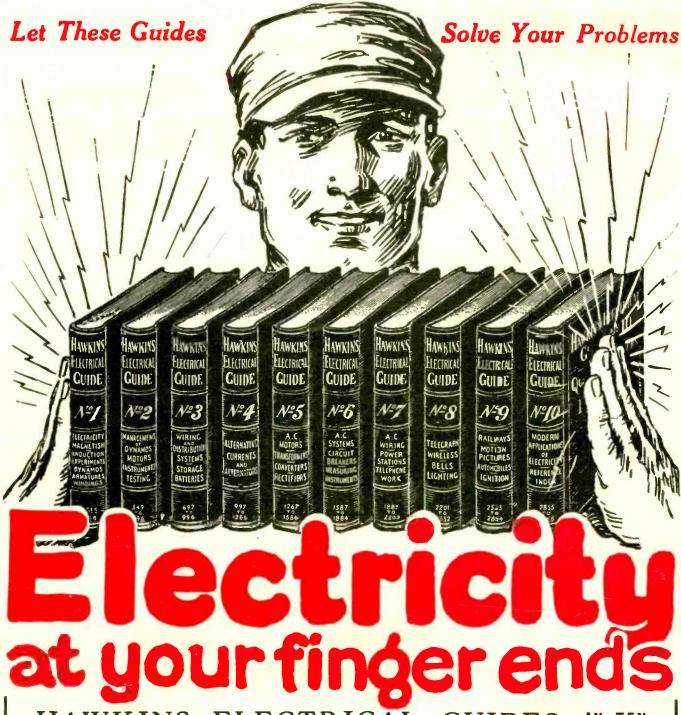
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