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Wants

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### MONTH \_\_\_\_\_

now our military authorities are experimenting with a flying hangar for planes.

### Should I Buy an Oil Burner?

An informative illustrated article on oil burners for the home, written by an expert.

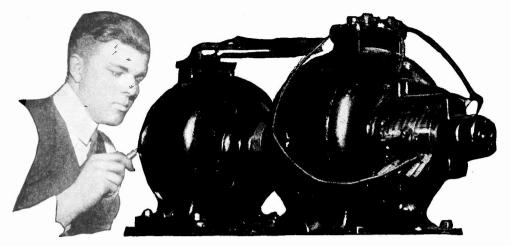
### Are All Mediums Fakes?

The author of a very interesting article in the next issue of this journal tells of the many mediums he investigated and their clever trickery.

VOL. XVII.	Whole Number 198	Oct., 1929, Number 6
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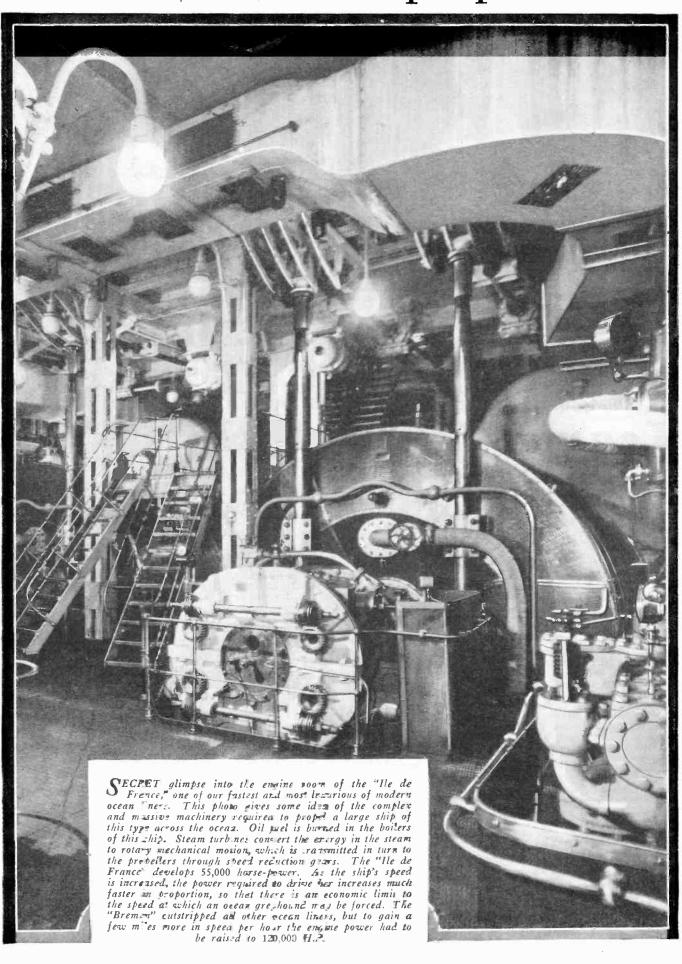
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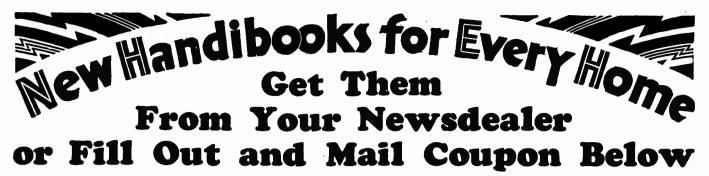
### What Price Ship Speed?



Science and Invention



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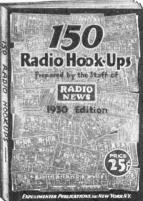
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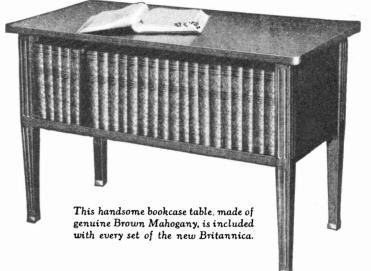
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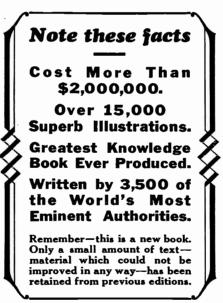
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VOLUME XVII WHOLE NO. 198



OCTOBER, 1929 NUMBER 6

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**AUGUSTUS POST**, Aviation Editor. ALFRED M. CADDELL, Financial Editor. WILLIAM F. CROSBY, Marine Editor.

"Those Who Refuse to Go Beyond Fact Rarely Get as Far as Fact" - HUXLEY

#### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

ECORDS for crossing the Atlantic are being broken almost as impressively as flight endurance records. The following list indicates the actual manner in which this has been brought about since Christopher Columbus blazed the trail.

1492-Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain, to the Bahamas in 71 days. 1819-

-The Savannah, an American-built steamer of 350 tons, crossed from Savannah to Liverpool in 26 days, being the first steamer to make the Atlantic passage.

The Great Western crossed from Bristol, England, to New York in 13% days. Subsequently she made a record of 10 days, 10 hours and 15 minutes. 1838-

1866-The Scotia made the run between New York and Queenstown in 8 days, 2 hours and 48 minutes.

1882-The Alaska, New York-Queenstown, 6 days, 18 hours, 37 minutes. 1891-The Majestic, New York-Queenstown, 5 days, 18 hours, 8 minutes. 1910-The Mauretania, New York-Queenstown, 4 days, 10 hours, 41

minute

minutes.
1927—Col. Lindbergh flew 3,600 miles from New York to Paris in . 33 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds.
September, 1928—The Mauretania crossed from Cherbourg to New York in 5 days, 2 hours and 34 minutes, beating her record of August, 1924, of 5 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes.
1928—The airplane Bremen crossed westward from Ireland to northeast coast of Province of Quebec in 36½ hours.

The steamship Bremen crossed from Cherbourg to New York in 4 days, 17 hours and 42 minutes. -The Graf Zeppelin flew from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen in  $55\frac{1}{2}$  hours (4,200 miles). 1929~

1929-

In the conquering of the Atlantic, and the speeding up of communication between this country and Continental Europe, a number of romantic characters stand out in great relief. Possibly the character most in the public eye in this connection at the present moment is Capt. Hugo Eckener, who, if all goes well with him, will be just returning to Lakehurst as the magazine carrying this editorial reaches the newsstands.

It is, perhaps, the natural working of what many of us consider to be an unjust fate that much of the hardship and study and planning for a trip such as Commander Eckener's is borne by the ground crew. Walter Hinton, who, by the way, made the first transatlantic air crossing in the airplane NC-4, is responsible for the statement that "for every job in the air forty people are required on land." From this statement we get some idea of the immensity of the work entailed in preparation for a transatlantic airplane flight, to say nothing of the work and planning necessary for the flight of a dirigible such as the *Graf Zeppelin* or the two English air Leviathans which will soon visit this country. Much of the glamour of the conquest is centered upon the captains and the pilots under whose command these wonderful results are accomplished, and we cannot refrain in passing from saluting the men ashore who stand behind every one of these successful undertakings.

Editorial Director

KCC

WHOLESALE PRICES

Science and Invention

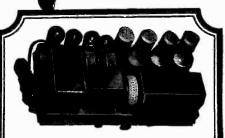
# FREE RADIO CATALOG

H ERE is a book it will pay you to get—148 pages of desirable radio merchandise—everything new right up-to-the-minute of going to press—at prices that will make you wonder how we can possibly offer such bargains. Wholesale prices prevail throughout. From the first page to the last this book is crowded with values that will please and astound you—every radio need and requirement fulfilled in this greatest of all Radio Books.

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Marvelous offerings in new, Humless, Screen Grid A. C. all-electric and battery operated sets; a wide range of beautiful consoles, from the small table model types to the most ornate and artistic of radio furniture; dynamic speakers of tremendous volume and richest tone; accessories, parts and kits in wide variety—in fact, everything that is standard, as well as everything that is new, in Radio. Get this book *today!* Supply your every Radio need at rock-bottom wholesale prices, and pocket the saving. Such startling values have never before been offered at like prices.

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### The New Screen Grid Receivers

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### A. C. Operated

Practical A. C operation assures consistent performance operates directly on 110-125 volt, 50-60 cycle A. C.

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### **Dynamic Tone**

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# Aerial Fire Fighters

14530.29

How Airplanes Will Increase Speed and Efficiency in the Operation of Fire Departments

### By John Croller

terminating at the building roof. Where insufficient pressure of water was available to fight fires in tall buildings in the vicinity, the pump on the airplane would act as a booster and enable the firemen to direct streams of water into much higher buildings in the vicinity. Another distinct advantage of the airplane as one of the important links in our modern firefighting equipment lies in its great speed. Imagine how much faster a fleet of fire-fighting planes could travel several miles to a large conflagration

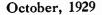
The illustration above and at right shows how the aerial fire-fighting planes would attack a skyscraper fire. The plane would fly to the scene of the conflagration and land on the roof of the nearest building. The suction hose will be attached to the building's standpipe and one or more hoses attached to the delivery pipe of the pump the pump acting

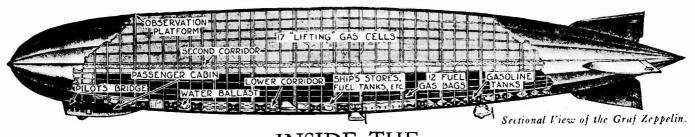
the delivery pipe of the pump, the pump acting as a "booster" and serving to throw streams of water several hundred feet beyond the range ordinarily possible.

**O**<sup>UR</sup> front cover and the accompanying illustration also illustrate the very latest idea for fighting fires with the aid of airplanes. The airplane shown in the accompanying picture is a special new form of plane, known as the *autogiro*. The outstanding feature of this new type of aircraft is that it can ascend or descend almost vertically on the order of a helicopter. One of our leading firefighting experts, a member of the New York City Fire Department, recently declared that the city is on the verge of adopting the airplane as a part of its regular fire-fighting equipment.

The accompanying picture shows how the autogiro form of plane could be arranged to carry hose, as well as a fire pump and accommodations for several firemen. A special clutch would permit the airplane engine to be connected with the water pump, this pump taking water from a standpipe compared to a number of automobile fire engines making their way through the crowded streets of a large city like New York or Chicago. These fire-fighting planes would carry, in addition to hose and pump, a goodly number of hand-operated portable fire extinguishers, axes, scaling ladders and other equipment which readily permits its crew of firemen to put out any ordinary blaze. The cost of these fire-fighting planes would be quite reasonable, considering the great advantage of speed with which these planes could travel to a fire. These planes can also land on the water. if they are designed as amphibians, and in this capacity they will prove invaluable.

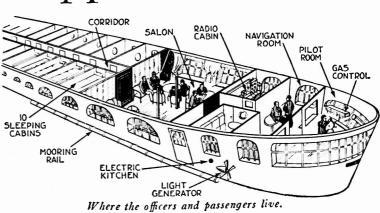
In fact it would not be unreasonable to assume that in ten to fifteen years from now a major part of our fire-fighting equipment may have "sprouted wings." As our cities keep expanding and our suburban sections multiplying, the principal desideratum will be speed, and the airplane seents to be the best answer to that problem. For the small town firefighting equipment, the airplane will soon prove indispensable.

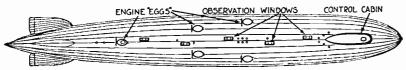




### INSIDE THE Graf Zeppelin

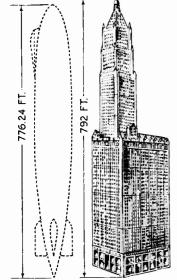
HE sectional view of the Graf Zeppelin, shown herewith, gives some idea of the complicated internal structure of this large "grown-up" balloon, which carries two kinds of gas, hydrogen for lifting her huge bulk and Blau gas as fuel for her five Maybach engines. Gasoline is also carried as auxiliary fuel for the engines, but only a small quantity of this fuel is carried. A simple valve enables the engineers to instantly switch the engines from Blau gas fuel to gasoline, and vice versa. The Blau gas is carried in twelve bags along the bottom of the frame, just under the hydro-gen "lifting" cells or bags. The *Graf Zeppelin* carried 22 passengers and a crew of 40 men, including three pilots and three navigators, when she left Lakehurst, August 8.





Unusual "bottom" view of modern dirigible, showing windows.

How the bottom of a modern dirigible such as the Graf Zeppelin looks is illustrated above; not e trapdoor for lowering ropes and also the observation windows.



Graf Zep compared to Woolworth Building.

Note second corridor in Graf Zeppelin, for inspection purposes. To inspect the 17 "lifting gas" cells, also the 12 fuel gas bags, the designers of the

LOWER CORRIDOR

Graf provided a lower and a second corridor or catwalk. If you saw the Graf Zcp-

pelin stood up on its tail alongside the Woolworth Building, it would reach nearly up to the dome of that famous edifice. Imagine the bending and twisting stresses in a "balloon" of this size.

Round-the-world map at right shows path of Graf Zeppelin on her 25.000-mile air journey, on which she will make stops only at Fried-richshafen, Tokio, Los

SECOND CORRIDOR

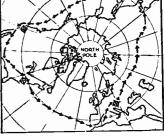
**L**ANDING of a large dirigible such as the Los Ange-les or the Graf Zeppelin is carried out as shown below. The airship steers downward under her own engine power and drops ropes down. When low enough, the ground crew grabs the ropes and pulls her down low enough to anchor on a mast, or still lower, when she is "walked" into a hangar.

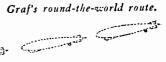
Bringing down a large dirigible-ground crew grabs ropes and walks Zep to mast.



Los Angeles, R-100 and Graf Zeppelin compared as to size.

Angeles, and Lakehurst.





turing and for the second for the second second dumps, etc.

room as well as the "bridge" are shown above. In stormy weather the commanding officer spends many hours on constant watch, together with his officers, at this important key position on the dirigible.

The passenger cabins, dining salon, radio

where mechanical and electrical means are provided for opening and closing gas closing gas valves, ballast

provide space for

twelverailway tracks

and on either side

of these tracks there

would be space for

two moving plat-forms for local pas-

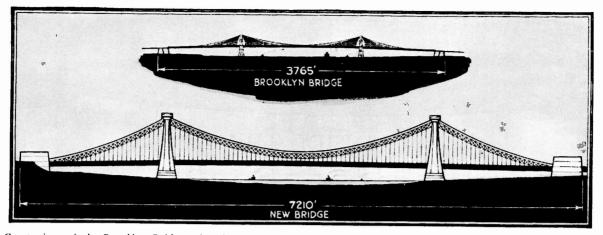
senger traffic. At about Tenth Ave. and 57th St. in

Manhattan it is pro-

posed to erect a new

union railroad sta-

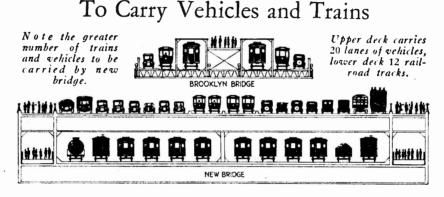
tion at the bridge terminal. The bridge



Comparison of the Brooklyn Bridge with the newly proposed Hudson River Bridge at 57th Street, New York City.

Br1d NOTHER Hudlower deck would

River son Bridge recently proposed by the North River Bridge Company, in association with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is estimated to cost \$180,000,-000 and would join New York City at 57th St., with the New Jersey shore across the Hudson. This gigantic project long contem-



plated is intended to relieve the severe traffic situation across the Hudson River, and also to afford the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads direct access to the heart of the great metropolis. This huge bridge is designed to have two large decks, one above the other. The upper deck would carry twenty lanes of vehicles of all kinds, including trolleys, be-

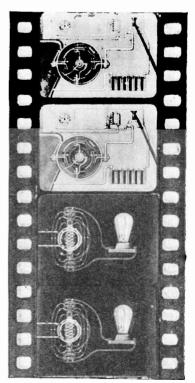
design involves the suspension principle and calls for a single river span of 3240 feet, with two side spans of 1590 feet each. The total length between abutments would be 7210 feet. The bridge design has been changed so as to give a clearance of 175 feet above the river for boat clearance, but the War Department engineers are asking a clearance of 200 feet, entailing considerably greater cost (Continued on page 542)

### Engineering Taught by Movies

HERE correspondence courses in engineering, not to mention resident courses, are concerned, there is probably no quicker method than that utilizing motion pictures, for quickly unfolding to the student the elementary action taking place as a current flows through a circuit for example. To those who have never seen an animated movie, such as those produced by Bray and used to a large extent in army and navy

schools during the World War, it is not perhaps apparent at first why the motion picture should be so astonishingly useful in depicting the action of elecparatus. 

trical and mechanical apparatus. Several scenes from one of the many "lesson" reels supplied to students by the National School of Visual Education are reproduced in the picture at the right. The two upper pictures show the circuits of an electric motor, while the two lower pictures show the action of a (Continued on page 562)



Home-study engineering student operating 16 mm. motion-picture projector and some of the "lesson" reels. He reads the lesson and then projects the images on the screen.

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### Artificial Lightning Broadcast by WGY

RASHES of artificial thunder, produced by the new 5,000,000volt lightning generator of the high-voltage laboratory of the General Electric Company, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, were heard recently during a talk on lightning delivered by F. W. Peek, Jr., consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, from station WGY. The photograph shows one of the high-voltage sparks jumping a needle-gap in the laboratory. In the inset are Kolin Hager, WGY announcer (left), and F. W. Peek, Jr. A spark this long produces a crash very similar to real thunder.

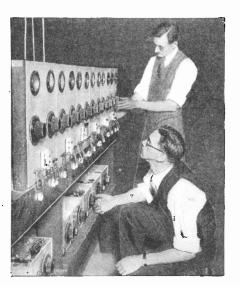


### Altimeter Uses Radio Echo

A NEW type of altimeter, developed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, uses a reflected radio impulse to show altitude. The distance of an aeroplane f r o m the ground is indicated by colored lights. Green, yellow and red lights give warnings at 250, 100 and 50-feet altitudes.

### Steel Girder "Aerial" for Hotel

HOW to receive radio programs in steel-frame buildings is a problem that has held the attention of radio engineers for several years. Dr. F. L. R. Satterlee, retired X-ray experimenter, of New York, and Louis Kalosky, a Hungarian engineer, have succeeded in working out a system that uses the steel skeletons of such structures; retransmitting the program received over the steel so that it can be picked up by sets in any part of any given building. At

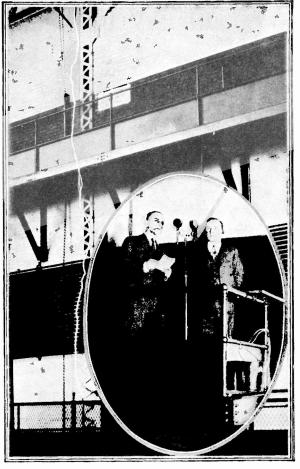


The master set installed at the Hotel Lincoln, which receives the radio programs and retransmits them via the steel-girder framework of the hotel. The guests of the hostelry have the choice of six programs.



Inventors of building frame antenna system, with one of the four-tube receiving sets.

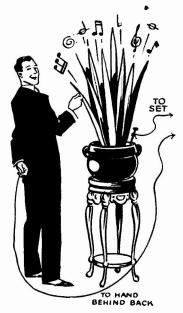
the Hotel Lincoln, New York, where the system is in successful operation, six programs are received on six sets. All of them are transmitted via the steel framework of the hotel, giving to the guests the choice of six programs to tune in on. In the tests made thus far at the Lincoln there has been no crowding or heterodyning, and all of the retransmitted programs are free of static. The sets used at the hotel are all fourtube, all-electrics, which operate from the house current. Attempts to pick up the programs in other nearby steel buildings were unsuccessful.



Broadcasting "artificial lightning" from station "WGY."

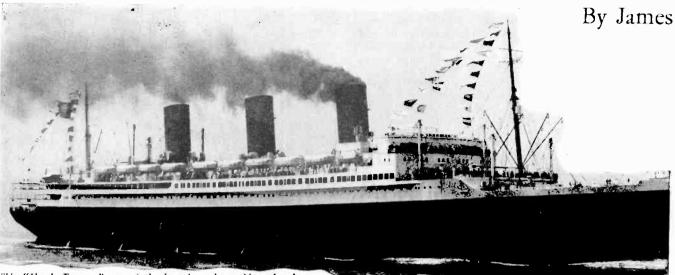
### A Mystic Radio

**O**PEN one connection to the loud speaker of a radio set and bring out two leads as shown. The speaker will operate when the leaf of the plant

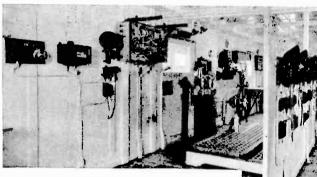


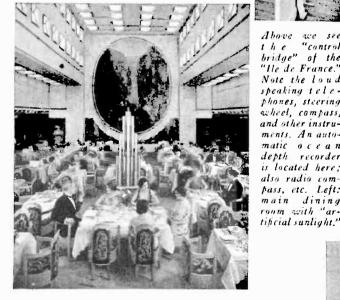
is grasped, if the set is working. On drawing the thumb and forefinger up the plant leaf, the sound gets softer and softer; and as the fingers are run to the tip of the leaf, the music ceases, to the astonishment of the spectators.— R. B. Wailes.

### Who Will Build the FASTEST



The "Ile de France," one of the fast, luxurious ships of today.





Above we see the "control the "control bridge" of the "Ile de France." Note the loud speaking telephones, steering wheel, compass, and other instruments. An automatic ocean depth recorder is located here; also radio com-pass, etc. Left: main dining room with "ar-

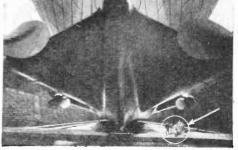
HE great ocean race is on again. Cherbourg breakwater soon will lie within four days of Ambrose light, off the port of New York. After fifteen years' delay, the world's big maritime nations at last have come to the starting line for the race suspended in 1914.

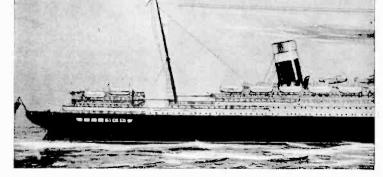
The last arrival in the Atlantic race turned into Ambrose Channel when the Bremen crossed the finish line, four days, seventeen hours, forty-two minutes from Cherbourg, a matter of 27.83 knots for the voyage. Or eight minutes short of nine hours faster than the Atlantic ever had been crossed before. Down came the "blue pennant" of the Cunarder Mauretania after twenty-two years as mistress of the seas. It was justice, in a way, because the Mauretania took her crown from a once famous German ship, the Kronprinzessin Cecile.

Any one looking at the Bremen steam up New York harbor could not doubt that her coming marked a period in ocean navigation-in world transportation by any medium. Even a Zeppelin cannot be expected to make a better average speed. The passing of supremacy from the steamship to the air has been definitely delayed. When no more than four short days-four revolutions of the globe-lie between the two hemispheres, it seems unlikely that we shall desert the leviathans of the deep for the motored monsters of the air.

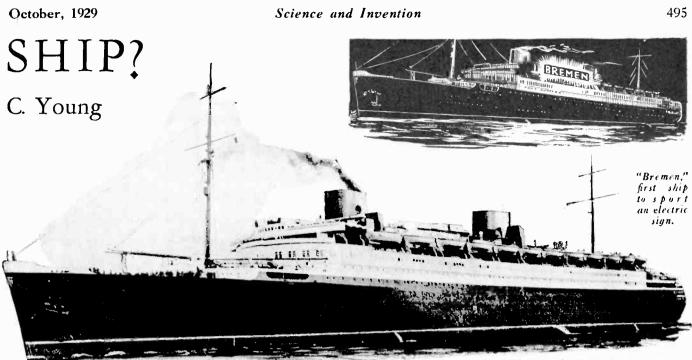
And it well may come to pass that an American ship shall be the first to cross the Atlantic in four days flat. Theodore E. Ferris, designer of fast yachts, steamships and almost every other sort of craft that floats, believes a speed of thirty knots or better is now practicable. That would easily bring







The fastest ships on the seven seas in another two years may be the new U. S. Lines proposed vessels, the appearance of which is shown in the above naval architect's drawing.



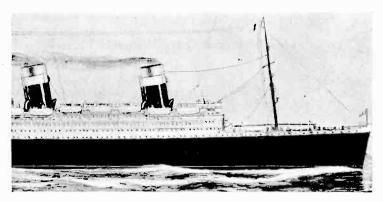
Hoch "Bremen!" the new Queen of the Seas. This fast German ship broke all records in crossing the Atlantic, completing the time between Cherbourg and New York in 4 days, 17 hours, and 42 minutes. She develops 120,000 H. P., about twice that of the "Lewiathan." The "Bremen" is 938 fect long and displaces 46,500 tons.

Cherbourg breakwater within four days of Ambrose light. Mr. Ferris is engaged in planning the two new ships of the United States Lines, which, he says, "will be the biggest and fastest ships on the Atlantic."

The Bremen was a revelation to shipping men who have watched the recent generations of ships pass through Ambrose Channel, for some decades the highway of the world. At the first glimpse she was seen to be a different kind of ship from any that had crossed the bar of New York. One man compared her to that noted piece of Greek sculpture, the galley of Samothrace, where the figure on the bow leans forward, literally drawing the ship behind. And the Bremen seemed to "lean" to her task. In fact, she is a ship of the "leanest" lines that has come into New

In fact, she is a ship of the "leanest" lines that has come into New York harbor for many a day. It is plain that the German designers profited from a study of their submarine experience and the science of aeronautics. The Bremen embraces something both of the U-boat and of the airplane. Looking at her under way, the impression is not unlike that felt in watching an airplane rise. She "leans" into the wind, her long hull flattened at the bow until the size of the ship is hardly realized by one who watches her.

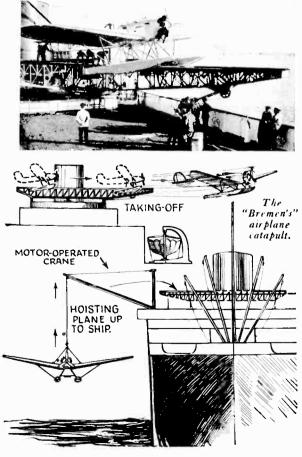
This flattening process has touched every detail of the Bremen outside. Her forward superstructure, where the deck house rises from the hull, slopes gently backward, as though human hands had moulded it from clay. Then the two big stacks, fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, have been flattened as well. The hull widens to a ninety-eightfoot beam, disguised by the lean design. It tapers aft to a stern as lean—almost—as her nose. The 938 feet of the Bremen make her the second largest ship in the world. (Continued on page 544)



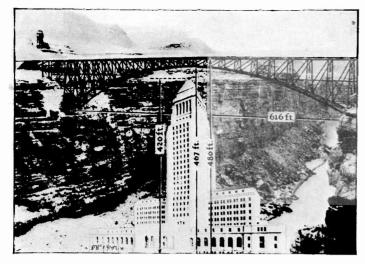
The new proposed U. S. Lines ships are expected to be about 1,000 feet long, exceeding the "Bremen," and their size of 55,000 tons is also greater than the "Bremen's."

"Direction panels" on every deck of the "Bremen" enable the passengers to find out how to reach any officer or part of the ship, by simply pushing a labeled button. Immediately the route to the desired spot is illuminated.

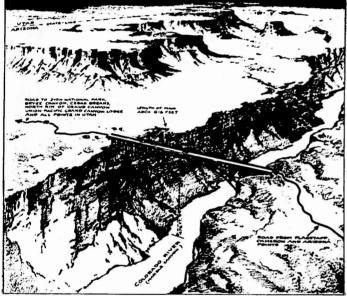




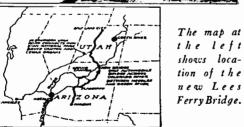
October, 1929



New Bridge Over Colorado River THE new bridge over the Marble Canyon in Arizona does away with the last of the old frontier. This bridge presents the only automobile bridge across the Colorado River, between Needles and Green River, and is located



The illustration above gives one a good idea of the bridge and the topography of the surrounding land.



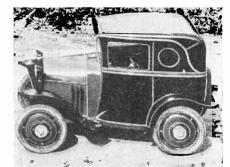
a few miles west of Lees Ferry and some 130 miles due north of Flagstaff, Arizona. At this point there was a ferry which was one of the few crossings of the Colorado River when the first settlers made transcontinental pilgrimages. The bridge itself has a span of 616 feet and dwarfs the Los Angeles City Hall, which is shown compared with it.

The road to the bridge leads from Flagstaff, Cameron and other points in Arizona and on the western side to Zion National Park and other points in Utah. A gorgeous view of the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River can be obtained from this structure. How many stop to consider that, with the constantly increasing strides in aviation, such bridges may in time become interesting landmarks only, even as did the ferry at this point. A plane needs no bridges, no highways, and its road is kept in constant repair by nature itself.

# Scientific

This Auto Will Sell for \$200

THE tiny car here shown is the invention of James V. Martin of Garden City, L. I. There is no chassis, frame or springs. Each wheel is independently mounted and shock cord used in the place of springs. It



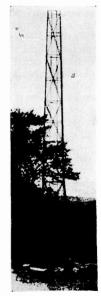


The new poor man's car and how it compares with an average touring car; its riding qualities are said to be even better.

weighs 600 lbs., does 50 miles on a gallon and is shipped in a weatherproof packing case with a hinged door. The case serves as a garage, if the owner does not want to build one.

### Moon Rocket Misses Moon

PROF. ROBERT H. GODDARD of Clark University, located at Worcester, Mass., is continuing his experiments with his "moon rocket." This rocket was intended originally to explore the higher atmospheres beyond those heights already reached by man. The structure shown at the right was built for directing the trial flight. A liquid explosive was used, but instead of the explosions expending their force gradually, as was intended, the entire rocket exploded when it was but a short distance beyond the guide. If you are interested in knowing how rockets reach the higher altitudes where there is no air on which the gas can react, see the Oracle Department in this issue.



This Machine Tests Fighters' Hearts



ARRY FORBES. the leading contender for the featherweight title, is shown here having his heart tested by the new portable electrocardiograph. This is the first time the machine has been introduced into the prize ring for this purpose.

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Science and Invention

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# Progress

### Sixty-Mile-an-Hour Tank

A THREE-MAN, armored combat tank, capable of making 42.55 miles per hour over rough plowed fields and sand dunes, when equipped with caterpillars as the photo shows, and which can make 69.23 miles with caterpillars re-



New "sixty-milean-hour" tank.

moved, anazed both army and civilian officials who witnessed the official army test. This high-speed tank is equipped with an anti-aircraft gun and presents but a small target to enemy aircraft.

### "Look Pleasant" When You Turn in the Fire-Alarm

TO discourage false alarms, a new fire-alarm system has been installed which not only registers the alarm, but takes a motion-picture of the individual who turns in the fire-alarm. The pho-



The fire-alarm system and the photos it takes.

tographs here show the apparatus itself and also a reproduction of a portion of the motion-picture strip showing Mayor Walker of New York turning in an alarm at the fire-box. A Life-Sized Cave Man THE first authoritative life-sized re-

Showing how the flood

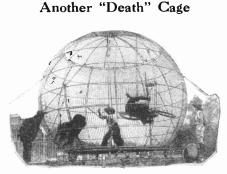
lights are arranged in

the building.

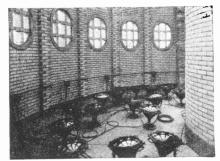
L construction ever made of a cave man, his family and his cave has just been completed at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. This is



one of the earliest types of prehistoric man who lived in western Europe some 50,000 years ago and more. On the left is a photograph of a hungry boy about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years of age of this Neanderthal type.



HERE is a stunt being demonstrated in Berlin which is a great sensation. It shows the thrilling chase between a lion and a motorcyclist in a large ball-like wire cage.



Floodlighting Dome of Building from the Inside



I N order to make the light "bend" around a curved surface so as to illuminate the top of the dome, it was decided to flood light the 36-foot dome of the new Williamsburgh Savings Bank in Brooklyn from the inside. The top is not glass, but is built up of horizontal louvers. The gilded surfaces of these louvers are then illuminated from the inside by varicolored lights.



THESE lamb chops, steaks, rolls and bread are made for display purposes. The inside is sawdust and plaster of Paris; the outside wax, carefully colored and treated.

October, 1929

THIS MOTOR-DRIVEN SKIBOARD is an aquaplane, fitted with an outboard motor powerful enough to drive it at a high rate of speed. Riding it is very exciting and it re-quires great skill and may cause many a spill.

# New THRILLS by Science in Sport

Novelties That Give Us a Keener Appreciation of the Playful Side of Life

By Henry Wells

NVENTORS are doing their part to help us enjoy ourselves in the realm of sports and to entertain us by various amusement apparatus which more often than not startle us by their sheer novelty of effect. Of course, one would naturally expect that most of

these novelties would take on a watery aspect, if we may be permitted the pun. The outboard motor lends itself admirably to two new uses. We find the sponsors for these sports at opposite ends of the continent. The first was tried out in Los Angeles recently and is a special skiboard driven by such an outboard motor, which is steered by tipping the board slightly. A little too much tip and the riders get a ducking. We have as yet been unable to learn what happens to the engine when this takes place. At Winterhaven, Florida, an inventor used the outboard motor for operating an enclosed vessel with which he thrilled the crowds on the shore by making it perform a series of barrel rolls. A little more mild is the new-fangled surf-board, invented by James E. Wright, of Los Angeles, California. This device is illus-trated on these pages. As can be seen, the surf-board has a sedan top, with suitable openings in the sides of the hull, through which the swimmer (who lies flat on his stomach) can put his hands and, by going through the regular swimming motion, can propel himself out into the ocean, where he turns around and rides back on the waves. While speaking of water sports, we must not forget the one invented by a police captain at Avalon, in the beautiful Catalina Islands. This consists of a 14-foot ball, which is inflated and which has been fitted with numerous short pieces of rope. Half of the ball is painted red, the other half is green. The object of the game is for the competing teams to get their color above the water. The thrills are many and the duckings are frequent, as one side suddenly decides to tug on the ropes or as quickly release them, plunging the opposing team below the surface.

It is not always possible for everybody to indulge in water sports throughout the year,

RARY GRADE

WINTERHADEN

and for this purpose our modern indoor swimming pools come to the relief of the aquatic enthusiast. But where in this country can we

CIRUN

"BARREL-ROLL" à la motorboat at Winterhaven, Florida. The pilot now closes the top and-see right.

THE PLEASURE FLOAT shown above combines a metal floating dock with slips for the entrance of motor-boats, a platform for accommodation of guests and diving boards.

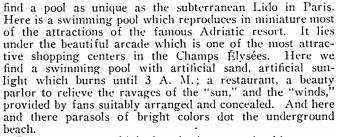


"ELECTRIC SUNLIGHT"-Beach waves and sea breezes are the features of this indoor Lido, located underground in Paris.

Shifting his weight inside, the ''Baby Grapefruit'' causes it to make a complete roll.

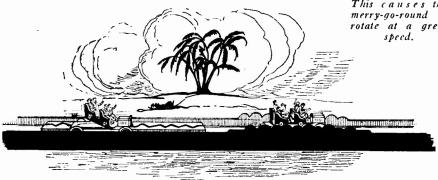
A close-up of the inventor and his craft.

ROLLING WATER SPHERE defies you to preserve your balance on its top, while others are attempting to upset you. GLOBE OF CHANCE is this huge steel sphere, at the right, 57 feet in circumference, used by E. E. Phillmore, who drives his motorcycle around the interior in all kinds of loops.

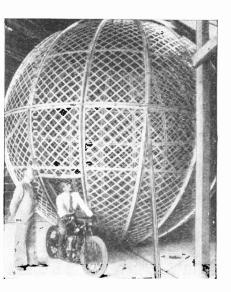


But we must not think that the inventors in this country alone are making special efforts to amuse the populace. In Berlin, Germany, an airplane novelty merry-go-round was recently originated and is now becoming very popular. The ground pilots cause the machine to rotate at a high rate of speed by raising and lowering the wings. There is no other form of drive. However, in order to get a certain co-ordination necessary for maximum speed, there is a crankshaft arrangement at the center connected with the fan blades. This forces a regularity of the fan movement and necessitates a certain degree of co-operation.

Those who are inclined to partake of greater thrills will find the invention of Gustave Melling, of Flushing, New York, of unique interest. We all know how roller coasters operate. Well, this is something slightly different from a roller coaster, in that the body of each car is so mounted on the chassis that it can swing from side to side and also is free to move up and down. Due to offsets in the road, the body of the car is given some severe bumps, even though the wheels themselves do not leave the track. Then, for added excitement, the body is whipped precariously back and forth, making the passengers feel that they are being thrown out

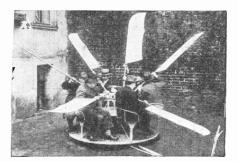


STARTLING ROLLER-COASTER here shown is an imitation automobile scenic railway in which the bodies of the cars are swerved from side to side, and the passengers are further given a startling up-and-down movement.



UNUSUAL SURF-BOARD is illustrated above. The user can propel himself out into the water by hand power. He projects his hands through openings in the sides of the board.

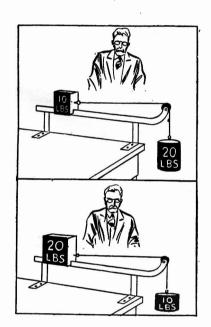
MOTORLESS MERRY-GO-ROUND, illustrated in the two photographs at the right, was recently built in Berlin. The occupants operate it hy raising and lowering the wings. This causes the merry-go-round to rotate at a great



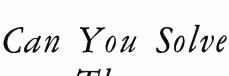
or skidding. Of course, ample safeguards have been provided.

Something in the nature of a thrill that is exciting both to the rider and the spectators is a huge "globe of death." as the inventor, E. E. Fillmore, of Ocean Park, California, chooses to call his device. This is a latticed steel structure 57 feet in circumference. In this Mr. Fillmore, who is a motorcycle driver, loops the loop in a'l directions.

**B**ALANCE a baseball bat on a knife edge. On which side of the knife edge is the most material? Are the two portions equal in weight?

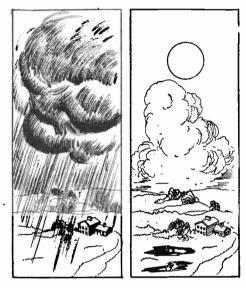


WE shall assume that weights in scale without friction. Which of the two systems of weights will slide more rapidly? In which of the systems will the tension of the cord connecting the weights be greater?



These Scientific Puzzles?

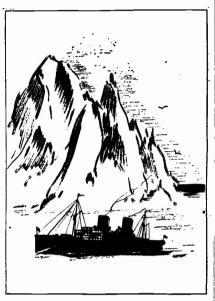
By Ernest K. Chapin



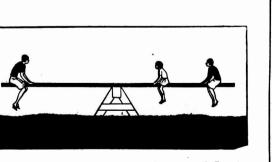
S UPPOSE that over a certain area there is enough moisture in the clouds and the surrounding atmosphere to cause one inch of rainfall. This would amount to over 70,000 tons of water to a square mile. After all this water has fallen, is the pressure of the air on the surface of the earth likely to be more or less than it was before?



THE boy has his hand over half of the objective of the telescope. To what extent will the boy's view be restricted when looking through the telescope under the conditions?



**I**CEBERGS are subject to deposition of layers of frozen sea water. Sea water is salty. Is the interior of an iceberg salty?



THREE little girls, Lena, Lora, and Lettie, are playing on a teeter-toter board. Lena and Lora are on one side and Lettie is on the other. They find that they can balance the board, when arranged as above, provided each one sits as many inches from the pivot as she is pounds in weight. Taking all the weights as whole numbers, if Lettie, who is alone on the one side of the board, weights 102 pounds, what do the others weigh?



LEADING manufacturers of watches recommend that their products be wound in the morning instead of in the evening. Why is it better for us to wind our watches in the morning instead of in the evening?

(Answers appear on page 564)



WHY do the negative plates of a lead storage battery get very hot if removed from the acid and allowed to stand in the air?

October, 1929

#### Science and Invention





DR. LEWIS PERRY COL. CHAS. LINDBERGH S. W. STRATTON GEORGE EASTMAN Board of Judges who chose contest winner

Do You Resemble THOMAS A. EDISON HENRY FORD The Typical American Genius?

NE chance in fortynine! That was the odds facing young Wilber Huston, 16-year-old American genius and student of science, hailing from the State of Washington. Some time ago Thomas A. Edison conceived an idea which would put the young science students of the country on their mettle. Mr. Edison said he would give a free scholarship in any technical school or college the winner chooses, if he surpasses all the other entrants in the test.

Elimination tests were carried on for many weeks by high-school teachers and professors, so that in each case the boy finally chosen to represent his state would be found well equipped, both as to education and character, in the national tests to be conducted by Mr. Edison at his famous lab-oratory in West Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison had the able assistance of several eminent men, including young America's idol, Col. Lindbergh, in passing on the merits of the written answers to the questions. The judges finally decided that Wilber Huston, son of Bishop Huston, of Olympia, Wash, had expressed the highest quality of thought and judgment in his solutions of the problems presented. Some of the questions involved mathematics, some chemistry, while others



This composed picture of the typical American yenius embodies the features of 49 boys

Compare your face with this "ideal" study of 49 young scientists

were intended to bring out the character of the entrant in the test. All in all, we think the idea was a very fine one. Mr. Edison presented each of the forty-nine boys, one from each state and the District of Columbia, with one of his combination electric radio and pho-nograph c a b i n e t s. Wilber Huston, first prize winner, has elected to take up a chemical engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this fall. All his tuition and living expenses while taking this course will be paid by Mr. Edison.

Besides this Edison Scholarship awarded to Wilber Hus-ton, four other scholarships were finally decided upon, and these were awarded to the four boys who attained the next highest marks to Mr. Huston. Photographs of these four young gentlemen, each wearing a pleased look, appear at the bottom of this page.

We congratulate Wilber Huston, his four associates who also won scholarships, and Mr. Edison. This contest has done a great deal to show the deep interest being taken in science by the youth of our country. Another fact demon-strated by the tests was that the forty-nine entrants all ran close together, the percentages all being high. This speaks well for our high schools.

WON SCHOLARSHIPS



THESE FIVE BOYS

Charles H. Brunissen, Con-necticut, won scholarship

Bernard Sturgis, Indiana, also won a scholarship Wilber B. Huston, Wash., Honor Man



James Seth, New Mexico, As did Ivan A. Getting, also won a scholarship representing Pennsylvania

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October, 1929

### Would You Believe It?

Truth Is Often Stranger Than Fiction. Strange Things Are Here Presented With Photographic Proof.

### Five-Dollar Yachts Always Full of Water



A \$5.00 reed yacht.

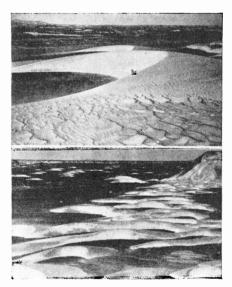
NDIA balsas on Lake Titicaca are made of bundles of reeds or bulrushes tied together. The sails are also of reeds. Thev are often of large size and will carry several tons of cargo. They are exceedingly buoyant and safe and make excellent speed under sail. Lake Titicaca is over 12,000 feet above sea level. It is on this Lake that this type of boat can regularly be seen. The cost of one of these reed yachts of average size, sail and all, is less than \$5.00. The yachts invariably contain water .---Dr. A. Hyatt Verrill.

### Crawling or Traveling Deserts

O NE of the most remarkable and curious formations is the crawling desert of La Joya in Peru. Here the hard, dull-brown "puna" or high desert is covered as far as the eye can see with white crescent-shaped mounds, which range in size from several hundred feet to a few feet in length, and are as perfectly symmetrical as though carved by hand. Each of the strange white crescents has its convex side towards the north and points towards the south and every one is beautifully sculptured with waving ripple-like lines. Wind invariably blowing from the south piles up the sand on the convex side and it falls on the opposite side. The deserts move at a constant rate of 50 feet per year. This is the only place where such a formation is known.— Dr. A. Hyatt Verrill.



A fisherman standing up in the mouth of a whale.



Above—The beautiful crescent formation of the traveling deserts in Peru.

### Man in a Whale's Mouth

T is quite possible for a man to stand up in a whale's mouth. Lest there be some dispute about this statement the photograph here will vouch for the truth thereof. This is the open mouth of a 50-ton whale caught recently outside the Golden Gate in San Francisco Bay. The whale was towed into San Francisco, where it was to be converted into whale-oil soap and various other byproducts of the whaling industry. The problem of getting the whale out of the water was solved by using a derrick barge. While the whale's mouth will easily hold a man, the food of the whale is very small.



Demonstrating the method of extracting foreign matter from the lungs.

### Dummy Figure Helps Teach Doctors

IN order to demonstrate his method of extracting foreign bodies from the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Doctor Franz Hasslinger, a Vienna doctor, employs a mannikin. The chest of the mannikin is cut away to show students exactly how the instrument is made to pass down to the lungs and how it is manipulated when once in this position. A motor drive on the mannikin reproduces the action of the heart and lungs just as if those organs were normally functioning.

### Ever Hunt a Geoduck?

WHAT is a Geoduck? Very few people know this curious bivalve. For years there has been a ban on Geoduck hunting on the West Coast. The method usually adopted is to spear the neck of the Geoduck when it pokes this above the sand and then by digging very quickly one can get down to the shell. It is necessary to work very fast in order to capture them, because while they extend their necks to a tremendous length, when frightened they draw them down to a matter of but a few inches. The Geoduck is related to our soft-shell clam and its official title is Glytimeris generoso. It is found on the northwest coast of this country and is much desired for its food value.



What a Geoduck looks like after it has been captured.

RESERVOIRS

SPILLWAYS

12 INCH PIPE LINE RACKS

PAINTED DROP 30FT. HIGH AND 300 FT. LONG

Contractor States States States

### NOAH'S ARK Lives Again for the MOVIES

PUMP

WIND

ACHINES

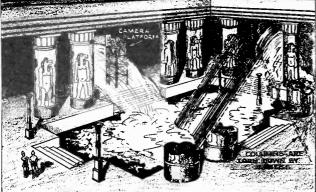
LOATING CAMERA BOOTH

E GREAT TAN 450 FT. LONG

By Edwin Schallert

NOAH'S ARK was recently reconstructed by the motion-picture producer of the photoplay spectacle bearing that name, and the pictures herewith show some of the unusual engineering and construction work that had to be performed before this remarkable film play could be photographed. Among the many spectacular scenes in "Noah's Ark" there is shown the complete destruction of a massive pagan temple, and the city of Noah's enemies is shown, as well as the survival of the patriarch and his followers, including the death of the frantic, disbelieving multitudes who tried to seek refuge in the ark. (*Cont'd on page* 553)





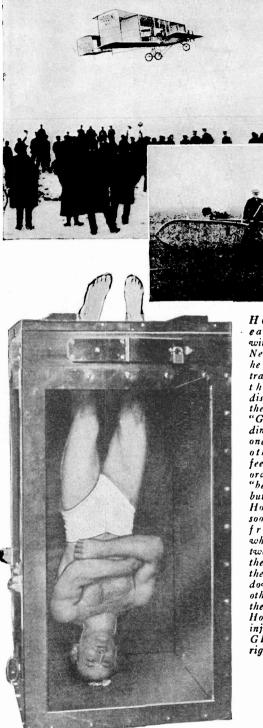
Spillways lined the side of the tank and were placed at other advantageous points. Hoses were used to agitate the water. So were numerous wind machines. There were also overhead pipes to drip the rain. In the background (right) was wista of mountains and sky on painted canwas back-drop. Reserwoir was provided with sluices.

In this temple set preliminary scenes of destruction were first photographed. It was overhung with troughs and spillways. Hoses and rain pipes were also used to produce downpour. Temple pillars were pulled down by wires. The idol was pulled down in the same way. Above we see a huge tank in which artificial rocks and trees were constructed and into which water was poured for the flood scenes. Lower wiew shows people fleeing from falling temple.

BALMER



How huge mill wheel was pulled apart at the proper moment by means of wires.



Above we see Houdini locked in the "water-torture" cell. This cell was filled with water and, if all did not work right, the magician might lose his life. The front of the cell had a glass panel.

Houdini and his famous "milk-can" trick. In performing this dangerous act, a large brass milk can was filled with water. Houdini then climbed into the milk can, filled with water to the brim, and the top was locked on by a committee from the audience. If he failed to release himself in a few minutes, well ...

Houdini was an early experimenter with air planes. Nearly 20 years ago he flew one in Australia with results that nearly proved disastrous. During the filming of the "Grim Game," Houdini jumped from one plane to the other, hundreds of feet in the air, in order to rescue the "beautiful damsel," but it almost cost Houdini his life. No sooner had he jumped from the plane, which flew about twenty feet above the other one, when the top plane crashed down on top of the other one. Thanks to the quick thinking of Houdini, no one was injured. "It was a injured. "It was a GRIM GAME all right," said Houdini.

### TOUDINI!

When FATE

Handcuff and Jail "Escapes" Always Enthralled Us; but Suppose the Locks Balked?

> King of Handcuffs... showman superior ... magician supreme!

> One of the greatest showmen of all time, whose career was cut altogether too short by the Master Magician, who wields the magic wand and causes all living things to come to an end.

> Harry Houdini, accounts of whose sensational exploits throughout the world have appeared in newspapers, magazines and even in motion pictures, used to hold his friends spellbound for

hours, telling of the many adventures, mishaps and experiences that had befallen him during his years of appearing before audiences the world over.

One day as we were sitting in Martinka's old magic shop Harry said to me, "Dunninger, one of the funniest experiences I ever had was back in my old museum days. There was an old fellow who was a clever magician of the old school. Professor Schlamm was his name. This master was one of the slow, patient, painstaking type of conjurers, who went to any length to make things seem of a real magical nature and whose sleights were of the finished sort. One night someone put tin plates in the bottom of the trap in his black art table. When the professor did his show, as each article vanished *via* the black art well (or trap in the table), an audible "click" was heard. The old fellow was beside himself, but put an unconcerned smile on his face until the show was over. Then he set out on a still hunt to find the one who played the trick on him. But his search was unsuccessful, and after that every time the professor was about to begin his performance one could see him carefully inspecting the black art wells to assure himself that no practical joker had tinkered with his outfit."

Houdini also told about a magician, in Germany, who featured the production of live stock, such as hens, ducks and rabbits, from gentlemen's coats, hats and what-nots. One night this magician was performing, and, unbeknown to himself, one of the rabbits which was to be produced later from a high hat, got loose and dropped from the wizard's special pocket to the stage, where it sat looking into the audience and blinking its eyes. The audience howled, but the professor . . . well, à la Kipling . . . that's quite a different story.

The man who laughed at locks and bolts always enjoyed a joke, whether he or the other fellow was the victim. He was a good fellow always, and could laugh just as heartily at a joke on himself as at the joke the other fellow had to stand for.

> Many is the laugh he had at the expense of swindling spirit mediums. At one séance Houdini, under cover of darkness, greased the trumpet and tambourine of the spirit medium, and when the lights went on there sat the so-called communicator

> > with the great beyond, with hands and face well greased and smeared, much to the surprise of the gullible believers and the hearty laughter of Houdini's friends who attended the sitting.

While making one of his sensa-

#### Science and Invention

# Fooled HOUDINI

### By Dunninger

**D**<sup>UNNINGER</sup>, the world-famous magician and mentalist, who is chairman of the Psychic Investigation Committee of this magazine, is continuing the work of exposing fraudulent mediums as practised by the late Harry Houdini. Dunninger has had a very similar career to that of Houdini, and it is not only the judgment of the Editors, but that of the theatrical profession as well, that Dunninger is the logical successor to Houdini, with whom he enjoyed a very close friendship for many years, and we are sure that you will be delighted in reading the many unusual and exciting experiences that Houdini related to his friend Dunninger. and which are here revealed to the public for the first time.

tional escapes from an English prison. Houdini opened a cell door and confronted a prisoner who had been jailed for imbibing too freely the night before and who wasn't quite recovered from the spree. Houdini, attired in a running suit, naturally frightened the intoxicated man, who let out a series of yells and shouted, "Never will I drink again! Satan is after me!"

Which, by the way, reminds me of a laughable incident that took place while I was appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia some years ago, when I was heading my full evening's show of magic, mind reading and illusions. I presented during my performance an illusion known as Cremation, in which a young lady was placed on a small stand, covered with four large pieces of board; sides, front and back, a shot was fired and the front of the assembled frame fell off and a grinning skeleton appeared.

On this night, before the curtain went up, there was a still hunt back stage and in fact all over the house for three or four little pickaninnies who had somehow or other succeeded in getting into the theatre between the matinée and evening performance. These little imps had vanished completely, and neither the house, stage crew nor members of my own company could find them in their hiding place.

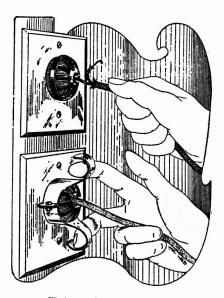


Houdini played with fate thousands of times during his life, and it was always a battle of wits to see whether Houdini would get out of a cell like that above, when heavily manacled. Houdini often freed himself from these manacles when under water, and as a man can only stay under water for a few minutes without breathing, it will be readily apparent that Houdini took some mighty long chances.

During the presentation of the Cremation illusion, the front board had been put into place by my assistants, and I fired my revolver, and when the skeleton came into view, we on the stage, as well as the spectators out in front, heard a number of shrill screams and a voice yelled out, "Lordy, be praised . . .!" And down the steps, from an upper box, trooped the four black imps, startled out of their wits. The house screamed, thinking it was part of the show, and my company laughed so heartily at the occurrence that it took a few moments for them to continue with the show.

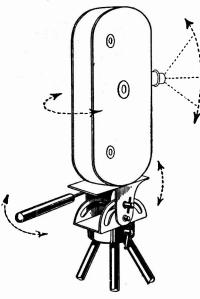
Woven in with the heartaches and the trials of the magician are also the laughs and moments of merriment. A good laugh is a stimulant, but the magical entertainer would rather have the laugh on someone else than on himself, which after all is but natural. But when anything goes wrong during the modern magician's show, seldom is it noticed by the (*Continued on page* 556)

### Time and Labor Savers



### **Plug Protector**

T HE above illustration shows a useful electric attachment which is readily slipped on to standard plug caps of any size and is fastened in place by tightening a screw. No rewiring is necessary and the two curved arms form a convenient grip for the fingers. The device also protects the plug cap from breaking and is finished in black to match the hard rubber or composition plug.

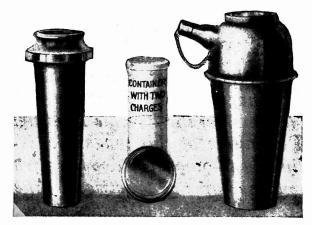


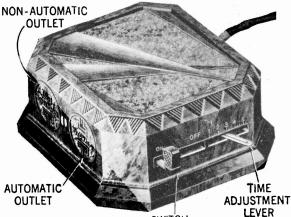
### **Tripod Head**

AN all-motion tripod head for amateur moving picture owners, has been illustrated above. This attachment is fastened on to the regular tripod standard and permits the camera to be swung in all directions. The arrows indicate the freedom of movement which is accomplished by simply moving the handle attached to the tripod head.

### Iceless Cooler

THE photograph at the right shows an iceless beverage cooler which is similar in construction to a vacuum bottle. A chemical is poured into the smaller cylinder at the left, a small quantity of water added, and the chemical container placed within the cooler, which contains the beverage. Ice cubes may be placed in the chemical container if desired.





### Automatic Timer

A DEVICE which automatically turns off the current supplied to an electric toaster, percolator or similar appliance is shown at the left. The time adjustment lever is set to any desired position and the switch t u r n e d on. A clock-work mechanism flips the switch off at the desired time. An automatic and a non-automatic outlet are provided.

SWITCH

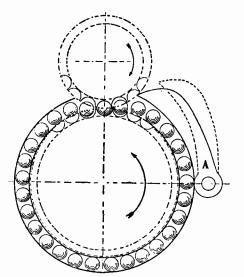
### Shadow Ball

T HE illustration below shows a new type of punching bag which can be used as a substitute for shadow boxing. The ball is attached to an adjustable head band, by means of a heavy elastic. When the ball is punched, the same



action is obtained as in both shadow boxing and bag punching. Balls covered with leatherette or sheepskin, are also available.

Names of manufacturers supplied upon request



### **Ball-Bearing Gear**

A GEAR DRIVE is shown in the diagram above in which the ordinary teeth of the wheels are replaced by steel balls. Turning the gear in the direction of the arrow, the balls fall from the right into the opening at the top, the lower wheel catches the balls and these gear into the upper wheel, until they go to the left, where the balls are free, and run through the housing to the bottom of the wheel.—Technik fucr Alle.



### Coal Miner's Job Safer Than Yours!



Above—How track switch is extended into a hole in the

wall and prevents danger to miner.

Listening, by means of sensitive instrument, to sounds in another part of mine. By Alvin F. Harlow



#### (Conclusion)

"PREVENTABLE accidents." says the Bureau of Mines, "are generally attributed to carelessness, insufficient inspection, inexperience, unsafe practices, lack of safeguards, violations of instructions, indifference, detective equipment, use of intoxicants, insufficient lighting, poor judgment and other indirect causes." It is therefore not always and entirely the miner's fault that he is hurt. The campaign of education must extend to shot-firers, bosses, superintendents and even to some managers and employers though there are few mine owners nowadays who do not clearly realize the value of safety and do what they can to promote it. As a matter of fact, some of the largest mining corporations have been leaders in devising safety methods, putting them into practice, educating their employees and inciting them by means of contests and rewards to use greater care.

Self-preservation is supposedly the first law of nature, but the surprising thing is that men cannot be induced to work for safety for the sake of their own arms and legs and lives as enthusiastically as when their plant is put in competition with others in a contest for the lowest number of fatalities or disabling accidents. Wherever contests of this kind are staged, accidents decrease in number much more rapidly. Of course it must be admitted that superintendents and bosses are also influenced by the spirit of the game to the extent of strengthening all safeguards and showing greater zeal and overseeing and exhorting the men.

Contests of this kind are now going on all over America. The United States Steel Corporation throughout its more than 250 operations (including mines, quarries, furnaces, mills, railroads and repair shops) maintains a "Star Bulle-Each operation working for a month without a distin.' abling accident is entitled to put a star on its bulletin at plant headquarters and also appears on the printed bulletin regularly issued by the Safety Bureau of the corporation in New York. The rapid increase in the number of stars shown in these bulletins is rather amazing when one considers that a mashed finger which will keep a man away from his work for one day will disqualify the plant for a star that month. Among their iron mines in Minnesota and Michigan, coal mines in Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky and both coal and ore operations in Alabama there are some which have been able to operate for a year without a disabling accident. Trophies are given to the subsidiary company and to the particular plant having the best record, and all sorts of bronze tablets, banners and banquets to the departments and

gangs which make the best showing. And each year some plant crects a triumphal arch, indicating its supremacy in safety over all other operations of the corporation for the year.

A trade journal has prepared three replicas of a bronze statuette of artistic and symbolic design, which are given respectively to the plants making the best yearly safety record in coal mining, metal ore mining and quarrying and open pit work. At a zinc mine in Tennessee the safety contests between various gangs are symbolized by a miniature horse race in the window of the company's store which arouses interest equal to that of a world's baseball series. Πn the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma lead and zine district the miners hold what they call kangaroo courts, the -



Photos like this, showing how bar may to u ch trolley wire and cause death, are used to warn miners.

Mine foreman testing wentilation currents in a mine with a fan-like instrument.

Telephone alcove in a modern mine. Telephone lines connect the various galleries with the surface.



Above photos courtesy U.S. Bureau of Mines



Photo courtesy U. S. Steel Corp. A motion-picture an litorium in a coal mine, 215 feet underground.

men themselves serving as judges and attorneys, and assess actual fines upon workmen guilty of causing accidents through negligence, and thereby (*Continued on page* 569)

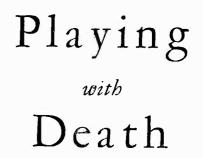


A strange occupation. The man in the center supports two others by a sharp sword placed across his neck and shoulders.

JUST why is it that some people take chances with their lives? The answer is that some do it for economical purposes and some for advancing the art of

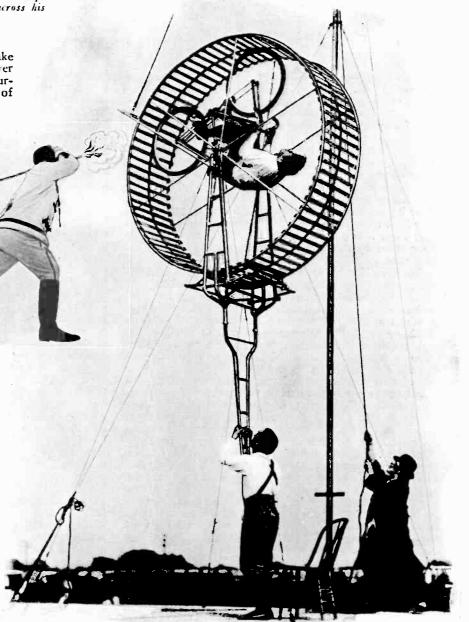
A death-defying trick. With the point of a sword placed against the back of his neck, this artist holds a stick of dynamite in an improvised cannon in his mouth. If the recoil jars his head back when the dynamite explodes, we can write "finis" to this effect.

sport. Not long ago, the audience of a famous circus was astounded when they saw a living human being slide into the mouth of a cannon and a moment thereafter saw him hurtling through space, landing in a net a considerable distance away. Here was a case where a man substituted himself for the shell as a load for a cannon. Of course, there was some trickery involved, but if anything went wrong with the apparatus, if the spring did not throw him into the net, if he did not know how to tumble properly, or how to adjust his body so that he could



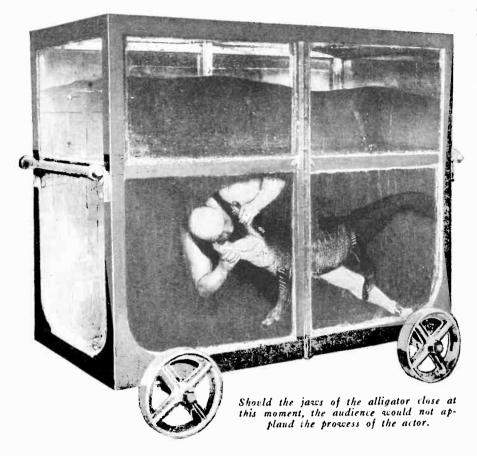
Dangerous Performances for a Living or Outdoor Sports

By N. A. Foazrim



Looping the loop, while a man supports the apparatus, combines both skill and daring.

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break the fall, there would have been many lapses between the individual demonstrations, the rest of the time would probably have been spent in the hospital waiting for the broken bones to knit. In this particular case the stunt was performed primarily for economical reasons, but there are others where the stunt is performed purely because of deviltry, because of the publicity attending such a demonstration, because of the desire of "showing off," or for some other physical or mental reason. The human being likes to acquire certain faculties which have supposedly passed the stage of normalcy. He likes to be noted for accomplishing one certain act or one certain deed better than his fellow men. Some of us want that act to be one of prowess, others find that it takes a path towards sciences or arts.

We frequently hear of prodigies. Ordinarily, these are individuals gifted in one particular field, usually they are not normal in others. They know perhaps more than a normal student of this one particular field, but the mentality runs in a channel widely divergent from the ordinary course of intelligence. All of the person's energy is directed along this one set path to the exclusion of any others.

Thrill performances can frequently be likened to those which a prodigy would give. Such performances are not new. Long before our present civilization, or in fact, any civilization, men have tried to do things that to ordinary people would seem impossible. History will record many thrilling performances which have never been duplicated by any human being. Perhaps these were exaggerated, as time handed down the legends. Frequently these thrill performances were mere figments of the imagination. On rare occasions the stories about



For exercise, this woman takes a leap from a thirdstory window to the pavement below. In this way she gains her livelihood.



them were based upon fact, but (Continued on page 575)

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Science and Invention

DUST!

2,100 tons of dust found on clear day in New York City's trillion cubic feet of air cubic feet would contain about 3,000 times as much or about 35,160 cubic feet, which would weigh 2,100 tons.

As the tests were made in the vicinity of Times Square, which is relativel, free from smoke, there is every reason to believe that the estimate is a conservative one for the entire city. In manufacturing sections the density of dust in the atmosphere is probably much greater.

The huge amount of dust present during one day in the atmosphere of New York City is equal in weight to the weight of 14 average-sized elephants, and if stacked in the shape of a pyramid, would reach a height of 400 feet when the base measured 200 feet. This is illustrated in comparison with the Woolworth Building.

### What Is Dust?

WHEN atmospheric dust is collected and examined under a microscope, it will be seen to contain bits of vegetable fibre and all kinds of mineral fragments. When dust is allowed to settle upon cultures and kept in a warm room, a vigorous growth of bacteria usually is visible within a few days. This shows that living germs are present in the atmosphere, although they may be invisible even under the microscope. Some of these germs are injurious to man and animals and others, when

The above illustration shows the size of a pyramid of one day's dust as compared with the Woolworth Building. On clear days 2,100 tons of dirt, dust and cinders are present in the atmosphere of New York City. The photograph above shows Prof. H. H. Sheldon, of the Physics Department of New York University, setting in motion the clockwork of a machine which automatically determines the amount of dust in the air.

T HE prevalency of pulmonary and respiratory diseases in New York City, which are most noticeable during the windy months of the winter and spring, may be attributed to the tons of dust, dirt, cinders and other foreign particles which hover in the air of the

great city. The one trillion cubic feet of air, which constitutes the atmosphere of New York City, contain at a minimum 2.100 tons of dirt, according to Prof. H. H. Sheldon, of the Physics Department of New York University, who has been assisting the Health Commissioner in a campaign to rid the city of unnecessary smoke and dust. The calculations are based on a study of New York City's air, made with the assistance of the Carrier Engineering Company.

At the Roxy Theatre 62,500 cubic feet of air a minute are purified, and during a week, figuring on a basis of seven 13-hour days, 341,250,000 cubic feet of air is cleansed. In the chambers where the air is purified there is an area of 180 square feet, which is covered to a depth of threequarters of an inch with dust, dirt and similar matter. Since the purifying device is about 96 per cent. efficient, it is calculated that the air sent through in one week actually contained 11.72 cubic feet of dust and dirt.

### 2,100 Tons of Dirt

**C**ONSIDERING the square mileage of New York City and taking a perpendicular distance of 200 feet as the immediate atmosphere, the total equals one trillion cubic feet. If the 341,250,000 cubic feet of air examined at the theatre contain 11.72 cubic feet of dust particles, one trillion

Prof. Sheldon claims that the dust-laden air is greatly responsible for respiratory diseases. He is shown above with the dustrecording apparatus.

The amount of dust floating over New York City on a clear day is equal in weight to the weight of 14 elephants of average size.

brought to the ground by rain, may germinate on the wet soil and produce fungi.

John Aitken of Scotland has shown that in the process of formation of a cloud or fog by cooling air the condensation of the moisture takes place first upon the particles of dust as nuclei. Every particle of dust collects moisture and upon this principle is based the construction of the dust counter. According to Aitken's findings in the cities of London and Paris, there are from 80,000 to 210,000 particles of dust per cubic centimeter. The air having the least dust is that of the western highlands of Scotland, which has from 7,600 down to 16 particles per cubic centimeter.

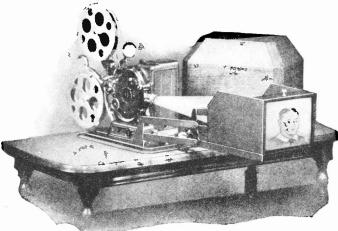
When dust is finely divided and the particles rather uniform in size a beautiful optical phenomena becomes evident, due to the diffraction and interference of light. This is noticed during the times of sundown and sunrise, when red, green and yellow colors are mostly visible. After volcanic eruptions, when much dust is present in the air, the sun appears blue during the daytime. (*Continued on page* 542)

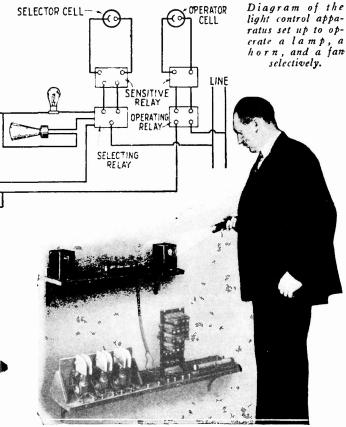
#### Science and Invention

### Light Controls Machine

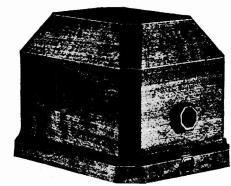
THE old *electric pup* which responded to a beam of light—started, stopped, barked, and followed in response to flashes of a light beam—has been brought up to date. The Westinghouse laboratories have conducted some recent experiments on a new and improved method of control by light. The results are more positive with this new apparatus and operation may be obtained with a weaker source of light than heretofore. This means that the apparatus can be controlled from a greater distance making the field of usefulness greater. The selective relay may be constructed to operate any number of different pieces of apparatus. The control

apparatus is very compact and light in weight.





The complete apparatus as set up in the Westinghouse laboratories. The light-sensitive cells are enclosed in boxes, so that they operate only from a direct beam of light.



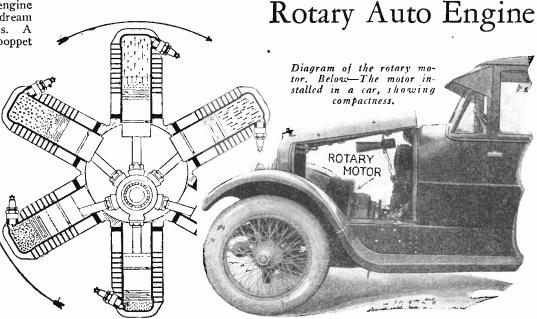
### Movie Projector for Your Library

A bowe—The library Kodascope, open and ready for projection.

At left—The library projector presents an attractive appearance, folded and enclosed in its\_neat-looking walnut case. HERE is a motion picture projector that may be used right on the library table. It is not necessary to have a clumsy separate screen which must be stood in a corner; everything folds into a small box which takes little more room than a reading lamp. The screen supplied with the Library Kodascope is translucent; pictures are seen through the screen instead of being reflected as heretofore. Due to the fact that light is direct, the pictures viewed

on the translucent screen are surprisingly brilliant and beautiful.

ROTARY gasoline engine  $\Lambda$  has long been the dream of scientists and inventors. rotary engine without poppet valves, gears, cam shaft, push rods, or springs, which is aircooled would be con-sidered ideal. All these features are incorporated in the Augustine Rotary Engine. The compression, impulse, expansion, momentum and centrifugal force all travel in one direction; therefore, there can be no pounding in any of the bearings, all forces creating a constant torque and producing power. The lightness and efficiency of the engine make it a good power plant for airplanes as well as automobiles.





### Making By John De Quincey

Berliner, whose invention of the telephone transmitter—known in radio as the "mike" — and the gramophone known now as the Victor Talking Machine—has closely connected his name with the subject of sound

transmission for over half a century.

Up to the present time the method generally used

THE Trading Room of the New York Cotton Exchange —like all other rooms of that nature—has always been a bedlam of sounds during trading hours. Today one cotton broker's raucous voice can be clearly distinguished from another's nasal drawl. The change provides an audible demonstration that the baffling problem of hall acoustics—the despair alike of architects and speakers—has been solved. And appropriately enough the solver of the problem is Emile

> The photograph at the top of the page shows the Drexel Institute Auditorium. Directly above is a workingman ripping off the panelings of heavy felt.

# BRICK WALL SOUND BEAM

### Every Room Like an Organ Pipe

An organ pipe emits a certain note when a rhythmic vibration is set up by the agitation of its air column. This principle also ican be applied to auditoriums or rooms. The illustration at the left shows how the acoustic cells function. They transform a reverberating "booming" hall into a chamber where every sound is clearly understood. The sounds upon striking the acoustic diaphragms are "sprayed" back in a diffused form.

to remedy the reverberations in a hall was to pad the walls with felt or hang heavy draperies about the room. This helped to relieve the reverberations, but in their place came a certain deadness of sound—the resonance was gone.

Science and Invention

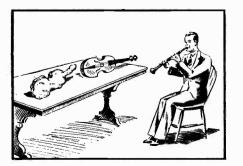
### Sound Behave!

### How Emile Berliner's Vibrating Wall Cells Prevent "Booming" in Auditoriums

Berliner's invention not only eliminates the reverberation but increases, instead of killing, the resonance. It is a most simple device. A section, or unit, of a wall treated with this invention gives the appearance of a smooth nine-inch square tile of about a half inch thickness. The under side reveals a circular depression eight inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch deep, lined with a galvanized wire netting. The substance of the "tile," or "acoustic cement cell," as Berliner describes it, consists of a special kind of porous cement mixture.

These acoustic cement cells massed together form what appears on the outside as a flat cement wall. The finished wall thus consists of a series of concealed diaphragms, endowing an otherwise rigid wall with the same vibratory quality possessed by a wooden structure. And it is the acquirement of this vibratory quality that transforms a reverberating "boomy" hall into a chamber where every sound spoken is clearly understood. The sounds on striking these diaphragms are not reflected back as beams or shafts of sound, as would otherwise be the case, but are "sprayed" back in a diffused form and with amplification of volume. The amplification is due to the fact that every sound emitted from the stage is "sprayed" back to each auditor from three walls.

Berliner's patents in connection with this subject are very sweeping, covering any method of treating a wall with a number of diaphragms or similar partitions, made of cemen-



A clarinetist plays an ascending scale in front of a violin encased in cement. When the note is reached which corresponds with the violin's body of air, it is sounded forth with several times the volume of other notes. No results occur with an ordinary violin. titious material. The diaphragms need not be round. They may be of any size, provided the thickness is kept in proportion to the diameter.

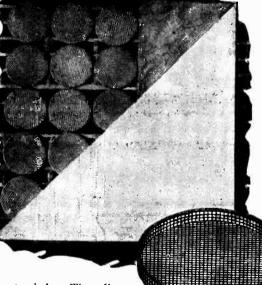
The invention seems like simplicity itself—as valuable inventions often seem to be. But the work that preceded it, and the formulation of the principles on which it is built, has consumed a number of years. In fact, it may be doubted whether Berliner would ever have conceived or perfected this invention had it not been for his extended technical knowledge of acoustics, which covers more than a half century. An understanding of this background is necessary to an appreciation of what Berliner has really accomplished.

His invention grew out of two basic propositions. The first is this, to quote his own (*Continued on page* 551)

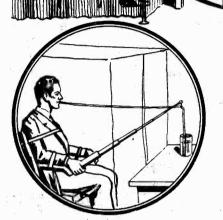
The above photograph shows Emile Berliner, the inventor, watching the manufacture of the wire cells forming the groundwork.

At left: The recently "treated" trading room of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Below is a close-up view of the "treated" wall and of a wire cell which forms the base of the "acoustic cement cell."



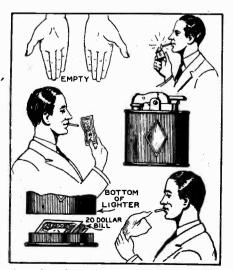
Science and Invention



The magician makes use of a rubber tube and a telescopic reaching rod, as shown.

#### The Wizard's Mint

HE magician requests the loan of a \$20 bill, but his audience is not inclined to give him this. In a nonchalant manner he places a cigarette between his lips and, showing his hands unmistakably empty, he picks up a cigar lighter (or cigarette lighter, whichever term you prefer) and proceeds to light the cigarette. He puts the lighter on a nearby table; then, cupping his hands together, he produces a \$20 note, appar-ently from the cigarette. Secret: The construction of the lighter is responsible for the production. The bottom of the lighter has an extra fitting in the form of a receptacle which will hold a bill or a tightly rolled handkerchief, and the production of either the kerchief or the bill is from this portion of the lighter. The device can also be used as a vanish.



pocket cigar lighter can be so changed that it can be converted into a bill.

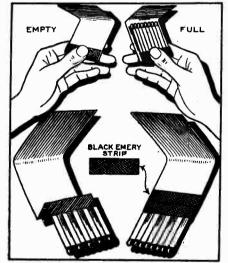
The magician, securely bound, is placed in a cabinet and a glass of water is put on the table in front of him. He drinks the water out of the glass from this position.



Bv

NO. 74 OF A SERIES The Spirit That Drinks

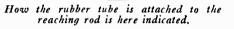
\*HE demonstrator, even though se-L curely bound, shows that he is able to drink a glass of water, mounted on the table in front of him and out of his reach, just as soon as the lights are ex-The bindings are never tinguished. tampered with. Secret: Concealed where the magician can easily get at it, he has a telescopic reaching rod, to which a long piece of rubber hose is attached. The rod is pushed through the curtains, the hose dipped in the water and the other end enters the magician's mouth.



Showing a paper of matches empty at first, a simple pass fills the paper with good matches.

#### Mysterious Matches

FIRST, showing the paper of matches  $\Gamma$  empty, the magician closes the holder, makes a few passes over it, then opens it and demonstrates the paper is full. Secret: Paste the black striking strip across the lower edge of a full case; hold case so as to conceal matches.



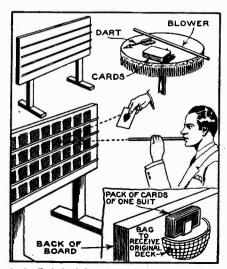
RUBBER UBING

TELESCOPIC REACHING ROD

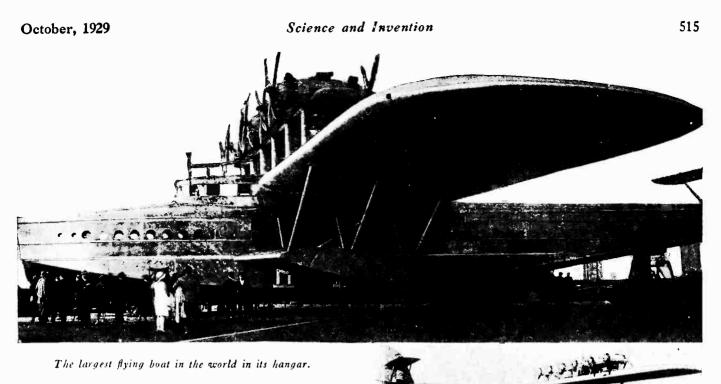
#### Supreme Court Mystery

CARD is chosen by a spectator. then returned to the deck. The deck is completely shuffled, after which the individual cards are placed side by side on the rack. A spectator is then requested to blow a dart at any of the cards on the board. He is given free choice. Upon removing the dart and showing the face of the card to the audience, it is found to be the one selected. Secret: On back of the board is a suitable bag and holder containing a deck of cards, all of one suit. The original card is forced. Under the act of pushing the board in place, the magician drops the shuffled pack into the bag, exchanging it for the prepared deck.

Naturally, any card the dart strikes will be the ace of spades.



A shuffled deck is arranged on a rack. Any spectator blows a dart towards the cards and selects the ace of spades.



The largest flying boat in the world in its hangar.

# Germany's 120-Passenger, Twelve-Engined, Trans-Oceanic Air Liner

■ HE largest flying boat in the world has recently been finished at the works of the German Dornier Aircraft Company on Lake Constance. This immense flying boat required the services of 500 men who labored for more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years to complete it. The wings are covered with a new super-strong fabric and the 12 Siemens-Jupiter motors develop a total of 6.300 horse-power, which is more than twice the available horse-power on the "Graf Zeppelin." The vessel will carry a crew of ten men and 120 passengers, together with their baggage. While

not primarily intended for trans-oceanic flights (the average cruising radius when fully loaded being 500 miles), by cutting

down the number of passengers and increasing the fuel supply, the

vessel could easily cross the ocean. Eight of the 12 engines suffice to carry the vessel into the air and maintain it in its flight. It is thus obvious that motor repairs could be accomplished without the necessity of bringing the ship down.

Interior view of world's most massive airplane. Numbers refer to 1. pilot's compartment and bridge of captain and navigator; 2, engine control room; 3, radio room; 4, commander's quarters; 5. baggage and store room; 6, passengers' cabins; 7, com-

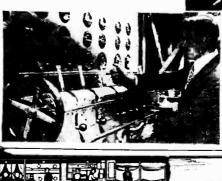
ouggage and store room; 6 panionway and hatch between decks; 8, dining saloon and social hall; 9, officers' quarters; 10, galley; 11, crew's quarters; 12, fuel tanks.



This vessel will travel at a speed of 155 miles an haur with only eight engines go-The ship is 149 ft. long ing. and has a wing span of 157 ft.

A top view of the 12-motor Dornier flying boat now undergoing trial tests.

On this board one can immediately see hose any one of the motors is acting.



Here is where the D. O. X. is controlled.

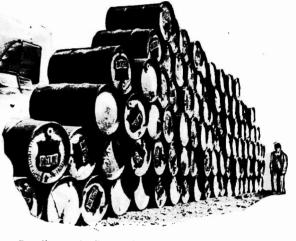


October. 1929

# 25,000 MILES WITHOUT LANDING

 $\mathbf{A}^{ ext{LL}}$  world records for flying an airplane by refueling from another plane in midair were recently broken by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, when they flew their plane, the St. Louis Robin, over a continuous flight of 420 hours, 21 minutes and 30 seconds, exceeding by more than 173 hours the previous world's record for endurance flights

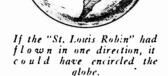
set on July 12th at Culver City, Čaliiornia, by Reinhart and Mendell. The new record was established at St. Louis.



Gasoline and oil! This picture gives you some idea of the tremendous amount of gasoline and oil used in such a remarkable 420-hour flight as that of the "St Louis Rohin." "St. Louis Robin.



Risky moment in midair when one of the pilots of the "St. Louis Robin" had to crawl out on a cat-walk to repair the engine. Unusual credit is due to these endurance fliers, as they must possess daring as well as strength and skill.



# Can You Answer These Science Questions?

 $T_{\rm answered,\ if\ you\ have\ carefully\ read\ the\ articles}$  appearing on the pages mentioned. If you have read these articles, then you will find it a good test of your memory to try and answer the questions before turning to the page numbers cited. If you have not already read the articles, you will undoubtedly find it very worth while to study the articles referred to, for the very good reason that practically no one today considers themselves well read unless they possess a fair knowledge of scientific subjects. Here are the questions:

- 1-How long did it take the new German steamship Bremen to cross the Atlantic Ocean? See page 488.
- 2—In what way would an airplane help to fight a fire in a tall city building? See page 490.
  3—Does the *Graf Zeppelin* carry one or two kinds of gas?
- If so, what is the purpose of the second gas carried? See page 491.
- -By what electrical means does a passenger on board the the new German ship Bremen ascertain how to get from one point to another on the ship? Does the Bremen burn oil or coal as fuel for the boilers? See page 494.
- 5-How many tons of dirt are there in the atmosphere of a large city like New York on a clear day? What is your definition of dust? See page 510.
  6—How are "storm effects" produced in larger motion-picture scenes such as those appearing in "Noah's Ark"?
- See page 503.
- 7—How many passengers does the world's largest seaplane carry? How long did it take to build it? See page 515.

- 8-What simple apparatus would you employ in order to see the whirling blades of an electric fan as if they were standing still? See page 534.
- 9-Where and what are the "crawling deserts"? What is a "Geoduck" and how are they hunted? See page 502. 10—Did you know that there is a new drink cooler which operates by means of chemicals? Did you ever see a gear
  - drive for machines, the gear teeth being formed of ball bearings? See page 506.
- 11-Name five reasons why you think preventable accidents occur in coal mines. See page 507.
- 12-What railroad is interested in building a gigantic new bridge across the Hudson River at New York City? How many railroad tracks will this bridge carry? See page 492.
- 13—How can a beam of light be made to control machinery, that is turn it on and off? See page 511.
- 14-How did the late Emile Berliner solve the problem of eliminating reverberation or echoes in auditoriums? See page 512.
- 15-As is well known, sea water contains a small percentage of salt. Would you conclude from this fact that the in-terior of an iceberg is salty? See page 500.
- 16-How would you grow new plants without the use of seeds? See page 518.
- 17--If you were asked to make simple home "talkies," how would you proceed to solve the problem? See page 522.
- 18—Did you know that compressed air can be made to lift water from great depths in a very simple and economical manner? See page 524.
- 19-If you had to machine or turn a piece of metal which was too large to swing in the lathe at your disposal, how would you proceed to accomplish the task? See page 529.

Fig. 1—The relativist places a suitcase on the seat of a moving merry-goround. On this he puts a ball. Which way does the ball roll?

# A Merry-Go-Round Demonstrates Einstein's Theory

#### By Donald H. Menzel, Ph.D.

THE reader will recall that we left our three relativistic friends in an amusement park, where they were finding out that the theory of relativity is by no means out of their experience.

Layman—Although I have followed your reasoning closely, there is always a little voice in the back of my mind that says, "Why bother with relativity? Isn't simple, old-fashioned gravitation good enough for you?" After all, it doesn't make very much difference does it?

Relativist—I can sympathize, although I do not agree with you. Until now I have scarcely dared to make this statement, for fear that you would laugh at me. But here goes. Relativity is really more simple than gravitation !

L.-Astounding!

Physicist—That's a new one to me. I have heard it said that the Einstein theory is so difficult that scarcely a dozen men in the world can understand it.

R.—That last is all talk, of course. The real difficulty with relativity is not its apparent complexity but its newness.

Recall how the contemporaries of Columbus ridiculed the idea of a spherical earth. "Do the people at the Antipodes walk on their heads?" they asked. Only the other day I overheard two negroes arguing on a street car. One of them, apparently just returning from some scientific lecture, was saying, "Imagine him insultin" mah intelligence by sayin" that the earth is roun' like a ball an' spinnin' like a top. Imagine tellin' me a thing like that. If we's on top of the earth now, why in twelve houahs we'd be hangin' head down, an' tell me—why don't we fall off !''

P.—If the question were put to popular vote throughout the world, there is no doubt

but that the returns would be overwhelmingly in favor of the ancient idea that the earth is flat.

R.—And what percentage of those that cast their vote for the spherical earth have anything more than a blind belief that it resembles (Continued on page 550)

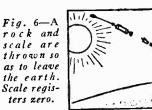


Fig. 2 at

right.

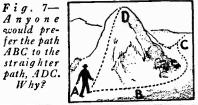


Fig. 2—The ball on a rotating merrygo-round tends to move directly away from the center and in a straight line relative to the suitcase. Centrifugal force might be explained as attraction from outside or repulsion from center.

Fig. 3—One might conclude that band at center was repelling ball.

Fig. 4—If, as illustrated at left, the scenery were painted on a background that could be rotated backward, anyone "riding" on the merry-go-round would think that he, rather than the scenery, is moving.



Science and Invention

October, 1929

Grow New PLANTS



Left, the split end is sunk into the ground.



Plants Easily Propagated

Garden

By the Eminent Authority

tion through cut-

tings also enables

one to quickly ob-

tain large and well developed

plants in a com-

paratively short

time. The Pelar-gonium, also

wrongly known

as the Geranium,

is usually transplanted from the

garden into pots and placed in a

Right, propagating carna-tions. Split carnation stem from node to node.

LANTS are usually multiplied and raised with seeds, and many of them come true to type, but there are many other

plants so highly cultivated that it is impossible to use their seeds, for such plants would then be degenerated and go back to their wild form. In order to prevent such an occurrence, other methods of multiplying plants must be found, and, by experi-

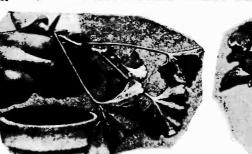
ments through the ages, two types of propagation without seeds have been developed. These are grafting and propagation through cuttings

The method of propagating plants with cuttings is one of the most peculiar problems of the plant grower, not because it is so difficult, it is simple, but because each type of plant requires a little different method for its successful completion. At present only certain plants may be multiplied by this method. Further experiments along this line will undoubtedly increase the

number of plants that may be so treated.

It was not so very long ago that a method for propagating hybrid carnations was developed. By this means any form of carnation may be kept true to its type, a condition almost impossible when they are raised from seeds, as they are much too variable in form, color and shape. The cuttings are made from strong flowerless shoots during July or August. With a sharp knife the shoot is split from one node to another. This forms a tongue. The shoot is bent to the ground into a slight excavation and is held in position with a small twig having a hook at its end. The tongue is kept vertical and the depression is filled with soil. This cutting is still united with the mother plant and it receives its nourishment from it. The other end or tongue will develop roots in about four to six weeks. Then it may be cut from the mother plant and







#### Placing cuttings of privet in a ditch.

in position by means of a small forked stick.

Here the stem is being held

kept in pots in some frost-free room or cellar during the winter. It is transplanted out of doors in the spring. During root formation any flowers that may develop should be pinched off. The propaga-



being prepared as a cutting. Above, shoot is sunk into the

are pruned back, the mature shoots being used as cuttings to propagate the plant. These are placed in light sand in a hotbed, and if a hot bed is not available, then they are placed in large flower

a glass globe, keep-

Propagating goose-berry. Girdle the gooseberry twig and dig a shallow trench.

Place twig in the soil, cover with soil and hold twig with forked stick.





Left, a shoot of Pelargonium

frost-free cellar or room. At this time the shoots ground and held with a stick.

pots, the cuttings being placed near the edge of the pot, at which point they will produce roots more readily. Keep the soil slightly moist and cover with

Science and Invention

# Without Any SEEDS

System of Cuttings and Layering Explained

### DR. ERNEST BADE



The rooted gooseberry is cut from the mother plant and transplanted.

from the sun for the first two weeks. When the cuttings have rooted they are transplanted into small pots.

A cutting will produce its roots most readily when it contains a comparatively large amount of reserve food and when it is planted as soon as possible after cutting. The only exceptions to this rule are the various plants containing milky or resinous saps such as the succulent cacti. These plants must dry



Place Bryophyllum leaf on soil in a flower pot and cover with glass.

Put the Begonia leaf in water and in a short time a new plant will form.

Cut off the old leaf and transplant the new. This gives us a new plant.



Cut off the leaf of a Begonia.

Notch the leaf of Bryophyllum.



A branch of Tradescantia is used as a cutting.

their cut surface before they may be planted, and this may

take a few days. It is best to dry the cut in the sun, and, when dry, it is placed into soil which should not be too moist. This is the most rapid method of propagating such types.

A number of trees will also grow from cuttings, probably the best known that will do this are the willows and poplars. The time to make cut-

tings is early in spring before the leaves begin to grow. Cuttings may be a few inches in length or they may be a few feet long; in fact, freshly cut poles sunk into the ground root just as easily as the smaller cuttings.

New plants develop

from this one notched

leaf.

Many bushes and shrubs may be multiplied by this method. Here shoots a foot in length (*Continued on page* 568)

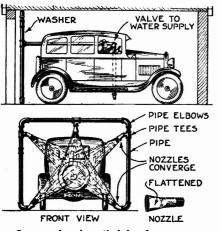
The Cutting and Layer Method of Getting New Plants for Old

Cuttings to Be Placed in Water

Coleus. Begonia rex. Oleander. Rubber tree. Cuttings to Be Placed in Shady Places

Boxwood. California privet. Willow. Poplar. Pelargonium. Cactus. Tradescantia. Layers, Branches Hooked to the Ground and Covered with Soil

Gooseberry. Currant. Rose. Grape. Flowering bushes. Carnations. Barberry. 519



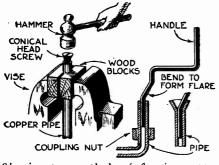
Car washer installed in the garage.

#### Labor-Saving Car Washer

BETTER method for washing was recently installed in a private garage. At the entrance to the garage a pipe line was connected through a valve to the water supply. This pipe runs along each side and across the top. Five nozzles are arranged to converge the water. These nozzles are simply pipe with flattened ends. The car is driven slowly through this stream of water, which reaches practically all the surfaces of the car. If the car is very dirty, it is sponged over after the first rinse, with soap and water, and then driven through the washer. Usually, however, daily baths with this washer are sufficient to remove the dust.

#### Flanging Copper Pipes

THE flanging of pipes for connecting joints in oil or gasoline lines is simple enough if the owner selects the proper tools. Two examples of how to flare pipes are shown in the sketch. The first of these is a flare made by clamping the pipe between two blocks and tapping on a conical head wood or



Showing two methods of flanging copper pipes.

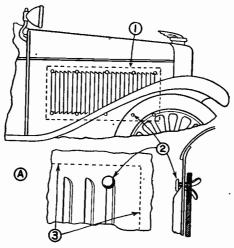
machine screw, thus forcing the metal to flare outward. When it is not convenient to remove the pipe, it is possible to select a piece of steel having a diameter of that inside the pipe. This is bent as shown in the sketch. Holding the pipe in one hand and the tool in the other, the tool is rotated as an auger. This creates a good flare by a sort of spinning process. Avoid the use of twine or makeshift "leak" seals. A proper flare makes a business-like job.

# Motor Hints

#### Conducted by George A. Luers

#### Close Engine Hood in Winter

HERE is a quick and ready method to retain engine heat in winter, keep snow and rain out of the distributor, off tires and off the carburetor and to insure ready starting. Two pieces of dense fiber board, large enough to cover the louvers in the engine hood sides, are secured with brass paper fasteners. The fiber board is preferably a heavy grade, such as is used for car-

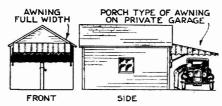


The closures installed, showing how they are fastened.

tons and shipping packages. The paper fasteners hold this tight inside the engine hood, so that the paper does not show except through the apertures. The board may be tinted some color that will blend with the trimming of the car, adding a touch of color.

#### Awning for Your Garage

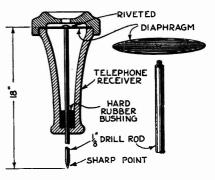
THE intense heat while working in a private garage during the hot months and unhealthy fumes from running the engine may be avoided by equipping the garage with a large awning. Oiling, greasing, and adjusting may be done under this awning.



Awning installed on the front of the garage.

This is a distinct advantage for washing the car in the open as the sun will not beat down on the car and cause uneven, streaky drying. An awning of the same colors as those used on the home adds to the completeness and attractiveness of the surroundings.

Stethoscope Spots Engine Noises



Stethoscope for locating engine noises.

A VERY sensitive form of a stethoscope can be made from the ear piece of a telephone reconstructed as shown. The electrical parts of the receiver are discarded, and in place of this a small steel rod, about one-eighth inch in diameter and eighteen inches long, is secured to the metal diaphragm, by riveting. The detecting end of the rod is led through a hard rubber plug at the end of the ear piece. The rod end is made sharp or pointed so as to penetrate paint and grease. Care should be taken not to allow the rod to be bent.

#### Fixing Broken Door Handle

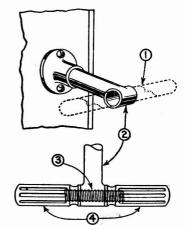


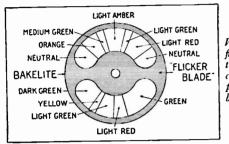
Diagram showing how door handle was repaired.

A BROKEN handle on a closed car may be repaired as follows: Saw off a short length of threaded stem of a tire valve. Obtain two nickel-plated valve dust caps. File out the hole in the door handle knob slightly to accommodate the threaded stem. The dust caps are screwed on each side to complete the repair. This improvised handle makes a good emergency repair job, but it will serve the further life of the car if desired.

Science and Invention

HOME MOV

How Filters and New Color Attachment Enable You to Capture True Color Values



O you recall those snapshots you have made of beautiful autumnal foliage, a veritable riot of color, and the prints showed only a mass of gray or black, with no distinction between the shades or the colors?

Would you like similar pictures that showed every little gradation of tone, the gradations between parts of a single leaf even, parts that vary from green to red, with all the shades between? Even though your pictures are still black and white, therefore monotone, you can have gradation of that monotone that will give you a beautiful scene.

Of course, for those amateurs fortunate enough to have color equipment on their movie cameras, autumn presents an opportunity out of the reach of the "still" man, unless he possesses elaborate equipment and experience for the making of color plates, and he is not always sure of his results.

George Blake, advisor-atlarge to the Rockland Movie Clubs, was asked to deliver a talk on capturing colors in black and white:

"The prime necessity in getting true color value is pan-chromatic film. The use of this film with the proper filters assures as nearly a correct rendition of color in monotone as

is possible. An elaborate set of filters is not necessary. Some amateurs make out with only one filter, graduated in density from zero to a factor of about three times. These filters

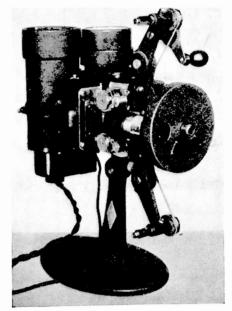


The most common type of filter in use.

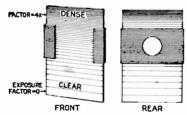
#### By Don Bennett

Vitacolor camera filter, which you attach to the movie camera when taking pictures that are to be reproduced in color.

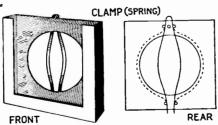
Taking pictures on a home movie camera with the Vita-color filter. The color filter adds little weight and is so compact that it does not interfere with the easy operation.



No alterations are made in the home movie projector to show colors, except to add a Vitacolor filter.



Graduated filter and holder which fits over the lens of the camera.



Holder for square filters. The spring clamp fits over the lens and filters slide in the frame.

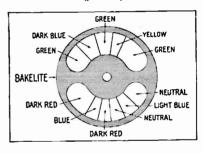
come in various densities, and the second grade is a good filter for all-round outdoor work. This provides a range as specified above and is equivalent to the plain filters up to K2. For special effects, other filters may be used; there

Standard home

521

with the Vitacolor projector filter attached. Without this filter attached, the pictures would appear like any ordinary pictures in black and white. The new filter adds the color.

The projector filter is like the camera 1. ter, except that the colors are arranged differently.



are almost four hundred to choose from.

"Perhaps an explanation of the filter factor is desirable. These factors, always given with a filter or in the catalog of the manufacturer, refer to the increase over normal exposure that must be given when the filter is used. For example: your exposure meter calls for an exposure of f11. You decide to use a 2x filter, requiring double the exposure. Doubling f11, we get f8, the proper exposure with

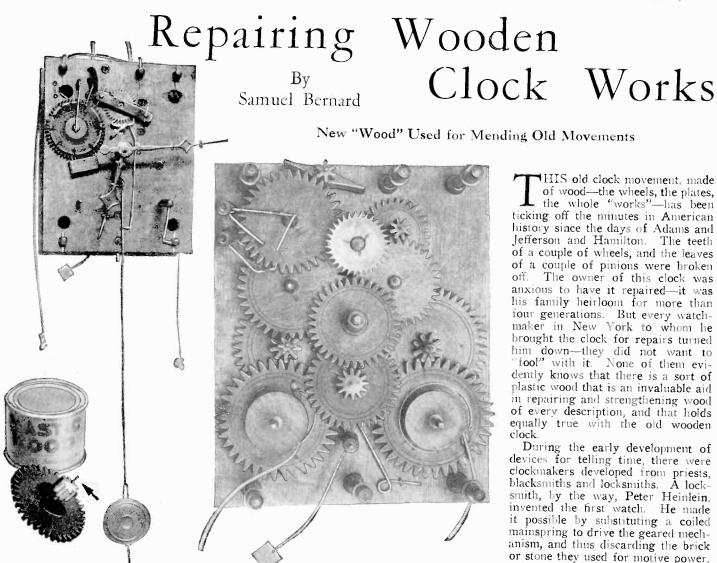
a 2x filter." "Mr. Blake, why do you say f8 is double the exposure of f11?"

Because every stop is approximately twice the exposure of the next smaller stop. The rule is, that the relation between stop numbers shall be inversely proportionate to their squares. If we square 11 we get 121, and the square of 8 is 64, approximately half but photographically twice as large. It is safe to assume that every stop mark on your lens represents twice the exposure of the mark next higher numerically."

"What would the correct exposure with a 4x filter be, Mr. Blake?"

"For a 4x filter we would again double, getting f5.6. The square of 5.6 is 31.36, which is nearly half of 64. If the filter factor were three instead of four, we would have the difference between the two, f8 and f5.6, and our exposure would be in the neighborhood of f6.3.

"For convenience, I will give you the stops from the smallest to the largest with the squares so that the relation is apparent: For the amateur movie enthusiast who really wants to get the best photographic results possible, it is highly essential that he thoroughly understand this matter." (Continued on page 567)



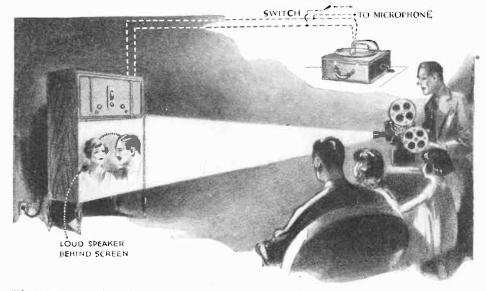
The old clock movement shown above is made entirely of wood and was repaired by using a preparation which when thoroughly dry resembles wood. This compound can be used for making all sorts of repairs on wooden objects. The writer repaired the clock with this plastic wood which can be molded easily. In the early days of American history, when wood was plentiful, and the carpenter was the general mechanic, and who had frequently to make cases for clock movements imported from England or Holland, quite a few highly skilled carpenters set out to make clocks out of wood. (Continued on page 555)

### How to Have Talking Movies. By SAMUEL M. LOVENSTEIN

T is altogether possible for ĥome moviemakers to produce moving pictures which combine talking and a "syn-chronized" score. The system used is one that will not require a large output of money, and one that when used properly will give good results both from an electrical and a dramatic standpoint.

The required parts, besides a motion picture camera and a projector, are as follows:

A phonograph, an electric pickup for the same,



The amateur movie-maker can synchronize his pictures with voice and music as illustrated above. A musical score can be added to any film by merely playing the phonograph record. A microphone can be switched in when desired.

a good radio set, a microphone with some sort of switch or an old telephone.

Attach the pickup to the phonograph, and connect it to the radio set in the usual way as recommended by the manufacturer. Connect the microphone in parallel with the pick-up; with the switch, if external, in the position shown. Of course, if a telephone is used, the receiver hook will act as a switch to open the "mike" circuit.

(Continued on page 554)



Various styles of wooden table lamps which are easily turned in the home workshop lathe.

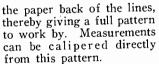
to be useful as well as ornamental. They make particularly fine Xmas gifts. Design in table lamps, as well as other furniture and fur-nishings, is changing. A few years ago the six-foot floor lamp, with a huge umbrella-like shade, was quite the thing. Now we have the bridge lamp and low floor lamp, with smaller shades to take the place of the ponderous lamp of years gone by. So the style has also changed in table lamps, and the newer ones are plainer, smaller, not so slender in

proportion, and the wood is more often painted or lacquered than stained.

has never seen a home yet where another lamp could not be used to advantage. Candlesticks

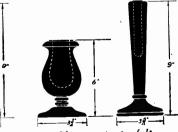
are always in good form, on the table or mantle, and the vases will prove

Dimensions, excepting a few general ones, have been left off of the drawings that accompany this article, but the scale is indicated. Before beginning work on any one of these pieces, take a narrow strip of paper and lay off the scale exactly to the size that is in the magazine article. Using this, measure each part of the drawing and make a full-size half sketch on a sheet of white paper, using a soft pencil. Fold this half over and transfer the other half by rubbing over



The lamps illustrated are to be constructed in two parts, as the drawings indi-

Wooden candlesticks are particularly in favor nowadays, especially as gifts at the Christmas season. Here are suggested styles of easily turned wood candlesticks which even the amateur will find quite within the limits of his skill.



Glue or paste felt to the bottom of any of the articles turned, and trim the edges with scissors after it has dried. In many cases a lead disc should be fastened to the base under the felt to give stability.

It takes a glass test tube to make a vase of this kind. The vase is turned in the lath e by the wood - worker. Pleasure and profit combined may be

realized by the wood-turner.

cate. The base should be turned from a block fastened to a face plate, while the post is turned between centers. A mortise is turned in the base and (Continued on page 572)

EEP wells require heavy pumps, powerful engines and complicated piping systems where regular pumping systems are resorted to, and these all mean great expense and many moving parts to care for. While probably the efficiency of the air lift system is not so great as the pump system, yet its simplicity has a certain appeal and the rural dweller can raise water from a considerable depth with but little complicated machinery. The discharge must be lifted either to an overhead tank or to a sump; pressure tanks cannot be used. A few A few pipe fittings, a small gas engine, a discarded stationary or motorcycle engine, belting and a tank capable of holding up to 100 lbs. of compressed air comprise the main features of such a

for a regulation pump system.

system. The principle of the system is simple. It consists merely of forcing air down to the water and forcing the latter up a pipe to the reservoir arranged for it. By fol-

lowing the instructions, it should be possible to build such a system for only a few dollars against a much larger price

The Air Lift System

HE system in general consists of a large diameter pipe

L extending down to the bottom of the well. Inside it is

suspended a second smaller pipe connected to the air-pressure tank on the surface. This is filled by an air compressor

operated by the gas engine. When air is injected from the

Making An Air Lift Pump

The Air Lift System for Deep Wells Is Not Unknown, but Its Use Seems to Be Confined to Certain Limited Sections of the Country. It Is Exceed. ingly Inexpensive, and One That a Practical Man Can Build for Himself

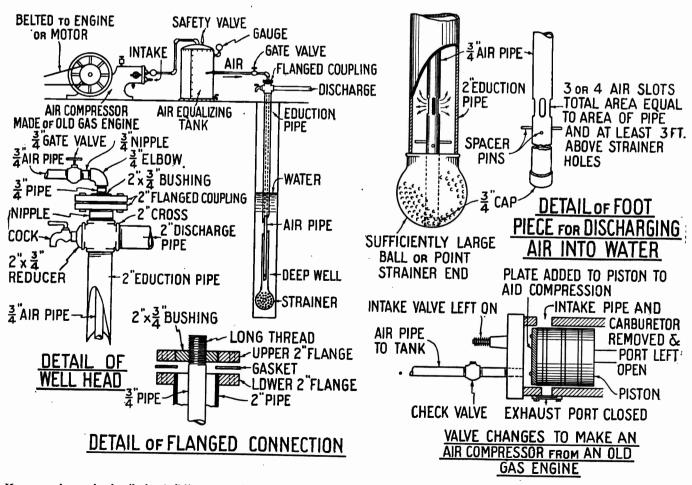
### By L. B. ROBBINS

tank to below the level of water it pushes a column of water up the larger pipe to discharge it into the tank above. These dia-grams are drawn with the idea of lifting water from a deep, open well. With a driven well it will only be necessary to substitute a drive point strainer for the ball strainer shown.

The well head is the first thing to consider. For ordinary purposes a 2-in. eduction pipe will be sufficient. First attach the strainer to the eduction pipe and sink it or drive it to the required depth, so a good depth of water stands in the pipe. At a convenient height above ground thread on a 2-in. cross, one side opening to face the reservoir tank. Fit a common pressure

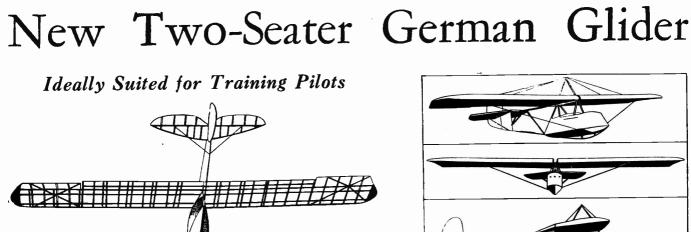
cock into the opposite side opening by means of a  $2'' \times 34''$  bushing. Thread a 2-in. close nipple into the top of the cross and on top of that the lower half of a 2-in. flange coupling. Then arrange a firm support for this eduction head and pipe and lead a 2-in. pipe to the tank. Of course, a check valve in this discharge line will be of advantage to prevent the supply running back into the well. Run a  $2'' \times 34''$  bushing into the top half of the flange coupling. Place the gasket between the halves and then you are ready for the air pipe. The foot piece must be constructed first as follows:

Cap one end of a length of 34-in. pipe. Then, at a dis-tance above the cap, at least 3 ft. greater than the height of the end of the eduction pipe above the strainer top, cut 3 or 4 slots for air outlets. Their (Continued on page 560)



Here are shown the details for building an air-lift pump for deep wells. As will be observed, there are two pipes; one within the other, the compressed air being forced out of the open end of the

inner pipe, and on rising to the surface, it carries the water in the outer pipe with it. In driven wells the only change necessary is the substitution of a sufficiently large strainer at the bottom of the outer pipe.



Under view of glider, showing large wing spread.

HIS glider, of the Mecklenberg type, was developed by Engineer Krekel and was constructed from the standpoint of a cheap, level ground glider, which also would answer for school purposes and for test flights at low heights with little wind. Above all, the machine was to answer as a two-seater and to be light, in order to have the greatest advantages of a two-seated gliding and school plane. With regard to carrying it back to the starting point, it is necessary for a two-seated machine to be very light when empty.

The machine was built in the workshop of the Mecklenberg Aero Club, in Rostock, Germany. Especially noticeable is the unusual extensive use of thin-walled welded steel tubing in building the plane. The two-seated boat is made of steel tubing, covered with fabric, and is joined to the wing by wire. The cabane strut is also made of steel tubing. The control cables, made of flexible wire cable, are attached to a spindle, which puts it under tension and gives a very easy mounting. The time of attaching is only twenty minutes; the time of detaching lasts but 15 minutes, which is done by dropping the spindle down into the central cabane tube. The time required for freeing the cable from the plane and attaching the plane thereto is very short.

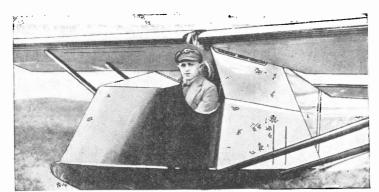
The wing is in two divisions and is made of wood, veneer and fabric with two cross-beams. The beams are made of high, narrow boards with holes sawed out on the neutral line, in order to reduce their weight without diminishing the strength. The ribs are 1.6 inches apart. The rudder has a differential scheme of control.

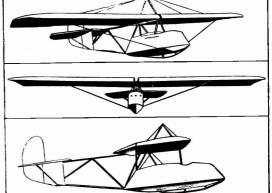
The elevating plane and the rudder are made of steel tube construction. The pin is made out of wood. The steering is a normal, double steering, with duraluminum joy stick. Side steering is carried out by pendulum action. The central skid is of ash and is strengthened by steel tubes

and has India rubber cable attachment.

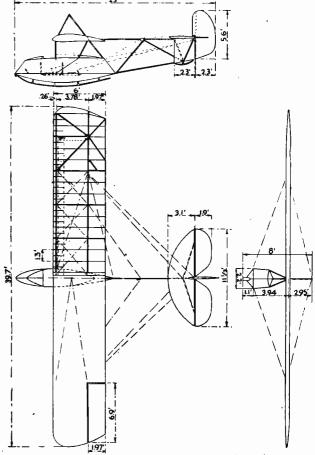
The principal measurements of the machine follow. If the reader has read the article on glider construction appearing in the June and July issues, he should find no difficulty in constructing this machine.

The weight unloaded is 209 pounds. The width is 39.7 feet. The length is 23 feet and the height is 8 feet. The area of the sail is 226 sq. ft. The depth of the wings 6 feet. The ratio of the sides 1:68.





Several views of the Mecklenberg glider, giving a good idea of its general design. The diagram at the left gives some idea of the rib construction and fuselage suspension.



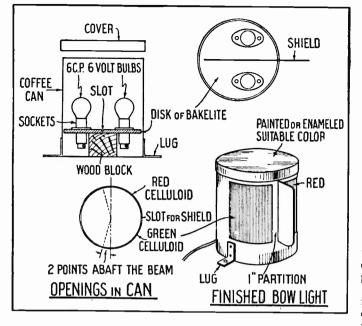
Plans of Mecklenberg glider, giving dimensions.

The two pictures below show a single-seated glider of the Mecklenberg type that is manufactured in the United States and which sells for a very reasonable price. The pilot, a former German glider enthusiast, is ready to test the machine.



#### Science and Invention

October, 1929



Running Lights for Small Boats

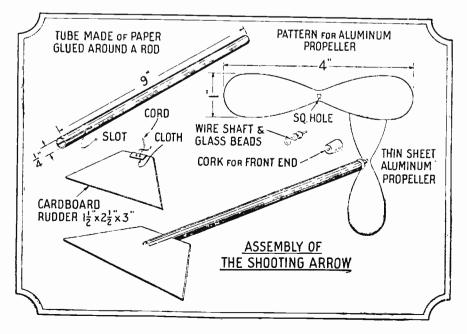
ANY small boat owner can build a set of port and starboard running lights, at very little expense, and they will be found to be serviceable in fair weather or foul. The covers for the lights are made from coffee cans, or any clean can the right size.



Match Box Used as Measuring Tool

SMALL safety match box forms a convenient tool for measuring small distances and

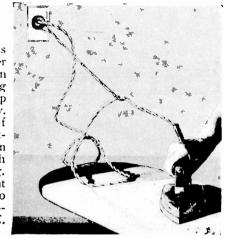
sion with a pencil on the side of the tray, against the edge of the box. If the distance is greater than the tray and box, take the length of the box first as part of the measurement, laying it down again and sliding the tray out to get the distance accurately. The distances may be compared with a rule if necessary.—*L. B. Robbins.* 

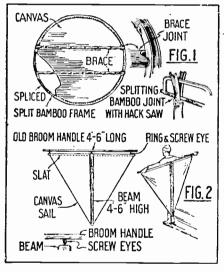


# How to

Tangle-less Iron Cord

**R**<sup>UBBER</sup> bands looped together to form a chain about two feet long make a simple help for ironing day. The free ends of the chain are attached to the iron cord and plug with pieces of string. This arrangement is applicable to other electrical appliances. - W. E. Burton.





Constructional details of the two sails and the method of using them.

#### Ice Sailing Hints

T'S fun to sail T'S run to care on the ice! Here are the constructional details of two types of ice sails to be used with ice skates. The triangular sail may be constructed so that it can be rolled up, but the circular sail is lighter, more rigid. and more effective because of its greater area exposed to the wind. The bamboo should be soaked a few hours to make it pliable.—D. R. Van Horn.

#### A Toy Helicopter

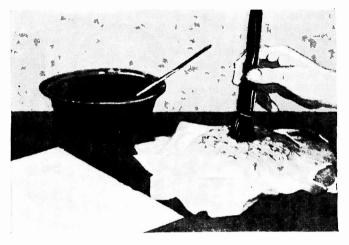
A TOY that will rise fifty feet or more over the spot from where it was launched can be quickly and easily constructed from readily obtainable parts. The construction of the propeller is important. Care should be taken to see that the two blades are balanced. The whole helicopter may be lightened by using a celluloid propeller. The toy will then rise much higher on the same power. The power depends on the rubber band. From fifty to a hundred turns can usually be made in winding the propeller with an ordinary rubber band. A stronger band will permit a proportionately greater number of turns and the toy helicopter will go higher into the air. They have been known to rise as high as 150 feet.

The aviation student may well experiment with helicopter models, for the very good reason that the future aircraft will undoubtedly be based on the helicopter principle.-D. R. L'an Horn.

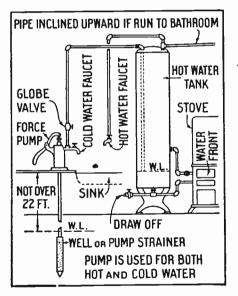
# Make It!

#### Plastic Objects from Paper

**P**LASTIC objects can be made from paper so that they resemble ornamental details made from plaster of Paris, metal or even wooden carvings. These plastics from paper may be painted, varnished or, in fact, treated any way desired by the maker.—*Dr. E. Bade.* 



Each sheet is pressed in separately and the whole is dried under pressure. When dry, the protruding edges may be cut as desired.



#### **Optical Illusions**

THE disks in No. 1 begin to turn when the page is moved in a circular motion. Spin No. 2 over black type and it will appear red. In No. 3 white lines transverse the black letters, but appear as continuous white lines. Which is longer in No. 4? 1--2 or 3-4? Spin the disk in No. 5. The outer parts appear blue and the inner portion red. The "Monkey Tail" in No. 6 is made up of true portions of circles of varying diameters. Several interesting effects may be noticed. Those interested in optical illusions will find many other surprising illusions described in books to be found in their home or local libraries-D. R. V.

#### Hot Water for the Farm

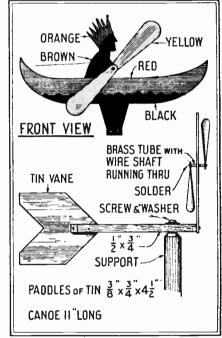
A HOT-WATER system that may be used where running water is not available is shown. The force pump supplies hot water as needed from the reserve tank, at the same time replenishing the water to be h eated.—L. B. Robbins.



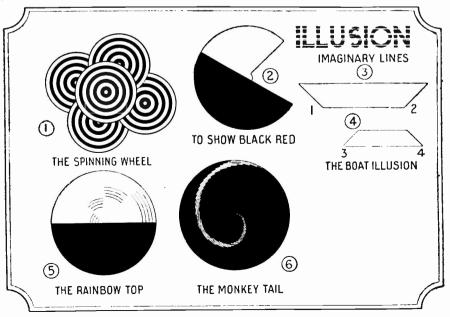
Moist sheets of paper are placed over the mold. Dilute glue is spread between each layer. Sufficient paper is put on to fill the cavities.

#### Amusing Toy Windmills

7HY not make W your next toy windmill one that gives some amusing action? The diagram shows an Indian that paddles his own canoe. The blade of the propeller acts as the paddle. The parts are made from heavy gal-vanized sheet iron. The design is drawn on paper and then traced on the iron with tracing paper. The whole is painted to suit. Many other amusing arrangements may be worked out with a little thought.—D. R. Van Horn.



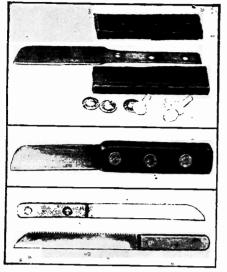
Constructional details for the windmill. The effect is that of the Indian paddling.



#### Science and Invention

October, 1929

# Hints for the Home Work-

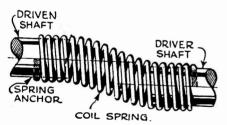


Knives made from hack saw blades. The larger knives are made from power hack saw blades.

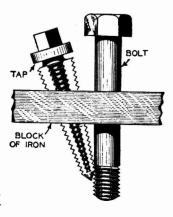
the rough scratches of the emery wheel if these marks are objectionable.

Good handles for these knives can be made from leather or wood. The steel should be softened at the handle part in order to permit holes to be drilled for the handle. This is done by heating that part to redness and allowing it to cool very slowly.—R. B. Wailes.

#### Flexible Shafts for Working Models



advantage in the place of belting and gearing. An ordinary screen door spring can often be employed. The two regular sizes fit tightly on 3/16'' and  $\frac{1}{4}''$  solid shafts, the diameters most common on small motors and machines. The spring is simply forced onto the end of the shaft with a twisting motion. In making turns, a radius of about six to eight times the shaft diameter is most satisfactory, usually, and runs without twisting and kinking .- R. Le Compte.



#### Cutting a Left-Hand Thread Without a Lathe

LEFT-HAND thread can readily be cut without a lathe by drilling two holes in a block of iron the same size as the bolt to be threaded. One of the holes should be drilled slanted to enable the tap to cut on the bolt. The thread is cut on the bolt by turning to the left .---J. Grand.

#### Knives From Hack Saws

S E R V I C E-ABLE knives can be made from broken hack saw blades. The blade should be ground down to the particular style desired on an emery wheel. Care should be taken not to allow the blade to become too hot when grinding. Keep the blade cool by dipping into water while being ground. After grinding, fine emery powder and water will remove any dulness, and

(RON STRAP

SHORT

length of

steel spring makes excellent flexible

shafting for model

machinery. It can often be used to

C

A

#### Repairing the Brace

CARPENTER'S brace with a loose knob may be repaired as shown. Drill 3/16'' holes for  $\frac{1}{4}''$  stove bolts and countersink for the heads of the bolts. File the ends of the bolts to a point so that they will fit the thread after the knob is in place. Stagger the holes, one a little higher than the other to permit each bolt to catch a different thread. After the holes are drilled, screw in the bolts until they just show through, then screw on the knob. The whole may then be tightened

PRESSURE EXERTED

STEEL PLATE

WOOD LEVER

PIECE TO BE DRILLED

PIECES of iron

place for welding

by using electro-

magnets. The

parts are spot-

welded first, and

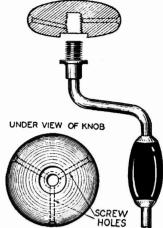
the welding is

completed after

the magnets are

removed.

may be held in



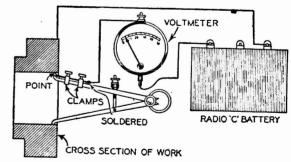
by screwing the bolts in tighter. Many a carpenter's brace has been discarded after a long and hard usage. This arrangement will permit these tools to be resurrected and again put into service. Braces fixed in this way have been known to serve their owners for many useful years .- A. P. Kelly.

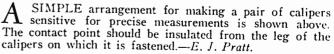
#### Handy Portable Motor Lever

N order to bring sufficient pressure upon a portable drill for rapid work an improvised pressure lever may be devised. The lever shown was made from a steel strap  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". It was bent over a strong wooden lever, and bolted to the same. One end of the strap was curved to fit over the bottom flange of the channel iron, while the other was made to fit the top one. A steel plate was bolted to the under side of the wooden lever to hold the pivot of the motor. This arrangement will be found

useful whenever it is impractical to do the work at a drill press.—J. Coyle.

#### Sensitive Calipers





Welding Aid

ELECTRO MAGNETIC COILS FIG. Fig. 3 Munu JOINTS TO BE WELDED-Fig. 2

# Shop

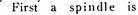
#### Small Portable Grinder

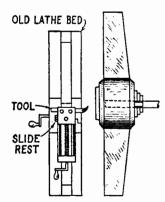
First Prize \$10.00

SMALL grinder that has many uses around the shop and for the home mechanic can be easily constructed for less than three dollars, exclusive of the motor. This grinder is handy for grinding small bushings, cylinders, pins and lathe centers. It can also be fastened in a vise and used to sharpen knives, tools and drills.

There are two pieces to be made to attach to the motor. Figures 4 and 15 show the support which is held fast by the tool post and vise. This should be made of good material such as tool steel. The saddle is shown in figures 2, 12 and 13. It is attached, as shown, to the motor. At figures 16 and 17 is the adjusting bolt for the saddle and arm. The shaft on the motor shown in figure 6 has a thread cut as shown. The side collars at 10 and 11 are made according to the size of the wheel to be used. Collar 11 is threaded and attached as at

WHEN a piece of work has to be done that is too large for the lathe at hand, it is a good idea to have some means by which the work may be done without sending it out to a shop with larger equipment. It is possible to rig up the small lathe so that the job may be turned on it.





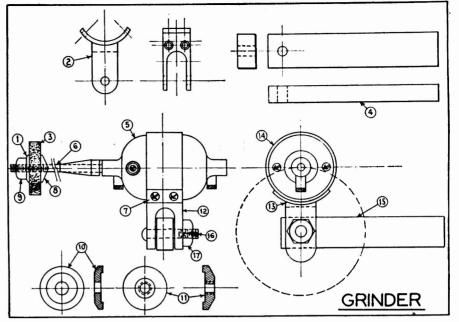
An old lathe bed is fastened to the end of the lathe and the tool rest run on it.

pressed on to a mandrel, is placed in the chuck.

An old piece of the bed of an old lathe is then placed across the end of the lathe with the lathe rest attached. The job is then turned as far as the limit of the rest. The rest is then moved further along the bed.

In order to make the head turn in the proper direction, where no reversing arrangement is on the lathe, the belt is crossed. The head will then turn in the opposite direction.

This arrangement will be found to be useful for the occasional large piece of work and will obviate the necessity of buying a larger lathe.-W. H. Conley.

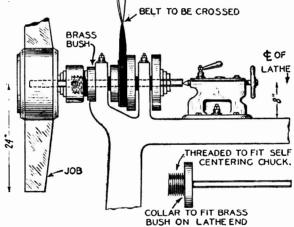


Constructional details of the grinder. The dimensions depend on the size of the motor.

Collar 10 is not threaded. figure 8. (See 1.) The nut to hold the wheel tight is shown at 9.

A wheel about two inches in diameter

#### Doing a Large Job on a Small Lathe



The spindle and its arrangement in the lathe, showing how the large piece of work is fastened to the head.

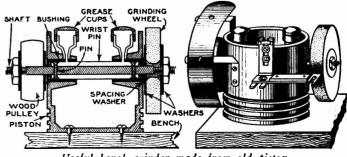
turned to fit through the hollow lathe mandrel. Tt is threaded at one end to take the chuck. A collar is made to fit the brass bushing at the lathe end.

The spindle is then put through the lathe mandrel and the plain end is gripped in the chuck. The back head is brought up to the centre in the spindle end to take the weight and to prevent chatter.

A chuck is then screwed on the spindle end at the back of the lathe, and the job, which is previously drilled and

Bench Grinder Made From Auto Piston

USEFUL bench grinder may be made from a discarded A auto piston as shown. A snug-fitting rod or bolt is inserted in the wrist-pin. The shaft is kept from turning in the wrist-pin by grinding notches in the ends of the pin and inserting rivets in holes drilled through the shaft .--E. Thaddcus.



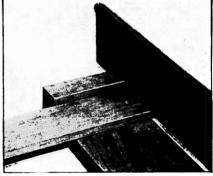
Useful bench grinder made from old piston.

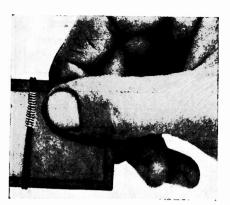
works best on a small grinder of this type

Almost every shop has a small motor suitable for a grinder of this type. Here is a chance to make good use of it .---E. McDonald.

#### Hole Boring Kink

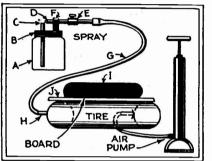
O eliminate splitting when boring The limitate splitting man of a piece of holes near the end of a piece of first wood, hore the hole through work first and then saw to the right length .---R. Wailes.





#### For Those Who "Roll Their Own"

THE small spring from an old tire value core worked over the band around the usual book of cigarette papers makes it easier to slip off the band.—F. Bentley, Jr.



#### Paint Spray Outfit A HANDY paint spray outfit may be quickly constructed as shown. I is a weight which maintains a constant pressure in the inner tube so that even spraying results.—F. H. Carlberg.

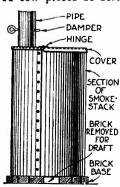


#### Improvised Handle

A N emergency handle for a cover or door can be made with four nails and some heavy cord or wire. A good grip results.—*F. Bentley, Jr.* 

#### A Shop Stove

THIS stove is constructed of a fourfoot section of a steel smokestack. A few pieces of scrap lumber dropped



p lumber dropped into a stove like this will k e ep the shop warm for halt a day. Draft is regulated by a damper in the pipe and by replacing a brick in the base. The stove should not be placed on a wooden floor without proper insulation. — A. *Wilson.* 

#### Simple Method for Making Celluloid Cement

In proportional amounts dissolve 5 square inches of sheet celluloid in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of lacquer or Duco thinner. For best results this mixture should be in a tightly corked bottle and in a warm place. This will make a syrup-like solution, which can be diluted by adding more thinner or made thicker by evaporation.

Celluloid drafting triangles and celluloid-edged scales and rulers often get chipped or cracked, making them useless. These can be repaired nicely, as shown in drawings previously. A thick solution, as described above, is used.

Celluloid clock cases, celluloid finished articles, auto side curtains can be repaired by using a thick solution of collodion, and watch crystals which have become loose may be secured in place by using this solution like glue. The SCIENCE AND INVENTION Reporter Card may be made more durable by mounting it between two sheets of celluloid and using the thick solution as an adhesive. The small ruler printed on page 1122 of the April issue of this magazine may also be made serviceable by mounting in the same manner.

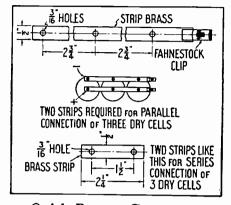
A light, clear solution of celluloid can be made into a beautiful transparent paint by adding colored *liquid* clothing dye, which can be bought in most department stores. By varying the amounts of dye and mixing the colors almost any color or shade can be obtained. This paint is very desirable for painting on glass, coloring lantern slides and films, decorating lamp shades, coloring plain electric light bulbs and for coloring drawings where certain details are to remain visible.

By spraying charcoal or pencil sketches with a light solution of clear celluloid the lines will remain fixed and will not smear nor affect the appearance of the drawing. By using a thicker solution sketches, paintings, etc., may be made glossy and waterproof.

Another service to which this formula may be put is as an *anti-blot*. A fairly thin solution is poured or sprayed over an erasure on a drawing and allowed to dry after all surplus has been wiped off. Corrections can be made over the treated spot without fear of the ink blotting or running. Porous paper and even blotting paper may be drawn on after treating with this solution.—*Contributed by E. R. Vass.* 

#### Supports for Lamp Cord

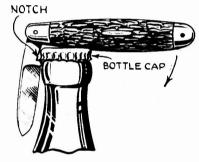
Small brass hooks screwed in the baseboard near the top and spaced every 2 to 3 ft. make a neat and convenient means for holding the flexible wire from that floor lamp. Tying the wire to the hooks with thread or string to match the color of the insulation also adds to the appearance. Pull the wire taut before tying.—*Edmund Mills.* 



VRINKI

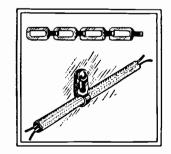
#### Quick Battery Connectors

FOR the electrical experimenter or up dry cells in either series or parallel is a labor-saving device. It can also be used permanently and will be found handy and neat.—L. B. Robbins.



#### Handy Bottle-Cap Lifter

A COMMON pocket knife may be made into a convenient bottle-top lifter by filing a small notch in the heel of the blade. This increases the serviceability of your knife and does not interfere with its ordinary use.-l'. Johnson.



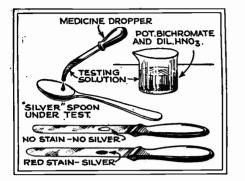
#### Substitute "U" Tack

WHEN it is necessary to fasten inbrass safety chain can well be used. Open the link and close it with round portion over the wire. Drive a tack through the two rectangular holes, closing the link snugly over the wire and fastening it down.

This makes a cheap and attractive fastener that will not rust. It is easier to install wiring with this method than with the regular "U" tacks.—F. Bent-ley, Jr.

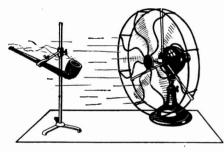
Science and Invention





#### Is Your Silver Real?

 $\mathbf{Y}$  OU may test your silver plate and solid silver for purity by applying a small drop of a solution of Potassium Bichromate in dilute Nitric Acid. whereupon real silver, whether plate or solid, will give a red stain of silver chromate. Be sure to wash off the solution immediately. The mixture is made from a saturated solution of Bichromate with one-half its volume of concentrated Nitric Acid added.— D. Harris.



#### "Breaking In" Your Pipe

GENTLEMEN pipe smokers, here is a way to avoid that varnish taste of a new pipe. The pipe is filled, lighted, and placed before an electric fan. If you have no electric fan handy, try putting in a draft like that from a window. In about fifteen or twenty minutes you can clean out the pipe and refill it.—E. Moen.



#### A New Broom

**B** ROOMS wear down unevenly, making their life short. When the splints wear down so short that it is difficult to sweep, it is a good idea to cut out some of the binders, increasing the effective length of the splints. The bottom should be squared.—J. Ketchpel.

#### Good Service from Safety Razor Blades

A man who always has a smooth, clean shave gave us some tips he has learned about the care of a safety razor. And incidentally he gets double and even more than double service out of his blades. Cleanliness to prevent rust and very hot water is the secret of his success!

He always uses hot water on the blade when through shaving, and while shaving, as it dries the razor quickly and thoroughly, leaving no moisture to make rust and a dull edge. After a shave, he removes the blade and washes the holder in hot water too, drying carefully before putting the blade back.

After the blade is thoroughly washed under a stream of hot water, he wipes it with a rough towel, toward the edge of the blade, thus using the towel as a sort of strop. Simple, it seems, but very effective as experience has shown.—T. *B. Brownfield*.

#### Cutting String Beans

Much time will be saved in cutting up string beans by grouping a number of them in one hand, placing them on the bread board and slicing them simultaneously.—Contributed by Edmund Mills.

#### A Simple Ink

An excellent ink is made by dissolving the lead from a copying pencil in a cup of water. This pencil can be distinguished from other pencils by the word "copying" on it.—S. J. Weicher.

#### Simple Rheostat

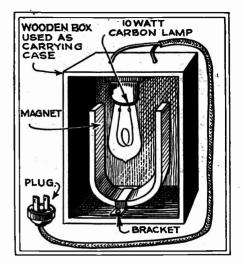
An idea that will probably prove useful to many readers is to use a "Dim-A-Lite" current-reducing socket to control a motor, transformer, etc. The socket comes with a chain switch and really works well. There are about 4 steps of voltage and for a cheap power rheostat is hard to beat.—Simon Cherry.

#### An Acid Test for Steel and Iron

File. or grind, the pieces to be tested and polish them smooth, then place them in a dilute nitric or sulphuric acid solution for a day. Wash and dry the pieces, and if they are of the best steel, the surface will have a frosty appearance. Ordinary steel will have a honeycomb surface, and iron will present a fibrous structure running parallel to the direction in which the metal was worked.—August Jeffers.

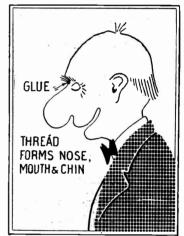
#### Mending Rip in Cloth

Here is an excellent method of mending a cut or tear in clothing: Take a piece of adhesive plaster and cut it to the right size. Apply it to the left side of the cloth where it is damaged, and press firmly with the fingers. The cloth should be on a smooth surface while the plaster is applied. The rip will be practically invisible.—*Frank Schmulowitz*.



#### Alternating Current Indicator

A TEN-WATT carbon lamp and a permanent magnet make a good alternating current indicator. When the current is on, if the filament vibrates, the current is alternating. On direct current the filament simply bends to one side.—F. A. Ferri.



#### Impersonator Cards

A CARD fixed up like the one above will afford lots of fun for the evening party. Many funny faces can be made with the cord.—D. R. Van Horn.

#### An Automatic Pipette

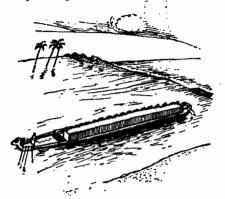
THE pipette is filled by L suction until the liquid overflows into D. The rubber tubing is then compressed when it will be observed that the level of the liquid falls somewhat below the graduation mark. When the mouthpiece is closed with the forefinger in the usual manner, the liquid rises again and overflows once more. The pipette now held by the mouthpiece only is raised out of the liquid and the contents delivered into the receiving vessel. When trap D is filled, rubber tubing and mouthpiece are re-. moved and the liquid is poured out. Thus the pipette works automatically.-F. Piontkowski.



#### **Readers'** Opinions and Comments Will Be Welcomed by the Editors

### How the Pyramids Were Built

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Reading the May issue of your magarice and the may issue by J. H. Kraus, on "Ancient Versus Modern Wonders," on pages 20, 21-22, 23, 84 and 85 inclusive. The article on the "Pyramids of Gishe" and how built interested me most. Here is my conception.



Were the stones for the pyramids brought to their present location by ships and dumped over the sides?

It was more of a navigation feat than an engineering feat. It also may be borne in mind that the pyramids are built at the mouth of the River Nile, on one side of the bank. Since the Nile River overflowed its banks annually, it left a vast amount of detring near its mouth of detritus near its mouth. The engineers let the detritus, mud and

and, pile up against some barriers, or sand dunes, provided for this. After the waters receded, the mud was collected and built up in the shape of a

circle, forming a dam.

The torrid sun baked the mud and sand, and formed a strong wall like masonry.

The inside of this vast circle was then fitted with special holes to take in water. The second year the river again overflowed and deposited more mud and driftwood against this huge dam. After the waters again receded, the work was begun. Boxlike boats were filled with water to the sinking point, then were drifted or towed near this huge circular dam. Fitted against the holes provided for this, they filled it to its first stage by emptying the contents of the boats on the outside. Then the many boats inside this vast circular dam were raised to a certain stage, in much the same principle as our own Panama Canal. Now these boats contained numerous blocks of stone for the pyramids. The stones were rolled overboard into their position. Then another stage, some more water was let in by boats on the outside, raising the boats on the inside; then the second stage. Stone rolled overboard into position, same as before.

This continued until the pyramids were built, all in a short time, two years. Not much man power, or time, but a clever way of harnessing the river, the wind, leverage, and navigation.

As the pyramids were "sunk" into place, before the next annual flood, the water was let out slowly, so as to wash away the entire circular dam, letting the many empty boats on the inside flow out and into midstream of the River Nile. The next annual flood (third year), practically all the remains of the once huge circular dam were washed away, leaving the pyramids standing.

This is a logical conception, not touching much on engineering, but on irrigation and navigation, and not entailing much mechanics, or machinery.

The bigger question is not how the pyramids were built, but how the huge stones were quarried up state and cut. Let's have your opinion.

> P. HILLBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

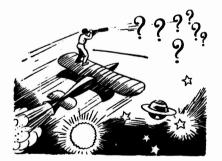
(Assuming that what you claim is correct, how do you account for the mathematical position by which the interior of the pyramids was laid out? It is quite evident that if stones were dropped overboard, they could not produce the passage and room found in the pyramid. It is scarcely likely that these rooms were built up after a solid wall of stone had been put in place. If enough man-power were present to build the pyramids, it is quite likely that that same man-power was able to quarry the stones.

The cutting of those stones is a difficult question to decide upon. Perhaps they were chopped up in huge blocks and dragged along the surface of other rough stones which smoothed them down. Of course, this is all conjecture and your guess might be equally as good as ours .--EDITOR.)

#### Space, Time and Relativity

Editor, Science and Invention:

In your issue of Science and Invention for April of this year, under the heading, "Space, Time and Relativity," by Dr. Menzel, page 1199, appeared the follow-



What will one see if he gets to the very end of Einstein's limit of space and looks into the distance beyond?

ing: "Einstein, however, says 'no'; the ninety-sixth circle would be the last one that can be drawn in our universe; . . . after five hundred billion years, we should return to our starting point. The universe is, therefore, finite."

Now, while granting that Dr. Menzel is correct, and also that Einstein's theory may be correct, I would much appreciate it if you could enlighten me-briefly-as to how Einstein arrives at such a supposition, and also as "the universe" evidently in-cludes all space, what does Einstein sup-pose to be without this "ninety-sixth circle."

While I am guite prepared to believe that, "by no possible method can we dis-

tinguish between the arc of one of these huge circles and our ideal straight line, and also that it may not be possible for us to travel (theoretically) in any straighter line than along this arc; I quite fail to see how this is any argument that there is nothing without this circle, and anyhow, if that were so, how far does nothing extend?

What O

Am afraid that this letter will be rather belated in reaching you, but hope to see an answer in your publication a couple of months hence.

Have been a reader of SCIENCE AND INVENTION for about two years now and consider it an excellent publication for furthering one's general scientific education. D. A. ROBINSON,

Warburton, Victoria, Australia.

(Perhaps some of our reader supporters of Einstein's theory will give us some in-formation regarding what is beyond space.

We merely cite Einstein. We do not profess to agree with him or his theory in its entirety.-Editor.)

#### **Insect Cradle Builders**

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION : "Insect Cradle Builders" by Dr. Ernest Bade most interesting-eagerly awaiting

more such articles. A. H. Biss

Monte Carlo.

(Thank you and we will try to have Dr. Bade give us more articles on similar subjects.-EDITOR.)

#### Spiritism

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

I was reading an article in an Indianapolis paper to the effect that your concern was offering a prize of some \$23,000 to anyone who can prove that Spiritism or Spiritualism or Clairaudient Phenomena or the like supernatural phenomena were actual facts. I have not the article at hand and do not remember the exact wording but I remember that a certain man at-tempted to give an exhibition of this sort of thing and failed to win the prize, that he commanded a table to come to him and it refused to do so, so goes the article. I don't suppose any man living can make inanimate objects walk from place to place.

What is required in order to win this prize that you offer? I am not any sort of a spiritualist or dabbler in this sort of thing. I am an engineer and draftsman,



The table did not move toward the spiritualist, but merely rocked up and down, in an attempt to answer questions.

#### Science and Invention

Readers Thinl

#### and am interested in invention and patents and patent practice, and also in home building. I don't call myself a scientist but I am interested in scientific matters, which you are also or you would not be investigating this subject.

L. L. MEAD, Carlinville, Ill.

(The newspaper clipping which you read probably garbled the facts considerably. SCIENCE AND INVENTION magazine has a prize contest of \$21,000 for genuine spirit manifestations of any nature. Prize conditions for this award have been repeatedly published in SCIENCE AND INVENTION magazine, and are also found in the introduction to the book "Spirit Exposés." The man that appeared as a contestant

for this prize recently, did not cause a table to move. After four men were seated at the table, the table was tipped and then was made to rap signals on the floor, indicating by the number of raps the letter in the alphabet to which it apparently re-ferred. Actually, the effect is purely subconscious, but believers in spiritualism do not hold the same viewpoint which we hold. Results were void.—EDITOR.)

#### Handwriting Reveals Character?

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

I have been a reader of the SCIENCE AND INVENTION for years but I have never seen such "stuff" as this before.

What's the Grand Idea??? On page 1215 of the SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION for April 1929 you may read the following:

"YOUR HANDWRITING indicates your character.'

Now I doubt very much if anyone's handwriting "indicates" their character, or ever will. This person gives you a "sample ever will. This person gives you a "sample reading" for the small sum of twelve cents. But I doubt if it is worth so much. Just below this "ad-let" another reads:

"LET ME READ YOUR CHARACTER."

Send birth date and twelve cents." They must have their conventional 12

cents first. I wonder what makes them think that HANDWRITING indicates a person's character.

I also wonder why you must send your Birth Date to the sponsor of "ad-let" in number two.

On page 1214 of the same issue I read the following:

Objectionable or misleading advertisements not accepted.



Can a handwriting expert actually re-veal one's character? The answer of the editor is an emphatic "no."

Now exactly what does this mean? All this puzzles me because on page 1140 of Science and Invention, April 1928, I read this:

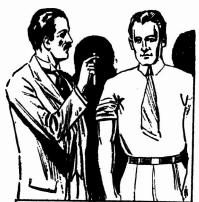
"We do not believe in graphology." Etc. . . .

The comment ends with this statement by the editor. . . . "No, there is nothing in graphology." Did the editor mean that???

Cordially yours, R. W. R. Hollywood, California.

(The editor certainly did and still does imply that there is nothing in graph-ology! We do not think that you will find these same "ads" now appearing .- Editor.)

A Trusted Test



Does the Wasserman test actually tell the quality of the blood? For what other diseases is it specific besides the one well known?

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

I read an article in the May issue of (a leading popular science magazine, name deleted by the editor), which stated that a man by the name of Kane gave fortytwo quarts of blood to save eighty-six lives. The article stated that Kane's blood was of extraordinarily high quality. "High in the 'Wasserman Test' by which physi-cians gauge the value of blood."

I was always under the impression that the Wasserman test is used for indicating the presence of syphilis. Please explain.

JOHN BERTHOLD.

Philadelphia, Pa.

(The Wasserman test is a specific (opinions differ as to whether it is truly (opinions differ as to whether it is truly specific or quasi specific) for syphilis, and Frambesia commonly known as the yaws, a contagious disease of the skin, occurring in the hot regions and generally marked by raspberry-like excrescences on the hands, face, feet, etc. It is caused by a micro-organism known as *Treponema pertenuc*. Positive reactions also occur in scarlet fever malaria etc. but these reactions are

fever, malaria, etc., but these reactions are atypical, and not to be confused with the typical reaction of syphilis.

The important reaction in blood trans-fusion is to find whether or not the donor's blood is compatible or incompati-ble with that of the recipient. Human beings can always be divided into any one of four groups, depending upon the aggluin which the cells agglutinate (clump to-gether). The article evidently had refer-ence to this agglutination test.—EDITOR.)

#### **Ouestions and Discussions of** General Scientific Interest

Must Have College



A college education is certainly worth while, says this writer, who deplores the fact that she didn't get one.

#### Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Should the task be imposed upon your Should the task be imposed upon your child to saw a huge limb off a tree would you hand that child a saw with dulled and broken teeth? Would you say—"If he has perseverance he will get it off no matter what the handicap." Perhaps that is true if he has the perseverance and the mettle in him he will. However, the task would be enough with good tools, perhaps a cross cut saw and a fellow on the other end of the saw to help.

end of the saw and a renow on the other end of the saw to help. A boy or girl now-a-days is like the child with the old saw if he or she has no college education. I know and I know from experience. I am a High School graduate and had one year of college at Indiana University. That has counted but it is not enough.

Last year my husband, who is an Elec-trical Engineer, suddenly lost his position as Superintendent of our Municipal Light and Water plant. We have five children, we are paying on our home—it became necessary that I help to tide us over. What could I do? I canvassed the situ-

ation-I could not teach because I did not have a college education. Although I have taught everything from phonics up to Latin, French and Algebra for the past sixteen years, that did not entitle me to go into a school room and thereby earn even a fair salary.

I turned toward Librarian work-there again I was faced with certain college re-quirements. It is true I have written a few articles and a bit of poetry for our state paper and they were printed, but I lacked the technique they give you in college and so that door reverberated as I

college and so that door reveruerated as a turned on to the next on my list. In the *Indianapolis Star* there was an advertisement—"Wanted—a graduate of Domestic Science to take charge of and teach the making of tasty dishes." You notice it said A GRADUATE. I

have cooked for twenty years. I can do plain or fancy cooking and I can make rolls and breads and Lady Baltimore Cakes and French Dressings, etc. I applied to a friend who manages a Country Club for a job. You note I said a job, not a position. I told her—put me

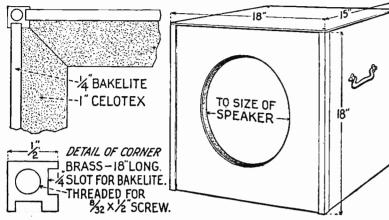
anywhere and everywhere. She has done so because we were friends and I needed a lift. Had I had a college education I could have given myself that lift. Oh yes! I intend to succeed and even am going to try for a Country Club to

(Continued on bage 563)

# Attractive DYNAMIC SPEAKER Cabinet

By A. Brams

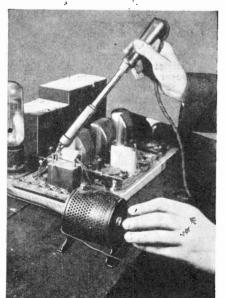
DETAILS OF SPECIAL B.B.L. DYNAMIC SPEAKER CABINET



H ERE is a dynamic speaker cabinet which combines the features of attractiveness and compactness without sacrificing efficiency or quality. It can be made up of many different materials and in different finishes. This is possible because the cabinet is lined with *celotex*, which will prevent the vibrations that go through the walls of the cabinet from reaching the back of the cone. The cabinet shown is made of bakelite, but sheet metal, light wood, celluloid or any other substance that is easily worked

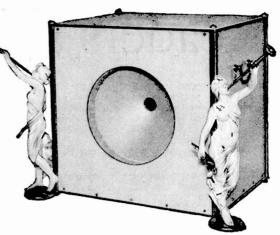
## Soldering Iron Control for Delicate Work

I t is not generally realized that an electric soldering iron, to be quick-heating, must operate too hot when in continuous operation. Some means of control, therefore, is desirable to prevent excessive heat and a marked shortening of life. The simplest control is an adjustable resistance in series with the electric soldering iron. For this purpose,



The heat control mounted on the work bench.

the speed control clarostat, capable of dissipating 80 watts, yet providing a resistance range from 25 to 500 ohms, is de-sirable. The shortcircuiting push button on the device serves to increase the heat momentarily, such as for heating, while the resis-tance may be set for the "idling". heat. In soldering very fine wire, such as in loud-speaker repairs and audio transformer secondaries, this heat control will be found invaluable.



Showing the complete ornamental dynamic speaker.

and gives an attractive appearance may be used. As the whole cabinet acts as a baffle-board, it is not necessary to make the front as large as usual, thus making for compactness and better proportion.

The cabinet is constructed as shown in the diagram. The back is left open, or a back piece similar to the front may be made, being sure that there is an opening about equal in area to the opening in the front. The speaker chassis

is mounted inside, the mounting depending on the make of chassis used. Care should be taken to fasten together securely the parts of the cabinet so that there is no vibration between them. If ornaments, like those in the picture, are used, they should not be of the type that will vibrate and cause extraneous noises. The openings in the back and front may be attractively covered with cloth or some form of grill work.

Better results may be had with a celotex lining on the top and bottom, but that is not essential.

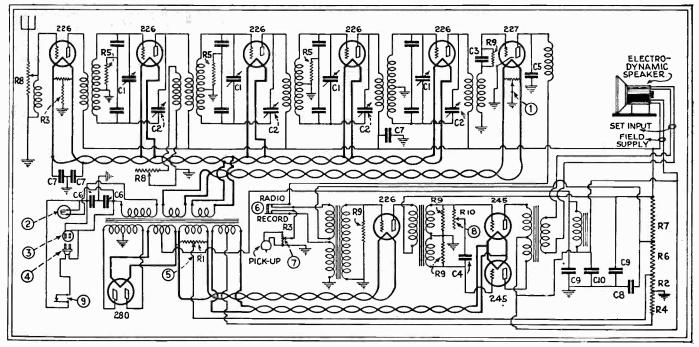
# Home-Made Stroboscope to Study Moving Things

H OW would you like to study different things in motion as if they were standing still? That may be done by means of the stroboscope—a device which causes the periodic illumination or viewing of a subject, so that it may be seen at the same point in its cycle of operations, cycle after cycle.

A B-eliminator feeds a neon lamp with a continuously variable resistance, the table type clarostat in series. In operation, the resistance is adjusted so as to obtain a periodic flicker from the neon lamp, and this flicker is used to illuminate the object being studied.



Studying the whirling blades of an electric fan with the stroboscope.



# New Nine-Tube A. C. Receiver

#### Gives Superior Tone Quality

NE of the latest products of a well known phonograph manufacturer is a combination electric phonograph and radio receiver which is housed in a compact cabinet of burl walnut veneer and bird's-eye maple. The electric phonograph is as new as the receiver itself and records are reproduced by utilizing part of the radio system.

The radio receiver employs nine tubes and is equipped with five stages of radio frequency amplification. Two 245-power tubes are used in push-pull in the last audio stage. A 227 is used for the detector and 226 tubes in the radio frequency and first audio stages. A full wave rectifier of the 280 type is used in the power pack. A high degree of sensitivity is made possible by the use of a mechanical system of micrometer adjustments on the tuning condensers which permits automatic alignment of the tuned radio frequency stages throughout the entire broadcast spectrum. Each set of condensers is aligned at the factory and

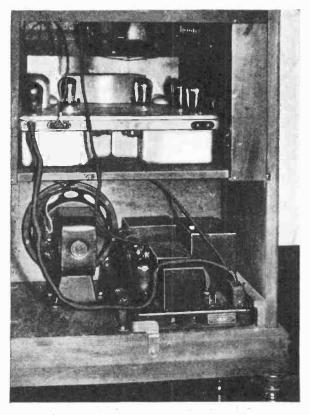
spectrum, Each set of locked into position. A new method of stabilizing the radio frequency circuits permits a high degree of selectivity without causing any decrease in sensitivity.

Tuning is accomplished by means of a single lever control which operates over a full vision illuminated scale accurately calibrated in kilocycles, with a space at the top for marking the station positions. Accurate vernier adjustment can

At the right is a photograph of the front view of the receiver and electric phonograph showing the new tuning control.



Circuits of new Victor 9-tube a.c. receiver.



Above is a rear view of the combination showing the receiver itself, power pack, and dynamic speaker. The combination instrument is equipped with an induction disc motor, 12-inch turn-table and straight pick-up arm.

be obtained by turning the knob of the lever. There are three additional controls; namely, the volume control, the radio record transfer switch and a small snap switch which controls the supply current.

Within the set is a harmonic modulator which enables one to regulate the emphasis on the base according to the listener's preference or to suit the acoustic properties of the room in which the receiver is used. This modulator is set at the factory for the best reproduction over the entire musical scale. The amplifier unit is placed below the set with the dynamic speaker. Specially treated and metallized cloth is used for the cone (*Continued on page* 562) Science and Invention

# New Radio Devices



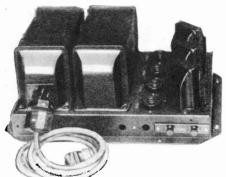
De Vry combination radio-phonograph and talking movie cabinet, showing the movie equipment. The the front of this compartment opens to permit the rays of light from the projector to reach the screen.

#### Combination Radio-Phonograph and Talking Movie

OW, in one cabinet, the American home may install the four entertainment inventions of the age-radio, phonograph, movie and talkie. The QRS-De Vry Corporation has recently put on the market such a combina-tion. The combination includes the latest model De Vry 16 mm. motion-picture projector, which is connected to the adjoining phonograph turn-table mechanism by a synchronizing shaft. The radio is an 8-9 tube a.c. set, using screengrid tubes.

#### Well-Designed. Audio Amplifier

NEW audio ampli fier, called the PAM, recently put on the market, will supply power enough to fill large halls and auditoriums with sound waves. This amplifier may be used to



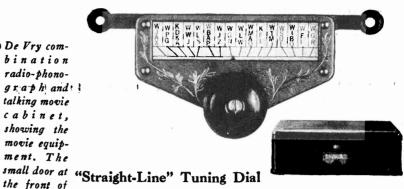
amplify radio signals after they are received for reproduc-tion of phonograph records and for public address systems. The unit is completely self-contained. It plugs into the 110-volt a.c. lighting circuit. Four tubes are used and they are one 227, one 281 and two 245's. It operates directly into a loud speaker; it is built by Samson Electric Co., Canton, Mass.



Short-Wave

#### Converter

F interest to the short-wave enthusiast is the new short-wave converter manufactured by the Westside Radio & Elec. Co., of Miami, Fla. The converter is designed to work with any receiver.



THE Master Engineering Company, Chicago, Ill., announces the Master Tuning Selector, which is intended to replace the regular tuning knob on the set. The indicator travels in a straight line instead of a circle.



#### Device to Regulate Voltage

'HE new Amperite selfadjusting line control regulator is a recently perfected device constructed in a glass-bulb form which is remarkable for its regulating efficiency. It is useful for a.c. receivers and acts as an insurance against burning out expensive tubes.

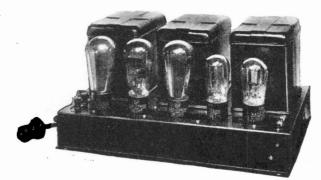
#### Super Volume Control

THE new volume control, called Super TONATROL, manufactured by Electrad, Inc., New York City, is a long-life control especially designed for high voltages. It easily dissipates 5 watts without breaking down or varying in value. The resistance element is fused to an enameled metal base. A pure silver floating contact is used. The metal cover aids rapid heat dissi-It has many applicapation. tions.



#### A New Push-Pull Power Amplifier

HE latest device of the Radio Receptor Company, New L York City, is this push-pull power amplifier, using the new 245 tubes. Push-pull amplification has many friends.



A Monthly Question and Answer Department Conducted with a View Toward Helping Radio Constructors and Experimenters

#### Making the A-Eliminator Work

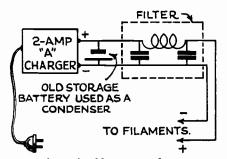
(728) Mr. Henry Doyle, Galveston, Texas:

Q. 1. Recently I constructed an A-battery eliminator, utilizing my old two-ampere charger as a source of power and rectifier. The filter consists of a special condenser of 2,000 mfds. manufactured for that purpose, and a large A-choke. The

filter did not work satisfactorily and I had to connect up the old battery to the set again. There was a bad hum and the rheostats on the set would not cut the current down enough. What can I do to eliminate the hum and cut down the current?

A. 1. Eliminators of this type are not always satisfactory, because the source of supply and rectifier are not designed for the filter. In such a case it is usual to employ a so-called brute force filter where the chokes and condensers are so large that the hum is choked out. This is the type filter you are using. The only way that you will get satisfactory results is by increasing the size of the filter.

You may use your old battery as an extra large condenser to increase the size



Connection of old storage battery as a high-capacity condenser.

of your filter. Give the battery a good charge, fill it up with distilled water, and connect it as shown in the diagram. As you are only using the battery as a condenser, and not as a source of current, it will not be necessary to charge the battery again. The internal resistance of the battery will also keep the supply voltage down to six volts so that you will have no trouble with the filaments overheating.

Although you have not eliminated the battery, you have done away with the bother of looking after the battery, for it will not be necessary to subject it to periodic chargings. It will only be necessary to add water to the electrolyte about twice a year, for practically none of the water will be lost through electrolysis.

#### What Farads and Henrys Are

(729) Mr. F. C. Bosset, Houston, Texas, asks:

Q. 1. Among the various and numerous technical terms used in radio are the expressions — micro-farad and microhenry. I have referred to numerous books on these two terms and cannot seem to get a clear definition or conception of these two terms. I would be very grate-



ful if you could explain them. Possibly you can illustrate in some way, so that these two terms may become clear to me.

A. 1. Just as the gallon, pint or gill is a unit of measurement to compare or measure liquid, and the inch, foot or yard a standard to compare or measure size or length, so the henry and farad are units of measurements to compare various sizes of coils and condensers, respectively.

The unit of capacity is the farad. How large this unit is may be somewhat vaguely suggested to our imagination by the fact that if everybody in the United States had 18 each of the so-called .0005 micro-farad condensers (usually equal to 18 plates), the total capacity of the whole lot con-nected in parallel would be one farad. The question naturally arises in everybody's mind why such a huge unit was chosen to begin with. A volt, the unit of potential, is a convenient size. An ampere, the unit of current, is also convenient. An ohm is an easily obtained quantity of resistance. These three are the basic units. Starting with these three, such a unit as a farad is a derived unit. That is, it follows as a matter of definition.

A condenser is fundamentally a dielectric with a conductive plate on each side of it. Connected to an electric source, the condenser is charged. The larger the charge, the greater the difference of potentials between the two conductive plates, and the equation is Q = E times C. When Q is the charge, E is the potential, and C is a constant for any particular dielectric and arrangement of parts. C is a ratio of Q to E, and we call it the capacity.

The unit of capacity is the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of 1 volt by a unit quantity of electricity. The name of a unit quantity of electricity is a coulomb, which is the charge transmitted in one second by a current of one ampere. Really, therefore, the farad is the ratio of the unit of charge to the unit of potential.

Like the unit of capacity, the unit of inductance is a tremendous unit. It is the henry. While in capacity we usually deal with the millionth part of a farad, in inductance we usually deal with the thousandth part of a henry, the millihenry.

The henry is also a derived unit and its size is due not to design but to force of circumstances. It is the inductance in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in a circuit is one volt and the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second. It, therefore, is derived from the unit of voltage and a unit of current.

#### Operating Radio Control Apparatus

(730) Mr. D. Brown, Washington, D. C., asks:

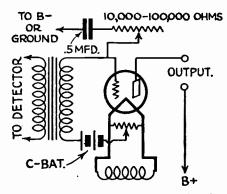
Q. 1. In making radio control apparatus, is it necessary to use a coherer and decoherer arrangement to operate the relay? I have seen several descriptions of radio control apparatus and all of them used such an arrangement. I should think

you could use a modern vacuum tube receiver, rather than the old-fashioned coherer and decoherer.

A. 1. Modern receivers with power amplifiers may be used to operate relays for controlling objects by radio. Any type of receiver that will produce an impulse clear enough to operate the relay may be used.

The reason you have always seen this apparatus connected to a coherer and decoherer receiver is that such an arrangement permits the use of an ordinary low ohmage relay. It is possible to balance this with the coherer and decoherer arrangement, which is itself of low resistance.

Vacuum tubes have a high resistance



A volume control for AC tubes which does not cause distortion.

output and it is necessary to have a high resistance relay to function properly with them. This makes the arrangement very much more expensive and complicated, for high resistance relays of this type are very delicate and costly instruments and it is necessary to arrange complicated protection apparatus for them.

A simple type coherer receiver is unreliable, except over a distance of a few feet. But it enables the experimenter to build apparatus by which he can study radio control at a price within his reach.

#### Volume Control for AC Tubes

(731) Mr. William Acker, Canton, Ohio: Q. 1. How can I make a simple volume control for a set using AC tubes?

A. 1. You can make a simple volume control for your set by using a variable resistance and condenser as shown. Any condenser of half a microfarad or more may be used, and the resistance should be of the continuously variable type, and should have a resistance of from 10,000 to 100,000 ohms. Such a volume control will not affect the quality of the received signals.

# Scientific Humor

#### A Monthly Fun Page for Those Who Enjoy a Laugh

#### VICE VERSA

A man saw an advertisement of a safety razor with an automatic attachment for resharpening blades. He wrote to the company-Gentlemen :

Enclosed find check for which please send me one of your new scientific safety razors. Very respectfully yours, Mr.-

P. S. I forgot to enclose the check, but I presume that it will make no difference to a company of your standing. The company replied:

Mr.-

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find your safety razor. We hope it will give you good service.

The -- Co. P. S. We forgot to enclose the razor, but we presume that a man with your cheek won't need one.

А

-Sidney Gnann.



A BALE FOR EVERY AVI-ATOR AL—Well, at last a real use for all our old straw-piles has been discov-

ered. TIM — What is it?

AL-They spread them along under the airplane routes to improve the land. -L. S. Allen.

#### BUT MAN MANAGES HER

SHE—"Woman is a great force in this orld. Even a big locomotive is referred world.

to as 'she.'" HE—"You are right—but it's because of the noise it makes."

-R. W. W. Williamson.





Howe—No, I am not the least bit musical. -Miss M. M. Roger.



First Prize-\$3.00 NO MOONSHINE

CORONER-Are you sure it was midnight when you heard the two shots fired?

WITNESS-Yes, I was in the garden and noticed the time by the sun dial.

CORONER-And how could you do that in the dark?

WITNESS-I had a flashlight. —Leslic F. Carpenter.

 $A^{LL}$  jokes published here are paid for at a rate of \$1.00 each; \$3.00 is paid for the best joke sub-

Jokes must have a scientific strain and should be original.

Write each joke on a separate sheet of paper and add your name and address to each.

Unavailable material cannot be returned.

#### THE CATS

had a cat. A tortoise shell. She died—and really dyed quite well. She made a muff that looks like mink; And it is curious, I think, That though she no more care demands,

That cat is still upon my hands. -Grace E. Holman.

#### SCIENTY SIMON SCIENTIST



#### HAS HOLE ON OTHER SIDE

"Look, you have your socks on wrong side out."

"Yes, I know. My feet were hot, so I turned the hose on them." . –Orville Vanderlip.

#### ALSO EATING HIS HAND

"Is Bill a good chemistry student?" "Good, I should say he is. He's got the acids eating right out of his hand!"

-Margaret Clopp.

#### BUT IT DESTROYS THE CLOTH

Did you know that: Limberger cheese will remove the odor of onions. So will sulphuric acid remove ink stains from garments.-Mason.

#### TRY PRUSSIC ACID

"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?" Yes."

"Then give my wife a glass." -Elizabeth Buerman.

### SAND, OF COURSE

SEA CAPTAIN -Over there is an ocean liner. OLD LADY-My gracious, and pray tell me what they line the ocean with? -Leslie F. Carpenter.



#### WAS SHE BLINDFOLDED?

DOCTOR-What did that flapper do when you put the thermometer in her mouth?

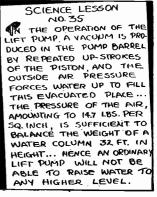
NURSE-She asked me if I had a -Leslie F. Carpenter. match.

WITHER OR NOT IIM-Wall

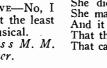
flowers are usually pretty well withered.

Том-Yes, but they are never pressed. -S. Williams.









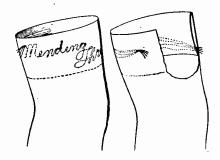
# HE'S A SAX

mitted each month.

Science and Invention

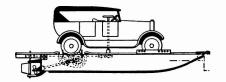
# Latest Patents

#### Hosiery Mending Threads



No. 1,716,007, issued to Frank Rosenthal. It is a well-known fact that stockings are subject to runs. Ladies' stockings in general are manufactured in such a wide wariety of colors that it is quite impossible to get the shades of thread to correspond exactly with the color of the material of which the stocking is made, and still more difficult to secure this before the run gets beyond repair. For this reason the inventor has provided a stocking with thread which can be instantly used.

#### Automobile Pontoon



No. 1,715,905, issued to Alexander L. Dmitrieff. This is a pontoon of large enough size to accommodate an automobile. It is provided with a series of rollers on which the rear wheels of the auto rest and which transmits the motion of these rear wheels to the propeller. The front wheels are locked in place and the boat is steered by an auxiliary wheel coming up alongside of the usual driver's position.

# 

Foam Bathing Apparatus

No. 1,716,109, issued to Gustav Adolf Bruggmann. This device is intended to be attached directly to a vacuum cleaner so that everyone can get a bubble bath at a minimum of expense. The tube is perforated with holes and is connected to the vacuum cleaner at the point usually occupied by the bag. The air is thus forced into the bath and it produces a froth with the soapy water.

#### Notice to Readers:

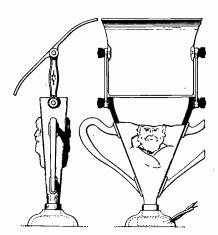
These illustrated and described devices have recently been issued patent protection but arc not as yet, to our knowledge, available on the market. We regret to advise that it is impossible to supply the correct addresses of inventors of the devices to any of our readers. The only records available, and they are at 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 elapsed since that time, and those records are necessarily inaccurate. Therefore, kindly do not request such information, as it is practically impossible to obtain up-to-date addresses.



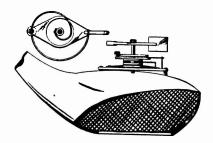
No. 1,716,215, issued to Charles K. Dunlap. In the textile industry fibre cones are manufactured in great numbers and are used in connection with kniiting machines, the threads being wound on these cones. After use these cones are generally thrown away. They are sometimes sold to paper mills for reduction into pulp. The inventor has made use of these cones and he cements them together, producing a rod or a pole found particularly suitable for use as a carpet pole. The outer surface can also be ground and polished smooth and can be impregnated to make it even more durable.

#### New Loud Speaker

No. 1,715,886, issued to Frank M. Ashley. Here is a horn made of molded or plastic material and provided on the front with a suitable design, extending above the top as a sound reflector; this is hinged to the body of the horn and the angle can be adjusted, so that the sound will be reflected in any direction. It is claimed that the tones in such a horn are transmitted without material change in quality.

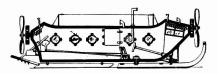


Golf Club Speed Indicator



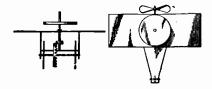
No. 1,712,537, issued to Walter P. White. Here is a device attachable directly to the golf club which is intended to help the student to improve the effectiveness of his stroke. As will be seen there is a wane mounted on the top of a golf club. This wane presents an angle with the air, except as the stroke nears its completion. At this point the wane is disposed directly across the path of the air in the room, with the result that it moves and causes a needle to register the force of that stroke. Suitable provision has been made for obtaining the greatest amount of accuracy by adjustments which can quickly and easily be taken care of.

#### Combination Sleigh and Boat



No. 1,716,230, issued to Clifton M. Ingram. This invention relates to a combined sleigh and boat. The device is driven by air screws and can be steered easily on either land or water. The portholes on the sides are water-tight as is the door. The body is of laminated steel construction and consequently the device lends itself admirably for both winter sport and use. A periscope is provided and the brake is intended for use on the ice only.

#### A Toy Airplane



No. 1,710,219, issued to Ernst Paul Lehmann. This is a gyrostatic toy, that is one in which the movement of the toy is produced by spinning a fly-wheel by hand or in any other way desired. As will be observed in the diagram, the fly-wheel couples with the wheels of the toy through the agency of gears. This causes the toy to move forward, until the force originally imparted to the fly-wheel has been expended.

#### A Monthly Scientific Question and Answer Page

Is Gila Monster Poisonous

(2326) Mr. Charles D. Trone, Tampa, Fla., asks:

Q. 1. Is the lizard known as the Gila monster found in the desert regions in Arizona and New Mexico really poisonous?

A. 1. There has been some question as to whether the Gila monster is actually poisonous or not. Nevertheless, many deaths have been known to have been caused directly by this lizard. It is therefore generally conceded as being poisonous.



Here is an illustration of the Gila Monster, the bite from which often proves fatal.

Lt. Comm. C. M. Cree, R.N., retired, in "Discovery" writes an interesting synopsis of the poison apparatus of this lizard in the following way: "The poison apparatus of the Helodermis is quite unique and differs entirely from that of any of the three main types of poisonous snakes. In the Gila monsters the poison glands, which are two in number, are each formed of four lobes. These glands are situated one on each side of the base of the lower jaw instead of being either at the rear of the upper jaw or contained within the body as in the case with the venomous snakes. The means of utilizing the poison is quite different. No fangs or grooved teeth, such as are found in snakes, are present in the upper jaw of the Gila monster. Instead the poison of the animal is conducted from the glands through four ducts on each side of the lower jaw to the bases of the eight grooved teeth which are loose set in a somewhat forward position in that jaw. These teeth are grooved with canals or channels on the inside through which the venom is fed. When the reptile grips its prey it makes a grinding movement with its jaws which contracts the glands, thus forcing the poison up through the groove in its teeth and into the wound caused by the bite.'

There are many cases on record where persons were bitten by the Gila monster and suffered little ill-effect. These results in all probability were due to the fact that the lizard was only able to succeed in biting with the front teeth, and was not able to enter the grooved teeth in the wound and inject the venom. The writer concludes that quite different stories would have been told had the Gila monsters managed to utilize even a small quantity of the venom.

#### **Running from a Tornado!**

(2327) Mr. Thomas J. Alden, New London, Conn., asks:

Q. 1. Is it not possible for a person to get out of the path of a tornado when he or she sees the tornado approaching? A. 1. Much depends on the tornado. The Oracle

Not only is the size important but the speed at which the tornado travels and where the person will be at approximately the time the tornado reaches him.

According to the Monthly Weather Review, eight tornados were reported in the northeastern portion of Arkansas during the afternoon and the early portion of

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 interest 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 calculations, a special rate will be charged. Correspondents will be informed as to the fee before such questions are answered.

the night of April 10th. One of these tornados covered a path 1,000 feet wide and 18 miles long. It moved at such rapidity that it was reported at three towns along the line of its travel at the same time. It was only four minutes from the time it was first seen until it was entirely gone. Thus, the 18 miles were covered in the time of four minutes.



One can run away from a tornado, if one runs in the right direction and the path of the storm is not too wide or rapid.

If the individual in the path of the storm ran along the lines of the storm and in the general direction in which it was traveling, the individual would then have to run at a speed of 4½ miles a minute. Of the twenty-three tornados in Arkansas

during the month of April 1929, one had a path of 3,500 feet wide and 65 miles long. A much milder storm had a short path not over a mile in length and only 225 feet wide. One could probably get away from this, but then such small ones rarely do much damage.

#### The Moon Rocket

(2328) Mr. J. A. Sturgeon, Los Angeles, Calif., asks:

Q. 1. How is it possible for the Goddard rocket to reach the moon when there is no air against which the exploding gases of this rocket can react?

A. 1. There seems to be a general mistaken impression that the gases exuding from the rocket must react against something in order to drive the rocket forward. This is not the case at all. The gases as they explode, pass out through the funnel of the rocket, or the



This explains the action of a rocket and shows why the rocket will travel even in interstellar space. Gases do not need to react on any air.

nozzle as it is technically called. In expanding, these gases react against the sides of the nozzle, causing the rocket to be driven forward. Professor Goddard has carried on extensive experiments at Clarke University in Worcester, Mass., wherein he has proven that the rocket gives even better results in a vacuum than it does in an air-filled chamber. A complete article on this subject appeared in the February, 1920, issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine. You will find there a complete explanation of how the rocket works.

#### Colored Gasoline

(2329) Mr. Homer Adams, Wainwright, Okla., asks:

Q. 1. What is ethyl gasoline and why the color found in some gasolines, such as red or green?

A. Ethyl gasoline is an anti-knock compound made from the raw materials, ethyl alcohol and lead. These two substances are treated with other compounds, which are not disclosed at the present time, and then reacted together and washed in sulphuric acid after which the halogen bearing compounds are added.

The ethyl fluid is tetra-ethyl-lead treated with halogen bearing compounds. The latter has been added to neutralize the effects of the lead oxides which have a tendency to attack the spark plug terminals. Since the addition of the halogen bearing compounds in the form of ethyline bromide and trichlor-ethyline. the spark plug difficulty has been eliminated. The knocks due to carbon and preignition are eliminated by using an antiknock motor fuel such as this ethyl gasoline. Gasoline is colored by special dyes usually red or green which in no way affect the efficacy of the product.



Free Book tells how to Fill the Job You Want ... Many do it in only 9 Months

SPEED up your earning capacity ...get out of the low pay rut ... make more money than you ever made before ... in Radio—the big-money business of today. Hundreds of men just like you are earning from \$2,000 to \$25,000 a year in this giant moneymaking industry.

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#### Science and Invention

#### October, 1929)



### "The Boss Was Stumped"

"He was trying to figure out a way to speed up the machines. I could see he was stumped and I asked him if he would let me try my hand at it. "Go ahead,' he said, 'but I don't believe you can help much. Looks like an outside job to me." "So I started right in and pretty soon I had the whole thing worked out. The boss was watching me and I could see he was surprised. "How did you learn all that?' he asked in that quiet way of his. And then I told him I'd been studying at home nights through the International Correspondence Schools. "He didn't say anything more and I thought he

Corres Correspondence Schools. "He didn't say anything more and I thought he had forgotten all about it until he called me in his office a few weeks later and said he was going to make me foreman and increase my salary \$75 a month." That's a true s.ory of what spare-time study has done for just one man. There are thousands of others. Why don't yow take up a home-study course with the International Corre-spondence Schools and prepare yourself to earn more money?

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS "The Universal University" Box 6137-F; Seranton, Penna. Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of your 48-page booklet, "Whe Wins and Why," and tell me how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I have marked an X:

subject, before which I ha	ve marked an A:
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If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal, Canada

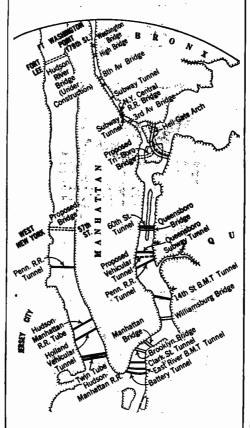


### New Hudson River Bridge to Carry Vehicles and Trains

🐑 \_(Continued from page 492) 🖗

and also extreme grades on the New York Side. This huge bridge design intended to cross the North River and relieve a great amount of traffic from New York to New Jersey, has been under consideration for more than forty years, and among its original charterers was Gustave Lindenthal, the eminent bridge engineer, who is president of the North River Bridge Company, the present proposers in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The bridge plans also provide that the railroad tracks after they leave the bridge on the New York side, would pass down into, a subway and remain underground throughout the loop, over which the trains could return after passing from the sta-tion. Only the station building would be located above the ground. On the New Jersey side the through tracks would be diverted to a belt line, connecting the various prominent railroads terminating on the river front.



New York City, a maze of tunnels and bridges! The site of the proposed new bridge, across the Hudson River at 57th Street, is to be noted at the left center of the map.

#### Dust!

(Continued from page 510)

Many volcanic eruptions send immense

volumes of dust into the atmosphere. In 1883, when Krakatoa erupted 4 cubic miles of solid rock were sent up into the air, the finest particles floated about for several years. The fact that meteors when they enter the earth's atmosphere are burned up and disappear leads to the conclusion that the resulting dust or remains must stay in the atmosphere in the shape of very fine dust or larger particles which gradually descend to the earth's surface.



Some of the finest programs are being broadcast over the short-wave bands. There are many reasons for this. Paramount among them all is the fact that that entertainment, broad-cast in this band, can be received over dis-tances which with the ordinary broadcast receiver would be impossible!

Thousands of letters, which pour in an un-remitting stream into our offices, tell the same tale—it is a common and everyday matter to receive programs from all foreign countries, from the most distant climes. England, France, Germany, towns on the African con-tinent, from every conceivable corner of the globe where a station is located—programs come in with surprising volume and clarity. One would think they were hearing a New York, Chicago or San Francisco station until the voice of the announcer, many thousands of miles away, discloses the true location of station.

The SHORT-WAVE MANUAL tells plainly how to construct all these short-wave circuits, which our tireless laboratory re-searches have shown to be most efficient.

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#### Science and Invention

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MODERNIZE OLD SETS VITH ONE DIAL CONTRO

IMPROVE TONEAND

RADIO-FY & ELECTRIFY PHONOGRAPHS

the 4U tasy

The four plans shown are but a In Your Spare Time

sample of the many ways in which our members are making \$3.00 an hour upwards, spare time

and full time, from the day they join the Association. If you want to get into Radio, have a business of your own, make \$50 to \$75 weekly in your spare time, investigate the opportunities offered the inexperienced, ambitious man by the Association.

#### Our Members Earning Thousands of Dollars Every Week

The Association assists men to cash in on Radio. It makes past experience unnecessary. As a member of the Association you are trained in a quick, easy, practical way to install, service, repair, build and rebuild sets—given sure-fire moneymaking plans developed by us helped to secure a position by our Employment Department. You earn while you learn, while you prepare yourself for a big-pay Radio position.

The Association will enable you to buy parts at wholesale, start in business without capital, help you get your share of the \$600,000,000 spent annually for Radio. As a result of the Association, men all over the country are opening stores, increas-

ing their pay, passinglicensed operator examinations, landing big-pay positions with Radio makers.

#### Mail Coupon Today for the FREE HANDBOOK

It is not only chock-full of absorbing information about Radio, but it shows you how easily you can increase your income in your spare time. Mailing the coupon can mean \$50 to \$75 a week more for you.

Radio Training Association of America 4513 Ravenswood Avenue Dept. RN-10, Chicago, Illinois

#### the reports from those now cashing in on the "40 Easy Ways"

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are a few of

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**Clears** Frank J. Deutch, Pa. — "Since \$3,000.00 joining the Association I have cleared nearly \$2,000.00. It is almost impossible for a young fellow to fail, no matter how little education he has, if he will follow your easy ways of making money."

**\$1,100.00 in** J. R. Allen, Calif. — "Have **6 Weeks** Next month I am going to open up a store of my own. I never knew that money could come so fast and easy."

**\$25.00 a Week** N. J. Friedrich, N. Y.—"I Spare Time though I am not a graduate but just learning."

**Training Lands** R. C. Kirk, N. C.—"Your **Him Job** job with the big department store out here a few weeks ago because I had my membership card with me. There were a large bunch of applications ahead of me."

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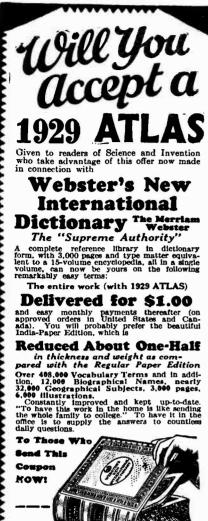
For a limited time we will give to the ambitious man a No-Cost Membership which need not—should not —cost you a cent. For the sake of making more money now, and having a better position in the future, mail coupon below *now*. You'll always be glad you did.

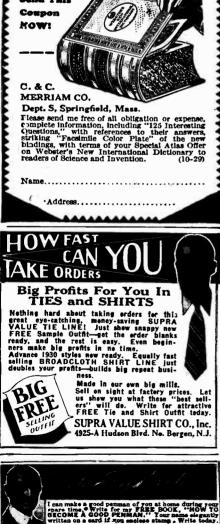
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Science and Invention

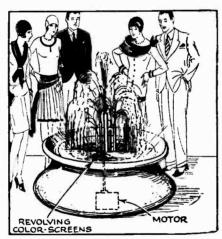
### Who Will Build the Fastest Ship?

By James C. Young

(Continued from page 495)

Mechanically and structurally the Bremen marks an epoch—nothing less. Below the water line she departs a long way from accepted standards. Her bulbous nose extends outward twenty feet and backward fifty feet, bending down-ward, in the way of a heavy fin. And in ward, in the way of a heavy fin. And in this fin is the secret of the Bremen's steady structure and swift pace, to no small degree. It was developed in part as a result of submarine experience. At the extreme bottom the hull practically equals in width the extreme width of the main deck. Thus, the Bremen's greatest depth and weight being in the water, she might be called a submerged object, of which only the top skims the water. In effect, then, she is both airplane and U-boat. U-boat.

Inside the big craft her mechanical ar-rangements command the first attention. She has two complete engine rooms that may be operated singly or in unison. Should accident affect the machinery in one the other remains entire. Each has three turbines-high, intermediate and low pressure-attached to four shafts-twelve tur-bines in all. They operate the propeller shafts by single reduction gears.



The "Bremen's" electric fountain, with ever-changing colors.

THERE is nothing especially new about the Bremen's mechanical basis, but in application a great deal has been accom-plished. Needless to say, the change from coal to oil reduces her weight of fuel and storage space. And she has only twentya ship such as our Leviathan, once a German craft. The Bremen's horsepower— 120,000-is about twice that of the Leviathan, or twice as much power with half the number of boilers.

In a kind of well between stacks, stands the catapult. It is eighty-eight feet the catapult. long, and operates as a device to shoot a plane off and upward. One and a half seconds to start! On the Bremen's first trip catapult and plane performed per-fectly. Both will be used in the regular mail service from ship to shore and also mail service from ship to shore, and also for passengers who may desire to go

catapulting. Toward the stern and bow, on every deck, stands an instrument more human than an adding machine. Ask the machine where you want to go, and read your answer in its electric signal. Merely push a button and the answering flash upon the glass diagram shows the way.

Safe Smoking for Autoists! . . . smart smoking for all! With one hand on the wheel and BOTH eyes on the road, Ejector delivers a cigarette to your lips at the press of your thumb. No fumbling with carton, no dangerous shifting of eyes. And a clean, uncrushed cigarette every time. Ejector is the modern, smart and correct way to carry cigarettes. Appealing designs at live dealers, or send \$1.50 for Model "C." Free Literature. THE LYONS MFG. CO. Dept L Mt. Carmel, Conn. The Perfect One Hand **CIGARETTE CASE** Ohere's an air of AT THE HOTEL PICCADILLY 217 WEST 43th ST. # BROADWAY CNEW YORKS ADJACENT TO EVERY ACTIVITY 600 BRIGHT SUNLIT ROOMS ----- EACH WITH BATH, -----ELECTRIC FAN, ICE WATER SINGLE ROOM --- BATH +529 DOUBLE ROOM --- BATH 549 Exceptional Restaurant & Grille What AT Oun Expense For Reservations E.D.SOFIELD -Manufactor Disector 6Shot 22Cals illean Di bitti Automatic HOME PROTECTOR six loud-powerful shots-like expet c in appearance. Construction, finish a for fun or self defense. Frightens dogs-fool your fr ends. Guarant dogs-fool your fr ends. dogs-fool your ir sinis. fs. Automat cally loads magna ss. SEND NO MONEY-Pa delivery, we pay the postage FEDERAL 561 Broadway, N 100 CA TRIDGES GIVEN **NO PERMIT OF LICENSE REQUIRED** DEAFNESS IS MISERY Multitudes of persons with defective heari and Head Noises enjoy conversation, go to Theatre and Church because they Use Leonard Invisible Ear Drums which Use Leonard Invisible Ear Drums which resemble Tinv Megaphones fitting in the Ear entirely out of sight No wires, batteries or head piece They are inexpensive. Write for booklet and sworn statement of the inventor who was himself deaf. 9

A. O. LEONARD, Inc., Suite 685,70 5th Ave., New York

October, 1929

544

10,000 Buttons Command Service SPEAKING of buttons—there are ten thousand of them, to turn on lights, summon stewards, and what not. A world of buttons, as it were. The Bremen designers installed an electric bulb in every possible spot where a human want could need one. The ship is exceptional in its lighting arrangements, easily the best seen in the port of New York. Bringing, as well, some new conceptions to American eyes, without being futuristic, the Bremen is modernistic. Its salon chandeliers take the form of clouded glass cut into long strips, medallions and designs unfamiliar to American eyes.

#### American Expert Discusses Bulbous Nose

**M** R. FERRIS, the American designer, discussed with the writer some of the developments in steamship construction.

tion. "The bulbous nose was discovered fifteen years ago by our Navy Department," he said. "It operates in the way that a fish swims. Most members of the finny tribe are flat or round, generally a blunt body. If they had to swim half submerged and half on the surface they would make slow progress. But a fish swims submerged and the shape of the body is exactly suited to that kind of progress. This principle is exemplified in the snub-nosed ship.

body is exactly suited to that kind of progress. This principle is exemplified in the snub-nosed ship. "After the Navy Department's discovery the principle was applied to one merchant ship, considerably improving her speed over ships of similar power. Then came the war and an inclination to follow the known paths. Ship owners were not in a humor for experiments. Since the war we have gradually reached the point where marine development may be expected to go swiftly forward. Four years ago I used the snub-nosed principle in building the Iroquois and Shawnee for the Clyde Line, both of them faster ships than they would be with the usual keels.

both of them faster sings that they would be with the usual keels. "The Saratoga and Lexington of our Navy have bulbous bows, and both are turbo-electric drive ships. Undoubtedly this principle will increase the speed of future steamships. How fast can they go? Well, it is not only a question of physical possibilities, but of profitable operation. With our knowledge of structures and power we can build ships to do thirty knots or better. That brings us within the possibility of four days to Europe. Whether it will prove a matter of practical operation remains to be shown.

#### Shall We Build Larger Ships?

"IT is unlikely that ships will grow larger. The Leviathan is just under 60,000 gross tons, and I doubt if we shall build a vessel much larger. The problem is compression of weight and power to raise speed. No doubt we shall have thousand-foot ships. They can be built longer and larger. What purpose would they serve? A thousand-foot ship is a long structure. Think of that—a thousand feet of solid structure driving through the water at high speed.

sand field of solution and solution of the arriving through the water at high speed. "Marine construction is on the point of vast development. Although the ocean race halted on the coming of the war, and has been delayed until now, we have learned a great deal about ships in that time. The science has not lagged. Why, it is no longer ago than 1910 that I built cargo boats with sails as well as engines. The new ships of the United States lines will excel any ever built. How could we do less? The Germans have been daring in their departures on the Bremen, going farther in many particulars than any of us have gone before." Their new ships

#### Science and Invention

# This FREE BOOK

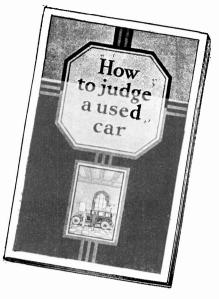
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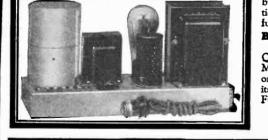
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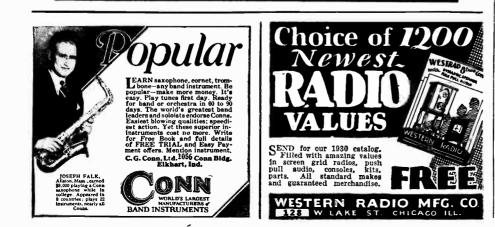
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Quality—not quantity—the H-F-L Mastertone standard. One demonstration will convince you that its the master receiver of all times. Fully guaranteed.

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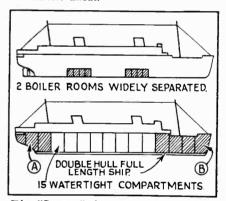
North Sheldon St. Depted Chicago, Ill.

are an evolution of several sciences, a natural product. Ours will go a step beyond. In this country we have the accumulated knowledge of the world's greatest power experts. What will prevent us from building faster ships than anybody ever built before?"

ever built before?" The United States liners will cost about \$25,000,000 each and should be ready in two years. Report places them at 55,000 gross tons, and a thousand feet long. Experiments are under way in the model basin at Washington to determine matters of construction. That they will be big craft—even the very biggest—is indicated by the plans for a passenger carrying capacity of 3,000 persons.

#### Other Nations in the Race

M EANWHILE the other maritime powers are making ready to enter the race, in which the Germans have obtained a signal start. Their two ships the Europa and Bremen—and the French Line's IIe de France are the only vessels of the stellar class built since the war. Anything above 40,000 tons may be considered of the first grade in occan mammoths. The IIe de France, though not so fast as the Germans, is a model of elegance. She is to be followed by a new queen of her fleet, which French Line officials also have said will be "the biggest and fastest afloat."



#### The "Bremen" has two separate boiler rooms, also she can keep afloat with compartments (shown shaded) flooded

The British fleet, big and numerous in fast ships, antedates the war in all particulars and is German in no small part of its origin. The Bremen has scrapped the speedsters of the British lines. None of them can get much nearer than a day to the Bremen, excepting the Mauretania. And it may be affirmed that the British will not stand idly by, for "Britannia rules the waves." Or she used to rule them with her fast ships in the Atlantic trade. The White Star Line has laid the keel of one super-ship and projected another, but the first wave storned when hardly

The White Star Line has laid the keel of one super-ship and projected another, but the first was stopped when hardly begun, and nothing definite has come of the second plan. Undoubtedly the Bremen's performance was awaited before pursuing construction. The Cunard, too, has discussed new ships, without action. Again the Bremen was the object of attention.

attention. Now come the two Italian lines of the major class—the Lloyd Sabaudo and the Navigazione Generale Italiana — with plans for two monster ships. They expect to cut the nine days, New York to Naples, by almost a third, six and a half days. Much lies behind this, Italian pride, for one thing, and a new bid to induce tourist travel, for another. The Italian ships have done well in the last year or two and no one may doubt that they will be behind in the ocean race. Among their proposed innovations is refrigerated air to cool one in Mediterranean sunshine.

#### **Financial Information** By Alfred Caddell, Financial Editor

Question: What do you think of Electric Investors as an investment? A. H. R.,

Camden, N. J. Auswer: The common stock of this company has a record of earnings that entitles it to be classed as an invest-ment. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, after taxes and interest were distant a statistical of \$272,028 years deducted, a net income of \$12,272,028 was reported, equivalent after dividends on the reported, equivalent after dividends on the \$6 no-par preferred stock, to \$11.75 a share earned on 948,364 shares of no-par com-mon. A split-up of the common, with valuable rights, is predicted. The growth of this utility has been consistent and is indicative of the tremendous expansion in the electric within feld which here here the electric utility field which has been and is still progressing.

Question: I have noted the tremendous increase in popularity in the outboard motor field. What is your opinion of Johnson Motors? C. A. M., Port Jefferson, L. I.

Answer: The Johnson Motor Company is one of the outstanding outboard motor manufacturers. At the close of its fiscal year which will end September 30th, pscal year which will end September 30th, it is expected that the company will show net profit in excess of \$500,000, which is equivalent to more than \$5 a share on the 95,000 shares of common outstanding. This would compare with \$257,069 earned in the fiscal year 1928, or \$2.70 a share. It is reported that sales are running nearly 50 her cent in excess of last wear 50 per cent in excess of last year.

Question: How does Bendix Aviation stand in your opinion? P. T., Wichita, Kan.

Bendix Aviation must of Answer: necessity be regarded as a speculation, because it has yet to show earning power, having only recently been organized. However, this company is one of the most attractive in the aviation field. Sponsored by General Motors, it has absorbed some of the leading accessory companies in the carburctor, magneto, wheel, instrument and allied aviation accessory fields. Inasmuch as all aircraft must embody this company's or a similar company's products, Bendix may be regarded as one of the fundamental companies engaged in the aircraft field and its earnings should consequently grow with the growth of aviation.

Question: I own 100 shares of Gillette Safety Razor. I notice that there has been considerable market activity in this stock but not much of an advance. What do you know about it? J. H. G., Springfield, Ill. Answer: Gillette has undergone persistent liquidation on account of settlement of an estate involving large holdings. But it is now believed that most of this selling is out of the way, which places the com-pany in a position to respond to the continuous increase in its earnings. In this connection, it must be recalled that with one exception Gillette's profits have made gains yearly during the past 23 years. Gillette has met great success in recent years in developing its foreign business, and is now developing new lines apart from razors and blades, such as office goods, surgical instruments and other special devices.

Information on securities will be furnished readers of Science and Invention free of charge by mail and through these columns. A 2-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope should be included in your letter. Address your inquiries to

The Financial Editor, Science and Invention, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. CORRECTION: Due to an oversight, copy-right credit to New York Stock Exchange for photos used on page 446 of the September issue was inadvertently omitted.



# **BE AN ARTIST!** and be your own boss

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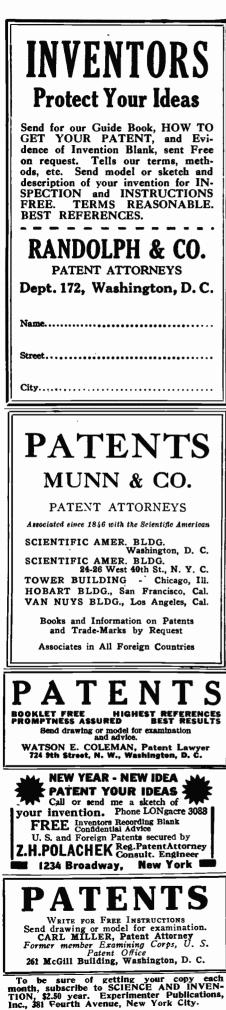
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# PATENT ADVICE

#### CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH H. KRAUS

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

Science and Invention

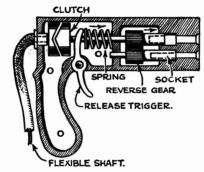
#### Power Wrench

(1189) Leonard Gray, Livingston, Calif., has designed a power driven speed wrench. He asks whether we advise him to apply for a patent.

A. 1. Power driven speed wrenches are employed in practically every large factory where there is a use for such an apparatus.

While your speed wrench differs slightly from other wrenches of a similar type, we do not consider it to be an improvement.

We would not advise further action.



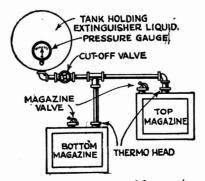
This is a suggestion for a power speed wrench to tighten and loosen nuts.

#### Film Box Fire Extinguisher

(1190) D. H. Suitt, Palace Theatre, Jacksonville, Texas, has designed a liquid fire extinguisher to put out fire in filmboxes. This consists of a fusible link connected with a tank of extinguisher fluid, the liquid in which tank is maintained under pressure.

A. 1. Why use a liquid fire extinguisher to put out the fire in film boxes when an ordinary air-shut-off smothers the flame and is less likely to damage the film? We certainly fail to see any advantage in your fire extinguisher principle.

Most projecting machines are so arranged that they can take care of any



This device was suggested by a writer as a means for extinguishing fires in motion-picture projectors.

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.

October, 1929

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.

film fire which may occur in either the top or bottom magazine. Furthermore, fires at these points very rarely occur. The flame is generally started between the upper and the lower magazine and any shutoff which will prevent it from getting into the magazines saves both rolls of films.

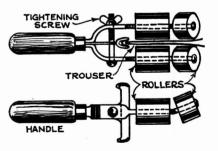
We see no advantage and would not suggest further procedure.

#### **Trouser-Pressing Device**

(1191) John Watt, Seattle, Washington, has designed a system for the pressing of trousers while the individual is wearing them.

A. 1. Many attempts have been made to develop mechanisms for creasing the trousers while the person is wearing them. Up to the present time, no practical method has been devised.

We do not think that the system which you have suggested is any more serviceable than those heretofore designed. There is, however, one way to determine this; build a working model and give it a thorough trial. Such a model will probably not cost more than \$25.00. You should have such a model in order to interest the manufacturer. At the same time, after building it, you might be convinced that patenting the system would



The rollers are to be heated and used for creasing trousers. Nothing is to be done to the sides of the pants.

not be the best procedure until perfected and you would consequently save many dollars.

You must further remember that many people like to have their trousers pressed in their entirety and are not satisfied with just a sharp line down the front. If the rest of the trouser leg is baggy it would look foolish to have a straight front edge. One tailor some years ago devised a system for running a bead down the front of the trousers which was sewed permanently in place and which guaranteed a constant crease at the front. We do not know what became of this idea, but it is not very likely that the method was successful.

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Science and Invention .

At the right is a view of my drafting and specification offices where a large staff of experienced experts are in my constant employ.

> All drawings and specifications are prepared under my personal supervision.

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If you have a useful, practical, novel idea for any new article or for an improvement on an old one, you should communicate with a competent Registered Patent Attorney AT ONCE. Every year thousands of applications for patents are filed in the U. S. Patent Office. Frequently two or more applications are made for the same or substantially the same idea (even though the inventors may live in different sections of the country and be entirely unknown to one another). In such a case, the burden of proof rests upon the last application filed. Delays of even a few days in filing the application sometimes mean the loss of a patent. So lose no time. Get in touch with me at once by mailing the coupon below.

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The booklet shown here contains valuable information relating to patent procedure that every inventor should have. And with it I will send you my "Record of Invention" form, on which you can sketch your idea and establish its date before a witness. Such evidence may later prove valuable to you. Simply mail the coupon and I will send you the booklet, and the "Record of Invention" form, together with detailed information on how to proceed and the costs involved. Do this NOW. No need to lose a minute's time. The coupon will bring you complete information entirely, without charge or obligation.



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#### . Science and Invention

#### A Merry-Go-Round Demonstrates Einstein's Theory

By Donald H. Menzel, Ph. D. (Continued from page 517)

an apple more than a pear, a doughnut, or

a pumpkin pie. If I had said, "Objects fall because of their heaviness," you would not think I had explained much. Yet, gravitation is derived from a latin word that means just this. When you speak of the force of gravitation, you are speaking of the force of heaviness. Thus analyzed, you see that gravitation does not explain anything. It merely gives a name to the mystery. P.—Aristotle's statement, "Anything

that has weight is naturally endowed with the power of moving toward the center of the earth," then, is really not so far



removed from Newton's much more re-

R.—That is true. Newton's real con-tribution was not so much the fact that he supposed an attractive force existed (in which he evaded the issue) but that he gave mathematical form to his hypothesis and, notwithstanding the still mysterious character of gravitation, showed that he could account for the motion of the celes-tial bodies by his law. But come! Let's get on that merry-go-round, I ought to be able to demonstrate Relativity there, I ought to pretty effectively. (Takes a billard ball from his pocket and lays it on the flat surface of the suit-case he is carrying.)

R.-Note that while the merry-go-round is standing still, this ball remains motion-

less. Now watch. (The merry-go-round starts.) L.—It is moving directly (Figure 2). outward.

P.-There is no secret about that. The centrifugal force acts on the ball. Of course it rolls away from the center. The motion arises from the merry-go-round's rotation

R.-You are, I fear, too prejudiced by the fact that you see the trees of the park apparently circling about you. If those outer regions were in total darkness, so that you could not see the rotation, I doubt if you would consider the problem

so self-evident. P.-Why not? Certainly I should still feel the effect of the centrifugal force!

R.-But it would not be so easy to determine that the force arises from true rotation. I venture to predict that you might well consider that there is gravitadarkness, attracting you. The ball tends to move outward. I am sure that it would be quite possible to account for the motion of the ball by such a supposition.

(Continued on page 566)

October, 1929



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## By John De Quincey

(Continued from page 513)

words: "Every partially or nearly wholly enclosed body of air assumes a rhythmic vibration which will resound either as a tone or as a so-called reverberation whenever that air-body is agitated; the larger the volume of air the slower the rhythm of the tone or of the reverberation will be." For example, an organ pipe emits a certain note when a rhythmic vibration is set up by the agitation of its air column. This principle was accepted so far as organ pipes and the like were concerned. But Berliner declared that it applied beyond these bounds, affirming that a hall is merely an enlarged organ pipe so far as this principle is concerned.

Accordingly, he reasoned, that the cause of the distressing reverberation of a hall is due to the agitating of its enclosed airbody by the speaker's voice. In other words, that the reverberation in a hall is nothing less than the distinctive note of its air column, which on account of its large dimensions has a vibration rate too low for the human ear to distinguish as a distinctive note, recognizing it only as a vague booming sound.

His second proposition gets right to the heart of the problem: The harder or the more rigid the walls are which enclose an air-body the more intense will be its in-dividual tone or its reverberation."

He took a leaf from his experiences in perfecting the gramophone, and pro-ceeded to illustrate the propositions just cited: "Many years ago when I began my investigations which led up to the Gramophone," he said, "I was bothered consider-ably by disturbing noises caused by the horns which I used as sound collectors. Individual notes would be recorded and would reproduce much louder than other notes by the same singer or from the same musical instrument. I soon discovered that the disturbing sounds were always in the same key and that their notes corresponded to the individual note of the horn used for recording them. These horns were at that time usually several feet long and had flared openings, or so-called bells, from eight to twelve inches in diameter. Their individual note was well within the register of the male voice, so that hardly a song or a musical composition could be recorded but the disturbance took place. Soprano voices were not so much affected by it, but the instruments used for accompanying the voice were.

"I finally discovered that punching a certain number of small holes into the sides of the horns would destroy their individual resonance, thus removing the trou-Such perforated, or as we used to them, 'ventilated,' horns faithfully ble. call them, transmitted all sounds equally well to the recording diaphragm and permitted perfect recording, and with all larger horns per-forations have been employed ever since. But when horns of this same large size were employed in reproducing machines the disturbance of individual resonance was not noticed because the pressure of the disturbance come from the sound vibrations came from the the diaphragm outwards, and therefore the cause of the resonance, which is rhythmic elastic compression of enclosed air, did not occur.'

Remembering this experience he pro-ceeded to check on it with a lucid bit of logic and a unique experiment. Take the violin," he said, "it contains an enclosed body of air. It ought therefore to have an individual tone, or note. But if that

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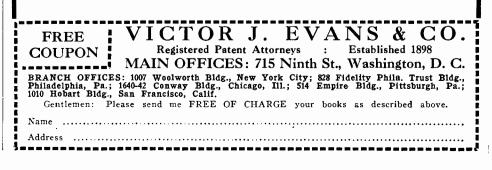
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Delays Are Dangerous in Patent Matters WHEN THE INVENTOR WISHES THE APPLICATION FILED WITHOUT DELAY, HE SHOULD HAVE HIS CASE MADE SPECIAL IN OUR OFFICE to secure protection, save correspondence and secure early filing date in Patent Office. He should send us a model, sketch or photo-graph, with a description of his invention together with \$25.00 on account. We will make an examination of the U. S. Patent Office records to learn whether the invention is patentable. If it is we will prepare the official deswine impediately and for it is we will prepare the official drawings immediately and for-ward them for approval and execution. If the invention is not patentable we will return the fee less the cost for the search.

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October, 1929

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ROAT & LOHMAN, Dept.203, Milton, Pennsylvania

be true, then whenever the violinist struck that particular note in his playing, it would be greatly amplified by the sympathetic vibration. Now this is not the case, for all notes from a violin are am-plified alike. The explanation must lie in the nature of the walls that enclose this body of air."

He therefore encased a violin in a halfinch coat of cement, thus making its walls Presto, whenever a certain note rigid. was played, the sound was greatly ampli-fied. While I was at his laboratory he fied. had a clarinet player seat himself in front of this cement violin and play an ascend-ing scale. When the note was reached which corresponded with the vibration rate of the violin's body of air, it sounded forth with several times the volume of the other notes in the scale. No such results occurred when a regular violin was used.

From all his analysis and experimentation Berliner finally reached the conclusion that where the walls are able to vibrate freely they prevent the enclosed body of air from developing a rhythm as a unit, thus eliminating reverberation and making the air-body neutral to all sounds. "There was nothing left then," explained Berliner, "but to invent some simple device that would cause the rigid brick or concrete walls of our modern halls to vibrate as freely as the walls of a violin, or the sounding board of a piano." The "acoustic cement cell," is the result.

The walls of his laboratory are brick. He struck a tuning total against this wall. The sound could only faintly be heard. He held firmly against the wall an acoustic cement cell, struck the fork again, and then placed it on this device. Clear and amplified, the note sang out over the large room. His investiga-He struck a tuning fork and placed it against this wall. The sound could only out over the large room. His investiga-tions led him to conclude that if even one-fourth of the wall area is thus made vibratory with these "cells" a wholly satisfactory acoustic effect can be had

The old school of acoustic specialistsand there are a number of eminent men who have made this their life's study—look somewhat askance at Berliner's analysis of the principles involved. They have all built upon different premises—and have failed to solve the age-old problem.

But Berliner chuckled a little and observed that real progress comes only when somebody has originality enough to break with the orthodox ways of thinking. His mind runs back some 53 years to the time when his application of the principle of loose contact in the invention of the telephone transmitter violated a basic rule that had rigidly governed electrical work up to that time. And why shouldn't he have smiled? For though the skeptics may be able to argue plausibly against his logic, they are unable to refute the audible demonstration of his theory, as illustrated by the New York Cotton Exchange, the Drexel Institute Auditorium of Phila-delphia, and other public halls.

# **Glider Builders!**

If you have successfully built and flown a mancarrying glider, take some photos of it, and send them along with a description, to the Editor.

# Noah's Ark Lives Again for the Movies By Edwin Schallert

(Continued from page 503)

Lightning flashes and thunder rolls. The rain commences, first in a steady fall, and then in cloudbursts and torrents. The sea is churned into a frenzy by the wind. Great waves of water begin to dash over the land. The skies and the ocean unite their force, building up a gargantuan tide, which sweeps the earth. During various stages of the play, the toppling of the temple pillars and the crashing fall of the idol of Mammon are shown.

idol of Mammon are shown. Details showing how the picture was made are shown in the accompanying illustration. The two main sets that were built comprised the tank and the interior of the temple. The tank was much larger than the type ordinarily used for such scenes, and consequently had to be specially built. It is made of concrete, and was equipped with several reservoirs, to be used for sluicing huge volumes of water into the scene. Wind machines were placed at numerous advantageous points to agitate the surface of the water, and hoses and rainfall pipes overhead were used to increase the impression of the inundation. Hundreds of men and dozens of horses struggled in the flood, or found momentary safety upon the "prop" rocks or portions of the reconstructed temple which were placed in the tank. To add to the flood, troughs and spillways were arranged at advantageous positions both in and around the tank. All views taken in the tank were supplemented with stock views of clouds and sky photographed on rainy days.

on rainy days. The temple set was over 100 feet long, and more than half that width. There were steps leading down into the sunken floor.

The climax of the flood is the complete destruction of the pagan city. The crowd rushing toward the camera was separately photographed and superimposed on this view of the miniature city and inundation. The entrance of the animals into the ark is also visualized in the photoplay. One

is also visualized in the photoplay. One beholds them coming from all directions in a long shot in the film. In part this shot was miniature (background) and part real animals (foreground).

"Noah's Ark" as it was actually built for taking the motion picture of that name. Note the elephants in the foreground.

#### Science and Invention



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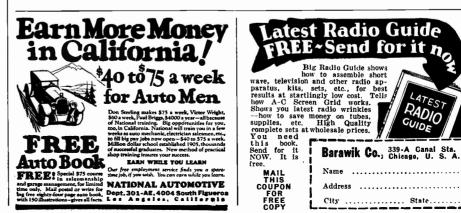
It is used by the many. The time and money it saves are as important to the small business as to the large. The humblest home depends on it for aid in emergency, to run errands, maintain friendships. It is the aim of the Bell System to keep telephone service so good and so cheap that it will be used universally to make life richer and better. It seeks to



lead the way in social and business growth. It is raising buildings this year in more than two hundred

cities, adding vast mileage to the expanding network of cable, and installing new telephones by the hundreds of thousands.

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Science and Invention

554

## How to Have Talking Movies

### (Continued from page 522)

Next arrange a method for putting your movie screen in front of your loud speaker. Having done this, you have merely to set the projector in position when you are ready to show your first "synchronized" films.

And now as to the actual filming and "syn-chronization." You have your choice of three kinds of sound effects, the first of which requires practically no preparation or appara-tus other than that described above, with the exception of an appropriate phonograph record. One advantage of this method is that you can add a musical score or "theme-song" to any film you may now have, by merely playing the record chosen (via the pick-up) through the radio speaker, and at the same time projecting the film on the screen, which is in front of the speaker.

For example: in a love scene one might use "Kiss Me Again" or "I Can't Give You Anything But Love," or any one of a thou-sand records that seems to fit the occasion.

Suppose you have a Spanish picture. Mu-sic from "Carmen," such as the "Toreador Song" or "In a Little Spanish Town" might give just the proper touch. A variation of this method is one that I

tried when I first started experimenting with amateur talkies. I bought a wig and some grease paint, and having seen Al Jolson make up as a blackface comedian in his latest picture, I proceeded to make myself up to look as much like him as possible. After much rehearsal I put Mr. Jolson's record of the song "Sonny Boy" on the phonograph and sang the song in accompaniment with the words on the record, going through all the characteristic gestures and emotions. All this time I was being filmed. After the film had been printed, I projected it on the screen, and at the same time played the record through the radio amplifier. Approximate synchronization was easily obtained by ad-justing the speed of the motor, and I had as realistic a talkie as any amateur could desire

The second sound effect possible with this apparatus is that of straight talking. The simplest way of producing this is to prepare a short talk—a joke—a few introductory re-marks of some kind—or what you will. Memorize this, word for word, and recite it slowly and distinctly before the camera.

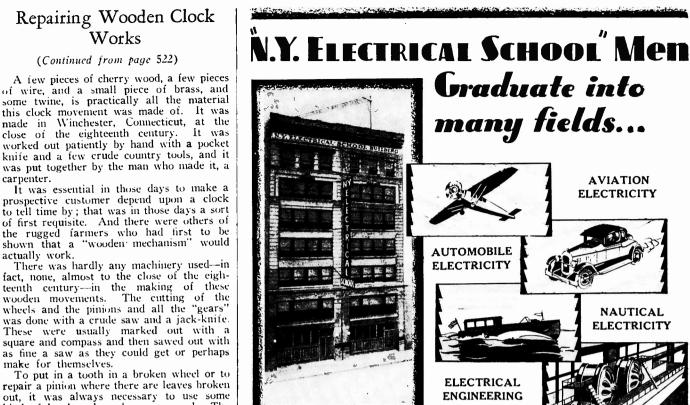
When projecting the finished picture on the screen, simply repeat the words into your microphone, following the motions of your own lips, and voila-you have a talkie!

Of course, two or more persons may be in a film of this sort. If so, it is advisable, but not essential, that each one have a separate microphone in which to speak his part; unless a very sensitive one, similar to those used by broadcasting stations, is at hand.

The third method of applying sound ef-fects to a film is a combination of the other two ways: namely, to have musical accompaniment and at especially dramatic moments to have the actors speak their parts, as is done in so many of the latest professional films. It is an easy matter to switch from voice to music or vice versa. When you wish to talk, merely close the microphone switch. If you are using a desk type telephone, just pick the receiver up in order to close the circuit. As soon as you have finished talking, the opening of the switch will automatically cut the pick-up into the circuit once again. This effect is possible because of the difference in the electrical resistance of the pick-up and the "mike." When the switch is closed most of the current goes through the latter, as electricity always favors the path of the least resistance. Upon opening the switch, the "mike" is no longer **Rochester, N. Y.** again flows through the pick-up.

carpenter.

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the rugged farmers who had first to be shown that a "wooden mechanism" would actually work. There was hardly any machinery used-in fact, none, almost to the close of the eighteenth century—in the making of these wooden movements. The cutting of the wheels and the pinions and all the "gears" was done with a crude saw and a jack-knife. These were usually marked out with a square and compass and then sawed out with as fine a saw as they could get or perhaps make for themselves.

To put in a tooth in a broken wheel or to repair a pinion where there are leaves broken out, it was always necessary to use some kind of hardwood-mahogany or oak. The writer preferred to use fibre for its flexibility; but he mended this clock more easily than many others, lesser repairs, by using plastic wood-wood in a can, in the form of a paste that can be moulded any way you want, as easy as putty, and which in a few

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Works

(Continued from page 522)

close of the eighteenth century.



## When Fate Fooled Houdini By Dunninger

(Continued from page 505) audience as the mishap is immediately covered up in some fitting way or manner.

### A Close Escape in Mid-Air

**D**URING the filming of the "Grim Game," in which picture you will recollect Houdini jumps from one plane to the other, hundreds of feet in the air, to to the other, hundreds of feet in the air, to rescue the beautiful damsel from the clutches of the villain, the scene almost caused the master mystifier his life. No sooner had Houdini jumped from the plane which flew about twenty feet above the other one than the machine began to dip, something had gone wrong, and the top plane crashed down on top of the other one, which held the aviator, the leading woman and Houdini. Cameramen, actors and the director held their breaths. How was it going to end? Quick thinking cameramen continued to grind so a last-



Houdini, handcuffed behind his back. leaping into river; second photo shows him coming to the surface with the cuffs in his hand.

ing photographic record of that big moment was preserved. And thanks to the grit, quick thinking and steady nerve of the aviator, the actress and Houdini no one was injured, but all of them received the shock of their lives . . . except Hou-dini who was used to thrilling situations, for wasn't this sort of nerve-racking business part of his game? "It was a grim game, all right," said Houdini as he helped the rescue crew untangle the aviator and the actress when the planes reached the ground.

An adventurous soul was Houdini. He took chances no one else would. There He took chances no one else would. There is a story told of this master of thrills that took place while he was returning from Australia. The steamer was in the shark-infested waters near Suva, in the Fiji Islands. There is a supposition in those parts that sharks, no matter how deadly and ferocious, will not touch a black man. So runs the tale and through belief in this more or less foolish fancy, native men and boys, without a thought of fear, dive deep for the coins thrown into the water by tourists. Houdini stood against the deck rail with a number of other passengers and watched the antics other passengers and watched the antics



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#### October, 1929

of the native divers. Noticeable among the divers was a young fellow who seemed to always come up out of the water with the coin, thrown by one of the men or women, in his mouth. Much talk was indulged in about this man's remarkable diving ability, but Houdini, who had been watching him closely for some time, de-clared that the man dove into the water, prasped the coin with his hand and then put it into his mouth. Others disputed this but Harry finally wagered that if the diver's hands were tied behind his back, which would not interfere with his diving, that he (the diver) could not catch the coin in his mouth as he was supposed to have been doing right along. Furthermore, Houdini would allow himself to be handcuffed and dive off the ship and would return with a coin in his mouth,

Members of Houdini's company didn't care to have an experiment of this kind take place, but the master of magic decided that what he said was to be so. And so it was. The captain warned Houdini to watch out for sharks, as they weren't exactly playful. The native diver was called aboard and an interpreter explained what he was to do. The black diver agreed.

Houdini got into his bathing suit and brought from his stateroom a pair of handcuffs. The black fellow's hands were tied behind his back while Houdini was manacled. Two forms hit the water together after two coins were tossed overboard. A wait of a minute and the black's head appeared. He needed air. A half minute later, feet first, Houdini made his re-appearance. The diver didn't have his coin but Houdini had both the coins in his mouth. He won the bet but handed both the coins to the diver for his trouble.

"Did you see any sharks?" asked a passenger. "Didn't I heave into sight quick enough?" asked the handcuff king. "Yes, but why feet uppermost?" "Well, replied Houdini, "I was deep down under the water with one of my hands released. I grabbed both the coins and shot them into my mouth. It had to be done quickly because it would have been anything but pleasant to get a mouth full of that water. Then I spied a shark. It was a large, terocious looking thing. So I shot myferocious looking thing. self upward with as much force as I could muster. But I remembered I didn't put the cuff back on my wrist so I shot around and came up feet first which gave around and came up teet nrst which gave me the required fraction of a second to readjust the cuff." "A great stunt," re-marked a bystander. "Not at all," re-plied Houdini, "I did it because I wanted to have those Fiji Islanders know I was as good a swimmer as they!" "But the chance you took!" exclaimed another eye-witness. "My business is full of chances, and what would life be without its hunand what would life be without its hun-dred and one thrills!" made answer the world-thriller--Houdini.

#### The Mystic Handcuffs

ONE afternoon Houdini, and myself were visiting a theatre owner of our acquaintance, when Harry brought out a pair of steel handcuffs and started to toy with them. Knowing he was up to some prank we called in the special officer on duty at the house. As he entered the room Harry made a pass at him and en-circled his wrist with a handcuff, locking it as he did so. The officer was surprised for the moment but recognizing Houdini and ourselves, laughed and told the handcuff king he would now have to teach him the secret as to how he could release himself. Harry laughed and told him he'd call around some other day and see if he had gotten out. Suddenly the special officer somehow slipped the cuffs from his



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wrists and handed them to Houdini saying, "Here. Open them." Houdini took the key from his pocket and opened the cuffs.

Quick as a flash the special officer grabbed the key and the cuffs and slipped them on the manacle wizard's wrists, pressed them home and snapped the cuffs shut.

"And now that I have the key, let's see you get out of them, Mr. Houdini," laughed the officer.

"Place the key on top of that desk," indicated Houdini, "and I'll see what I can do."

No sooner said than done. The key was placed on the manager's desk and immediately Houdini turned around, tossed the cuffs on a typewriter desk and picked up the key.

To the consternation and surprise of us all the officer picked up the handcuffs and they had not been slipped from the wrists of Houdini, but had been unlocked!

I have time and again witnessed Houdini escape from packing cases and trunks in as short a time, as it takes me to read the mind of some skeptical fellow in the back row of the top gallery. I was also present at the wizard's water burial, in which he outdid the much-heralded fakir, who first introduced the stunt. I truthfully believe that had Harry Houdini listened to my plea not to attempt that foolhardy stunt, he would yet be mystifying folks with his own full-evening's performance. He was in none too good condition when he attempted the test as he was complaining, now and then, of a pain in his side.

Houdini had many imitators. There was never a tight corner that Houdini couldn't escape from, but his imitators weren't so successful. One in particular, I won't mention his name, remains vividly in my mind. This fellow was trying his best to out-Houdini Houdini. It was pitiful the extremes he went to in his effort to try and do this. One evening I witnessed his show and the funniest moment, yet most dramatic it was to myself as I knew what he was trying to do as well as knowing what might have happened, was when this copyist was trussed up in a fifty-foot length of rope from which he was unable to free himself.

I had gone up on the stage at the beginning of the act with a friend, to act as one of the committee, but had nothing to do with the actual tieing of the performer.

If it were possible for me to do it I would have helped the unlucky fellow out of his predicament, but I wouldn't have stood a chance with the other men, who had challenged him that night. I spoke to an assistant, "Cut him out." I whispered. The assistant disappeared around the back of the cabinet. Suddenly the would-be Houdini stepped from the cabinet free of the ropes. The escapeologist walked over toward me and said in guarded tones, which only my friend and I could hear, "Thanks, Dunninger! I'm glad you helped me by tipping off my man. I was in a devilish mess!" Next day I received by express the length of cut rope with a card reading: 'No more lies, no more ties; I'm going to do magic by and by!' And the card was signed by . . . well, he's a good magician too . . . now!

Was Houdini ever stuck with a pair of handcuffs, was he ever fastened into any instrument of restraint, from which he failed to liberate himself? These questions have been asked by almost everyone who ever knew or came in contact with the wizard of escape. To those intimate



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with Houdini, would come a thought of an experience which he often related. It an experience which he often related. It happened in London, England. The Daily Illustrated Mirror, an English paper of prominence, had challenged Houdini to escape from a pair of handcuffs, which had been made by a Birmingham black-smith, and which, it was said, had taken five years to perfect. Houdini had ac-cepted the challenge, and a committee rep-resenting the newspaper brought the cuff resenting the newspaper brought the cuff to the handcuff manipulator, upon the stage of the London Hippodrome, where an audience of over four thousand people awaited the much heralded event. Both the pressmen and Houdini asked friends to step upon the stage, to form a com-mittee to see that fair play predominated. Those of my readers who witnessed the

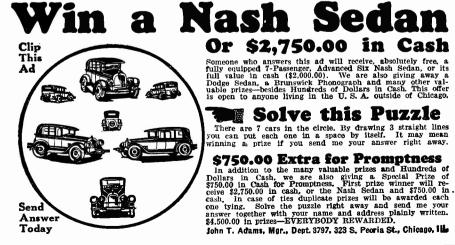
work of Houdini in any of the theatres throughout the nation, will undoubtedly would free himself from all kinds of manacles. Ten or twelve handcuffs would be locked upon his arms at the same time. Houdini would kneel on the floor, and a small cabinet would be placed over him. The curtain would be drawn so as to conceal his hands, but not his face. Usually, it would take the escape wizard about two minutes to free himself from all of the irons.

But upon this fatal night, fate had decided differently. After the lone pair of irons securely embraced the wrists of Houdini, he retired into this cabinet, or little *ghost house*, as he called it, leaving his committee anxiously awaiting results. Gracefully, the clock of time ticked on. Five minutes passed . . . then ten . . . . fifteen and twenty. . . . The audience anxiously awaited results. Finally, Houdini's head peeped from out the ghost house. "He is free" shouted many in the house. "He is free" should many in the audience. They were, however, sadly dis-appointed. Houdini, still handcuffed, merely examined the locks beneath the glare of the footlights. With saddened face, he re-entered the cabinet. Heavy perspiration trickled from his face. He seemed worried, worn and uncomfortable. He asked that a pillow be placed beneath bis knees as they were beginning to burt his knees, as they were beginning to hurt. The request was granted by consent of the newspaper's representative. Twenty minnewspaper's representative. Twenty min-utes more elapsed . . . the orchestra played on, and once more, Houdini emerged from the cabinet. He was still handcuffed. Ap-proaching his challenger, he asked that the cuffs be removed for a moment, so as to enable him to remove his coat. This the journalist refused to do, stating that he would not unlock the cuffs, unless Houdini would admit defeat. He explained that Houdini had seen the cuffs locked, but had never examined them unlocked. Consequently, he thought that his reason for refusal was obvious.

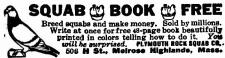
Houdini became somewhat angry. He maneuvered until he succeeded in remov-ing a penknife from his pocket. This he ing a penknife from his pocket. succeeded in opening with his teeth, and turning his coat inside out, he proceeded to cut the coat into pieces. Houdini once more entered the cabinet. Time sped on, and presently the timekeeper announced that Houdini had been in his cabinet, and unsuccessful in liberating himself, for one full hour! Ten minutes more of anxious waiting . . . and out came Houdini, holding the shining handcuffs in his hands. One hour and ten minutes had the wizard of escape nervously labored with one lone handcuff. The strain had been so great, and his disappointment in the length of time that he had labored, so keen, that he burst into tears. Houdini did succeed, but he had been stuck . . . and badly, too, and he never forgot this episode.

(Watch for the next article in the December issue.)









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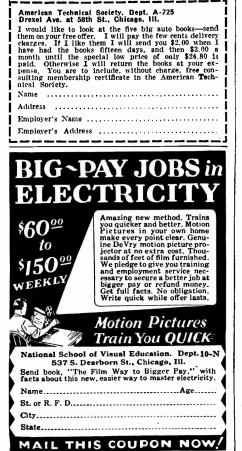
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# Making an Air Lift Pump

#### By L. B. Robbins

#### (Continued from page 524)

combined area should equal the cross section area of the pipe itself—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. Below these slits drill two holes inch. through the pipe at right angles to each other and drive through two steel pins slightly less in length than the diameter of the eduction pipe. These act as spreaders to prevent the air pipe from blowing into one side of the larger pipe. Do not make them so long, however, that they will jam when lowering or raising the air pipe in or out of the eduction pipe. When this is completed, lower it down into the eduction pipe and thread on more lengths until the cap strikes the bottom of the strainer. Then measure carefully and cut off the air pipe and run on a thread at least 6 in. long so it can be threaded up through the top section of the flange coupling and project an inch or two above it when seated. With that done let the coupling sections come together and bolt them in place to make an air and water-tight joint.

Then pipe the  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. pipe to the outlet of the air pressure tank with an elbow and valve as shown, using  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. pipe for the purpose.

The pressure tank can be purchased for the purpose or can be made from a hot water heating expansion tank or even a hot water boiler. The two latter, however, should be tested for pressure and any chancy ones discarded. Whatever style of pressure tank is used, it should be supplied with a pressure gauge and a safety valve which can be purchased from any steam supply company. The diagram shows the method of piping.

#### The Compressor

F it is deemed advisable to make your own air compressor it can be accomplished with an old stationary or motorcycle engine as suggested.

The engine can be a small one and no alterations need to be made except the following: Remove the carburetor and intake pipe and leave the intake port open. All external cams, etc., can be removed if the intake valve is spring actuated. If not, the cam operating that valve will need to be left in operating order. Close up the exhaust port by either bolting a metal plate and gasket across the opening in the cylin-der block or clamping the valve in its seat. Then tap a 34 in. pipe into the sparkplug opening and lead to the tank or, if the firing is done by make and break, remove the exhaust valve and tap the bear-ing for the 34 in. pipe. The user will have to work out his own methods due to the variety of engines that may be used for this purpose, but the idea is to close the exhaust and keep the intake working; also to use the exhaust valve opening or the spark-plug port for the supply pipe to the tank. Now, to make compression greater. drill and tap two holes in the piston head and bolt on a circular piece of metal thick enough to make the compression chamber very small when the piston is at the end of the compression stroke. Tight rings should also be placed on the piston. Place a check valve in the pipe line to the tank so no back air pressure will return to the compressor.

## The Drive

AS suggested, a small gas engine can be used to run the correction used to run the compressor or an electric motor if you are lucky enough to have electric current. Use a ratio of pulleys so the compressor will turn over at maximum speed and see that the belt is tight to



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avoid slipping as the load becomes quite heavy when considerable pressure has accumulated in the tank.

A small one-horse power engine built over in this manner should be able to create all the air pressure necessary. A regular air compressor can be purchased, of course, if desired but is not necessary if this idea is resorted to. Now, with the engine running and the compressor filling the air tank, you are ready to raise water.

#### Operating

URN on the valve at the well-head slowly. This will admit pressure slowly. through the nozzle slits into the water of the well. The natural outlet for the water thus put under pressure will be up through the eduction pipe. As it rises, more will rush in to take its place and, with a con-stant stream of air flowing into the bottom of the pipe under sufficient pressure the water will gradually rise until it flows into the tank above ground. A little experimenting will soon determine the proper pressure to admit to get the best flow of water. The valve can then be marked for the number of turns necessary to open so the right working pressure can always be released into the foot piece.

Do not be surprised if air rises with the water as that will be perfectly natural under the circumstances. The great beauty of such a system is that there are no working parts to become filled with silt or foreign matter. This will all be forced to the surface and hence it would be wise to put a strainer in the supply tank outlet to prevent any dirt from entering the water system in the house. When necessary the water pressure can be released by means of the drain cock in the well-head as described.

## In RADIO NEWS

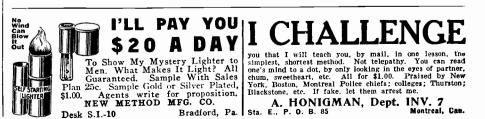
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- PERSONALITY BEHIND THE THE GHOST HOUR-Some highlights on the career of Dunninger, who has been using radio to reach a wider audience, in carrying on the late Harry Houdini's work of "de-bunking" spiritualism.



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# New Nine Tube A. C. Receiver

(Continued from page 535)

in this particular speaker instead of paper, and a closed center replaces the open center fiber construction. Flexible velvet is used for the outer suspension. The speaker is an entirely new development.

In the circuit diagram figure 1, is the hum control for the UY-227 tube. This is a twenty-ohm resistor. Figure 2 is the pilot lamp; 3, is the motor plug; 4, line supply plug, and 5 is the hum control for the UX-226 tube in the first audio stage which is a twenty-ohm resistor. Figure 6, is the transfer switch which makes it possible to change from the radio to the phonograph. Figure 7, is the record vol-ume control, a 500-ohm resistor. Figure 8, is the tone control which is a onemegohm resistor. The power switch is shown at 9.

An induction disc motor and a 12-inch turntable are placed in the top portion of the cabinet. A new electric pick-up is used and is mounted on the end of a straight pick-up arm which replaces the usual tonearm. By the turn of a switch it is posarin. By the turn of a switch it is pos-sible to change from radio phonograph re-production in a second's time. The phono-graph records are reproduced through the audio end of the radio receiver as shown in the circuit diagram. The instrument will operate from 105 to 120 volt, 50 to 60 cycle alternating current lines and special equipment is available for operation on 105 to 120 volt, 25 to 40 cycle alternating current supply.

# Engineering Taught by Movies

(Continued from page 492) transformer. By means of these animated movies, the building up and the collapse of the lines of magnetic force in the field of shown in such a way that the student will never forget the action so illustrated in picture form before his eyes. The di-rection of an electric current in a certain circuit is indicated very clearly.

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#### Science and Invention

# What Our Readers Think

(Continued from page 533)

run next year myself, but if my saw had not been dull and some of the teeth out, I could have qualified for one this year or something just as good.

A college education is the most wonderful gift a father and mother can give a child. I could spend time writing whole pages upon the good my High School and one year at Indiana University have done for me. Everyone who succeeds must have a college education or its equivalent. The equivalent is the hard and stony path. A college education gives one a trained mind. The education I have had has enabled me to fit in anywhere and everywhere at this country club, to adjust myself to all situations-to meet people and please them, to work with the help in the kitchen, to make every motion count. To work, work, work with my hands and at the same time anticipate with my brain the next step. You can get there if you persevere, college education or no college education; you can also go to South America by going to Canada and Europe Why not take the direct route? first.

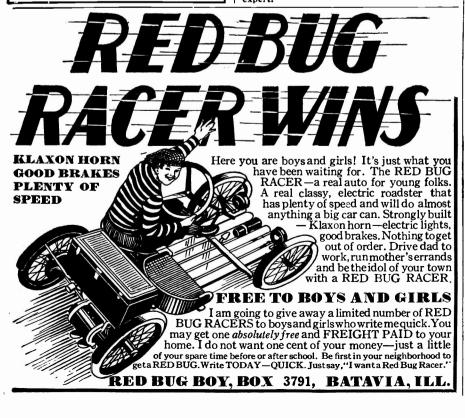
> MRS. B. H. FREELAND. 120 E. 2nd St., Peru, Indiana.

(Perhaps some girl who has made good without a college education, will now write us and tell us how she overcame the handi-caps possessed by the college educated girl. We admire Mrs. Freeland's will-ingness to help. We feel sure that any woman with as much spunk will succeed The spirit "I'll make good in spite of all," is of keener metal than any "saw with broken teeth" and has the peculiar property of becoming sharper with use.

We wish you, and others who think as you and carry their thoughts into action, much good luck. You have our every wish for success.—EDITOR.

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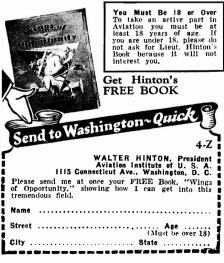


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# Answers to Scientific **Puzzles**

(Continued from page 500)

### Balancing a Bat

If a baseball bat is balanced on a knifeedge, it will be found that the greater proportion of the bat will be on the thick end. But while the weight is unequally divided the moment, or leverage of both portions is the same. This is because the heavier portion is closer, on the average, to the pivot, whereas the lighter portion is farther away.

## Half Covering the Objective of a Telescope

Covering a portion of the objective of a telescope will not restrict the field of a telescope will not restrict the held of vision because each part of the lens focusses all of the light that passes through it and each part receives light from all parts of the object. The image that we see is formed from the overlapping images formed by all of the separate parts of the lens. The only effect that is noticed, consequently, is a diminution in intensity of the image.

## The Sliding Weights

According to Newton's laws of motion a body will accelerate in proportion to the applied force and inversely as the mass accelerated. Since the masses accelerated are 30 lbs. in both systems it follows that the acceleration of the systems is proporthe acceleration of the systems is propor-tional to the applied force. In one case this is 20 lbs. and in the other 10 lbs. Hence the first system will accelerate twice as fast as the second. When we consider the tensions in the cords we find that this is the force re-

cords we find that this is the force re-guired to accelerate the bodies moving horizontally. The tension in one case ac-celerates a 10 lb. mass just half as fast as the tension in the other system accelerates a 20 lb. mass. Since the product of the masses and their respective ac-celerations is the same it is evident that the tensions producing these accelerations must be the same.

## Moist Air, Dry Air and Air Pressure

It is common knowledge that a low barometer usually precedes foul weather and a high barometer precedes and ac-companies fair weather. This indicates This indicates that moist air is actually lighter than dry air, other conditions being the same. The explanation of this is that as moisture enters the air it displaces other components, notably oxygen and nitrogen. Now an oxygen molecule is nearly as heavy as a water molecule and a molecule of nitrogen is a little less than one of oxygen in weight. Consequently an increase in water vapor means a decrease in density of the air, whereas a decrease in water vapor is accompanied by a return of the heavier components and therefore an increase in density. Moist air is lighter than dry air.

### Icebergs Salty?

Icebergs are not salty. In the first place they are formed originally from glaciers that slide down into the ocean and break off in huge pieces. Glaciers are formed from snow, falling on elevations from the sea. In the second place, ice-bergs are not salty because when salt water freezes it is only the water that freezes out from a dilute solution such as we find in the ocean. If the ocean were saturated with salt the salt and ice might



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freeze out together at a low temperature far from the sea.

### Balancing the Teeter-toter

To balance the teeter-toter the square of Lettie's weight must exactly equal the sum of the squares of the weights of the other two girls. The problem, then, is to find two whole numbers the sum of whose squares will equal 102 squared. A straightforward tho somewhat tedious way to do this is as follows. Double the number (i.e. 102) Subtract one and to this number add a number that is two less than what you got after subtracting one. Then add a number that is two less than what you added before and keep on in this manner until the last number that you have added is 1. Now look over the series for perfect squares and all numbers found to be perfect squares will be solutions of the problem. In this case there is only that appear in the series are 2304, 8100, and 10404. Thus we see that the weights of the other two girls must be 48 and 90 lbs. respectively. The beginning of the series that leads to the solution is as

follows:  $102 \times 2=204$  and 204 - 1=203203201 404 199 603 197 800 etc.

#### Winding Watches

If a watch is wound at night the subsequent cooling may cause the spring to contract enough to damage it. Many people wind their watches too tightly anyway and any additional tightening due to is wound in the morning the warmth of the owners body or the heat of the day will cause the spring to expand a little and thus relieve instead of increase the tension.

#### Negative Plates Get Hot

The negative plates of a lead storage battery get very hot if removed from the acid and allowed to stand in the air. This is because the spongy lead of which the plates are made is, in its moist state, in excellent condition to unite with oxygen from the air. This chamical reaction is a from the air. This chemical reaction is a form of combustion just as the union of carbon with oxygen to form carbon di-oxide is a form of combustion. The lead plates literally "burn up."

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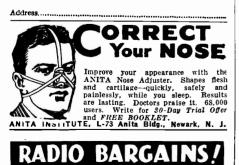
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# A Merry-Go-Round Demonstrates Einstein's Theory

(Continued from page 550) .-Wouldn't it also be possible to explain these effects by assuming that that automatic brass-band, there in the center, has a gravitational repulsion on the ball? (Fig. 3)

R.—Yes, indeed. Now let's experiment by moving around. Look! Here, at the outside edge of the merry-go-round the ball gets into motion more quickly than it does when we were near the inner edge. This proves that the force, be it centrifugal, attractive, or repulsive, is more powerful the farther we are from that brass-band. But it does not say what causes it. It might even be magnetic or electrostatic.

P.-I guess you're right. I can't see that there is any way to decide between the various possibilities. R.-If I had the surrounding scene

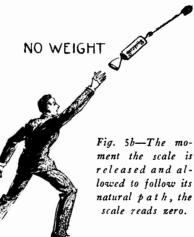
painted on canvas mounted on a turn-table and then revolved the turn-table back-ward, you would get all the thrill of the merry-go-round-even though it be motionless (Fig. 4). P.—Here, let me have that piece of rock

with string attached I saw in your suitcase. case

(Relativist hands it over.) P.—(demonstrating). If I swing this in circles about my head it is quite obvious that there is a force acting. I can feel

that there is a role detail. the pull of the weight. R.—What is more, you can measure the amount of the force. Here, Tie the other end of the string to this spring balance. Now swing it. Yes, there is a force of ten pounds registering on the pointer scale.

(Fig. 5.) L.—But I thought you just said that there was no force acting to produce the circular motion of the planets about the sun. Here is circular motion—and yet the force is quite real.



R.—The two cases are far from anal-ogous. Do you not recall the funda-mental principle of relativity?—that an object, left to itself, tends to pursue its most natural course through space-time, and that apparent forces arise only when the object is forced to deviate from its the object is forced to deviate from its most natural course. If you think the stone is following its natural tendencies you are greatly mistaken. Let go of the spring balance. The stone flies off on a tangent and the pointer, indicating the force, snaps to zero. The force vanishes.

L.—But is that not just because the stone is flying off in a straight line? The centrifugal force acts no longer, but there is still the force of gravitation. You have not proved that that, too, has vanished. (Continued on page 573)



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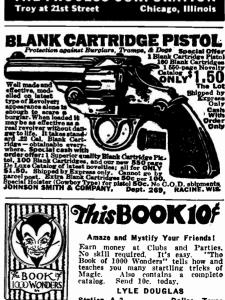
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2

Home Movies By Don Bennett (Continued from page 521) Square Stop 1024 f 32 191

144	101
f16	256
f 8	64
f 5.6	31
f 4	. 16
f 2.7	7.4
f 2	4
f 1.5	2.2

"f1.5 is the largest lens stop used in commercial practice, a lens with that opening being available for amateur use. A lens with an aperture of f0.5 was once made in a laboratory but was commercially impractical.

"Two stops with which lenses are usually marked have been left out of this list, stops f6.3 and f4.5. F4.5 is exactly double f6.3 and falls midway between f4 and f5.6 while f6.3 is between f5.6 and f8. Thus if your exposure called for f8 and you were using a graduated filter set so that an increase of 50% in exposure were required, f6.3 would be the proper setting.

'Selection of the proper filter or the proper density on your graduated filter is necessary in autumnal photography if good color values are required. The usual filters, yellow in color, will subtract the values making it access a cluster white yellow, making it appear almost white, and will bring out the red in a medium gray tone, while the green will appear normal.

"Amateurs who use color have a splendid opportunity to test the color range of their cameras at this time of the year. There is one thing to remember, though, bright yellow usually reproduces as white, especially in very bright sunlight. white, especially in very bright sumlight. Also, if your exposure is too great, color fringing is liable to result. This is espe-cially true in beach scenes and the neutral density filter should be used as instructed. This neutral density filter is a thin gray disc of glass that reduces the exposure without affecting the color excent to imwithout affecting the color, except to im-prove it where strong light is present.

"The proper care of your filters will assure a long life, whereas lack of care will result in dirty, streaky pictures and a possible breakdown of the filter material. Gelatin filters, whose only reason for ex-istence is their cheapness, must not be handled with the bare fingers. The sweat and oil present on the surface of your fingers will cause minute portions of the gelatin to dissolve and lose their filter value besides serving to distort the picture through refraction. Glass filters should be kept in a soft envelope of flannel or chamois so they cannot become scratched and they should be wiped off with lens tissue before use.

"You have your choice of several ways of mounting your filters, you can use the squares with a suitable helder to clamp over your lens; the cells, which are round and have spring sections on the side to clamp them to the lens, and with the graduated filters, a tension mount that permits you to use any section of the filter at will.

"My advice to you is to take an exposure meter, a few filters, some panchromatic film and your camera, go out in search of color and experiment. That is search of color and experiment. always the best way to learn."

(Next month's article will describe the preparations for a Hallowe'en movie party that will amaze your friends. Simple animated cartoons and a big surprise will be described.)

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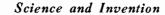
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# Grow New Plants Without Any Seeds By Dr. Ernest Bade

(Continued from page 519)

are usually taken, a number of them tied into a bundle and the bundle sunk into the ground in a shady and moist spot. They are usually placed about four inches into the ground. The California privet which is so much used for hedges is propagated by this method. The cuttings are made in March and they are placed in a trench one next to the other. Then an inch layer of moss is placed in the trench and this covered with soil. When the soil is dry it must be watered.

#### Berry Bushes

**B**ERRY BUSHES may also be multiplied by this method. Here one year old shoots are cut about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a foot length by winter pruning. The shoots are bundled and hung in a frost free room or cellar until spring. Then they are taken out of doors and placed in the soil, spacing about a foot apart. All buds with the exception of the upper two are removed, the cuttings being planted so that only these two buds protrude. These cuttings will soon grow provided the beds are kept free from weeds.

Shoots of currants may be cut early in the spring before they are in leaf and planted. Layers are made from gooseberries. That is, a branch is taken, a girdle cut in the bark about ½ of an inch in width, and the twig, with its girdle placed a few inches into the ground, the twig being held in position with a hook sunk into the ground. A few months later the twig sunk into the ground will have rooted and it may be cut from the mother plant and transplanted.

The barberry, another plant much used for hedges is most easily propagated by sinking a few branches into the ground and leaving a few months. Then these branches will have rooted and they may be cut off. Each of these branches then forms a new plant. Tradescantia, an ornamental plant, pro-

Tradescantia, an ornamental plant, produces roots so easily that it is only necessary to place it in contact with moist soil.

#### New Plants from Leaves

I T is not even necessary to use a twig for producing a new plant, sometimes it is sufficient to use a leaf. Such leaf cuttings are even used by the gardeners. At times not one plant, but three or four may be formed by a leaf. Take the case of Bryophyllum calycinum. After cutting off a leaf near the petiol the cut surface must be left to dry. Then a few notches are cut on the veins at the margin of the leaf. When the leaf is somewhat withered it is placed in a flower pot containing a sandy soil which must be kept moist. A glass plate covers the pot and this tends to keep the temperature and moisture content in the pot as uniform as possible. Soon roots will be formed at the notches and small leaves will make their appearance at these points. The large leaf acts as a storehouse of food for the undeveloped plants and when they are capable of growing themselves the old leaf dies and a number of new plants is the result.

The leaf of the Begonia rex may be treated in a similar manner. But here the veins are cut at a place where two veins join. If the plant is grown in a greenhouse, the leaf need not be cut off the mother plant. New plants form at the cut veins and may be cut off after they have developed sufficiently to be potted.



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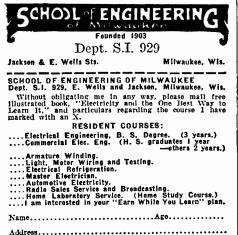
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#### Science and Invention

# Coal Miner's Job Safer Than Yours!

# By Alvin F. Harlow

#### (Continued from page 507)

jeopardizing not only their own and their fellows' lives but the mine's chances of winning honors in various safety contests.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Mines as well as some of the large operators are issuing circulars which hammer constantly at the subject of hazard and prevention. These subject of hazard and prevention. subject of hazard and prevention. These circulars are full of pictures illustrating "Dangerous Practice" and "Safe Prac-tice"; posed photographs show in vivid style how the heedless miner is caught under falling masses of rock, crushed be-tween car and wall, gets his foot caught in a switch frog and is run over, walks along a haulage track with an iron crowalong a haulage track with an iron crow-bar over his shoulder, which touches the trolley wire and gives him a fatal shock and many other possible mishaps.

The Bureau even issues a Miner's Almanac, with the usual day-by-day infor-mation about the sun and moon, while about half the space in the columns usually given over to historical dates is filled with crisp remarks on safety, health and sanitation-hints on ailments of children, care of the teeth, malaria and mosquitoes, drinking water, flies, physical examinations at regular intervals, warnings against patent medicines, venereal diseases, sanitary housing, mine gases, dust and ventilation, importance of learning the English language and so on.

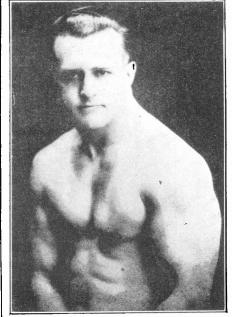
Superintendents, foremen and bosses are constantly being stimulated and instructed in safety by bulletins and circulars, by visitation and by district meetings and An unusual agency for disschools. seminating safety information is found in an iron mine at Eveleth, Minnesota, 215 feet below the surface—a moving picture auditorium where once or twice a week, at the noon hour, the men are shown safety propaganda films, the show always

satety propaganda hims, the show always ending with a bit of comedy. The Bureau of Mines maintains safety stations in all the great mining districts of the country, and likewise a number of so-called Mine Rescue (railroad) Cars. These cars are manned by experts in safety and rescue work and are ready at a moment's notice to rush to the scene of moment's notice to rush to the scene of a great disaster; but their principal function and the one to which they are happily able to devote most of their time is that of going from place to place, spreading safety propaganda and instruction. Ten thousand miners are being trained annu-ally in first aid work and the use of gas masks; and a much larger number are reached by lectures, demonstrations and publications.

Safety committees composed in part or wholly of the miners themselves are doing important work in conserving life and limb. In addition to committee recom-mendations, some companies request sug-gestions from individuals. The Bureau gestions from individuals. of Mines makes the startling statement of Annes makes the startling statement that "one of the largest concerns received in two years 5,200 suggestions . . . of which 92 per cent were adopted. Another plant received 1,200 suggestions the first year. Of these, 90 per cent are now operative, 6 per cent are being investi-gated and only 4 per cent were rejected as being impractical."

Expert first aid and rescue work has become an important feature of the in-dustry, being stimulated by numerous State, district and local contests. One big steel concern alone has in its mills and mines more than 22,000 employes who have been trained in such work. The skill attained by some of these amateur

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# Kill This Man

There's a devil inside of you. He's trying to kill you. Look out for him! He tells you not to work so hard. What's the use-the boss only piles more work on you. He tells you not to bother with your body. Do you recognize him? Of course you do. He's in us all. He's a mur-derer of ambition. He's a liar and a fool. Kill him! If you don't, he will kill you.

#### Saved

Saved Thank your lucky stars you have another man inside of you. He's the human dynamo. He fills you full of pep and ambition. He keeps you alive—on fire. He urges you on in your daily tasks. He makes you strive for bigger and better things to do. He makes you crave for life and strength. He teaches you that the weak fall by the wayside, but the strong succeed. He shows you that exercise builds live tissue—live tissue is muscle—muscle means strength—strength is power. Fower brings success! That's what you want, and gosh darn your old hide, you're going to get it.

#### Which Man Will It Be?

Which Man Will It Be? It's up to you—Set your own future. You want to be the Human Dynamo? Fine! Well, let's get busy. That's where I come in. That's my job. Here's what I'll do for you. In just 30 days I'll increase your arm one full inch with real live, animated muscle. Yes, and I'll add two inches to your chest in the same time. Pretty good, ehf That's nothing. Now come the works. I'll build up your whole body. I'll give you arms and legs like pillars. I'll literally pack muscle up and down your back. Meanwhile I'll mork on those inner muscles surrounding your vital organs. You'll feel the thrill of life shooting up your old backbone and throughout your entire system. You'll feel so, fuil of life you will shout to the world. "I'm a man and I can prove it." Sounds good, what? But listen! That isn't all. I'm not just promising these things. I guarantee them! It's a sure bet. Oh boy! Let's ride. Send for my New Book

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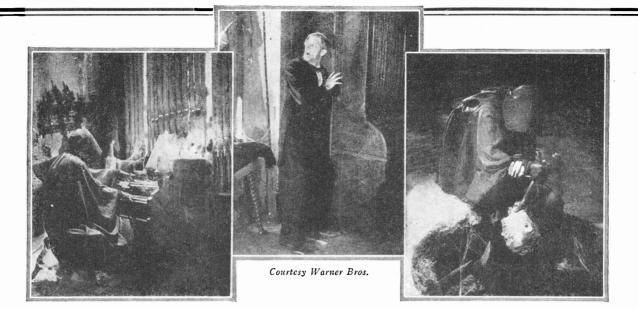
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teams is not surpassed by that of any professional hospital staff.

In some mines underground first-aid stations are now being installed. The rooms have board floors, whitewashed walls and electric light. One ingenious idea is that of a galvanized cylinder, 9 by 36 inches, containing a stretcher, a woolen blanket, a rubber blanket, several woolen blanket, a rubber blanket, several kinds of bandages, gauze, cotton, anti-septics, drinking cup and a few simple in-struments and remedies. This is kept in the station and can be used there or carried to the scene of the accident. One subject now being taught miners is the accident the scene of the accident.

the science of walling themselves in by erecting gas-proof barricades across side entries or dead ends when fires or explosions occur, and thus protecting them-selves until help can reach them. In the Cherry, Illinois, disaster in 1909, twenty men walled themselves in thus, and were rescued after being entombed seven days. But recent years have developed a still better idea, first used by some mines in the Central States—namely, to build in the main section of the mine occasional refuge chambers to which the men may retreat in case of disaster and close themselves in, the doors being gas-tight. The rooms are stocked with canned food and

rooms are stocked with canned food and water and air pipes are run into them from the compressor. The refuges al-ready in service have received practical tests and have saved a number of lives. The "Self Rescuer" is a new and valu-able device which enables men to make their way through the terrible after-damp or carbon monoxide following an explosion. It is a little box-like affair no larger than one's hand and is enclosed in larger than one's hand and is enclosed in a sealed container which may be hooked to the belt or carried in a coat pocket. If an explosion occurs, the miner applies the mouth and nose piece at the end of the device, and holding it in place with one hand, breathes through it. The box contains a chemical which changes carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide-that is, it doubles the quantity of oxygen in the molecule. With its aid a man can walk for from thirty to seventy minutes through any percentage of carbon monoxide likely to be found in a mine after an explosion or a blast-which will in most cases enable him to reach fresh air.

One company records on bulletin boards the important accidents to employes and points out the particular carelessness or disregard of regulations involved. The board also announces that So-and-so was discharged for taking matches into the mine or for jumping on a "man trip" of mine cars after the train had started, in violation of the rules. A miner entering an employment office nowadays is apt to be confronted by a large sign which reads :

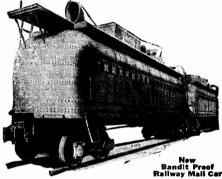
#### SAFETY FIRST

Unless you are willing to be careful and avoid injuries to yourself and fellow workmen, do not ask for employment. WE DO NOT WANT CARELESS MEN IN OUR EMPLOY.

And when he goes underground he encounters not only printed safety bulletins but perhaps a large "Safety First" ad-monition in electric lights somewhere in one of the main passages. One such sign is located two miles from the en-One such trance in a mine in Idaho.

Not only by precept but by deed does the up-to-date mine management carry on the movement. The physical appearance of the modern mine would be a revela-tion to a medieval coal-digger. If it enters a hillside in tunnel fashion it is apt to have a trim-looking concrete portal. Sometimes the men enter by a similar portal quite separate from the main enrance into which the car tracks run.





Bandit Proof Railway Mail Car \* Railway Mail Salay and have \* Railway Mail Salay \* Railway Mail Salay \* Railway \* Railway

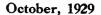
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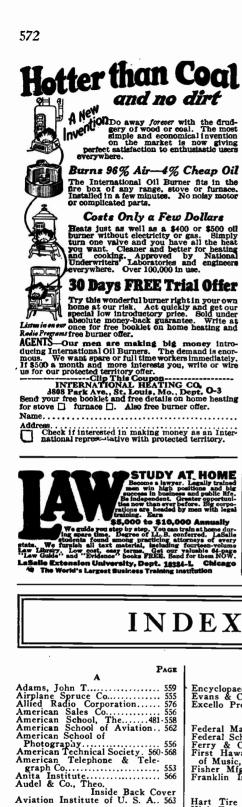


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# Home Wood-Turning Provides Artistic Lamps and Candlesticks

(Continued from page 523)

a corresponding tenon on the post and the two parts are glued together.

For the slender lamps a piece of 1/8 inch iron pipe should extend through the entire length and stick above the top about three-eighths of an inch. Both ends of this pipe are threaded and a nut is screwed on the bottom end, and countersuch in the base. A screw socket is turned on to the top end and the whole is held firmly together in this manner. With the larger lamps all that is necessary is to drive a short piece of pipe, threaded at the top, into the upper end and screw the readert to it. socket to it.

The hole for the cord and pipe should be bored with a 3%-inch bit. Pipe sizes are always given in inside diameters, and a 1/8-inch pipe has an outside diameter of 3/8 of an inch.

Several holes should be cut or bored in soveral noises should be cut or bored in the bottom side of the base and melted lead should be poured into these. This same thing should be done to the candle sticks and the vases also, or the articles will be top-heavy. Another method is to screw a disc of lead to the bottom of the fortune covering this with (it is the lead the fixture, covering this with felt. A hole should be bored from the side of the base to the center for the cord, as one of the illustrations shows.

The finish and the shade will depend upon furniture and fittings. Lacquers and enamels give a bright touch that set a small article like this off to advantage. The present very popular pleated shade looks well on this style of lamp and they can be purphered area to a set up can be purchased ready-made for a small amount

#### The Candlesticks

LIGHTED candles in a proper setting add a touch that never fails to charm. Unlighted candles, simply as items of decoration in beautiful candlesticks, add touches of color and novelty to the home. Low candesticks and taller ones are illus-trated in the drawings. A set of either of the low designs made in walnut or mahogany will grace the dining table. One of the low ones has a handle which may be cut out of 3%-inch wood and fastened to the body of the holder with glue and screws or it may be left off if desired. The smaller candlesticks may be made in one piece, while the taller ones should be turned in the same way that the lamp is made. One of the candlesticks has an optional square base design which may be used if wished.

The cups for the candles are bored with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bit to a depth of about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in the square block before turning is begun. The dead center is used at this end and centered at the bottom of the bole. Only in this way once two two hole. Only in this way can a true hole hole. Only in this way can a true hole be secured without danger of splitting. Brass cups to fit candlesticks can be pur-chased and placed in these holes. They are not necessary, however.

#### Turning a Vase

WHEN one thinks of a vase he ordi-narily does not associate it with wood. One can, though, make a very use-ful small vase that will hold a single rose, or several if the size is increased slightly by using a test tube as a water container

Set down into the wood. To make this vase, secure a test tube of the desired size, bore a hole in the

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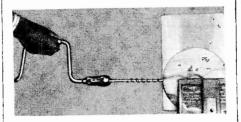
October, 1929



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wood selected to the proper depth for the test tube, turn the wood either by using a cone center in the hole or by plugging it cone center in the note or by plugging if up and cutting it off to length in the lathe. By the latter method a little extra length must be added to the depth of the hole to allow for cutting off the plug end. The ornamental vase will prove to be rather a difficult turning primer because

rather a difficult turning project because of the hollowing-out process. A block of wood large enough to make the vase is secured to a center screw face-plate, the inside is hollowed out and then the outside is turned. Of course water must not be used in it.



Bore a half hole for the cord in the base, by boring in the joint between a scrap of wood and the bottom of the base.

# A Merry-Go-Round Demonstrates Einstein's Theory

(Continued from page 566) R.—I beg your pardon, but I have. This scale makes no distinction, whatever be-tween centrifugal and gravitational force. As long as I hold the scale in my hand, the gravitational force is plainly indi-cated by the weight of the object. When I release the rock and scale and the pointer release the rock and scale, and the pointer reads zero, I have proved that both forces have vanished. Your statement that the object, on leaving my hand, moves in a straight line, is entirely incorrect. If I could throw the rock from me with sufficient force, it would escape from the earth entirely, and revolve about the sun in an orbit of its own—an independent planet. (Fig. 6). That the index of the attached scale continues to point at zero is final evidence that no force acts on the planets. P.—But if no force acts, why do they not move in straight lines?

R.—They do, practically. P.—Now I know you're talking non-nse! We can plainly see that the orbits sense!

are elliptical. R.—You are speaking about their threedimensional special orbits. I was refer-ring to their four dimensional space-time paths. The planets are moving in geodesics, which is the nearest thing, in four dimensional geometry, to a straight line. L—But why are the special orbits

circles? R.—That is due to the presence of the sun, whose mass warps the space sur-If you must have a picture, rounding it. rounding it. If you must have a picture, try to imagine space as an extensive plain, with a tremendously high hill in the cen-ter. That hill represents the sun. If a traveller, in going through the country (Fig. 7) avoids the hill (Path ABC rather than going over it ADC) you do not ascribe his apparent deviation from a straight line to attraction or repulsion from the hill. Even in our somewhat im-perfect analogy, the path ABC may be the from the hill. Even in our somewhat im-perfect analogy, the path ABC may be the shorter, though to an observer, who can-not see the mountain, it might not appear to be so. Although we are unable to see the hump in space around the sun, it ex-ists nevertheless. And the Einstein theory, as I said before, is simpler than Newton's law, because no attractive force of myslaw, because no attractive force of mysterious origin is required.



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# Playing With Death

#### (Continued from page 509)

these have been grossly exaggerated. In one of the illustrations accompanying this article, we see a man who chooses to fight with an alligator daily for the edi-fication of the audiences which crowd around to watch him. They in turn relish the battle; they like to see man conquer beast without the aid of science's modern weapons.

From the standpoint of showmanship, a man capable of supporting two others from a sword held on the back of his neck and across his shoulders becomes another interesting stunt. Should the sword slip in either direction, the man may be severely cut.

Speaking of swords, we can turn to another interesting bit of a thriller. This is presented in the following style. A man loads an improvised cannon with a small bit of dynamite. Naturally, when this cannon is fired, the recoil is quite great. In order to demonstrate to the audience that he has a steady head, he requests an assistant to hold the point of the sword against the back of his neck while he in turn holds the cannon in his

while he in turn holds the calified in his mouth. Here again, everything must be balanced to a nicety. Where a man loops the loop, in a special apparatus supported by a second per-former, we find that not only is the exer-cise of daring necessary, but the effect combines a certain amount of skill. The same is true of the German woman who chooses to jump out of the third story window for either motion picture con-cerns, or for the benefit of the public and in this way gains her livelihood.

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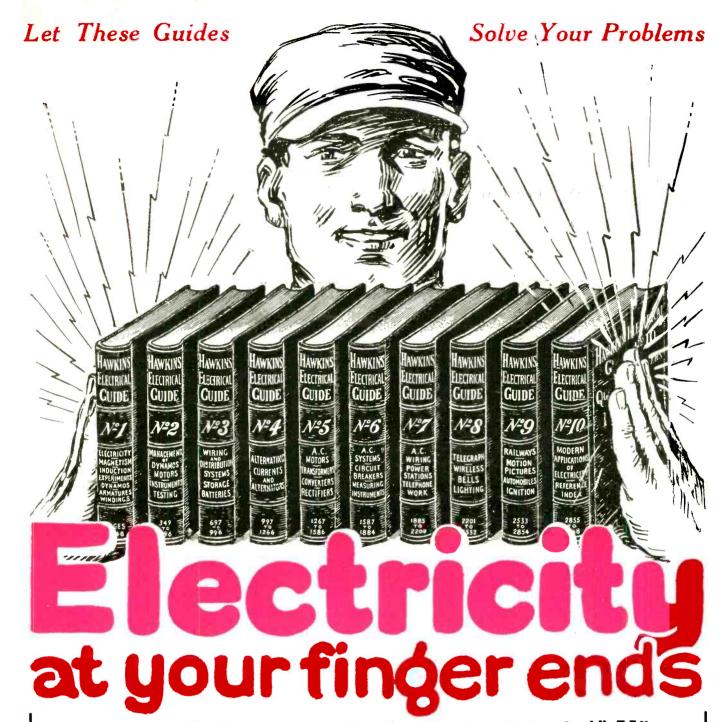
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