

THE PHONOSCOPE

A Monthly Journal Devoted to
SCIENTIFIC AND AMUSEMENT INVENTIONS
APPERTAINING TO
SOVND & SIGHT.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK, N. Y., POST OFFICE

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1897

Principal Features of this Number

THE NEW CUSTOMS DETECTIVE

PICTURES FOR HISTORY

EVERY MAN WILL OWN HIS CARRIAGE

'GRAPHS, 'PHONES AND 'SCOPES. The Photo-Stereoscopic Field Glass. The Heliograph. The Monster Microphonograph. The Eophone. The Megaphone. The Labiograph. The Microphone.

SLOT MACHINES UNLAWFUL

OUR TAITLER

WHERE THEY WERE EXHIBITED LAST MONTH

DANGER! Advice to Operators of Picture Projecting Devices

GENERAL NEWS

LOOKING AT DIGESTION

THE DUSSAUD MICROPHONOGRAPH

TYPEWRITER AND PHONOGRAPH DISPLACE THE PEN

FAKE FIGHT PICTURES

LETTERS

NEW CORPORATION

MAKES "SCOPE" FILMS

NEW RECORDS FOR TALKING MACHINE New Records
Manufactured by the Leading Companies

THE LATEST POPULAR SONGS. List of the Latest Metro-
politan successes

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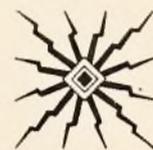
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The Phonoscope

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A Monthly Journal Devoted to Scientific and Amusement Inventions Appertaining to Sound and Sight

Vol. I

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1897

No. 7

The New Customs Detective

Baggage and Postal Packages Examined With X-Rays

The X-ray is being tried in a new role. The chief function of this invisible but inquisitive agent is to penetrate an opaque body, and tell you what is inside. And hitherto its services were acceptable alike to what may be called its victim and to the operator. A child swallows the family rat trap by accident, and is quite as anxious as the doctor is to find out precisely where the blooming thing has lodged. Or maybe there's a bullet hidden away somewhere in the tissues of a human being, having caromed half a dozen times during its journey, and thus having eluded the surgeon's probe. So, too, with complicated fractures of the os what-do-you-call-it.

But now the all-revealing emanation of the vacuum tube has been called into service where there is, or at least may be, a conflict of interests. In other words, it has been invited to act as a customs detective. Rumors of this sort of thing have drifted across the Atlantic from France two or three times within the last few months. But official confirmation has only been received by the last mail. The latest Paris papers supply full details of the affair.

To a reporter of the *Figaro*, the Director General of the French customs service gave a short but enthusiastic description of his experiments. A parcel to be examined, he said, was taken into a dark room that had been darkened by the lowering of window curtains. It was placed between the usual X-ray generator and a fluoroscope, arranged somewhat like an enormous opera glass. The latter was mounted on a rolling tripod. On looking into this instrument, one perceived, pictured in shadow on the luminous screen which took the place of the lenses, the contents of the parcel under scrutiny.

"I was able this morning," said M. Pallain, the official in question, "to count the twenty-five cigars contained in a sealed box, by viewing it endwise and sidewise. I could see the steel springs hidden in a velvet-covered chair. In a postal package, carefully sealed and substantially wrapped, I detected two superb cuff buttons.

"I recognize incalculable advantages in this system. When people understand that dutiable articles which are hidden in their clothing or in sealed packages can be made manifest by means of the X rays, they will hesitate about attempting to defraud the revenue. On the other hand, the new method of examination will lessen the annoyance which honest travelers are compelled to undergo. There are some trifling difficulties to be met with in providing for the use of the apparatus at railway stations and the city gates, but these can be overcome. The plan seems to be well adapted to use both for the local and national customs."

Some of the newspapers, however, question the efficacy of the system. The *Gaulois*, for instance, after a bitter criticism of the typical customs officer and an extended psychological study of him, refers to the new means which he will employ. It then adds, cynically:

"He will see the coins in your leather purse, the steel nails in your boots, the handle of your

toothbrush if it is of bone, and the glass of your watch. None of these, though, are dutiable. But tobacco, matches, laces, new goods and materials for clothing he can scarcely perceive, because they are all composed of matter that is transparent to the X-rays. Having made the apartment absolutely dark, he will expose your parcels and yourself to these rays, which, you know are very baneful, and which burn the flesh like the sun. Finally, upon the conclusion of these propitiatory ceremonies, he leads you out into the light, and begs you to open your baggage in order that he may see what the X-rays have not revealed! Such is progress!"

Pictures for History

In a letter to the secretary of the National Museum at Washington, F. Z. Maguire, representing Thomas A. Edison, has offered the National Museum a set of photographic films suitable for projecting kinetoscopes and vitascopes, which were taken under Mr. Edison's directions during the inauguration ceremonies of President McKinley.

The films show the President taking the oath of office; Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley going to the Capitol, which was taken when one of the horses attached to the President's carriage slipped and fell on the pavement; the return of President McKinley from the Capitol; Vice-President Hobart and his escort of the Essex Troops and films of organizations in the parade.

It is intended to have these films hermetically sealed and marked: "To be opened by the curator of the National Museum thirty years from President McKinley's inauguration." Mr. Maguire offers to add to this collection pictures of such subjects as are of public interest taken by Mr. Edison.

Every Man will Own His Carriage

That Is What Thomas A. Edison Promises the People

Horseless carriages at \$100 each is the hope now held out to those who would ride. Motor vehicles for the masses and every man his own motorman.

Experiments have been in progress at the factory of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y., which have brought forth the announcement that the market is soon to be flooded with horseless carriages at a price that will bring them within the reach of everybody. Every man who is now able to own a bicycle will soon be able to own a road cart or a landau, or a victoria for the use of himself and his family. He will need no stable in which to keep horses, no hostler or footman, no hayrack or harness—but merely a shed or a back porch or a cellar in which to shelter from the weather his motor cycle, or automobile, or outocycle, or horseless carriage, or whatever else he may choose to call it.

Thomas A. Edison was credited with having devised the motor by which these cheap machines are to be fitted. This is not the case, however. When seen at his home on the crest of the pretty hill at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, one day last

month, he verified the statement that the General Electric Company was preparing to offer cheap motor carriages to the general market, but denied that he had devoted any time to them.

"Oh, yes," he said, "the boys up there tell me they have a cheap motor and that they are going to turn out a large number of low-priced vehicles, but it is not my work. Inventing motors is too dead easy for me to devote time to it. I have dabbled at such a thing during spare moments, but purely on my own account.

"The thing I am making is to be used on a tricycle, to pull me up this hill every day," and he pointed to the steep decline leading through Llewellyn Park from his residence to the laboratory at the foot of the slope. "That, however, is only for my private use. I am building for the purpose a tiny motor that will generate a great power. Yes, electricity, of course, is the force. This motor will be attached to the axle and will be hardly large enough to be noticed at all. That can be done easily, because I only intend using it for this short distance. Where a motor is to serve for several miles it must of necessity be larger.

"The whole problem rests in the construction of cheaper and lighter motors. Over two thousand men are at work in this country alone trying to invent better motors for horseless vehicles. Hundreds of others in Europe are also engaged in the same task. It is only a matter of time. The automobile is bound to be in general use before long. Take the bicycle, for instance. The high-grade wheels which cost \$100 each to-day will in a few years at best drop to \$50, and the machines that can now be bought for from \$50 to \$75 apiece will cost only \$15 or \$20.

"The same thing will be the outcome of the experiments with horseless carriages. The motors now cost from \$250 to \$350 each. The price will eventually be reduced, if the boys in the factory up at Schenectady have not already reduced it, to from \$25 to \$50 each. The motors will also be made smaller and more easily manipulated. That means that tricycles and light road vehicles can be put on the market at a cost of \$100 to \$125 each. Of course, the cost of the superstructure can be made little or much—just as carriages cost more than buggies—but a serviceable light vehicle to carry two or even four people can be made, very much after the principle of the tricycle, at a cost of from \$100 to \$125.

"In the construction of the motor there are three different kinds of power to consider—gas, petroleum and electricity. Electricity should be the best and cheapest. The most successful automobiles made thus far are those in which electric motors are used. They can go twenty-five miles or more without being recharged, at a rate of ten miles an hour. I expect the horse to disappear almost entirely so far as his use for street traction is concerned. Delivery wagons, busses, express wagons, broughams and all of the heavier class of vehicles can be driven as easily by a storage battery as any other kind, if the battery is improved sufficiently, and that will unquestionably be done.

"Horseless carriages at such a low cost would permit the poor as well as the rich to crowd the parks and boulevards on every pretty day. It is a revolution that is bound to come, and at a very early day."

'Graphs, 'Phones and 'Scopes

The Photo-Stereoscopic Field Glass

Setting aside the ethical side of the question of photographing a person without his knowledge, an inventor has designed a photo-stereoscope field glass by which an operator can take a picture while appearing to be looking in a direction at right angles to the object to be photographed. The two objectives, which are necessary for the stereoscopic picture, are arranged at the side of the field glass, and there are proper attachments for regulation and the closing of the shutter. The magazine holds twelve plates, which are continuously pressed at the objective end by a spring. If it is desired to obtain but one simple photograph, and not a stereoscope one, it is only necessary to mask one of the objectives with the hand.

The Heliograph

The Second Section, Brigade Signal Corps, made an interesting trial of signalling with the heliograph last month in conjunction with the Hartford Signal Corps. The New Haven Corps was stationed at Mt. Sanford and the Hartford Corps on Mt. Tom, Massachusetts, a distance of over sixty miles. The experiments were not wholly successful owing to the haze, as the New Haven Corps could not make out the meaning of the messages sent from Mt. Tom. The greatest distance ever signalled by the corps was thirty miles. Lieutenant James Kingsley Blake commanded the corps, and he was accompanied by Corporals McFarland, Edward Uhl and others, the whole party numbering ten.

The Monster Microphonograph

A large Dussaud microphonograph, now being constructed for the Paris Exhibition of 1900, is expected to make the voice heard by 10,000 people. This form of apparatus is especially designed for the deaf, and for the study of the feeble sounds given out by the organs of the body in health and disease. It magnifies the voice much as a lens magnifies objects to the eye. The register is a modified phonograph, with a diaphragm vibrated by small electro magnets, receiving currents through a microphone; the repeater is somewhat similar, with a microphone attached to the membrane, the current for this being obtained from one to sixty battery cells and thence passing to a telephone. The intensity depends upon the amount of current passing. The instrument is being used in the education of deaf mutes, and has had a marked effect in stimulating the nerves and apparatus of hearing.

The Eophone

The practical value of the eophone, an instrument about which so much has been said and written, would appear to be confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury's call upon Congress for some twelve thousand dollars in order to place them on revenue cutters. As is well understood, the eophone is a sound-catching device, its purpose being the determination with all possible accuracy, in a fog or darkness, of the location of sound, both as to direction and distance. It is formed of two bell-mounted receivers, placed one on each side of a sheet of metal or other material, extending some distance in front of the receiver. A tube from the left hand sound receiver is placed at the left ear of the person operating the eophone, and a tube from the right hand receiver at the right ear. When the sound is heard with equal plainness in both ears, the instrument is pointing in the direction of the sound; when, however, the sound is heard with greater plainness in one ear than in the other, the instrument is pointing at an angle with the direction of the sound. The sensitiveness possessed by this peculiarity of

construction, even under the most strained circumstances, is said to be very remarkable. The instrument is attached to the top of the pilot house, the tubes from the receivers being brought inside the house for use by the pilot.

The Megaphone

The reports of the rowing contests have all contained reference to the megaphone, through which the various coaches communicated with the crews, and accounts from the training headquarters had similar references. The simple instrument is found to be so valuable as a means of communication that it is now looked upon as a part of the necessary paraphernalia in a rowing contest. The megaphone is simply a large cone from thirty to forty-eight inches long, made of waterproof fibre or light metal. The voice of a person speaking into the small end is carried easily a distance of a mile, while a loud call, when neither wind nor obstructions interfere, may be heard on the water, in open country or along the shore a distance of two miles.

The instrument is often used as a receiver also. The small end is placed at the ear, and sounds from a distance which would otherwise be inaudible can be heard distinctly. The instrument is usually held in the hands of the person who uses it, like a speaking trumpet, but it is constructed so that it can be fixed to a tripod or a swivel, and the person using it may remain seated and direct it to any point. By means of the megaphone the audiences at nearly all open-air athletic meetings are informed as to the winners, and at these places, as well as in the rowing world, it has become an invaluable instrument.

The Labiograph

A new and scientific method of recording speech has been invented.

Our ordinary system of writing is an arbitrary and clumsy way of representing spoken words. A truly scientific system would be one based on the motion of the lips.

The newly invented system is, in fact, merely a record of these motions. The writing is obtained by means of an ingenious instrument called the labiograph, or lip writer.

The labiograph is a French invention. One instrument is now in the possession of Dr. Arthur McDonald, of the Bureau of Education in Washington, who is making experiments with it. It is a simple device. Attached to an upright pedestal are a pair of parallel tongs of brass. The forks are grooved on their outer sides in order to fit the lips and are fixed at right angles to the pedestal. The tongs are held open by a spring. As they are moved by the lips they compress a small bellows, to which is attached a tube of considerable length. The air driven through the tube passes to another bellows which moves a recorder. This comes in contact with a revolving wheel covered with smoked paper. The changing position of the pointer traces an irregular line on the paper somewhat similar to that produced by the receiving instrument of the ocean cable.

It is, of course, a work of some time to learn to read the writing of the labiograph, just as it is to learn telegraphy. But the figures produced are very marked, much more so than those which are read with ease by cable operators. Any one can satisfy himself that the lines are readable by comparing the same words spoken by different persons.

The writing of the labiograph does not record letters, but the sounds of which a word is composed. It is, of course, purely phonetic, and takes no account of spelling. So delicate is the instrument that the intervals between the sounds in one word are recorded. The sounds which are accompanied by the closing of the lips are represented by the highest curves. Those in which the lips are only slightly contracted are represented

by lower curves, and those in which they are held wide apart appear as depressions. The varying height of the lines is the chief factor in enabling one to read them, as it is in ocean telegraphy. This instrument, however, is only in the infancy of its development.

The Microphone

The microphone is now being experimented upon with a view to making it available for detecting the approach of a hostile force while the latter is yet some distance away and far beyond ordinary hearing. The microphone will magnify the sound of the footsteps of a fly until it is almost as loud as the noise made by a man's feet. In its proposed modifications it will attune itself to the vibrations made by the feet of distant soldiers on the march, and thus betray their presence and their probable numbers to the pursuing or pursued army possessing such a valuable instrument. A great change has taken place in the sapping and mining department of the army since electricity was introduced on a practical basis. Mines are now laid by the Engineer Corps and exploded with a greater degree of nicety than when slow burning fuses were used. Rivers can now be guarded almost by one man, stationed where he can operate a circuit in which a number of submarine torpedoes are included. The torpedoes used in the army differ from those used in the navy. The latter include a propelling apparatus, which carries them through the water. Those used in the army are generally anchored at the bottom of the stream. Given a number of torpedoes, judiciously placed, a single officer could make the passage of an army across a river a decidedly hazardous undertaking.

The value of electric firing, as far as the guns themselves are concerned, is admitted, particularly on shipboard or for coast defence. There is no lost interval of time between the command of the gun captain and the actual exploding of the piece. The instant the gun is to be fired the officer connects the circuit and the ball is on its way to its destination. If the object aimed at be a distant vessel rising and falling with the waves, or a moving body of cavalry on land, the value of an instant discharge can be easily recognized. The possibilities claimed for the balloon of the future are bright. There is nothing improbable in the supposition of a general of the future using a balloon as a point of observation and transmitting his orders by wire to his army beneath him. An officer with everything thus under his eye could be in electric communication with every gun on the field, just as the commander of the man-of-war in his conning tower is able to personally operate every gun on his ship.

Slot Machines

Atty. Gen. Crow, of Missouri, Holds That They Are Unlawful

Atty. Gen. Edward C. Crow, at the request of Gov. Stephens, has rendered the following opinion in regard to the slot machines:

Replying to your inquiry as to whether or not our laws provide a method for the suppression of the use of the "slot machine," kept as a device or game, the terms of playing which are that the winner shall receive something of value from the loser, I beg to say that in my opinion under the law of our State ample power exists in the properly constituted authorities to punish as a criminal offense those who set up, keep, use or maintain said devices for the purpose above mentioned. The attempted licensing of any county, township, town or city in this State which attempt to or does license said device are violating directly section 3811, Revised Statutes, 1889, of Missouri.

Our Tattler

A ludicrous incident occurred at Public School No. 25, in Jersey City, one afternoon last month. School Director Devitt owns a graphophone. He carried it to school, intending to give an exhibition later in the week. Several of the pupils imagined that it was some kind of a vaccinating machine, and going home to dinner they told their parents. In one case an anxious mother sent a note to her child's teacher. She said: "I understand they intend to vaccinate the children in the school this afternoon. Will you kindly see that Mary is not vaccinated, as I prefer my own doctor."

The matter was explained to the children, and the graphophone was set in motion. When the children heard the strains of "I Want Yer, Ma Honey" they clamored for more, and when the exhibition concluded some of them thought it would be a good idea to have the "vaccinating machine" added to the school equipments permanently.

The list of 'graphs and 'scopes which I held up in previous issues before the horrified eyes of a long-suffering community was quite awful enough, but there are other berries on the bush. Permit me to chronicle the addition of the animatoscope, acheograph, chronophotograph, kinographoscope, lifeoscope and zinematographe. It is instructive to observe that in this beautiful city whenever two prize-fighters dare to fight they are "pulled," while out in the great untrammelled West whenever the fighters in the "fake" scopes fail to fight the scopists are scooped. Thus it is that if one whistles in the street he braves the wrath of the learned policeman; while, again, if he fails to shock the welkin with his cycle bell he takes identical chauxes. Is it not a land of sublime contrasts and picturesque problems?

Here's a tip from Owego, N. Y.—When the animatoscope, vitascope, projectoscope, or by whatever other name it may be known, was exhibited for the first time in Owego, it drew crowded houses on account of its novelty. Now everybody has seen it, and, to use the vernacular of the *foyer*, it does not "draw flies." The Dela-Mora projecting machine was advertised to exhibit at the Opera House three nights last month, and at a Saturday matinee. Although it was a good exhibition, there was less than half a house the first night. The second night the attendance was not sufficient to pay for the gas, and subsequent exhibitions were "declared off."

One of the most gruesome suggestions that has been made to the biograph proprietors was that which came from a Philadelphia German to photograph a recent execution. The suggestor felt certain that such a motion picture would "make an enormous hit." Just fancy such a scene being displayed in a first-class theatre.

The projectoscope exhibition at the Park Opera House, Jacksonville, Fla., last month attracted a small audience. The star feature, the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' fight, was announced and the first round was exhibited. The "buzzard's roost" went wild and exclamations of "How much do you bet?" "I won \$10 on dat fight," etc., could be heard.

The second round was announced and the same film was used, as the supposed heavy weights went through the antics they did in the first event.

Then came the third round, during which Corbett was pictured as pushing Fitzsimmons over. Fitz, however, arose later in the game to renew the battle.

The "buzzard's roost" again became vociferous, and repetitions of the former phrases were heard. But alas, in all cities and towns the occupants of the "buzzard's roost" are the first to applaud meritorious displays and to hiss down a fake. So, last night, when the fourth round was announced the same film used in the first and second rounds was used, much to the discontentment of the "gods" in the "buzzard's roost."

"Gin me fo'teen rounds or gimme twenty-five cent!" was the exclamation at this juncture.

Quickly following this was a snap and a crash and the operator of the projectoscope announced that it would take two weeks to mend his machine.

The Fitzsimmons in the projectoscope fight looked mightily like a made-up "Bob."

Some time ago there was a veriscope exhibition advertised for Worthington and it came off. Scenes of Biblical interest were, it is said, to have been depicted, and also views of old ocean were to be thrown upon the canvas. The matter was thoroughly advertised by means of notices and by word of mouth, and finally the eventful evening arrived. So did the operator with his veriscope.

A comfortable audience gathered, composed of deacons, their wives and families, young men and maidens. The lights were turned low, and then, it is said, there flashed upon the canvas two rounds of a regulation prize fight, with its cross-counters, straight arm jabs, uppercuts and clinches. Of course everyone was horrified; but this wasn't a circumstance, for the next instant a skirt dancer was pirouetting before the eyes of the elect, displaying numberless yards of silk and plump feet and ankles. A shiver of horror permeated the atmosphere when with dazzling distinctness one of those naughty couchee-couchee dancers from Cairo wriggled across the canvas. This was followed by a horse race upside down, and the deacons made a rush for the operator, while it is said a blush that almost lit up the edifice ran around the room. It was then that the operator remarked that he was giving that show and he proposed to proceed with it. It is also alleged that he had stopped several times while en route to the town. The spectators were loth to let any of the exhibition matter out, but gradually the facts are coming to the surface.

A small man, wearing a superannuated suit of clothes and a smile of apologetic earnestness, blew into one of the Broadway phonograph rooms the other day and glanced eagerly along the line of instruments at the side of the room. The expert in charge presumed that the visitor had taken advantage of the cheerful sign in the window which says that it costs nothing to walk in and look around. But he was several miles from the truth. The small man at length dashed toward a phonograph in a far corner, dropped in his nickel, and listened with violent manifestations of delight as the machine purred and scratched away at some heartbreaking musical concoction. The expert was deeply interested. Approaching the visitor as the last wail of the phonograph died away, he remarked in kindly tones:

"My dear sir, you will pardon me if I comment upon the very evident emotion in which you have listened to the outpourings of that cylinder. Your excitement has been unique. We had that affair out in front for a few days, but several patrons were taken ill while listening to it; I got an ear-ache out of it myself, and the thing went to protest because no one would have it at any price. You like the tune, do you?"

"Well, I did," replied the small man, shearing off; "I am its composer." And he went out again into the great world.

And now the kinetoscope must do the rest. Judges of the Chicago bicycle road race met at Referee Harry M. Gardner's office after the race last month and compared notes, but nobody would gree with all the other fellows. "Let's turn it, over to the kinetoscope," was suggested. The machine was used at the finish of the race in Garfield Park. "It'll show us what we don't know or have forgotten." So the following night the riders who wanted more than they received ran down to the little room at 43 Peck Court, where the little moving pictures revealed a few concealed truths. The men wore their racing suits and tried to look just as they did after the wheeling ride. Exposures were taken of the first 141 who drove across the tape, and their looks of triumph and despair added realism to the flash lights. The Boys who were most urgent in pushing their claims—and there were fifteen of them—brought along their parents and some relatives. The parents and relatives were all sure that "Willie wore long hair," "Johnnie had just shaved," or "Charlie's arms were slender," but when they gazed on the pictures as reproduced by the kinetoscope they were not sure that Charlie or Johnnie wasn't just a little bit behind the fellow just in front of him.

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

Cinematoscope

Mozart Garden, Chicago, Ill.

Cineograph

Opera House, Lorain, O.; Mozart Park, Wheeling W. Va.

Bioscope

Austin & Stone's Museum, Boston, Mass.; Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, N. Y.

Veriscope

Boston Theatre, Boston, Mass.; Valentine, Toledo, O.; Grand Opera House, Chicago, Ill.; Opera House, Hartford, Conn.; Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Academy of Music, New York; Heck & Avcrs, Cincinnati, O.; Fairview Pavillion, Dayton, O.; Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.; Great Southern Theatre, Columbus, O.; Columbia Exposition Building, Atlantic City, N. J.; Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa.; Grand, Bloomington, Ill.; Chatterton Opera House, Springfield, Ill.; Lyceum, Cleveland, O.

Projectoscope

Forman Block, Erie Pa.; Madison Park, Seattle, Washington; Coliseum, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Biograph

Washington Park, Camden, N. J.; Keith's, Boston, Mass.; Keith's, New York.

Cinematographe

Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Opera House, Washington, D. C.; River View, Washington, D. C.

Animatoscope

Tabor, Denver, Colo.

Magniscope

Olympic, Chicago, Ill.; Haymarket, Chicago, Ill.

Vitascope

Appolo Hall, Paterson, N. J.; Lake View Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.; Orange Street Opera House, Lancaster, Pa.

Kinetoscope

Grand, Canton, O.

THE PHONOSCOPE

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THE PHONOSCOPE is the only journal in the world published in the interest of Talking Machines, Picture Projecting and Animating Devices, and Scientific and Amusement Inventions appertaining to Sound and Sight.

Correspondents in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Madrid, Alexandria and Constantinople. Australia, South America, Central America, Canada and 108 cities in the United States.

No business in the world has a greater share of "advise-givers" than that connected with the phonograph and graphophone. The man who never took a record in his life is the first one to advise how it should be done. The party who hears a talking machine for the first time thinks he or she knows the course to follow and what should be done to improve the quality or tone of the record.

People who give advice may be divided into two classes—those who volunteer advice and those from whom it is sought. The one class is universally disliked, and the other is highly esteemed. The main difference between the advisers who are loved and the advisers who are detested is that the aim of the one class is to help and shield any who trust in their judgment and good will, while the aim of the other class is to assume an attitude of superiority to the people to whom they are speaking, and so glorify themselves.

Although the world at large may not consciously make this analysis of advisers' objects, it recognizes its truth in the practical form of detesting the meddlers. Try to bring up before your mind's eye the people you know who are always advising and instructing others as a personal indulgence and gratification, and you will notice that at least half of them are ignorant and incompetent in more than an ordinary degree. In a company of workmen it is generally one of the least capable who has most to say about the manner in which work has to be done. The very self-satisfaction which makes a man proudly "knowing" is a bar to the highest achievement. He has persuaded himself that he is easily master of his business, and so neglects the effort which would increase his skill. The old saying about "great talkers" being "little doers" holds good in advice giving; and it is a safe rule to regard with watchfulness, if not with suspicion, people who pour out their offerings of information and direction unasked.

Since our first issue of THE PHONOSCOPE we have been overwhelmed with good wishes and advice. We were the first in the field to start a legitimate journal devoted to talking machines, picture projecting devices, and kindred inventions, and now that we have started, the ones that were crying for an impartial sheet, show their appreciation of our efforts by showering us with good advice. We are willing to accept our share in this direction, but our friends and others should remember the fact that a subscription blank properly filled out, accompanied by one of Uncle Sam's vouchers would make us much better natured, and serve to "further the good cause." Our printers seriously object to being paid with advice.

All the "moving picture" machines are operated upon the same general plan and all depend for their success upon the well-known fact that the retina of the human eye does not instantly lose visual impressions made upon it. A series of photographs are thrown upon a screen in such rapid succession as to deceive the eye. Before one photograph is firmly fixed on the retina, another, slightly different, succeeds it, and the two, blending, give the beholder the impression of motion.

Danger!

Operators of the various projecting devices should use extreme care during their exhibitions and guard against "over-heating," "short-circuits," etc. Reports have reached us from various parts of the country where the Insurance and Fire Commissioners consider the machines dangerous and are condemning their use.

Fire Wardens Miller and Reif, of Cleveland, Ohio, have made the following report on the subject to Director of Fire Service Hechler:

"We would respectfully report that we investigated fire report of June 7, in one-story frame and brick building, 22-24 Public Square, owned by Hull & Dutton, occupied by O'Donnell & Quinn, and found cause of fire to be a spark from the arc light in the kinoscope machine to celluloid film, and in our opinion said machines are very dangerous in any building. We also inspected other kinoscope machines in the city and found them to be dangerous, even when handled with the utmost care by a skilled operator. The distance from the lens to the celluloid films is about eight inches, and if the film is not kept moving and the cap is off the lens, the film will ignite immediately.

It is so powerful that you cannot hold your hand before said light when cap is off, and what makes it more dangerous is that they have the films, which are not in use, hanging up alongside of the machine, and everything about the machine is inflammable. We condemn the use of said machines in any building in the city, and especially in places of amusement."

"If those kinoscopes are as dangerous as the fire wardens represent, I shall have to exclude them from all the down-town buildings. No such dangerous risks can be taken as that. Of course an investigation will have to be made before any action is taken."

Secretary A. I. Truesdell, of the Cleveland Board of Underwriters, says that the board's electrician, Mr. Cleveland, is investigating the kinoscope and similar machines with a view of gaining a thorough knowledge of their workings, in order to determine whether or not they are apt to cause conflagrations.

"If we find, as I think we shall," says Mr. Truesdell, "that they are very dangerous, we shall take active measures to keep them out; not by raising rates of insurance, but by prohibiting their use in buildings insured by members of the board."

Sparks from the sygmograph, the projecting machine in the Eden Musee, in Twenty-third Street, N. Y., one evening last month ignited one of the curtains, and there was a panic. No one was injured, aside from the effects of the fright, and the fire was put out after destroying \$250 worth of property.

The motor which operates the sygmograph is on the stage, and sometimes the machine becomes too hot.

This was the case last night, and in an instant the curtain was ablaze. The house holds about 2,000 persons, and about 1,500 were present when the fire occurred.

They made a mad rush for the exits, and it looked for a little while as if some of the women and children would be crushed in the stampede.

Sergeant Daily and Patrolman Rohry of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, were at the doors, and they cried to the excited crowd to be calm, assuring them there was no danger.

They restored order, and the audience then filed out in an orderly way. The fire was extinguished within a few minutes.

The Edison Vitascope Building at Boynton Beach was burned last month. G. A. Boschen, who had charge of the place, went out to see a fight between two colored women in the street. About ten minutes later W. H. Smith discovered flames pouring out of the building. Help was summoned and the flames were soon put out. The whole place was gutted, causing a loss of about \$1,000.

Looking at Digestion

The Röntgen rays have just been applied to the study of the processes of swallowing and digestion by Moser and Cannon, two students in the Harvard Medical school. The following account of their methods and results is quoted from an abstract in Science, June 11th, of a description of the experiments read by Prof. H. P. Bowditch before the American Physiological Society:

"Moist bread, meat, mush or viscid fluids were mixed with subnitrate of bismuth. Food thus prepared is visible during the process of deglutition, and, if given in sufficient quantities, serves to outline the stomach and to render its peristaltic movements visible. Observations on a goose showed that a bolus of such food, swallowed without water, moved slowly and regularly down the esophagus. There was no evidence of squirting. The movement was slower in the lower part of the neck. When water was given with the boluses the movement was irregular. Viscid fluids were swallowed in the same peristaltic way.

Experiments with a cat showed that a bolus of meat moved down the esophagus regularly with no interruption or shooting movement. In the neck and from the level of the apex of the heart to the stomach the rate was lower than in the intermediate region. When the water was added, the bolus shot down at irregular intervals, but at the level of the apex of the heart the rate always slackened and the bolus moved slowly into the stomach. Thin mush and viscid fluids were also carried down by peristalsis. Large boluses stopped in the lower half of the thorax with each expiration, and descended with each inspiration. The examination of a cat's stomach filled with food mixed with subnitrate of bismuth, showed the occurrence of a constriction at about the middle of the organ, which slowly moved toward the pylorus and was followed by other peristaltic waves at intervals of about ten seconds. The food thus pressed onward the pylorus did not pass into the duodenum, but returned apparently through the central portion of the organ, since the wave of constriction was never sufficient to obliterate the whole cavity.

The possibilities of a method of this kind are quite evident, even to the casual reader and it seems probably that the Röntgen rays are to reveal to us not only peculiarities of the bony skeleton but many of the movements and processes that take place within the soft parts of the body—a result hardly hoped for a year ago.

General News

Mr. R. F. Cromelin, secretary of the Columbia Phonograph Company, is in Europe establishing agencies for the company.

W. R. Miller, of Nashville, Tenn., is in New York purchasing supplies for his Exhibition Company which takes the road in a few weeks.

Lieut. G. Bettini sails for Europe, August 7. Mr. Bettini informs us that business is booming. We wish him good luck and a pleasant voyage.

Thos. C. Hough, of Minneapolis, Minn., was in New York recently purchasing phonograph supplies. He also bought two projecting machines.

Prince Henri d'Orleans has bought a phonograph, a cinematograph, and a musical box, with which he will amuse and astonish the natives of Abyssinia.

The operation of all nickel-in-the-slot machines at Eau Claire, Wis., has been stopped by order of the chief of police. An effort is being made to resume their operation on a license basis.

Mr. Edgar Cayless, of Colorado, who has, without a doubt, the very finest collection of original records in the United States, is visiting the various eastern companies purchasing records.

W. F. Doyle was arrested in Sistersville, W. Va., on complaint of John Reynolds for manipulating slot machines with leaden slugs similar in size and weight to a five-cent nickel.

The Universal Phonograph Company have completed arrangements with Mr. Geo. Rosey, the author of the famous "Honeymoon," "Handicap" and "Oriental Echoes" Marches, to take a number of records of his famous orchestra. They will be ready for the market in a few days.

Dr. F. E. Yoakum of Los Angeles believes he has made a discovery through his X-ray investigations which will revolutionize the present method of mining valuable ores. He says that it is now possible to detect by the use of the X-ray gold and other ores in the rocks in which they may be hidden.

Mr. Chas. Urban the genial manager of the film department of Maguire and Baucus, Limited, is to go to London in the near future, to take charge of the company's business in that city. Mr. R. L. Thomae, who is at present in London in that capacity, will return to this city and resume his former position.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bridgeton, N. J., at its meeting last month, formally protested against the exhibition of the vitascope show of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight billed for Moore's Opera House. The Union will boycott the Opera House hereafter if the pictures are shown.

Mr. Cole who is at present exhibiting the vitascope and phonograph at the Savoy Theatre, New York, has been one of the most successful exhibitors on the road. He traveled for many seasons in Central and South America and when the phonograph was a novelty realized over one hundred dollars a day.

James P. Bradt, formerly in charge of the United Press office of Baltimore, Md., has embarked upon a new field which will give him ample opportunity to display his genius for enterprise and genial disposition. Mr. Bradt has been named as the special agent for the Columbia Phonograph Company in Baltimore.

A New York minister has introduced into his pulpit a phonograph which pronounces the benediction. If this scheme is carried out to its logical conclusion it will only be a question of time when a minister can wind up his phonograph, turn it loose in his pulpit, mount his bicycle and enjoy a Sunday spin in the country while his talking machine is running down.

An improvement in graphophones consists in dispensing with the end gate which carries the bearing for one end of the mandrel shaft, the mandrel being supported entirely from one end, leaving the other extremity unobstructed, so that a record tablet or cylinder can be slipped on or off with the greatest facility, without swinging open an end gate or in any way disarranging the machine.

The American Mutoscope Company of New York, will pay to any one furnishing them with a description of a desirable biograph view the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) provided that such scene is adopted and used by the company, and provided further that in case two or more parties suggest the same idea the money will be paid to the party whose suggestion is first received. Scenes should be described as minutely as possible.

Owing to increased demand for films the International Film Company have found it necessary to extend the operating facilities of their factory and in so doing have taken up the space formerly occupied for general offices and have located their offices at No. 44 Broad Street. Mr. E. Footman, of the Edison General Electric Company, has assumed the position of manager and would be pleased to receive a visit from his old friends and customers.

The American Graphophone Company of this city has purchased the business and good will of the Chicago Talking Machine Company, and will assume possession August 1st. The Chicago concern is a selling agency for talking machines and has handled the machines of the local company and those of the Edison Company. The business will be conducted as usual, the Graphophone Company maintaining the agencies, except that it will handle the machines of the American Company exclusively.

Sir Oliver Mowatt's bill to prohibit the exhibition in Canada of the kinetoscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' prize fight, practically was killed in the Senate at Ottawa last month. The Senators refused to take the bill seriously. Amendments were proposed and adopted providing that no newspaper in Canada shall be allowed to publish accounts of prize fights, and that no foreign newspaper containing an account of a fight shall be admitted into Canada. Loaded with these amendments, the bill practically is dead.

In the fourth session of the Superior Court in Boston last month the jury in the case of Andrew J. Meyer vs. Andrew J. Fuller found a verdict for the plaintiff. Meyer possessed an exhibition called "the great phantoscope," which was a slot machine in which the people put five cents to see the show. He exhibited the show at Bass Point

in the summer of 1895 and then stored it with the defendant. A quarrel as to the rent ensued and the defendant and his partners exhibited it last summer on their own account. The sum allowed was \$70.

The Kentucky State Legislature has made a number of radical changes in the privilege taxes under the new law.

A new provision is nickel-in-the-slot machines, which are to pay \$2.50 per annum for the state. Penny-in-the-slot are \$1, this privilege to be paid for each machine. This must be paid by every saloon keeper or other person who keeps any of the foregoing in connection with his or her business and for the use of the public whether the same is charged for or not. This applies to phonographs, weighing machines and music boxes having nickel or penny-in-the-slot attachment.

As Mr. William Herbert Smith's duties as an officer of the American Graphophone Company and of the Columbia Phonograph Company will hereafter require him to spend much of his time in New York, he has arranged his business in this city by taking into partnership Mr. John W. Hulse and Mr. Percy E. Budlong, who for some time have been his chief assistants. Mr. Smith has been for a number of years the best known short-hand reporter about the Washington courts, and enjoyed the most lucrative business. His interests in the companies named, and the increasing demand for supervising work in the executive offices, which have been removed to New York, will require so much of his attention that he will soon remove his family from Washington and make his residence in the vicinity of New York.

Mr. P. V. DeGraw, who has for over twenty years been actively engaged in newspaper work in Washington, has retired from the journalistic field and accepted a position with the Columbia Phonograph Company in New York, which he will assume after taking a much-needed rest. Mr. DeGraw will leave with the best wishes of officials, legislators, citizens and brother newspaper men, with all of whom he has been brought into very close relations, and with all of whom he is extremely popular. For ten years he was on the reportorial force of the old New York Associated Press, and then became in turn general southern manager of the United Press, the assistant general manager of the Southern Associated Press and for the past two months manager of the Scripps-McRae Afternoon Press Association. For seven years he has been secretary of the Gridiron Club, and it was upon his motion that that very successful organization started. He is one of the trustees of the Lutheran Home for the Aged.

The difficulty of successful "phonographing" the female voice has always been a sore puzzle to experts. Of recent years efforts without number have been made to secure a satisfactory result in this particular, but in vain. Each attempt was more ludicrous than the other. A New York newspaper advertised recently for a woman who could reproduce her vocal chords accurately upon a graphophone, and in response received applications from nearly a dozen score of persons of various ages and lung texture, not one of whom filled the bill. Their voices invariably sounded shrill or rasping, sharp or cracked, and in many cases, sad to relate—with apologies to the fair sex—like a pig squealing for buttermilk.

Last month, however, an Eastern phonograph company succeeded in building some marvelous records of Miss Annie Hart's voice (the talented vaudeville artist), which are acknowledged by experts to be wonderful.

The Dussaud Microphonograph

Some new experiments have recently been made by M. Dussaud apropos of the perception of sounds by deaf mutes by means of an apparatus devised for the purpose and called a "microphonograph."

The microphonograph is an apparatus that serves to amplify the voice, just as a lens enlarges an image, and so it opens in the sciences a new chapter that may be entitled "microphonography," or the microscopy of sound.

In an auscultation this new instrument will permit of studying the feeblest sounds of healthy

It was possible in this way to register the pulsations of the heart of a young man in whom a crisis of palpitations had just been artificially determined.

In this manner, too, may be ascertained the variations that occur in the rhythm and pulsations of the beating of the heart.

In an analogous way, M. Dussaud has registered the crises due to the mental disturbances of the artist and orator.

Hereafter not only song and speech may be preserved, but also the emotions of the mind; in a word, it is a registering of life.

In impassioned strophes that require the entire strength of an individual, we find quicker and harder strokes, and true internal emotions that are shown by graver and more metallic sounds that it

learn how to distinguish between these sounds and those that follow and may vary in a certain measure. The professor of internal pathology, through this apparatus, will be able to cause his auditors to hear all the normal and abnormal sounds of the human body.

The practitioner will thus be able, with the aid of his observations, to hear anew the pathological sounds that he heard at the time of his first visit and thus ascertain the progress of the disease.

On the other hand, in difficult cases, when there are several physicians, or when it is necessary to hear the sounds produced at different times, in order to ascertain the state of an organ, a single application of the apparatus will permit of listening to them indefinitely without fatigue to either the physician or patient and unbeknown to the latter.

It is a study of the infinitely small in the domain of sounds. Who knows the revelations that awaits us?

M. Basaldu, an American engineer, has already consulted Mr. Edison on the subject of some work that he wishes to undertake with an extra sensitive Dussaud microphonograph. It is a question of registering the sounds of thought.

In the hours of intense cerebral activity there occurs, through the flow of the blood, a series of sounds in our brain, the skull of which is the resonator. Thought is a sound that is imperceptible to our ears and is, perhaps, a mysterious and sweet harmony which goes off to fill the unknown media in which it is agitated and in which the psychic and telepathic phenomena occur. In another order of ideas, M. Dussaud, through a horizontal microphone, has registered the infinitesimal sounds that insects produce through their walking or the friction of certain organs. Here again there is a host of curious notions that have been ignored and that throw a singular light upon the habits of these beings, which also have their musical sense and their preferred fashion, if we may so express ourselves, and that sometimes move with odd and varied cadences that are proper to them. Who can say whether or not they find agreeable sensations in their rhythms, and whether or not ants, in their long processions, have certain definite gaits that recall our military step?

It is an immense and fruitful horizon that has just been suddenly opened up in the field of physiology, medicine and natural history.

The Repeater.—This likewise consists of a horizontal cylinder actuated by clockwork. Upon this cylinder is placed the wax roller engraved by the registering apparatus, and before this, a mechanism moves a disk provided with a rounded



FIG. 1. Instantaneous Photograph taken before the Apparatus began to Operate.

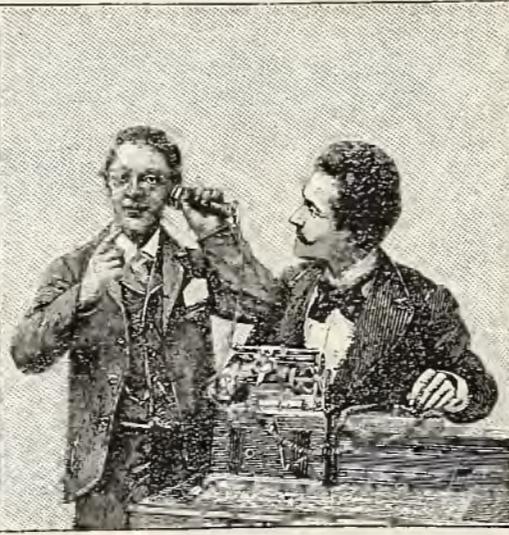


FIG. 2. Instantaneous Photograph taken while the Apparatus was in Operation.

EXPERIMENT WITH A DEAF MUTE.

or diseased organs, and, on another hand, will render immense services to the deaf and to deaf mutes.

In January, 1896, M. Dussaud, touched by the fate of an unfortunate deaf mute, resumed a study that he had begun some time before, and applied his efforts to the finding of an apparatus that should increase the intensity of sound at will. After a year of research, he, on the 29th of December last, operated with entire success, before a certain number of physicians, in the laboratory of physiology of the Sorbonne, the instrument to which he has given the name mentioned above.

The amplification of sounds seemed extraordinary, and on the next day Dr. Laborde, superintendent of the laboratory of physiology, presented to his colleagues of the Academy of Medicine the result of the observations that he had made with the apparatus under consideration.

The microphonograph consists of two parts, a registering apparatus and a repeater.

The Registering Apparatus.—This consists (Fig. 3) of a horizontal cylinder actuated by clockwork. Upon this cylinder is fixed a wax roller in front of which a piece of the size and shape of a watch is moved through a mechanism. This piece is formed essentially of small electromagnets that act upon a disk which controls the tool that is designated to engrave the wax. For registering feeble sounds, there is placed in the region corresponding to the organ to be examined a microphone of a peculiar system, that is connected with the microphonograph registering apparatus by an electric current derived from 1 to 60 small sulphate of mercury elements. Through the intermedium of this current, the sounds collected by the microphone are faithfully repeated by the disk of the microphonograph and inscribed upon the wax by the graver.

will be possible to preserve forever as witnesses of the hours in which one feels that his entire soul is in vibration.

It is possible to inscribe the slightest sounds perceived in the different affections of the lungs and heart. The importance of such an instrument for auscultation and diagnosis may be easily perceived. Everything is registered and may be repeated ten thousand times without undergoing any alteration. The ears of students of medicine will be able to become habituated to hearing all the sounds made by the organs, whether healthy or diseased. The apparatus repeats what the master has just heard, and the student may thus

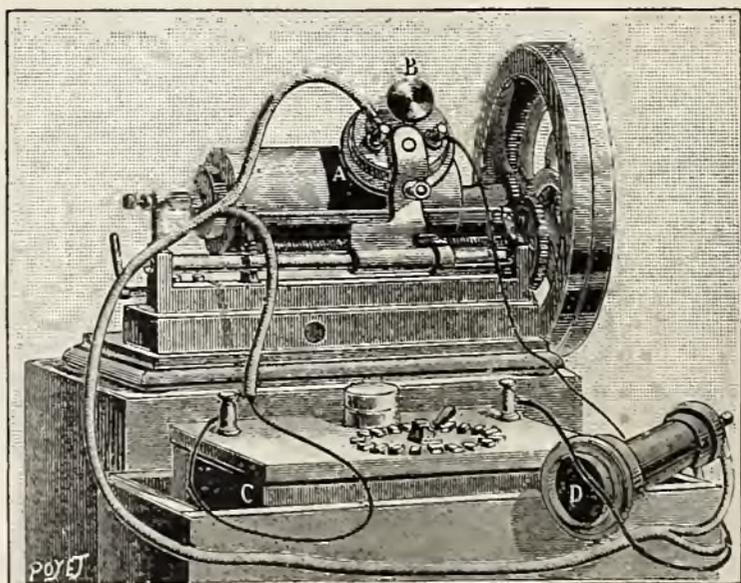


FIG. 3. THE DUSSAUD MICROPHONOGRAPH.

A, horizontal cylinder; B, registering microphone; C, electric batteries; D, telephone receiver

style. Upon this disk there is fixed a small microphone provided with micrometer screws, springs and levers.

Such, in its essential parts, is the microphonograph repeater. In order to make use of it, an electric current from a sulphate of mercury battery is made to pass into the apparatus. This current, after traversing the microphonograph, reaches a receiver analogous to that of telephones. In this is then heard what has been inscribed upon the wax with an intensity that varies from the feeblest to the greatest, according to the current used.

Fig. 1 represents a deaf mute whose face has its expression of habitual sadness, since the apparatus is not in operation.

Fig. 2 represents the same lad, from an instantaneous photograph taken while the apparatus was playing the Marseillaise. His countenance immediately expanded and he instinctively began to beat the measure. This subject, who was so deaf that he could not hear a word shouted in his ear as loudly as possible, manifested his pleasure as soon as he put his ear to the microphonograph, and left the instrument only with regret.

Attention is now being paid to the auditory education of young deaf mute, by means of the apparatus under consideration. To this effect they are made to hear the sound of the different vowels a thousand times over. It will be conceived that such an awakening of the sense of hearing will greatly facilitate their use of speech, which, up to the present, they have been able to acquire only through a study of the motion of the lips. It must not be forgotten that deaf mutes are mute only because, being deaf, they have never heard any sounds, and that the microphonograph, by giving them a perception of sounds while they have vestiges, as feeble as they may be, of auditory capacity, is of great help in improving their pronunciation, which, as a general thing, is very defective.

As regards the deaf, sensible improvements in their hearing have, in many cases, been effected by applying the apparatus two hours a day for a certain length of time. This is very natural, since the deaf are those who ought to be spoken to the most, but who are spoken to the least, on account of the fatigue experienced by the speaker. Their auditory faculties become feebler and feebler for want of exercise, and, moreover, if one of their ears is better than the other, they give it their entire attention and the poor ear becomes still more defective every day. The microphonograph, through auricular gymnastics, awakens the slumbering organs and stimulates them by forcing them to vibrate by its sounds, which are so powerful that a normal ear cannot stand them, even for a second, without experiencing severe pain.

Besides, the apparatus constitutes an audiometer, which is very precise by the number of elements necessary to reach perceptible sounds. The apparatus, therefore, measures deafness, and from this point of view alone will prove of great utility in medicine for ascertaining the improvements or aggravations in the different phases of a treatment or in the various periods of human life.

Pursuing his researches, the inventor, in view of the Exposition of 1900, is working at present on a microphonograph of large dimensions, capable of supporting strung currents, and calculated for making the voice heard by 10,000 persons, and in which, too, the registering apparatus and repeater, which are ingeniously combined in the same instrument, will permit of repeating while the inscribing is being done.

This will doubtless constitute one of the most original things of the forthcoming exposition.

We cannot do better in closing than to quote the following words of Dr. Laborde:

"We have here a whole science in embryo—microphonography, or the study of the feeble

sounds of healthy or diseased organs. As sound is something infinitely transitory, it must be fixed in order that it may be studied. This is what is done by the phonograph, but only with sounds of a certain intensity. Moreover, up to the present, the sounds inscribed upon a wax cylinder have been studied only with the ear. M. Dussaud has thought that it was necessary, especially for feeble sounds and defective hearing, to amplify the sound inscribed, and, in the microphonograph, has furnished the first 'microscope' for magnifying feeble noises and the first 'spyglass' for defective hearing."—*La Nature*.

Typewriter and Phonograph Displace the Pen

Few people stop to think what the mechanical inventions of the last few years have done for men in the so-called learned professions and in literature. Few authors to-day write their "copy," lawyers no longer write their briefs, college professors have abandoned the pen to a large degree in the preparation of lectures and the fingers of the preacher are seldom ink-stained. The divine afflatus is rattled off on the keyboard of a typewriter and the Promethian fire is breathed into the phonograph.

Original manuscript from the hands of the end of the century geniuses is apt to be as scarce fifty years from now as an autograph from Moses. Nearly all novels are first typewritten and many of the magazines and newspapers decline to receive "copy" not typewritten. The click of the typewriter is heard all day and all night nearly in the newspaper offices and the hotels. Typewriting men and women rent offices in the big buildings, at figures that many lawyers cannot afford to pay, but the former make money at working for newspaper writers, who, having been taking notes all day at some sensational court trial or investigation are too tired to use their hands further.

Many authors and journalists have acquired proficiency with the typewriting machine themselves and prepare their own matter. The late Eugene Field, the Chicago poet and humorist, wrote all his verse and all his jokes and satires on a machine. Those beautiful little sonnets and dreams breathing the innocence and sweetness of childhood were pounded out by him with the rapidity of a professional typewriter.

"I was doubtful of it at first," Mr. Field once said to me, "and thought that my ideas would not frame themselves into words fast enough to make the use of the machine profitable, or even bearable. Like most writers, I believed that my thoughts would flow only from the point of a pen or pencil. As a matter of fact, I write with more facility on the typewriter than I did with a pen."

Dr. Parkhurst is one of the famous preachers who prepare their sermons upon machines. Dr. Talmage, too, has discarded the pen to a great extent, and, indeed, most of our celebrated divines have learned to use the typewriter. Some of them are also using the phonograph. To the lazy genius the phonograph has become a great help indeed. When a brilliant idea germinates in his brain all he has to do is to sit down and talk it into the phonograph, and reproduce it at his leisure, or get some one else to do it for him.

From time immemorial authors have said that their best and subtlest thoughts had been forgotten ere they had been transferred to paper. Many men have declared that the entire plot of a novel, its locale and shadings, its characters and conver-

sational details have come to them in dreams, as "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is credited with having come to Robert Louis Stevenson. How many absorbing tales of love, adventure, heroism and subtle portrayals of character have been lost in dreamland! All these might have been preserved if only the sleeper had a phonograph by his bedside, and reproduced his dream when it was vividly fresh on his awakening.

Several novelists and writers of short stories are now utilizing the phonograph for thought and time-saving purposes. John Habberton is one of these, and the author of "Helen's Babies" and other interesting stories says that the machine is invaluable to him.

"I talk into it always," he said the other day, "when I have work to do that must be done immediately. I had a request recently for an article of about 25,000 words upon a subject with which I was familiar. No date was set for the delivery of the copy, but one day I was suddenly notified that if the copy were not forthcoming in twenty-four hours it would not be available. Within four hours I had talked the entire story into the phonograph. Half of the cylinders I sent to a typewriter in Brooklyn, who also had a phonograph, but who had never seen me nor heard the sound of my voice, and the others were handled by a typewriter at my own instrument. Ten hours after the first words were talked into the machine I had the entire 25,000 words in 'hard copy' and in the editor's hands."

A gentleman, recently returned from Mexico, tells an interesting story of Edison's wonderful phonographic invention. The "greasers" or peons who constitute the greatest part of the Mexican army are utterly illiterate. The soldiers are frequently moved from place to place and communication with wives, sweethearts or relatives must be by mail. As the soldier cannot write, the government has provided phonographs at all the army posts, and Juan talks his letter into the instrument. The cylinder is then transcribed and the letter sent to the folks, who, unable to read themselves, get the village padre to do it for them.

It would seem, therefore, that pen or pencil as the means of producing stories and books are likely to disappear, as they have almost disappeared in the correspondence of the large commercial houses. There the phonograph and the typewriter have superseded the old clerk or secretary with his pen.

It is said that a certain distinguished orator, railroad man and after dinner speaker takes a phonograph with him on all his travels and when a brilliant thought strikes him he lies away to his phonograph and records it. If, while on an ocean steamer, he hears a good story or a joke he impresses it upon his memory and as soon as he can he excuses himself, goes to his stateroom and talks it into the machine, from whence he resurrects it in due time.

CHICAGO—The Fitzsimmons-Corbett contest, as displayed by the veriscope pictures at the Grand Opera House, has proven the greatest novelty presented in Chicago during this or any other season. The seating and standing capacity of the Grand has been tested at every performance. The matinees are being as largely attended as the evening performances, fully 60 per cent. of the audiences being composed of ladies.

From the stepping of the principals into the ring to the final breaking in of the crowd after the referee's decision in the fourteenth round the contest is lived over again. In this undertaking Dan A. Stuart invested over \$860,000 before he received one penny in return.

Fake Fight Pictures

Indignant Uprising by a Duped Audience

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—An audience of about 500 people was present at the Capital Theatre last month to witness the much-advertised vitascope exhibition of views representing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. To say that it was the worst sold-out crowd seen in Little Rock in many years is a mild truth. The audience was entitled to a kick before the exhibition was five minute's old. The views were decidedly on the fake order, being unrecognizable by people who are familiar with the ring and who know pictures of Corbett and Fitz. The first round was so tame that the lovers of the manly art could not restrain the disgust they felt at the palpable fakeness of the alleged representation.

"Fake!" "Cheat!" "Give us our money back!" and various other cries rang out in all parts of the theatre. Dozens of people picked up their hats and started out. Some left the theatre and others lingered in the entrance lobby around the box office. Some others remained in their seats hoping that the succeeding views would be better; but they were doomed to disappointment. At the conclusion of the third round, the indignation of the duped spectators knew no bounds. A rush was made for the box office and the cries of "Give us our money back!" were deafening. The "fight" came to an abrupt termination at the end of the third "round" for lack of an audience. Scores of indignant men joined the clamorous crowd in the lobby and declared that they would not budge an inch until their money was refunded. Several policemen were on hand but they could no more restrain the impatient and thoroughly exasperated crowd from rushing pell-mell at the box office than human hands could push back the Johnstown flood. Manager Roy L. Thompson, of the Capital Theatre, Victor Sugarman and others stood inside the box office at the window arguing with the crowd. Finally Manager Thompson mounted a stand and made a speech to the multitude. He told them that his part in the affair was simply that of a representative of the theatre and that the management of the theatre did not give the exhibition. He had charge of the receipts and was willing to turn the same over to any citizen whom the crowd might name to hold pending a settlement in which the interests of the theatre management would have to be protected. This appeared to satisfy everybody.

"Name your man," was shouted: Then the crowd called for ex-Governor Clarke. Others yelled "Wat Worthen," and in a moment the stalwart form of the senator from Pulaski was seen elbowing his way to the box office. Senator Worthen announced his willingness to hold the receipts pending a settlement. He and Victor Sugarman then went to work to count the receipts, a task which consumed nearly half an hour, during which time the circumscribed room in front of the box office was jammed with sweltering, yelling humanity. When the count was concluded, Senator Worthen addressed the crowd and said that \$253 had been turned over to him as the amount of the receipts. The crowd whooped and yelled with satisfaction.

"Let's have it," they shouted.

After a moment's deliberation Senator Worthen announced that he had decided to refund the money to parties holding pass-out checks as vouchers. The scene following this announcement is indescribable. Men and boys were jumbled together in a mass as they struggled to get close to the box office window. Some almost had their clothes torn off in their frantic efforts to reach a vantage point. In vain Senator Worthen yelled for the crowd to stand back and keep quiet if they wanted their money back. After a long period of

pushing to and fro, of yelling like Indians and of intense confusion, the refunding of money proceeded. There were dollar checks and checks all the way down to a quarter, and they came thick and fast. The fellow with a 25 cent check ran the risk of having his limbs broken, his face smashed and his clothes torn off, but it seemed to make no difference. The satisfaction of getting the money back after being duped was worth a great deal. Meanwhile Senator Worthen worked like a Trojan. He had a herculean job on his hands, but he stood valiantly at his post and defied the wearing effects of the task he had assumed. For an hour or more the crowd surged to and fro before its ranks began to thin out and as each one emerged he resembled an individual who had been in a rough and tumble fight, hair disheveled, face perspiring, collars wilted and clothes rumpled.

During all this excitement some in the crowd called for the projectors of the exhibition, but the party or parties did not materialize. While Senator Worthen was paying out the receipts a writ of attachment was served on behalf of "The Gazette" Publishing Company for an advertising bill.

Manager Thompson, of the theatre, made the following statement to a "Gazette" reporter: "The Vitascope belongs to the Vitascope Company. When Mr. Walker Hollenberg was in Chicago last month the company manufacturing films for the Vitascope informed him that they would advise him when the views of the fight were ready. They telegraphed him a few days ago that they were ready to ship, but must be paid for in advance and could not be shipped C. O. D. He showed the telegram to H. A. Rowe, cashier of the Bank of Little Rock, who agreed to advance, on proper security, the money to pay for the films. It is only justice to Mr. Hollenberg and Mr. Rowe to say that they never saw the pictures until they were thrown on the curtain. If any test of the pictures has been made since the films arrived here I am not aware of it."

Neither Mr. Hollenberg nor Mr. Rowe were in the box office.

Manager Thompson disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the theatre management for the exhibition. It was quite evident that his speech to the crowd purposing to turn the receipts over to some citizen pending a settlement averted a threatened riot for which the duped crowd was apparently ripe. Senator Worthen receipted to Victor Sugarman, Manager Thompson's assistant, for the \$253 representing the receipts, and then assumed the responsibility of turning the money over to parties holding evidences of having purchased tickets. This course was apparently the only proper one to pursue in view of the crowd's growing indignation and for a return of the money. In the audience were a number of the city's most prominent citizens together with many members of the Legislature. A great number of those who had purchased left the theatre before the return of the money was decided upon.

The most remarkable thing about the affair is that no one was seriously hurt in the rush and jam which has been described above.

Mr. Walker Hollenberg was out at Glenwood Park during the exciting times at the theatre. "When I got through my work at Glenwood," he said to a "Gazette" reporter, "I came down town and found there was great excitement about the vitascope exhibition, much to my surprise; as I thought everything was going along nicely. There was no intention whatever to defraud the public. The films were bought on the representation that they were fac-similes of the fight. Before the exhibition one of the films was tested and it seemed to work all right. I heartily approve the action taken in refunding the money to those who purchased tickets. I regret very much the occurrence

and can assure the public that no misrepresentation was intended. All the advertising matter used before the exhibition were mainly clippings from the New York papers. From these, which were favorable, I supposed that the pictures were all right. I invested a great deal of money in the enterprise and as I was compelled to buy the films without the privilege of examination on the machine, I thought they were all right. The only connection Mr. Rowe had with it was to advance the money on proper security. He was not in the least responsible for the exhibition and the transaction between us was purely a business one. He knew what the money was advanced for, and that was all. I heartily thank Messrs. Worthen, Thompson and Sugarman for their prompt action, and only regret that I was not present to assist in refunding the money."

Mr. Victor Sugarman stated last night that he wished it distinctly understood that he had no connection whatever with the giving of the exhibition.—*Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.*

[We deem it our duty to inform our readers that the Vitascope Company, mentioned in the above article, is not the genuine Vitascope Company of New York, who own the Edison Vitascope rights. We do not think the New York company make, sell or offer for sale, any "fake" films. On the contrary we understand from good authority that Messrs. Raff & Gammon, Managers of the New York Vitascope Company, were instrumental in perfecting the genuine Corbett-Fitzsimmons films, which are now being used with such great success by the Veriscope Company. We would advise our patrons to beware of "fake" Vitascope companies that are springing up in all parts of the country. Ed.]

CHICAGO, ILL.—The "fake" veriscope has come to town. It is located in a storeroom on Clark Street. A huge sign painted on canvas announces to the public that a pictorial representation of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons debate may be seen within for a dime. The pictures are really of the kinetoscope variety, but the boxers delineated are not Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Corbett, and the rounds last only ten seconds. The fighters maul each other in unscientific fashion and the supposititious knockout in the fourteenth round is a palpable burlesque. Several patrons of the performance protested yesterday and were informed by the gentleman in charge that they were "lobsters." "We advertise a fac simile of the fight," he declared, "and that's what we give. What do you expect for 10 cents, anyhow?"

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—The first attempt to exhibit the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight by the eino-graph in San Antonio proved to be a dismal failure, and the five or six hundred admirers of the manly art who paid a stiff price to see the exhibition, which was given at the Grand Opera House last month, went away very much disgusted. The prominent man who paid seventy-five cents for a seat down stairs denounced it and the small boy in the gallery was also next, and he made it warm for the management.

The exhibition was opened at 8 o'clock. After the operator of the machine had made several unsuccessful attempts to get the pictures produced so that the fighters could be recognized it was announced that the machine was new and the operator was sick, and on that account the exhibition would be postponed until the following night. The management decided not to refund the money but to return the tickets. This announcement caused no little kicking, and so wild did the audience become that the police were summoned to prevent any disturbance. Calls were made for money, but to no avail, because the box office had been closed and the money locked up. Thoroughly disgusted the audience dispersed about 10 o'clock.

Letters

This column is open to any of our patrons who have a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give, or a subject of general interest to discuss appertaining to Sound Producing Machines, Picture Projecting Devices, Slot Machines, Amusement Inventions or Scientific Novelties in general.

BOSTON, MASS.

EDITOR PHONOSCOPE:

I noticed the following clipping in the *Boston Journal*; will you kindly inform me if these films were taken, and if so, where can I obtain them?

"It is very probable that photographs will be taken for the vitascope of the Michael and McDuffee match race which will be held at Charles River Park, Thursday afternoon of this week. This will be a decided novelty, and, if the day is clear, the photographs when reproduced upon the canvas will furnish an accurate view of one of the greatest match races ever held. The vitascope has never before been used in this country to procure pictures of match bicycle races.

Besides the Michael and McDuffee match race there will be a two-mile handicap, amateur race, one-mile pacers' handicap, professional, and a two-mile tandem handicap, professional, for all of which generous prizes are offered. There will be a band of music in attendance." G. E.

[We do not know of any such films having been manufactured. If you write to Raff & Ganmon, 101 Beekman Street, New York City, they will give you the necessary information. Ed.]

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PHONOSCOPE CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a catalogue of records from a Kansas City company, in which they list a number of original records at 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. I have been "swindled" so much lately by the different companies who advertise originals, that I write to ask you your opinion of the list I enclose.

Kindly answer by mail or through the columns of your paper. Yours truly, G. W. W.

[No phonograph or graphophone company sell original records at 50 cents each. By advertising original records at that price they endeavor to swindle you. A company may advertise records at 50 cents, and occasionally give their patrons a few originals that are not suitable to duplicate from, but they cannot legitimately supply their patrons exclusively with originals at that price.

Any talking-machine expert, who has had any experience in taking records, knows that it costs about 45 cents to manufacture an original record; that is, when talent, blanks, help, rent, advertising, breakage, insurance, power, experimenting, etc., are taken into consideration. The companies make a great mistake in using the word "original" at all on their printed matter. If they dispensed with it entirely they could sell any quality of record they wished, at any price, without resorting to fake advertising and swindling methods.

We can say positively without fear or favor that any company who advertises original records of such talent as Spencer, Gaskin, Myers, Quinn, Favor, Hunting, etc., at 50 cents each, lie, and intend to swindle their patrons. Ed.]

The phonograph was put to a peculiar use in Pennsylvania lately, when a condemned murderer spoke into it his appeal to the governor for clemency and the accusation that the crime of which he was convicted was really committed by his brother-in-law. The scroll was taken to the executive office where it ground out the convict's plea. The novelty of the means did not disturb the governor's judgment and he refused to interfere.

New Corporation

The Spirometer Manufacturing Company of New York City, a corporation capitalized at \$100,000, have recently completed arrangements for the establishment of their factory in this city and leased lofts in Winchester Building at 87 Orange Street. Already most of the machinery to be used by the concern has been received and is being set up as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the plant will be in readiness to begin manufacturing in a few days. Just how large a force of workmen will be employed has not yet been determined.

The company was organized in New York to manufacture the spirometer, which is one of the last nickel-in-the-slot-machines and is the invention of D. A. Buck, formerly of the Waterbury Watch Company, who revolutionized the watch industry by the invention of a watch that could be manufactured at a cost of less than 50 cents each.

The spirometer, as the name suggests, is an instrument for measuring lung capacity, and it has already proved to be a money winner. The company was organized by Attorney Stephen M. Hoye of Brooklyn, formerly of this city, and includes some well-known financial men, among others President Card of the Medina, New York, First National Bank, and General O'Brien, Dock Commissioner of New York City.

The management of the concern will be under the direction of D. A. Buck. The machine is very simple and is enclosed in a neat case of polished wood. Projecting from the case is a mouth-piece which resembles the transmitter on a telephone, and above this is the dial which indicates the amount of pressure exhaled. The machines will be made in large numbers and will be set up in public places throughout the country.

Makes "Scope" Films

How the Pictures Which Are Thrown Upon the Screen Are Made and Developed

Ever since the day the wizard of Menlo Park gave to the world the wonderful kinetoscope thousands of imitators have been steadily at work trying to solve the mystery that startled science and gave to the pleasure-loving public a new diversion. For a long time no successful imitation of the peculiar machine was made, but at last the genius and indefatigable industry of the American inventor was rewarded, and, one by one, the vitascope, magniscope, veriscope and several other members of the "scope" family made their appearance, each claiming some improvement, technical or practical, over the preceding ones, until science ceased to be interested in their occasional appearance, and the public accepted them all as equally capable of catering to their amusement.

The latest addition to the "scope" species is the result of the genius and labor of two Chicago inventors—W. A. Bennett and W. N. Selig. Mr. Selig is an expert photographer, and about a year ago conceived the idea that he could invent a film-making machine that would do better work than any then on the market. In conjunction with Mr. Bennett, a practical inventor, the experiments along this line of science were begun early last September, and after eight months of labor and experiment they were rewarded by the completion of a machine which would accomplish the desired work, and in a more satisfactory manner, its inventors claim, than any previous "scope." The finished product of their labors is called the multiscope.

To the uninitiated it would seem that successful taking of photographs of moving objects would be the most delicate and painstaking part of the work

of preparing the films for the market. A visit to the home of the multiscope, were such visits allowed, would soon convince one otherwise. The laboratory where the films are prepared is divided into two rooms, into one of which scarcely a ray of light is allowed to penetrate. Here the films undergo the first process, that of perforation. This operation, seemingly the simplest of all, is by far the most difficult problem with which the film-maker is confronted. The blank film is made of celluloid, and is purchased in strips 195 feet long by one inch wide. Before it can be placed in the multiscope these strips must be perforated along each edge in order that while moving with marvelous rapidity only a certain portion of the film is exposed to the light at each fraction of a second. When it is known that in one strip there must be made 26,000 perforations, and that a variation of one thousandth of an inch in any one of the tiny holes would ruin the finished photograph, some idea may be gained of the delicacy and complicated construction of a machine sufficiently accurate to perform this portion of the process.

The multiscope men have invented one, however, which does its required work satisfactorily. In appearance it resembles a miniature hydraulic hammer, but concealed within the heavy framework is a complicated feeding apparatus, wherein lies the main virtue of the machine. Through this perforator the strips are run, coming out perforated and ready to be placed in the multiscope.

This mysterious instrument is inclosed in a small, black box fourteen inches square, and were it not for a crank attached on one side, by which the interior machinery is set and kept in motion, would resemble a rather large camera of the kodak order. When the large door on the side opposite the crank is thrown open the resemblance ceases. Within the box is a bewildering mass of wheels, cogs, pulleys, wheel bands, and various other bits of mechanism, some almost as delicate and complicated as the works of a Swiss watch, others large and powerful in construction.

The manner in which the photographs are secured is as follows: In the rear of the box is a brass standard, to which two reels are attached. Upon the upper one the coil of the blank film is placed, the first few inches being unrolled and placed upon a series of rollers containing tiny spikes, which enter the perforations on the edges of the celluloid strips, and thus prevent it from slipping. These rollers are padded with rubber to obviate any chance of injury to the film during its passage to and from the lens. The crank is then turned, and the pulley carries the film to a guard just over the aperture through which the impression is received.

The lens used by the multiscope is one manufactured by a firm in Germany especially for the machine, and it is claimed to be the best if not the only one of its kind in the world.

After the first impression is received the film moves three-quarters of an inch, the space allotted to one picture, and is caught by a wheel whose edges are furnished with the small spikes which prevent the film from slipping. It then passes under another roller and is caught by a reel placed upon a standard in the rear of the box.

The last operation in the making of the film is what is technically known as "printing." Although the machine used in this process is of a different construction from that of the ordinary photographic instrument, the theory is the same, the negative transferring its impression in a manner similar to that of the usual process. When this has been completed the film is ready for sale.

The inventors of the multiscope were fortunate in having their machine's practical usefulness tested in the contested decisions in the Chicago road race. The pictures taken by the multiscope were excellent and enabled the judges to decide the contested positions without further trouble.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

INTERNATIONAL FILMS

LYNCHING SCENE AT PARIS, TEXAS.
OLD GLORY—AMERICAN FLAG WAVING.
LITTLE RUBY—DANCE No. 1.
" " " " 2.
DROWING SCENE AT BERGEN BEACH.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY UP-TO-DATE
KIDS.
UPSETTING OF A FISHING PARTY ON THE
WATER.
SCALPING OF A TENDERFOOT.
THE ORIGINAL FATIMA—DANCE No. 1.
" " " " 2.
TROOPER TOSSED IN A BLANKET.
BOWERY, N. Y., STREET DANCE.
FARMER RUEBEN'S FALL FROM A TROLLEY
CAR.
REVERSIBLE BATHING SCENE.
FAMOUS KOCK-OUT FIGHT.

LUMIERE FILMS

COMIC SUBJECTS

GARDENER SPRINKLING BAD BOY.
NURSEMAID AND CUIRASSIER.
MECHANICAL BUTCHER.
QUARREL OVER A GAME OF CARDS.

FRENCH SUBJECTS

PANORAMA (taken from boat) OF THE SAONE
QUAYS.
CHAMPS-ELYSEES, GENERAL VIEW.
ENTRY OF RUSSIAN CZAR, CZARINA AND
FRENCH PRESIDENT.
THE CZAR, CZARINA AND FRENCH PRESI-
DENT AT THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.
PARADE OF THE 24th ALPINE CHASSEURS.
STORMING A WALL.
CUIRASSIERS, CHARGING
DRAGOONS SWIMMING ACROSS THE RIVER
SAONE.
PARADE OF TURKISH INFANTRY.

SUBJECTS FROM ALGIERS

RUE SIEI-BON-MEDINE
THE BEY AND HIS ESCORT
COAL MARKET WITH CAMELS.

SUBJECTS FROM GERMANY

KAISER WILLIAM II. AND CZAR NICHOLAS
II. ON HORSEBACK.
RECEPTION OF KAISER WILLIAM II.
STUTTGART, 26th DRAGOONS JUMPING OB-
STACLES.
GORLITZ, MILITARY REVIEW BEFORE KAIS-
ER WILLIAM II. AND CZAR NICHOLAS II.

SUBJECTS IN ENGLAND

A FIRE CALL, LONDON.
LADY CYCLISTS AND CAVALIERS ARRIV-
ING AT COTTAGE.
PROCESSION AT THE WEDDING OF PRIN-
CESS MAUD.
HYDE PARK.
NEGRO STREET DANCERS.
THE TOWER BRIDGE.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.
GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE, (8 views) LONDON.

New Records for Talking Machines

The following list of new records has been compiled
from lists sent us by the leading talking machine
companies of the United States * * * * *

A Little Bit of Sweet Stuff. Hunting
Armor de Madre. Mexican Trio
As Your Hair Turns White. Gaskin
At the Fair, Galop. Columbia Orchestra
Banjo Duets. Diamond and Curry
Bonny Doone. Eolian Trio
Black Eyed Sue. Gaskin
Casey at the Dentist. Hunting
Come Play With Me. Quinn
Come, Send Around the Wine. Myers
Crappy Dan. Spencer
Dancing in the Dark. Sousa
Dancing in the Sunlight (Xylophone). Lowe
Dancing on the Housetops. Issler
Dear Little Jappy, Jap, Jappy. Quinn
Departure from the Mountains. Schweinfest
Don't Tell Her that You Love Her. Gaskin
Don't Let Her Lose Her Way. Gaskin
Dream of Passion Waltz. Issler's Orchestra
El Capitan March Song. Quinn
El Curru. Mexican Trio
Eli Green's Cake Walk. Quinn
Emmett's Lullaby. Quartette
Erin, O Erin. Myers
Eve and Her Pal Adam (Banjo accompaniment). Paine
Five Minutes Late. Hunting
Fly Song (Chauncey Olcott's). Myers
From the Hour the Pledge is Given. Myers
Girl Who Won My Heart. Quinn
Girl With the Naughty Wink. Quinn
Hannah Thomson. Quinn
Handicap Rider 167. Quinn
Handicap March. Diamond and Curry
He Can Like Kelly Can. Bernard Dillon
Hiram Wilkins on Superstition. Hunting
Hiram Wilkins's Girl Hannah. Hunting
Hot Stuff Patrol (Banjo). Ossman
I Can't Think of No One But You. Gaskin
I Don't Care If You Nigger Come Back. Gaskin
I Don't Blame You, Love. Gaskin
I Love One Love. Eolian Trio
Irish Come All 'Ye. Annie Hart
Isn't It Nice to be in Love. Quinn
Kate O'Donoghue (Chauncey Olcott's). Myers
Katherine (Yodle). Pete LeMaire
Kaya Kaya. Quinn
King Carnival. Quinn
King Carnival March. Diamond and Curry
Laughing Coon. Johnson
Laugh and the World Laughs With You. Myers
Laughing Song. Geo. W. Johnson
Lesson in Music. Signor Frejoli
Loves Whisper. Issler's Orchestra
Lulu song. Spencer
Man. Hunting
Mamie Riley. Quinn
Maybe Mary Didn't See New York. Myers
Medley Reels (Banjo Solo). Vess L. Ossman
Medley Parody. Bernard Dillon
Medley of Coon Songs. Golden
Mollie Dwyer. Quinn
Mollie Prancer. Quinn
Monastery Bells (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
Murphy's Phonograph. Hunting
My Jim. Quinn
My Little Chorus Girl. Quinn
Nineteen Jolly Good Boys All in a Row. Myers
Nothing. Hunting
One Heart, One Mind (Xylophone Solo). Lowe
Petticoat Lane. Quinn
Pretty Blue Eyes. Eolian Trio
Pretty Molly Dwyer. Quinn
Say, Are You Single? Hunting
Series of Imitations. Girard
Sounds From Home (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
Spanish Dance (Banjo Solo). Vess L. Ossman
Sporty Widow Brown. Quinn
Stars and Stripes March. Issler's Orchestra
Stephanic Gavotte (Zither). Wormeser
Sweet Inniscarra. Gaskin
That's a Nice Situation For a Girl. Hunting
The Crimson Chain. Gaskin
The Old Fashioned Mother (Chauncey Olcott's). Myers
The Pies That Mother Used to Make. Hunting
The Silly Dinner. Hunting
There's a Little Star Shining For You. Quinn
Yankee Doodle (Banjo Solo). Vess L. Ossman
Yer Baby's a Coming to Town. J. T. Kelly
You're a Good Daddy. Gaskin
You're Not the Only Pebble on the Beach. Spencer
Whistling Girl. Johnson
Won't You Be My Little Girl. Gaskin

The Latest Popular Songs

The following is a list of the very latest popular songs
published by the leading music publishers of the
United States * * * * *

A Nice Situation for a Girl. Felix McGlellon 3
A Song of Joy. Wm. Arms Fisher 7
Ave Maria. C. F. Hanson 7
'Cause My Baby Loves Me. W. S. Wilson 2
Come Kiss Me. Rudolph Aronson 3
Curious Cures. James Thornton 3
Dar'll Be a Nigger Missin'. Lew Bloom 2
Darling Mabel. A. J. Mills 2
Echo Song. Chas. A. Byrne
Enjoy Yourselves. Dave Reed, Jr. 2
For Love's Sake Only. Wm. Arms Fisher 7
Genevieve. Ford and Bratton 1
God So Loved the World. H. G. Leland 7
Good Bye Until We Meet Again. Davis
I Cannot Leave the Old Folks. Ray Wilson 7
I Have No Sweetheart But You. Kendall
I Love You in the Same Old Way. Lord and Bratton 1
I'll Find My Sweetheart Again. A. J. Lamb 5
I'll Make Dat Black Gal Mine. Dave Reed, Jr. 2
In After Years. Chas. Graham 4
Isn't it Nice to be in Love. Geo. M. Cohan. 3
Isle of Gold. Chas. A. Byrne
Just Another Girl Who Left a Happy Home. I. S. Rey-
nolds 5
Just Plain Dora Brown. Edw. Armstrong 5
Just Set a Light. Henry V. Neal
Kate O'Donoghue. Chauncey Olcott 1
Little Willie Knows His Little Book. Edwards and Wil-
son 3
Love Divine, All Love Excelling. Chas. Wesley 7
Love Me, Love Me. Hugh Morton 2
Lucky Jim. L. V. Bowers 1
Lullaby Dearie. W. H. Gardner 7
Ma Little One. Chas. A. Byrne
Ma's Little One; or, My Baby. Chas. A. Byrne 6
Mister Johnson, Turn Me Loose. Ben Harney 1
Molly Magee. R. A. Beale 7
Mr. Bogan Gimme' Gin. Howard 3
My Dream. F. H. Brackett 7
My Dream Came True. John H. Devlin
My Girl is a Winner. E. Nattes 1
My Sweetheart Plays the Violin. Emily Smith 4
Naples. Miss Harriet Rice 7
Never Kiss a Girl Unless You Love Her. Rosenfeld and
Metz 3
Never to Meet Again. Douglas
Oh, Maria. Chas. A. Byrne
Oh! Mr. Nigger. Dave Reed, Jr. 3
One Must We Be For Aye. O. L. Carter 7
Pretty Black Eyed Sue. James Thornton 3
Pretty Mollie Dwyer. Horwitz and Bowers 3
Queen of the Farm. Herbert Holcombe
Rose McNally. Ed Rodgers 3
Rosemary—That's for Remembrance. Douglas 8
Send Back the Picture and the Ring. Gussie L. Davis 2
She's My Warm Baby. Dave Reed, Jr. 2
She's My Only Sister. Emerick and Bray 4
Softly in a Dream. Wm. Arms Fisher 7
Susie Smith From Troy. Chas. A. Byrne
Sweet Annabel. Douglas
Sweetheart, Tell Me Again. George Cooper 7
The Bridegroom That Never Came. Gussie L. Davis 2
The Blossom Time O' The Year. F. H. Brackett 7
The Cake Winner. Robert Conc 4
The Concert Hall Singer. James Thornton 3
The Crimson Chain. Mark Meridith 3
The Girl From Paris. Smith and Mann 1
The Girl Who Won My Heart. Thornton and Willie 3
The Irish Football Game. Safford Waters 2
The Lass From the County Mayo. Raymond A. Browne 6
The New Woman. Chas. A. Byrne
The Street Urchins Fate. Thos. H. Chilvers 4
The Village Choir. John Havens 4
The Warmest Coon in Town. Packard and Cone 4
There's a Girl in this World for Us All. Davies 8
There's a Good Thing Gone to Rest. King Kollins 1
There's a Little Star Shining for You. James Thoruton
Tell Me So. Wm. Arms Fisher 7
Time Will Tell. Harry S. Miller 5
Truly, Truly. Hugh Morton 2
Wanted, Some One to Take Me Home. H. Renchard
What Yo' G'wiue to Do Foh' Yo' Baby. M. Williams
When All the Rest Forsake You. W. H. Gardner 7
Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss. Emily Smith 4
You'll Find a Girl to Please You Here in Town. Hawley
You'll Have to Choose Another Baby Now. Billy Johnson

Note.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1 M.
Witmark & Sons; 2 T. B. Harms & Co.; 3 Jos. W. Stern &
Co.; 4 Myll Bros.; 5 Petrie Music Co.; 6 Howley, Haviland
& Co.; 7 O. Diston Company; 8 Gagel Bros.

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