November

IN PIGTURES

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Invention

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WITH THE OSOPHONE See Page 649 IN PRIZES \$12,000.00 FOR FOR PICTURES See Page 636

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The achievement of Chief Engineer Smith, of the S. & H. Electrical Works, Chicago, is a great step forward in fitting men for the big jobs in electricity. He has invented the Shop Type Training System of teaching actual shop practice of electricity right in your own home. Mr. Smith is turning out expert electricians in an amazingly short time and by a brand new method that makes it the most fascinating study in the world.

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T is now made possible for an average man, regardless of education or experience, to be trained for the really big pay jobs in electricity. Everyone knows that a man must know shop methods to fill an electrical job. He must have the real practical experience such as our Shop Type System of Home Training gives him. At the end of this course he can be the confident, efficient electrical man at home in the largest electrical plant. He is trained, ex-

perienced and fitted to step in where a man of authority and responsibility is needed to direct others. No wonder the electrical men are uniting in praise of Mr. Smith's accomplishment. Electricity needs these Shop Type trained men and jobs are waiting that pay all the way from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year and even higher.

Every Branch of Electricity

No matter what phase of electricity you want to learn or what field you expect to enter, you will find it in S. & H. Shop Practice of Home Study. You are taught all types of electrical work, such as house wiring (paying \$3.00 a day up); central and sub-station operating and maintenance (\$2,500 to \$10,000 a year); automobile and tractor start, lighting and ignition (\$35.00 to \$85.00 per week); electrical jobs and bat-tery station service (\$40.00 a week to \$10,000 a year). You are taught motor maintenance, armature winding, illuminating engineering and lighting construction. You are fitted to start right out and make good at any of these jobs. Best of all you are fitted for the big pay jobs at the top of your profession.



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You can easily realize why Mr. Smith has constant requests for men trained by this new method. An employment service has been developed to take care of this demand, and this service is given free to S. & H. gradnates.

Never before has there been such an opportunity offered to get into the big pay field of electricity-that fascinating work that lifts men above the common rut, pays them big salaries, sends them to the most interesting parts of the world, gives them an unlimited opportunity for advancement and a place in the affairs of the world.

Mr. Smith has made it all so easy. You can easily qualify by spare time study in a few short months. Everything is so thoroughly explained and so wonderfully illustrated by original cuts, pictures, diagrams, plans and designs - and Mr. Smith's own personal supervision is so thorough-that you cannot help but grasp every step of the work. Mr. Smith is so anxious that every ambitious man who really wants to learn electricity be given the opportunity that this course is offered at no advance in cost over the older methods.

FREE OUTFIT

625

To all who send the coupon below at once, Mr. Smith is now offering free a complete outfit of S. & H. Shop Type electrical apparatus, instru-ments and appliances for experimental and practical home shop work. By sending the coupon below you will be entitled to this offer—but you must send it immediately. You do not want to lose a day's time in taking this Shop Type

Training and equipping yourself for electrical work, and when you enter this profession you cannot afford to be without the prestige and backing of the S: & H. Electrical Works, where we actually do all the things which we teach you. Now is the time to actdon't take a chance to lose this big free offer. Get the information that will open a wonderful career to you. Mail the coupon now for big free book, "How to Get the Better Job in Electricity."

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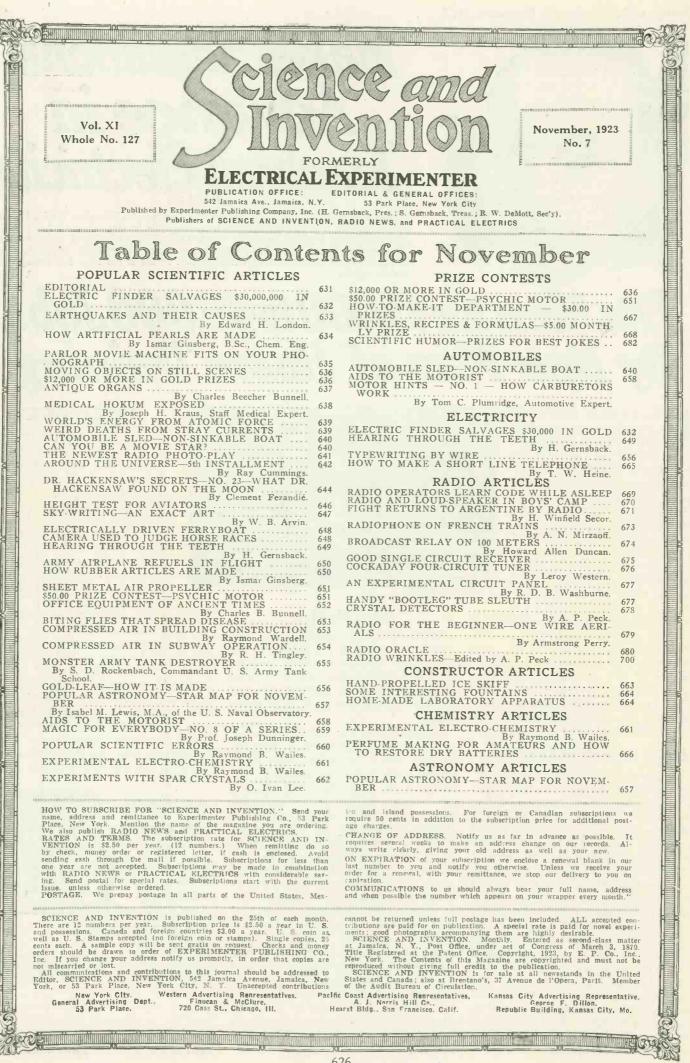
Chicago, Ill.



S. & H. ELECTRICAL WORKS, Dept. N-2, 1422 W. Monroe St., Please send me free electrical book and full particulars of your course of Shop Type Training in practical electricity and full details of your free offer to those who enroll now. I understand this is free of charge and does not obligate me in any way. Chicago, Illinois.

Address

City State



How much money do inventors make-or lose?

Raymond Francis Yates

American Society of Mechanical Engineers American Institute of Electrical Engineers Institute of Radio Engineers American Physical Society

 WER 70,000 patents were allowed in this country last year, but only about 3500 had so that so that is any real commercial value. Most of the source is source inventions, while most of the impact of inventions, were the work of "free-lance" were to source inventions were the work of "free-lance" were to source the work of the source inventions were the work of the source to source to source the source to source the source to source the source to source the source to source to source the source to source to source the source to source to source to source to source to source the

What Invention Is

What Invention Is It doesn't require much thought to see that invention cannot be a matter of pure luck. Neither is it, as some people seem to think, some-thing which only a genius can do. As a matter of cold fact, invention—successful invention—is nothing more or less than the careful, methodical use of certain fundamental facts, which anybody can learn easily. It may seem strange to you that Invention can be studied like any other profession—like mechan-ics, law, book-keeping, medicine — then those who do learn it should be able to produce many different kinds of Inven-tions. Of course you are fa-

be able to produce many different kinds of Inven-tions. Of course you are fa-miliar with Edison's in-ventions. Here are addi-tional examples of iess known inventors. Chris-topher N. Spencer first invented the breech-load-ing repeating rifle, which he followed by inventing the thread-spooler, the automatic turret - lathe, the automatic screw-ma-chine, the "pump action" repeating rifle. He was also part-inventor of the drop hammer. B. T. Babbitt, of soap fame, invented the process of wrap-ping and pressing laundry soap in cakes, besides inventing the first commercial baking powder, floating white soap, commercial chemicals, and several railroad devices. Henry Gaisman, inven-tor of the Auto-Strop Safety Razor, is also the inventor of the Autographic Kodak which he sold outright for \$300,000.

How Inventions Are Made

Raymond F. Yales, who with fourteen other fa-mous inventors, now nakes it easy for you to learn how to invent in your spare time at home.

That, you will agree, answers the question: "How much money do inventors make—or lose." If the inventor knows what he is doing, if he has studied the principles of invention and uses them, he is bound to make money. But if the would-be inventor merely takes a chance without any real thought of what he is doing or how to do it, the chances are a hundred to one that he won't make a cent.

protect and market your invention for your greatest

More Inventions Needed Now

(de)

More Inventions Needed Now I said before that an invention is merely a device for satisfying some need, or improving some other device so that it will work better, faster or cheaper. And, because the world today needs vast-ly more things that it needed 500 years ago, the demand for inventions is so much more urgent. It isn't necessary that it needed 500 years ago, the demand for inventions is so much more urgent. It isn't necessary that you must invent some-thing like the steam-en-gine to make money. Little inventions, such as the crimped hair-pin, he metal bottle-cap, the rubber tip on the pencil have all brought their in-ventors great for thuse. Gillette, it is reported, has received \$2,500,000 of the Gillette Safety Razor. To show you what a title invention can bring

To show you what a little invention can bring you in real money, let me tell you the story of two very simple inventions. The man who invented the Kiddie-Kar (which he produced in his search

time, you can as a profes-tedison's ad-ntive Science, is Yates, to-great inven-irst course in devised for The man who invented the Kiddie-Kar (which he produced in his search for a new cheap amuse-now worth, it is said, more than \$5,000,000. Success Magazine, a few months ago, told the story of a woman who, bothered by a shaky table, fixed up a little wedge shaped piece of wood. Out of that sim-bie idea she developed an invention which has brought her amazing success. It doesn't matter what work you do, what your education has heen or where you live-you can learn to develop successful inven-tions. Like the man who invented the Kid-die-Kar you may win a fortune through some device to amuse your children. Even a new kind of kitchen knife to make your wife's work easier can make big money for you. Your daily occupation in the office, in the fac-tor, on the farm; your experiences at home or traveling give you thousands of ideas every day which can be completed as won-erful inventions. And remember that the world is waiting for more inventions now and will pay big money for even the simplest idea.

You Can Learn Invention at Home

Hitherto the average person has had little chance of success in invention, because he lacked the necessary instruction in the few essential points of Inventive Science. Now, however, everybody

how they collect their information, the short-cuts they use. Most important of all you learn how to keep records of your invention to prove priority of origin, how to set patents in the United States and in foreign countries, how to select and deal with patent attorneys, how to protect your patent rights. Finally nakes for success or failure. You are given hints as to the hest way to dispose of your patents—how to sell it outfight or on royalty, how to organize a company or form a partnership to properly sell your invention so you will get greatest protection and make greatest profits. All these facts and hundreds of others have been learned by other inventors only after paying a terrifie price in long years of unceasing labor, of discoursgment and of failure. Now you can get them, without effort, without discouragment or failure, in just a few minutes each day through this absorbingly interesting home-study course.

Everything Explained in New FREE Book

A wonderful book has just been written explaining this course in further detail. If you are genuinely inter-ested, write for it today, and it will be sent to you free. Learn more about this new course in Inventive Science. Find out how you can become an inventor, how you can turn a simple little idea into a fortune. It doesn't cost you a penny, so mail the coupon now. The Bureau of Inventive Science has no connections with patent at-torneys, manufacturers or promoters. Its only purpose is to give ambitious men and women the facts which help them make invention pay.

BUREAU of INVENTIVE SCIENCE

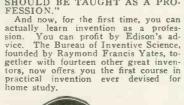
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Please send me of Invention."	e your free book, "The Science						
Name	Age						
City							

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EDISON SAYS

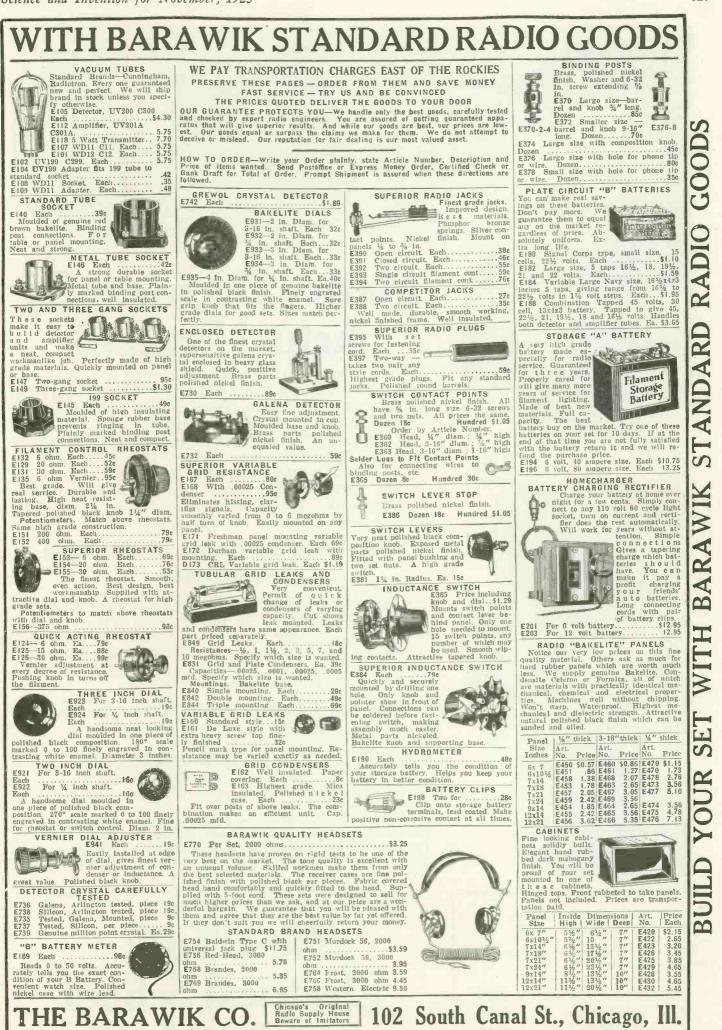
Invention should be taught as a science

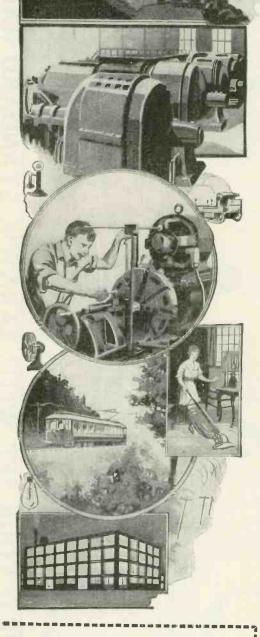
Could you ask the advice of any greater authority than Thomas A. Edi-son. Is there any other man in the world to whom you would rather go for advice than this master of inven-tion? Listen to what he says: "IN-VENTION IS A SCIENCE AND SHOULD BE TAUGHT AS A PRO-FESSION." And now for the first time you can





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New York Electrical School 29 W. 17th St., New York, N. Y.

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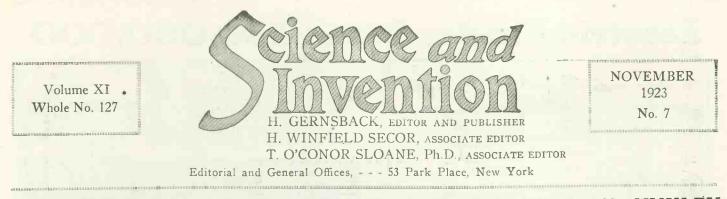
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No previous knowledge of electricity, mechanics or mathematics is necessary to take this electrical course. You can begin the course now and by steady application prepare yourself in a short time. You will be taught by practical electrical experts with actual apparatus, under actual conditions.

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Let us explain our complete courses to you in person. If you can't call, send now for 64-page book—it's FREE to you.





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

Are We Intelligent? By H. GERNSBACK

find the food and

We may be sure

years hence, such

not prevail. We

convert every-

for the simple

piece of gold is

HE members of the human race, who think themselves preeminent on this planet, have long since come to the conclusion that the human animal is a superior living being, quite distinct and far above all other living creatures. This conclusion, so general that it seems to be inborn, has been handed down through the ages, mainly for the reason that we imagine all of our acts and thinking are

or a cat cannot They are, therewith intelligence. it in a better way, animal or inthe way we do. our arrogance, they are inferior We have sub-

I BELIEVE ¶ THAT a patent in the shop is worth three in the patent office.

based upon intelligence. For instance, we say that a dog think and reason. fore, not endowed Or perhaps to put we think that an sect cannot reason Consequently, in we maintain that to us.

dued nearly all of the larger animals to our will and have either turned them into domestic servants or else have nearly exterminated them.

But are these proofs that we are intelligent? Intelligence emong other things should call for a thorough understanding of every subject. Every human being, however, will admit that we comprehended practically nothing. We cannot fathom the simplest acts of the animals that we class be-

neath us. Our mentality is such that we cannot even interpret the simplest "thoughts" or instincts of a dog. But when we come to such creatures as insects, which have existed on this planet hundreds and thousands of years longer than we have, we are forced to admit the fact that certain species are far more intelligent than we are.

Take the ants for instance! With them the welfare of the nation is preeminent. Everything is subordinated to this thought; call it instinct if you wish.

The ant does not require newspapers to get the news, as all news is transmitted instantaneously by a sort of "radio" system that reaches every ant in a fraction of a second. Similar cases prevail with the bees, as well as many other highly civilized insects.

Only because our senses are as poor as they are, do we find it necessary to use such artifices, as the printed page, railroads,

the telephone, the telegraph, and nearly every other artifice that you can think of. You can imagine, perhaps, a million years hence, a central "radio" station broadcasting the news of the day, not in the spoken word, but in thought waves, so that everyone on the planet will get the news instantaneously. This does not mean intelligence only, but pictures and everything. In other words, intelligence

as a brick, and ter is the same as I BELIEVE

will be transmitted by thought waves which will bring into our minds the exact news or information transmitted. Naturally, if we ever reach this stage, the telephone and telegraph will be unnecessary because we will be able to transmit our thoughts direct to our friends in a less cumbersome way than we do today. We need our railroads and transportation systems in the present era, simply because we have not learned to live as does the ant, for instance. We still must roam the planet in order to

> I BELIEVE THAT the patent office in the future will be the mother of all great fortunes.

clothing we need. that 100,000 a situation will will be able to thing on the spot, reason that a exactly the same that a drop of waa piece of granite.

Science knows that all kinds of matter are alike and that they appear differently only because their electrons are grouped in a different way. It will even be possible for us to make our own food without first planting the seed, which grows into the plant, which is eaten by the animal, so that we in turn may eat the animal. Synthetic food made from rocks found at our doors 100,000 years hence will be far more palat-

able, far more nutritious, and less poisonous, than anything we eat today.

The next few centuries will bring about a great era of simplification. Everything we are doing now is too cumbersome. Everything will be freed from complexity. Our lives are entirely too crowded. Where we used to have countless wires and cables, slowly these are making way for radio, where no wires are required. Railroads will be

discontinued when aerial navigation comes into general use. Reading and studying of books is already on the wane due to the greater educational and entertaining force of the motion picture. The printed page is being supplanted by the picture everywhere.

In some quarters, it is thought that this is a sign of retrogression of the race. Nothing could be more erroneous. The scientific explanation is very simple. Our lives are crowded to such

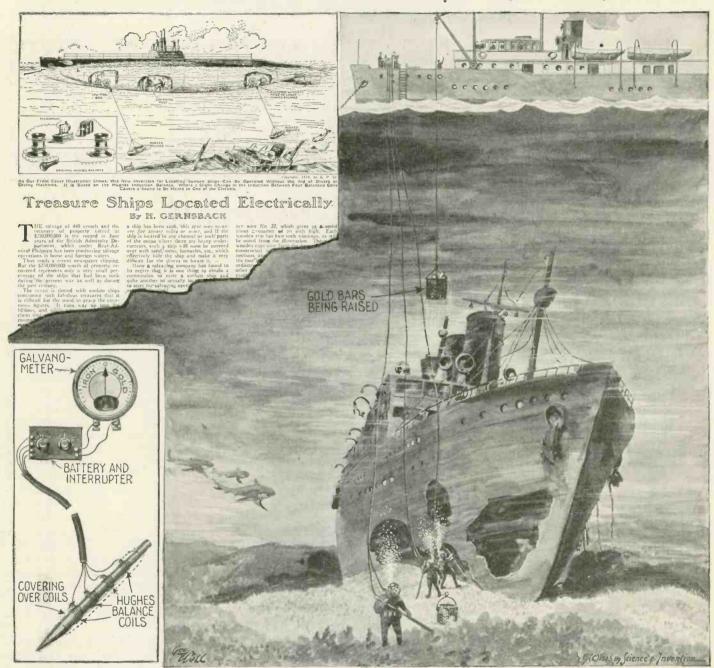
THE GOLDEN AGE OF SCIENCE

is now symbolized by the golden cover of SCIENCE & INVEN. TION. LOOK FOR THE GOLD COVER every month!



an extent, that it is impossible to read as much as our grandfathers could. We are constantly being speeded up mentally and if a picture can tell the story in two seconds why should one read a typed story which might occupy 10 or 15 minutes of one's time. This, by the way, is the answer to the unprecedented popularity of the New SCIENCE: AND IN-VENTION magazine.

Electric Finder Saves \$30,000,000



A recent cable dispatch from London states that thirty million dollars in gold bullion was successfully raised by divers working ninety feet below the surface of the sea. The divers used a special electric spear and indicating device, which showed whether the spear point was touching gold or base metal. Such an electric divining rod was foretold and described by H.

Gernsback in the October 1919 issue of this journal, then called the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER, part of this article appearing in the upper left hand corner of the picture. The four coils of the Hughes balance are carefully balanced electro-magnetically, so that the galvanometer needle points to zero. Metals brought near the coils disturb this balance.

AN APPRECIATION

A Sthis issue is going to press, we are in receipt of literally thousands upon thousands of letters from our readers enthusiastically endorsing our new policy of "Science in Pictures." It is impossible to answer each and every one of these wonderful letters and the Editor takes this occasion to convey his thanks to the thousands of our friends who have taken the trouble to write us. We have made a number of improvements in this issue which we trust you will notice—but we are not as yet satisfied. We hope to increase the size of this magazine very shortly and to give you a good deal more material than we are giving you now. You will note also that with this issue we have improved our cover so that the Gold will not rub off. This improvement has been

Tou will note also that with this issue we have the proceeders. made at a very high cost but we simply must satisfy our readers. In the meanwhile, all we ask of our friends is to show SCIENCE AND INVENTION to their friends, and we shall thank you EDITOR.

for doing this.

A FEW OF THE GOOD THINGS IN DECEMBER SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Fossilized Extinct Animals, By Dr. W. A. Luz Salvaging Sunken Ships by Freezing Them in Ice,

By Charles Martin. An Airplane-Helicopter Flyer, Magic for Everybody, By Joseph Dunninger. Steam Driven Airplane Now Practical, By Dr. A. Demuth. A Marvelous Self-Propelling Ship, By Edward H. London.

Tricks With Matches, By Walter B. Gibson.

What Famous Magicians Think of Spiritism. Measuring the Heat from Distant Stars, By Edison Pettit, Astronomer at the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

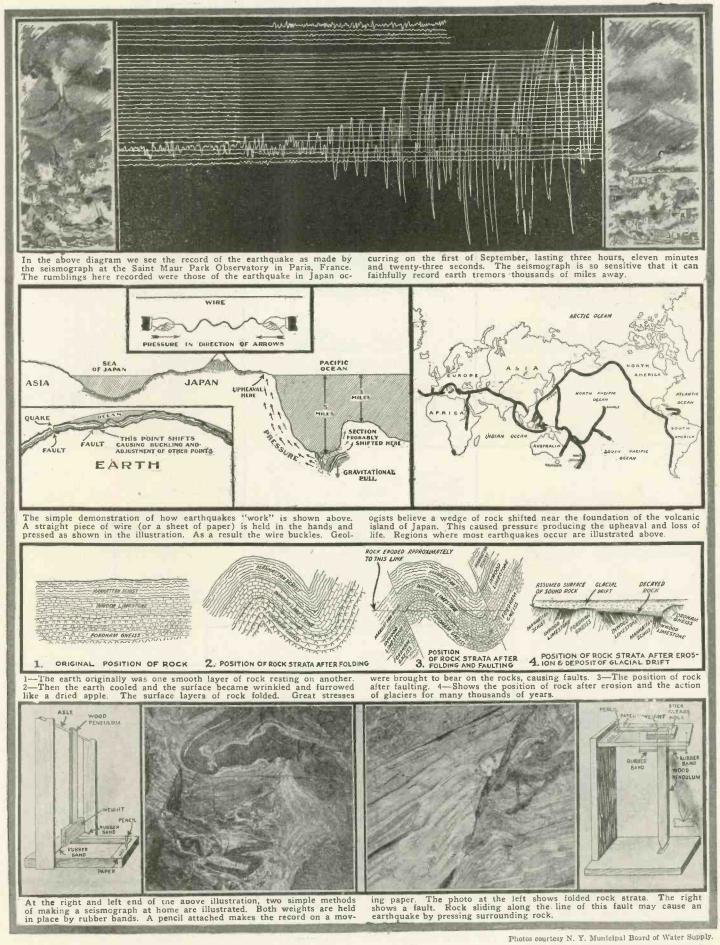
How to Make Your Own Storage Battery.

"Bob Cat"-A Wind Sled Driven by Motor-cycle Engine, By G. A. Luers. How Miniature of Actor Appears in Same Movie,

By Phil Gersdorf. Combined Self-Feed Drill Press and Lathe, By F. G. Marsa. Butterfly Trays—How to Make Them, By Dr. Ernest Bade.

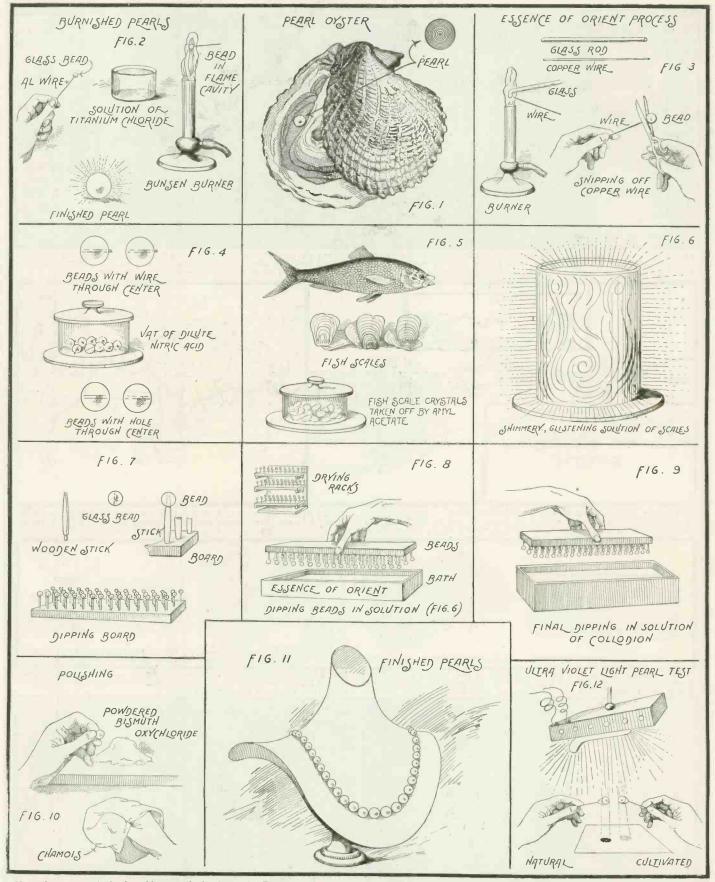
Earthquakes and Their Causes

By EDWARD H. LONDON



How Artificial Pearls Are Made

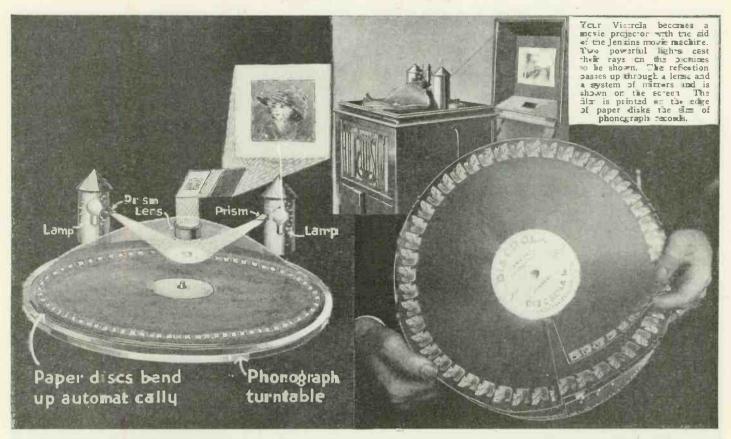
By ISMAR GINSBERG, B. Sc. Chem. Eng.



Nature's own method of making pearls is shown in Fig. 1. A grain of sand or other foreign substance becomes embedded in the flesh of a mollusc. A secretion takes place and covers up the nucleus. Years are re-quired to make a pearl by this method. Science, however, does it more quickly. At Fig. 2 is shown the method of manufacturing cheap imi-tation pearls. A bead of glass is made opaque and covered with an irri-descent material, usually titanium chloride. After being dipped into the substance the bead is held in the flame of a Bunsen burner. It is then Lurnished. Beginning at Fig. 3 is shown the method of making the bet-

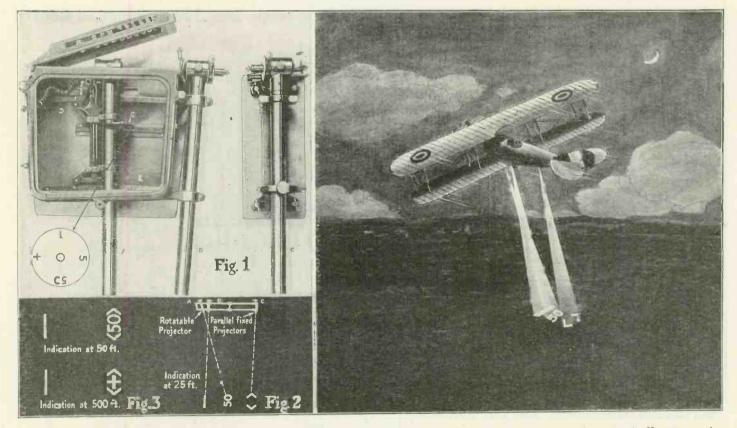
ter artificial pearls. A glass nucleus is made on a fine copper wire which is later removed with nitric acid. A small stick is inserted into the hole. Many of these nucleii are then made fast to a board and dipped into "Essence of Orient" which is made by dissolving bleak and shad fish scales in amyl acetate. The film is allowed to dry and the process re-peated until the pearl is built up. The completed pearl is then polished with powdered bismuth oxychloride. Pearls made by this method can only be distinguished from the genuine by splitting them or with the aid of ultra-violet light rays, as shown in the last figure on the page.

Movies from Your Victrola



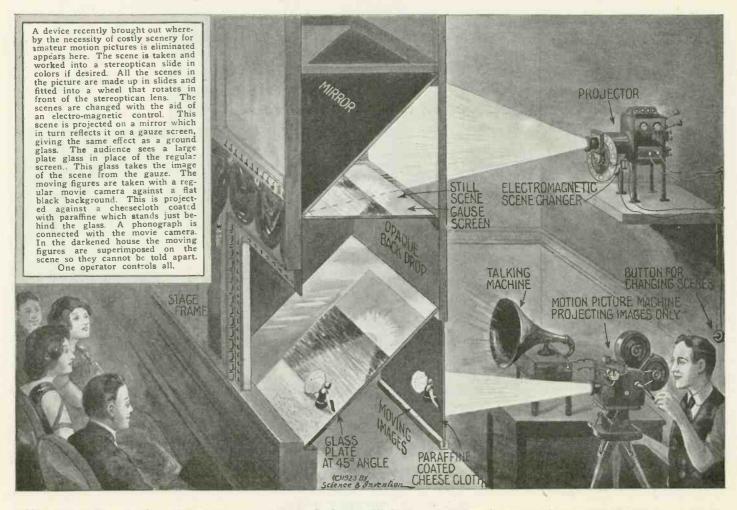
This movie machine works on the same principle as the old-time post card screen. Several disks are used. The pictures are printed in a circle around projector. The heavy light falling on the pictures reflects them onto the the edge. As each disk is shown it is raised and the one below it is projected.

Night Plane Altitude Indicator By S. R. WINTERS



The hazard is taken out of night flying with the device shown above. With it a pilot can tell his exact beight when he is flying within 500 feet of the ground. The movable beam of light shows a number. When this number falls between the arrow-heads the plane is above the ground the number of feet indicated by the beam. As he comes closer the beam travels toward the front bar of light. When it reaches the front bar it disappears and a second numeral, fifty fret less than the other, appears between the arrowheads, indicating a new distance. So if "100" appeared midway between the two marks it would indicate that the nlame was half way between 100 and 50 feet, or 75 feet high. Invented by C. Francis Jenkinz.

Moving Objects On Still Scenes



\$12,000 or More in Gold

Beginning with the January issue, SCIENCE AND INVENTION will pay \$1,000.00 or more each month of the year in prizes. Every article published in the regular news section will receive one of them. (The departments have awards of their own which they will continue to give.)

Ideas are what the editors want. They must be told simply—so your mother or sister can understand them—in pictures and sketches. Be sure they are NEW and have something to do with science or invention. The editors want pictures and sketches—

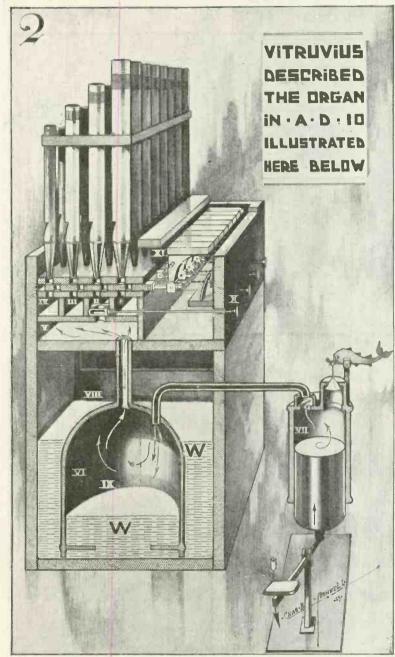
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FIRST PRIZE \$100.00								
	2	PRIZES	of	\$50 .00	each			
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	10	66	"	5.00	8,6			
	20	66	66	2.00	\$ }			
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\$12,000 or More in Gold

must have them—but ideas are wanted most of all.—And they will be handsomely paid for. The rules of the contest will be found on page 534 of the October issue. If you haven't a copy, one will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address. It will give full details of the rules and hints on submitting articles. The closing date for all prize contributions will be the 15th of the month preceding date of issue, i.e., 15th of December for the February number; the 15th of January for the March number, etc.

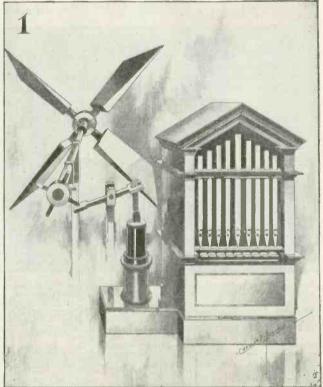
cience and CORRESPONDENT WILL YOU BE OUR REPORTER? 2 **REPORTER'S** N connection with our \$12,000.00 prize contest an-Invention IDENTIFICATION nounced last month, it goes without saying that [1] you will have to hustle to win a prize. The Ediyou will have to hustle to win a prize. The Edi-tors do not wish to make it hard for you; quite the contrary. We want the pictures and want them bad-ly. Herewith is reproduced our reporter's card. We shall be glad to send it to anyone who makes an application. By means of this card, you will be able to secure entré into industrial plants, business houses, motion picture studios, steamships, mines, etc. This card will prove an open sesame to you in many instances. Each card is numbered and only one is given to a correspondent. A postal card from you and a request for this reporter's card is all that is necessary for obtaining one. It will be sent you by 999 NO F tohn THE BEARER OF THIS CARD_ X IS AN AUTHORIZED CORRESPONDENT . REPORTER OF SCIENCE and INVENTION MAGAZINE THE PUBLISHERS OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION WILL 2 APPRECIATE ANY COURTESY EXTENDED THEIR REPRESENTATIVE. necessary for obtaining one. It will be sent you by return mail. Address Field Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION, 53 Park Place, New York City. EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING CO X soal (over) PRESIDENT

Antique Organs by charles beecher bunnell





Nero may have played his fiddle while Rome burned but when he wanted a soothing quiet hour at one of the 856 public baths he listened to organ music. The baths were only one-tenth bath. The other nine-tenths was club, according to all accounts, for they were equipped with courts, wine rooms, restaurants, lounges and even organs. After a hard day at martyring Christians an d feeding his enemies to the royal tigers he would retire to a bath for a quiet evening. And that he enjoyed music on the bath organ on these occasions is attested by the fact that he had a coin struck (left) showing one of these instruments. This coin was found by antiquaries and is now in the British Museum.



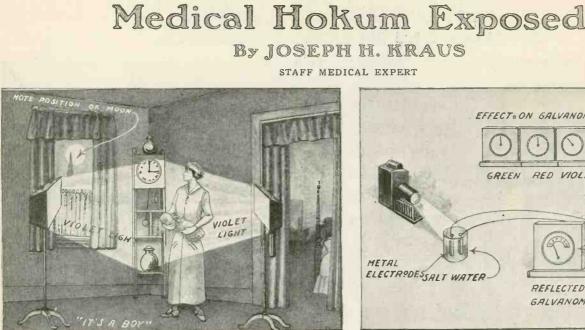
THAT the organ is a very old instrument is festified to by the fact that it is mentioned in the early chapters of the Bible (Genesis iv, 21). The first specific account of it, giving full mechanical details of its construction, however, is that set down by Hero of Alexandria, 280 B. C. In this account, Hero's father, Ctesibus, is credited as having evolved the invention. The sketch shown above (Fig. 1) is a reproduction made from Hero's description of the instrument. Although the drawing illustrates the organ as being operated by wind power, passages in the account tell of instances where the instrument was run by water wheels as well as by man power. The valves governing the tones and key-board are omitted from the drawing since more than forty different varieties of them are mentioned in the written account of the instrument.

the instrument. A T the left is shown a drawing depicting full mechanical details of the instrument as set out in one of the accounts by Vitruvius, a Roman engineer, obtained from the Alexandrian Library when the city was captured. As shown, it was equipped with a foot pump, a hydraulic reservoir, and valves to the pipes which had a range of four octaves. The push-button-like affairs on the front of the organ opened the air ducts I, II. III, or IV which governed which of the four octaves were to be played. Each key of the key-board was a four-way affair and played the same note in each octave. The octaves could be combined or played sepaately. A horn spring kept the keys up in place when they were not pressed. Differences in volume were obtained in varying the openings of the octave keys which governed the amount of air admitted to the pipes. The water reservoir kept the pressure of the air constant while the organ was being played.

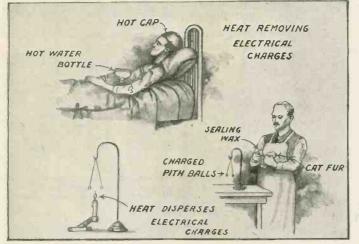
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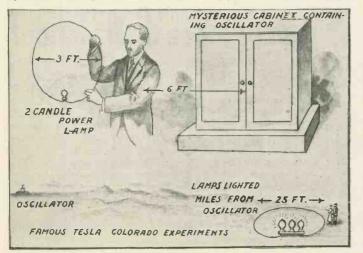
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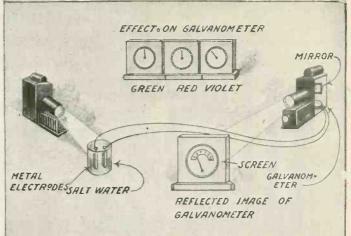
Unless the moon hung in exactly the right quadrant and the proper shade of light was available at the time of your birth you had small chances to live, according to Dr. J. C. Burnett, president of the alleged Burnett-Timpken Research Laboratory, who made public these somewhat startling if hardly probable facts in a New York lecture recently. Comes the doctor and relates the fact that green light will kill an embryo, just following the formation of the heart.



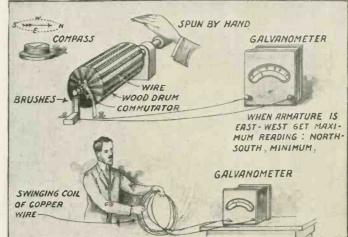
But the doctor gets the beautiful $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{4}$ " custard pie as a prize for this excellent piece of whim-wham: The reason, says he, that hot appliances cure diseases is that the heat applied tends to remove elec-trical charges from the affected parts. By way of proving this scientifically the doctor suspends two pith balls that have been charged and then brings a lighted candle near them. The balls come together. Presto, all proved. Heat disperses the juice therefore cures disease. See photo above.



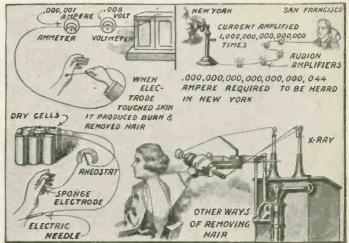
The assembled sages of the American Osteopathic Association, before whom these far-reaching discoveries were dispensed gave a howl of ap-plause at this one (shown above) that would make Valentino jealous. The doctor lighted a light without connections. The mystery maker was a Tesla resonator.



Further, this medical gent deposes and says that all chemical reaction is merely electro-magnetic change in matter, and that, such being the case, electrical currents should be used in the treatment of disease. By way of proving this fact the brother stuck two electrodes in a dish of water (salt was undoubtedly added to it) and turned different colored lights on it. The galvanometer registered differently for each, which undoubtedly proves that colored lights do cure (?) diseases. It does-not.



But hold, quoth the hangman. The most epochal discovery from this bag of flim-flam is the device for detecting earth magnetic currents. Note the amateur armature in the above sketch. By setting it east and west, across the earth's magnetic field a deflection is obtained on the galvano-meter. Wonderful! Bravo, doc,—that is, bravo if every high school physics text didn't contain this experiment. You certainly are the great little dis-coverer—of physics texts.



Above is some of the "laboratory's. . finest measuring instru-ments made." See the readings of the Volt- and Ammeters and then con-sider the telephone amplification for fineness. He found out that elec-tricity would kill hair but he didn't know what the X-rays would do. He'll discover that in a couple of years, let's hope.

World's Energy From Atomic Force





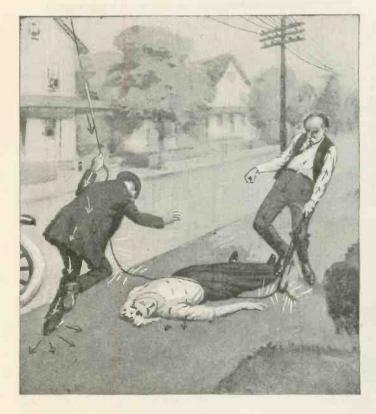
17.333.200 MILES 36.2 ROUND-TRIPS

The Energy Released by the Disintegration of One Gram of Gold Would Yield Enough Electric Power to Light 21,666 Homes for One Year According to Dr. Paul D. Foote, Member of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

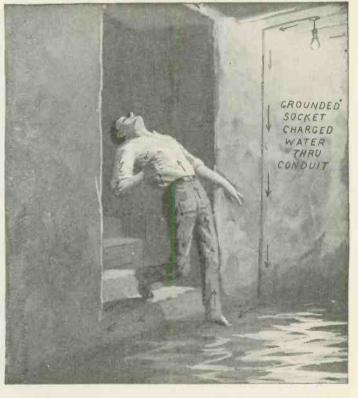
The Transmutation of the Same Gram of Gold Would Be Sufficient to Propel a Transatlantic Liner Around the Globe. The Energy Thus Liberated Would Reduce the Gold to a Base Metal Similar to Lead.

The Old Alchemists Sought to Make Gold, the New Ones Szek to Destroy It and Use Its Energy. The Atomic Force of a Gram of Gold Also Would Drive an Airplane to the Moon and Back 36 Times or 17,333,200 Miles.

Weird Deaths From Stray Currents



Trying to Save a Friend, a New Jersey Man Recently Lost His Life When He Tried to Remove a Feeder Wire from the Friend's Body with the Aid of an Umbrella. He was Standing on the Pavement and the Moment He Touched the Cable He Was Instantly Killed. The Umbrella Was Burned Up.

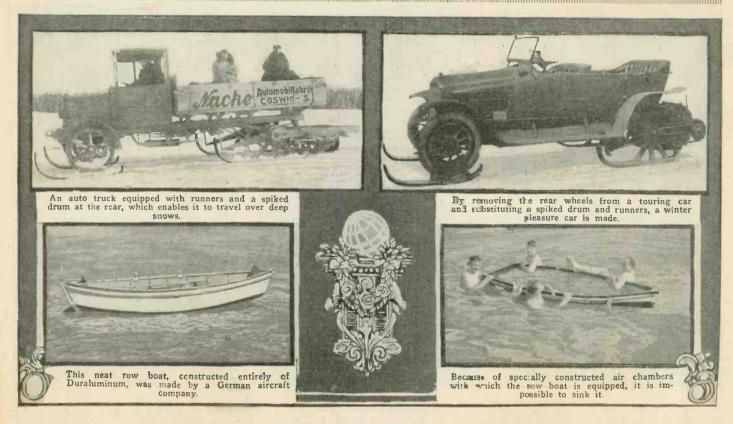


A Light Circuit Grounded to Its Conduit Caused the Death of a Brooklyn Householder When He Stepped Into Water that Covered the Floor of His Basement. The Cellar Floor Was Insulated but the Steps Were Not, So the Current Shunted Through His Body and Instantly Killed Him.

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Science and Invention for November, 1923

Automobile Sled-Non-Sinkable Boat



Can You Be a Movie Star?



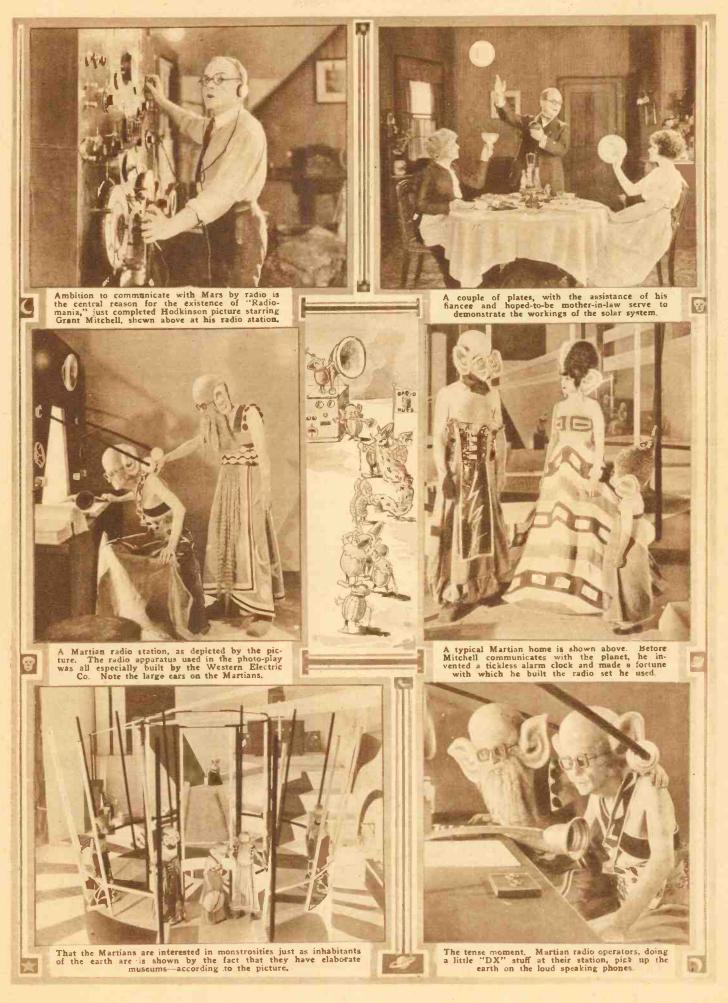
Have you a camera face? If you are not sure and want to know, get the old T-square, dividers and yard-stick and find out for yourself. If you exploit the story of the rising young district attorney, you must first have a face conforming with rigid specifications. According to Allan Dwan, producer and director, the selection of attresses for the movies has become a thing of pure science. Here are some of the specifications determining the filming qualities of a face. The lines of the chin must form an obtuse angle when looked at squarely, and the distance from the point of the chin to the base of the nose, must equal the distance from the tip of the nose to a point exactly midway between the cye-brows.



Above——The distance from ear to ear over the forehead measured with a tape measure must equal the distance from the apex of the chin to the exact crown of the head. The separation between the eyes should equal the size of one eye. The top of the ear should be even with the eye-brow. The shape of the nose has nothing to do with the screening of a star.

Left—The nose of a star should not project any more than ¾ of an inch maximum. Pictures were posed by Mary Thurman, well-known photoplay star. —By Harry Van Demark.

The Newest Radio Photo-Play



Around the Universe By RAY CUMMINGS

5TH INSTALLMENT



They entered the Milky Way on the seventh day after passing Alpha Centauri. Though their actual entrance into the Galactic Plane was unmarked, the firmament simply blazed with bright stars.

CHAPTER IX.

In which the voyagers plunge into the darkness of space beyond the milky way, and two most felicitous events occur simultaneously.

HE car passed between the component stars of Alpha Centauri during the early afternoon of the following day. The two gigantic blazing suns were four times our own sun in ap-parent diameter. Their light was intolerable to the naked eye. Even with the shades of the side windows drawn, the interior of the vehicle was disagreeably bright.

SYNOPSIS OF FOUR PRECEDING IN-STALLMENTS OF "AROUND THE UNIVERSE."

ATCHING a game of cards, Tubby'' suddenly finds himself induction of the stars, induction of the stars of the start for Venus in the Professor's the start is going to be attacked by Martians of Venus and she tells the starting the Evelight People of Mercury. The start do Regul who laughs at them and re-ture decide to set out to the various planets to solicit aid, in behalf of the earth. They decat Mogul who laughs at them and re-ture decide to set out to the various planets to Uranus, they find that it is not inhabited, the star in bepes that some of the stars, therefore, in bopes that some of the stars, there in the laughs at the Professor is there in the star installment the Professor is the star installment the stars.

The heat was tremendous-almost stifling. All that morning the temperature had been rising, until, at lunch time the two men again appeared in their white flannels, and Ameena was back to her charming native costume.

During the morning the two stars that compose Alpha Cen-

tauri had visiually separated, and Sir Isaac laid his course between them-a thing that was possible only because the vehicle's tremendous velocity precluded even these gigantic masses from drawing it aside and into them.

The actual passage between the stars was very brief, fortunately, or the voyagers would have perished in the intolerable heat. Sir Isaac estimated the stars to be some 3,600,-000,000 miles apart. He professed ignorance as to what figure the earthly astrono-mers had set, and admitted his estimation probably was greatly in error since he had nothing to judge it by save the stars' apparent flight upward past was indeed, only a few seconds before they were above the vehicle and visually the side windows. Īt visually again and drawing together.

When it was over, Sir Isaac, trembling at the keyboard, turned his white face to

his companions and smiled weakly. "I should not have tried that," he said. "It was too dangerous, attempting to pass through that little space. How I ever managed it—"

He broke off, adding :

He broke off, adding: "Well, we're past now, at all events. I did not want to slow down-but suppose-just suppose we had run too close to one of those stars-suppose we had collided with one of Alpha Centauri's planets?" "Was there any planets?" asked Tubby. "I didn't see none." "Neither did I," Sir Isaac confessed. "I did not see anything. There might have been-I do not know." He took a swallow of water from the carafe on the table,

of water from the carafe on the table, lighted a cigarette—he was smoking inces-santly—and went back to the mathematics in which he was now constantly engaged. Tubby watched him timidly for a moment.

Then, encouraged by a glance from Ameena, he said, hesitatingly: "Where we goin' next, perfessor?" Sir Isaac looked up, frowning. "Eh? What's that?"

"I said, where we goin' next? You said

this mornin' we wouldn't stop at Alpha Centauri, but you forgot to tell us why." Sir Isaac, still working on his plans, had made a brusque statement to that effect. He had promptly immersed himself in his mathematics again so. Tubby and Amaging He had promptly immersed himself in his mathematics again, so Tubby and Ameena had thought it best to let him alone tempor-arily. They had spent almost the entire morning together in the little observatory upstairs, where, through the small telescope they had tried to locate the Solar System. Sit locate the Solar System.

Sir Isaac, during the morning, had reached a definite conclusion; and now in the face of Tubby's ingratiating attitude, his auster-ity melted a little, and he retailed his plans.

SIR ISAAC TELLS HIS PLANS

I did not stop at Alpha Centauri," he id, "because I calculated that the time said.



"There is our Sun," said Sir Isaac-"and there is Betelgeuse. Our Sun is about 15½ light years from here-Betelgeuse is about 150.

we would lose in checking our present high velocity and starting again, would, after a very few stops, exhaust all the time at our command." He smiled in friendly fashion, and explained in detail.

"But then," protested Tubby, "if we don't never stop, how are we goin' to get any help?"

Sir Isaac hesitated. "To be quite frank with you, my friends, I have about concluded we cannot get any help.'

"Oh," said Tubby.

"Oh dear," Ameena echoed faintly.

Sir Isaac continued.

"I think we can save our earth alonethrough our own efforts-without any out-side assistance."

Coming from such a meticulous person as Sir Isaac this was good news indeed. Tubby and the girl vociferously demanded details.

Sir Isaac raised his hand. "I have not worked it out yet. That's why I didn't want to tell you anything about it. The plan involves a tremendous, a very abstruse and delicate mathematical calculation. can secure complete and exact enough fig-ures the execution of my plan will be very simple. I am working on the calculation now. I worked all last night—all this morn-ing. It may require many days—I do not know. But if only my strength holds—"

"You go right ahead," encouraged Tubby. "We won't bother you none. And mean-time-"

"In the meantime," Sir Isaac supplied, "I thought we might as well go onward." He smiled with just a touch of embarrassment. "To tell you the truth, I am very curious about these outer realms of space. I have lots of good theories—but I really know very lite about this postion of the Uni-

very little about this portion of the Uni-verse." "Me neither," Tubby declared liberally. "And," Sir Isaac went on, "since we have attained this high velocity, and are each moment accelerating it, I thought we might as well utilize our spare time to-well just to satisfy our curiosity. I have a theory regarding the edge of Space—" "Ah! The edge of Space!"

"Yes, the very ultimate edge of this Space we are traversing. If we could reach it and return with my calculation completed, and then save our Earth, it would—" "Great!" cried Tubby. "We can! We will!" cried the girl.

"Well," said Sir Isaac, "that was a gigantic building alongside of which we went down— a building fifteen or twenty miles high. Those huge yellow rectangles were its lighted windows. That ball of fire was a street light. We descended directly into a city street and collided, prob-ably with the coat sleeve of a pe-destrian."

Sir Isaa; leaped back to the keyboard just as the vehicle struck something soft and yielding. There was a gigantic swish; the room tilted and trembled—then silence.

They awakened him gently, and ordered him up to one of the bedrooms. Like a child, he obeyed. On the stairs he roused himself sufficiently to caution Tubby.

Kunne

Entrony

SPEED AND DANGER INCREASE APACE

"I want you to look ahead through the floor window at least once every minute," he declared. "We have very little room, even out here, at this velocity. I have several out here, at this velocity. I have several times barely avoided collisions that I haven't told you about. If we approach closer than 900,000,000 miles—or even as close as that—to any celestial body of sufficient mass to deflect us, we are lost. you promise?" Will

Tubby promised; and this time, Ameena's assistance, he kept his word. with

As Sir Isaac explained to them the fol-lowing morning, the danger of collision in lowing morning, the danger of collision in one way was now very great, though in an-other way it had lessened. They had passed Alpha Centauri at a velocity per second of something like 275,000,000 miles. This, by steady acceleration, now approximated 740,-000,000. Any very gigantic celestial body in front of them would deflect them aside and into it. It was this danger that they must avoid. But of course, so enormous a body would be visible an enormous distance body would be visible an enormous distance away and so could be seen in time to be

On the other hand, there was now little danger to be apprehended from smaller bodies such as the asteroid with which they had so nearly collided back in the Solar System. Even if one of these should separate itself from the proximity of the larger worlds, its comparatively minute mass could not exert sufficient attractive force to make the slightest deflection in the course of the vehicle. For a collision to occur, therefore, one of these smaller bodies would have to lie *exactly* in the vehicle's path—a space of some forty feet which was the vehicle's width. And, as Sir Isaac remarked, any particular forty feet in these vast realms of outer Space was too small to be considered. Sir Isaac also pointed out that any aster-oid would be invisible until it was only a

(Continued on page 715)





"Yes," explained the Lunar queen, "it is a movie of the murder as it really occurred. . . We obtained the pictures through the slowness of light." She waved her hand. A mirror appeared on the wall and the whole scene of the tragedy was enacted in natural colors.

Doctor Hackensaw's Secrets by CLEMENT FEZANDIÉ

N, on sped the car through space, and still Doctor Hackensaw and Pepita Perkins lay unconscious in their respective couches. It was not until the car was nearly at the

end of its journey that the doctor's automatic devices awakened him from his profound sleep. Pepita, too, or "Pep," as she insisted on being called, awakened at the same time.

"In three hours, Miss Pep," observed the doctor, "we shall land on the moon."

"Yes, and in the form of burnt pancakes. You told me that already. Why did you wake me up?

"Because we must be prepared for any emergency. There is one chance in a thousand of our reaching the moon alive, and we must be prepared to grasp that chance. I have done all that was humanly possible to break the fall. Instead of shooting the car straight at the moon, I shot it so as to pass a little beyond the moon, thence to be pulled back by the lunar attraction to the side of the moon opposite to the earth. The car has thus a much shorter distance to fall. I also arranged that the moon should be speeding away from the car, hence the rapidity of the car's fall will be still further diminished, since it will be the difference between its own speed and the speed at which the moon is departing from it. Then, too, the attraction on the moon is considerably less than that on the earth. I have also arranged special devices for retarding the car at the proper moment. "The front of the car, that is, the side

"The front of the car, that is, the side turned toward the moon, is made in a series of compartments, each containing an explosive. Whenever I wish to decrease speed, I shall ignite the explosive in this front compartment. The compartment is shot off toward the moon, and its reaction shoots the car backwards a little, or, to speak more accurately, retards the car's speed. Each compartment can be exploded in turn. In fact, here goes the first. But I shall fill this room with mattresses to deaden the shock for us."

No. 23

What Dr. Hackensaw Found on the Moon

PREPARING TO LAND ON THE MOON

So saying, the doctor pressed a button. The walls of the room opened, pivoted around, and Pep and the doctor found themselves each snugly ensconsed in a thick cushion of spring mattresses that filled the apartment. Then the doctor pressed a second button. A violent detonation followed. The front of the car shot off toward the moon like a cannon-ball, and the doctor was pleased to observe that the speedometer showed an appreciable reduction. Of course, the concussion was great, but the mattresses preserved the doctor and Pep from injury.

Finally, the last explosive was fired. The speed of the car, however, was now terrific, and the doctor was expecting the final crash to be fatal, when, to his astonishment, the speed gradually diminished. Objects in the car regained their normal weight, and the car landed as softly on the moon as if it were a feather.

Doctor Hackensaw was hugely astonished at this unexpected turn of affairs, and did not learn until later that he was indebted to the Selenites or inhabitants of the moon, for checking the speed of his fall and thus saving his life and that of his companion.

MOON'S LACK OF ATMOSPHERE

The doctor, however, lost no time. Calling Miss Pep, the two soon arrayed themselves in the special suits prepared for exploring the moon. These suits were an absolute necessity. There being little or no air on the moon, a supply of compressed air had to be taken along. The absence of air, also, implied the absence of air-pressure. If the body were left unprotected, serious injury to the internal organs would result. Also, there being no atmosphere, the heat and light of the sun were not diffused, and the glare and heat would be intolerable. Protection from both was necessary. "You see, Miss Pep," explained the doc-

"You see, Miss Pep," explained the doctor, "the moon's days and nights are not like ours. One day and one night make a month here. The sun shines here for fourteen days at a stretch, with an unbearable heat and glare, though the sky is dark in all other directions and the stars shine brilliantly. Then follow fourteen days of night, and the cold is intense. Without our suits we could not live an instant here, and without our goggles we should lose our eyesight!"

THEIR FIRST VIEW OF A LUNAR LAND-SCAPE

By this time the pair had emerged from the car and were viewing the new world. To Pep, who had looked at the moon through a telescope, the idea of a lunar landscape was a series of dead volcanic cones. But there was, in fact, luxuriant vegetation. Although there were some green plants among the number (if they could be truly called plants), the other colors of the rainbow seemed to predominate. As to the shapes, they were the most fantastic imaginable. Animals, too, of the most peculiar sort, could be seen playing about among the plants.

Pep was especially interested in one curious creature that had legs radiating from its body in six different directions and could roll in any direction by using four of these legs like the spokes of a wheel. Pep called these creatures the "Jacks" from their resemblance to the metal jackstones that children play with. There were also balloonshaped creatures that floated about in the rare atmosphere, directing their course by means of paddles or fins. Another peculiar animal progressed by prodigious bounds in the air.

"DOC" AND "PEP" FIND THEY WEIGH ABOUT 20 POUNDS ON MOON

At the very first step the pair made on the moon, Pep, too, found herself bounding high in the air. It was almost like the jour-

ney in the car when objects had no weight at all. There, bodies had some weight, but much less than on earth. "You see, Miss Pep," explained the doc-

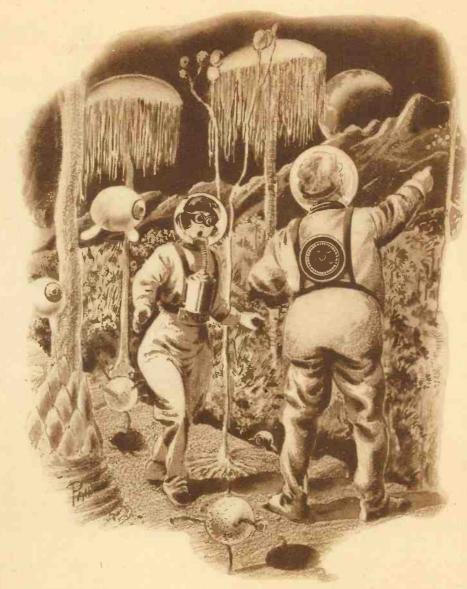
"the moon is smaller than the earth and tor, tor, "the moon is smaller than the earth and less dense, hence its attraction is less. On the other hand, bodies on the moon are nearer the center of attraction than bodies on the earth. This compensates to some degree for the lesser attraction. But, all told, bodies on the moon weigh only about one-sixth what they do on earth. You, for example, weigh 120 pounds on earth, but only twenty pounds here. Similarly, if you only twenty pounds here. Similarly, if you can lift 100 pounds on earth, you could lift six hundred pounds here with the same

effort." "Gee! Is that so? Let me see!" cried Pep. And irreverently picking up the doc-tor, she threw him up into the air. Up he went, twisting around and sputtering, his dignity even more upset than his person. He fell lightly, however, and in retaliation threw Pep into the air in the same manner.

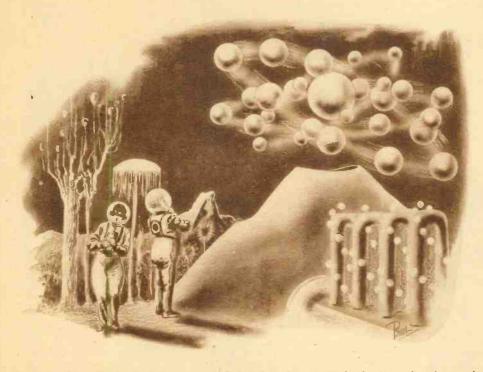
At this instant, however, the doctor caught sight of one of the lunar machines, and instantly bounded towards it. Here at last the dream of his life was to be realized—he was viewing a machine such as mankind will not invent for hundreds of thousands of years to come! The machine was not of metal nor yet of wood, nor of flesh. It resembled no substance known to the doctor. The main part of the machine consisted of a series of spheres rotating about each other. They were not connected together in any way, but rotated somewhat as the planets rotate about the sun.

Doctor Hackensaw was overjoyed. "It must be a gravitation machine!" he cried gleefully. The Selenites have discovered the secret of gravitation and can work their machines without gears, connections, or bearings. "Oh, if I could only discover the bearings. secret l"

Close by the main machine was an auxiliary part. This bore some resemblance to a steam radiator with balls ascending and descending in spiral lines around the pipes. Long and closely did the doctor scrutinize the two machines without being able to understand either how they worked or what object they accomplished. Then he felt himself pulled away by some



The Lunar landscape proved to support a great, luxuriant vegetation. Although there were some green plants among them the other colors of the rainbow predominated.



Close by the main machine, which consisted of a number of unconnected spheres rotating about each other, there was an auxiliary part. The doctor examined it long but could not discover its purpose.

invisible force, and as he turned he found

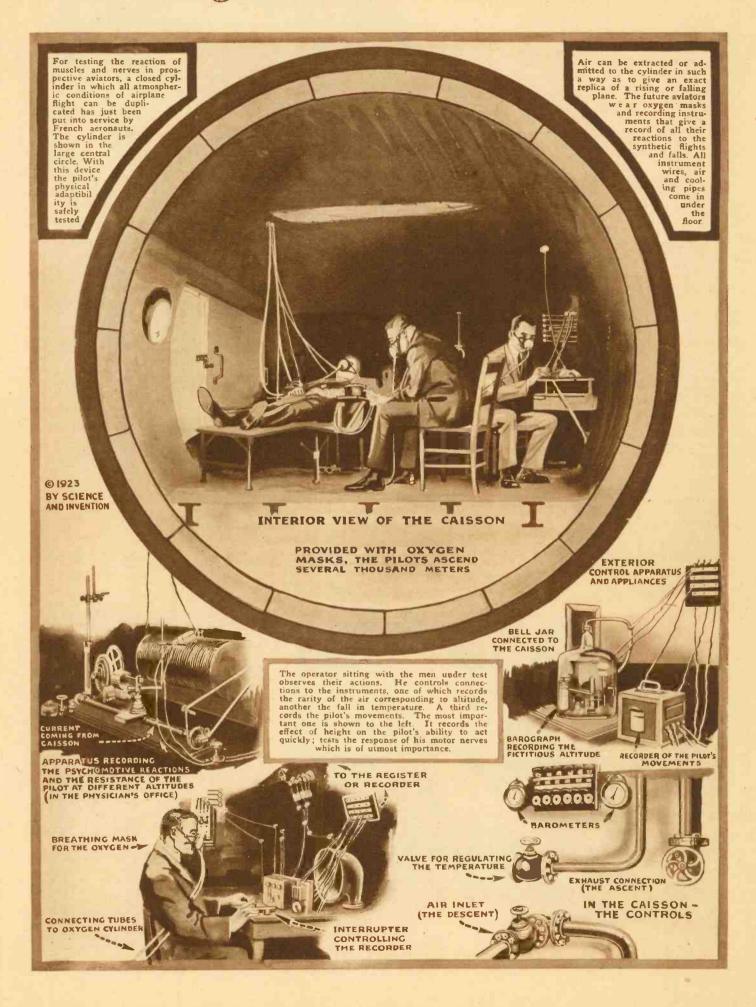
invisible force, and as he turned he found that his companion was sobbing. "Why, what's the matter, Pep!" he ex-claimed. "You're surely not crying? I felt all along that your gayety was unnat-ural. Tell me, what is the trouble. Is it the fear that we shall never get back to earth again?" "No, no, no," cried the young girl in agony. "I never want to get back to earth again. Doctor Hackensaw," she added, "I'll tell you all. You were surprised to see me in the car, but the fact is I-had to get away

in the car, but the fact is I had to get away from the earth. In plain words, I am ac-cused of murder, and there's a warrant out now for my arrest! But, doctor, I swear that I am innocent. I confess that many a time I've wanted to kill the man who ruined my life, but I never had the courage to do the deed. It was probably some other vic-tim of his that did it. But she used a knife that belonged to me, and I was known to have threatened him. Luckily I learned of my danger in time to make my escape. I knew I should not be safe on earth, so I decided to accompany you to the moon, and here I am!"

Doctor Hackensaw shook his head. "You ought to have stayed at home and trusted to finding proofs of your innocence. You certainly won't find them here on the moon." A rather rash statement, however, as the sequel was to prove.

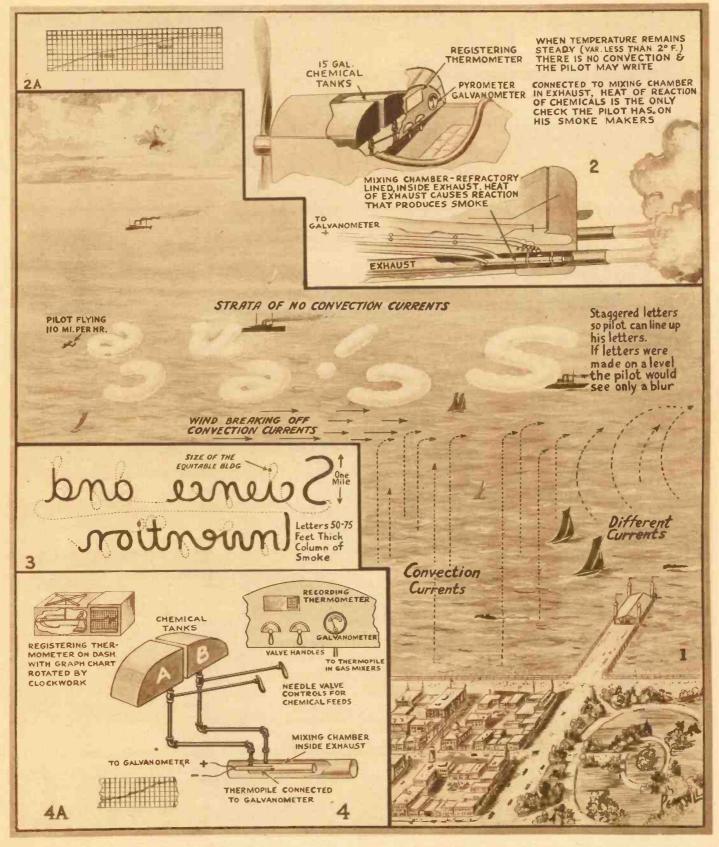
(Continued on page 710)

Height Test for Aviators



Sky-Writing--An Exact Art

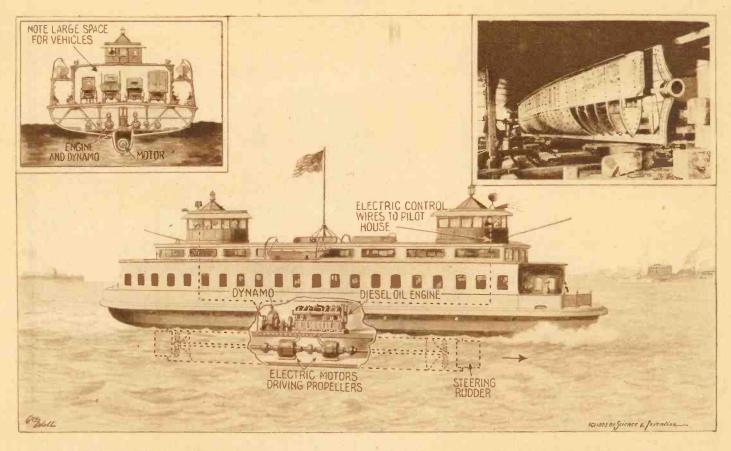
By W. B. ARVIN



Writing 10,000 feet in the air with a column of smoke 75 feet thick using letters a mile high, and at the same time driving a light airplane at 110 miles an hour around sharp corners requires exactness at the very least. You may take the word of the inventor, Major Jack Savage, for it. First the skywriter has to find a strata of air where there is no convection. This is done with a recording thermometer, (detail in sketch 4A). When the graph paper shows a flat stretch (Fig. 2A) there is no convection therefore no convection and the pilot may write—if there is a heavy wind, for the letters are written at a distance from the point of the observers and then allowed to be blown into their vision by the wind. Major Savage told the writer he does his best writing in a seventy-five mile an hour gale. Fig. 1 illustrates the method of staggering the letters 100 feet over each other.

Fig. 3 shows the way the writing is done—backwards. The dot on the "i" is the size of the Equitable Building in New York. At Fig. 2 is shown the chemical writing apparatus and the instrument board installed in the light plane which is used. Fig. 4 shows in detail the two mixing tanks from which the smoke-producing chemicals flow back to the mixing chamber in the exhaust where the heat causes them to combine into 250,000 cubic feet of smoke per second. It requires about 15 gallons of the two myaterious chemicals which the Major calls "A" and "B" to write the name SCIENCE AND INVENTION. In day-time white letters are used. Or three colors may be used together, such as red, white and blue. Luminous letters are used at night. The writing will last from ten to forty minutes, depending on the condition of the air. (P 1923 by Science & Invention

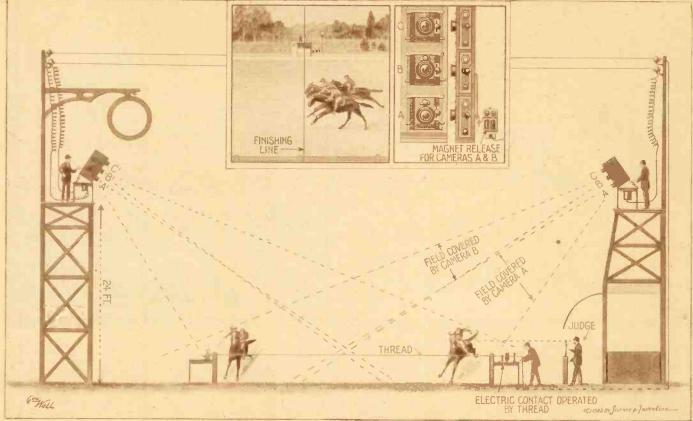
Electrically Driven Ferryboat



An electrically driven ferryboat with much larger carrying capacity than the old type steam-driven boats has just been put in service by Captain Samuel

Golden, the inventor. The boat is entirely controlled from either pilot house. It can be easily maneuvered and is stable in ice and rough weather.

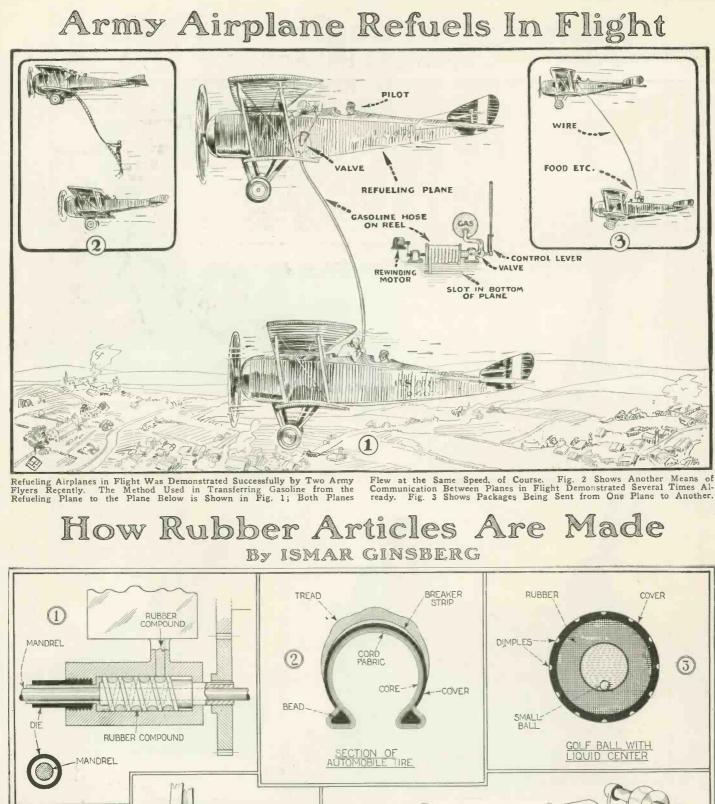
Camera Used to Judge Horse Races

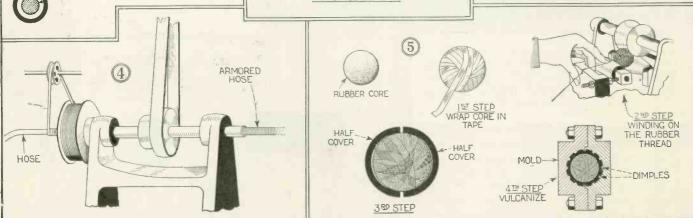


To take the guessing out of deciding a close race, the Maisons-Laffitte course near Paris uses cameras placed above the finish wire. The horses coming to

the wire break a thread which trips the camera shutters. The pictures are finished four minutes after the race. Camera C catches the "place" horses. Hearing Through the Teeth By H. GERNSBACK

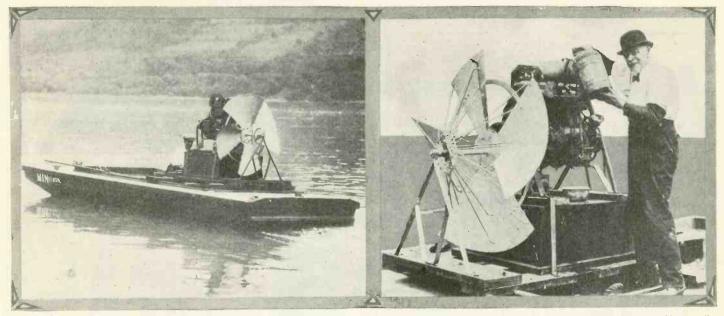






The Making of Rubber Articles is of Interest to Everyone Today. Fig. 1 Shows How Moulded Rubber Compound is Fed Through a Worm Feed Device and Forced Out Over a Mandrel to Form Hose or Tubing. Fig. 2 Shows Various Component Parts of An Automobile Tire, the Rubber Compound Being Moulded Around the Cord or Fabric. Fig. 3 Shows a Rubber Golf Ball Having a Liquid Center. Fig. 4 Shows How Wire Armored Hose is Made; The Hose Passes Through the Axis of Spool Containing Wire. Fig. 5 Shows Successive Stages in Making Golf Ball.

Sheet Metal Air Propeller



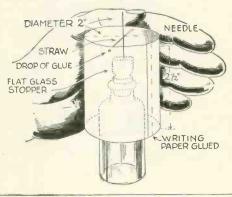
Rudolph Schmidt, eighty years old, has the work of a lifetime bound up in the nautical air propeller shown in the photos above. He began work

on it in 1874. Now completed, it will drive a small barge fifteen miles an hour against a stiff river current, it was demonstrated recently.

\$50.00 Prize Contest - Psychic Motor.

A T the right we have what is called a of a glass stoppered bottle. When the right found to rotate in one direction, and when hand approaches the cylinder it will be the left hand is held near the cylinder it will rotate in the opposite direction. netism." Of course there is no magnetism to it. A magnet does not effect the instrument at all.

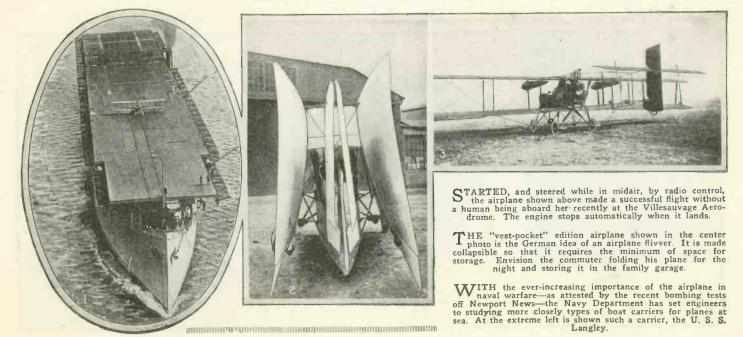
The device shown in the illustration is easily constructed. A piece of writing paper two and one-half inches wide is glued so as to form a cylinder approximately two inches in diameter. Two holes are made diagonally opposite each other and a piece of straw pushed through them. This piece of straw or tooth-pick should extend on either side approximately a quarter of an inch. A minute drop of glue secures it to the cylinder. A needle is passed down through the center of the straw. The entire unlinder is given down the pacific to the pacific to the cylinder is pivoted on the needle point on top



For the best letter explaining why the cylinder rotates, which explanation should be made in pictorial form, as nearly as possible, a first prize of \$20.00 will be paid. For the second best an award of \$15.00 will be made. For the third, a prize of \$10.00 will be given, and for the letter ranking fourth there will be a check for \$5.00. Contestants are not limited to the number of testants are not limited to the number of answers they may send.

In event of a tie, an identical prize will be given each. This contest closes in New York on January 10th, and all material must be in our hands by that time. Address ans-wers to "Psychic Motor" Editor, care of this magazine.

The Month's Aeronautical Novelties



Office Equipment of Ancient Times

By Charles B. Bunnell



Illustration Above from the British Museum Shows an Ivory Stylus of the Fifth Century B. C., Centuries Before Augustus. The Broad End Was used to Chisel Wax Out, While the Curved Side Burnished It In. The Point Incised the Letters in Wax.



This Drawing Shows an Unsplit Bamboo Pen (Calamus Chartarius) for Fine Work, and an Unsplit Reed Pen (Calamus Scriptorius) for the Coarse Black Work on Papyrus. And Being Tubular Like the Grape Vine it Absorbed Ink Like a Fountain Pen.

3 BRONZE STYLI FROM ROME AND POMPEH - A.D. XIV

A SILVER STYLUS WOUND WITH GOLD WIRE - A.D. XIV

A BRONZE STYLUS WOUND WITH SILVER - A.D. XIV

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B.C. ROMO-EGYPTIAN SPLIT REED PENS FROM BEHNESA, EGYPT.

Above We Show Four Bronze Styluses for Wax Writing, a Split Bronze Pen for Ink Work on, Papyrus, Two Split Reed Pens for Ink Work Also, and a Silver Stylus Wound with Gold Wire.

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A BRONZE SPLIT PEN - ROMAN ERA.

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Sketch Shows the Papyrus (Account Books) Rolls Tagged in Their Circular Case or Scrinium.

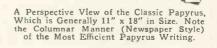


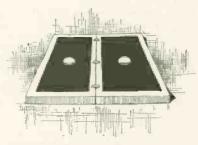
Perspective View of One Single Leaf of a Day-Book Countersunk and Waxed with its Letters Showing Distinctly Although 188 Years Old, (British Museum). Shows One-Half of the Original Table as Inscribed By a Greek.

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V - lrosp





This Figure Illustrates a Day-Book (diurni) of Two Wooden Leaves, with a Button in the Center of Each to Prevent Rubbing. These Board Leaves Suggest the Modern Book Formation.

Liquid Air Jack

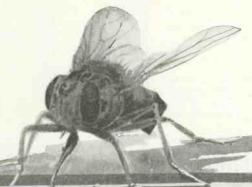
Double-Decked One-Man Bus



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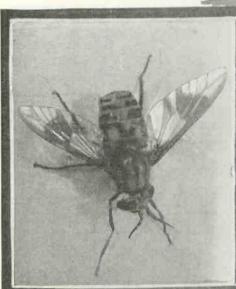
Right:—The Blood-Sucking, Biting, House Fly, Slightly Smaller Than the Common House Fly, is the Insect Which, According to Recent Investigations, is Responsible for the Transmission of Infantile Paralysis. Is Quite Common in Moist Woodlands and Its Bite is Quite Painful

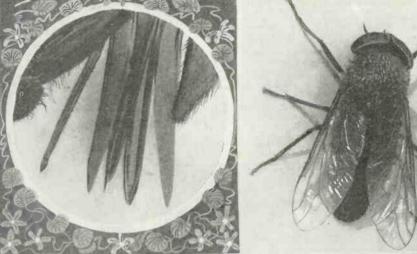
Below:—The Deer Fly, Which is 3% of an Inch in Length, Has Black Marked Wings and is Most Often Met in Woodland Sections and Grassy Meadows, Where a Few Trees Are Found. It Also Has a Painful Bite, But It is Only the Female Which Inflicts the Wound. A Poisonous Substance Is Generally Not Introduced Although Disease Germs May Be Transmitted.



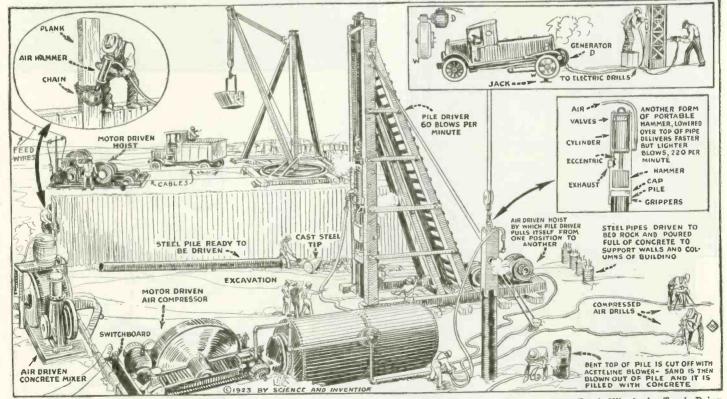
Lower Center Photo Shows the Biting Parts of the Deer Fly's Mouth, the Parts Consisting of a Number of Very Thin and Pointed Hornlike Stilettos, Which Are Arranged in Pairs. After Entering the Skin, the Blood is Pumped from the Veins Into the Mouth and Digestive Tract of the Insect.

Below:—The Beach Fly is a Large Biting, Blood-Sucking Fly Attaining a Length of Nearly ½ of an Inch. Its Painful Bite is Only Too Often Felt on the Beaches When the Weather is Hot and Sultry. Only the Female of the Species Bites.





Compressed Air in Building Construction By RAYMOND WARDELL



Compressed Air and Electricity Are Two of the Biggest Factors Involved in Modern Building Construction. Above, We See an Electric Hoist Operating a Derrick and Scoop Shovel, Also Electric Drills Operated from a

Dynamo Driven by Friction from the Rear Truck Wheel, the Truck Being Jacked Up. Compressed Air Operates the Concrete Mixer Shown in the Lower Part of the Scene, as Well as the Pile Driver and the Rock Drills.

Compressed Airin SubwayOperation

Top Illustration in Lower Group—Front View of a Typical Block Signal in the Subway, Showing Lights, Position In-dicators, Instrument Case Upon the Post in Advance, and Also the Track Train Stop.

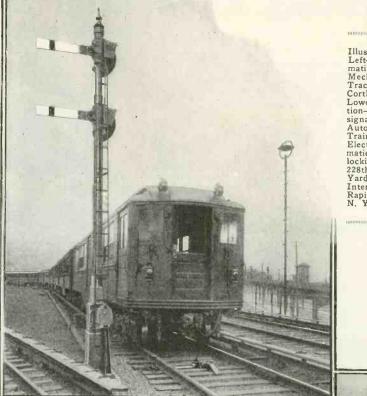
Lower Illustration-Mechanism for Operation of the Pneu-matic Track Train Stop, Showing Trigger Elevated to "Stop" Position.

Should a Signal Which Shows "Stop" Be Disregarded by the Motorman, His Train Will Be Automatically Stopped by the Action of the Trip in the Track Which is Shown in the Illustrations. This Trip Automatically Engages an Arm on the Train Which Shuts Off the Power and Applies the Brakes.—By R. H. Tingley.

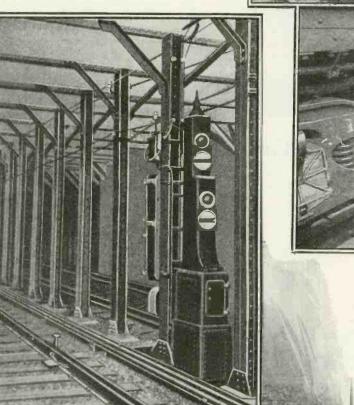
Want More Information?

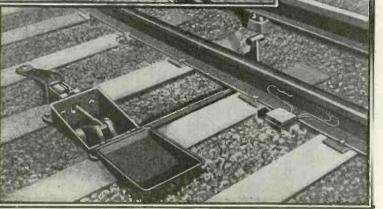
F you want additional information concerning any of the subjects illustrated and described in this number of SCIENCE AND INVENTION we shall be glad to give you any other data we have at our command if you will send 50c. for such spe-cial data. To make this work as easy as possible for our editors, please be brief. Write only on one side of the paper and state exactly in a few words just what it is you desire further information on. We have the original manuscripts and drawings of many of these articles in our files and can furnish much additional data in most cases. Send stamped and self-addressed envelope together with 50c. remittance in stamps, money order or certified check.

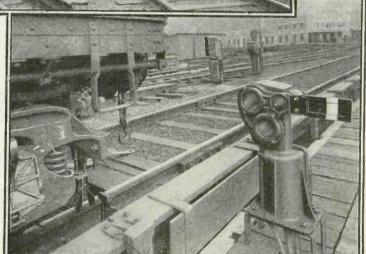
Address all inquiries of this nature to INFORMA-TION EDITOR, c-o Science and Invention, 53 Park Place, New York City.



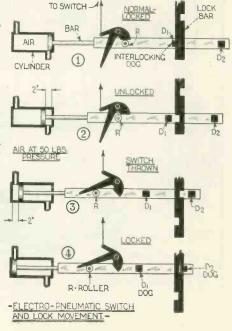


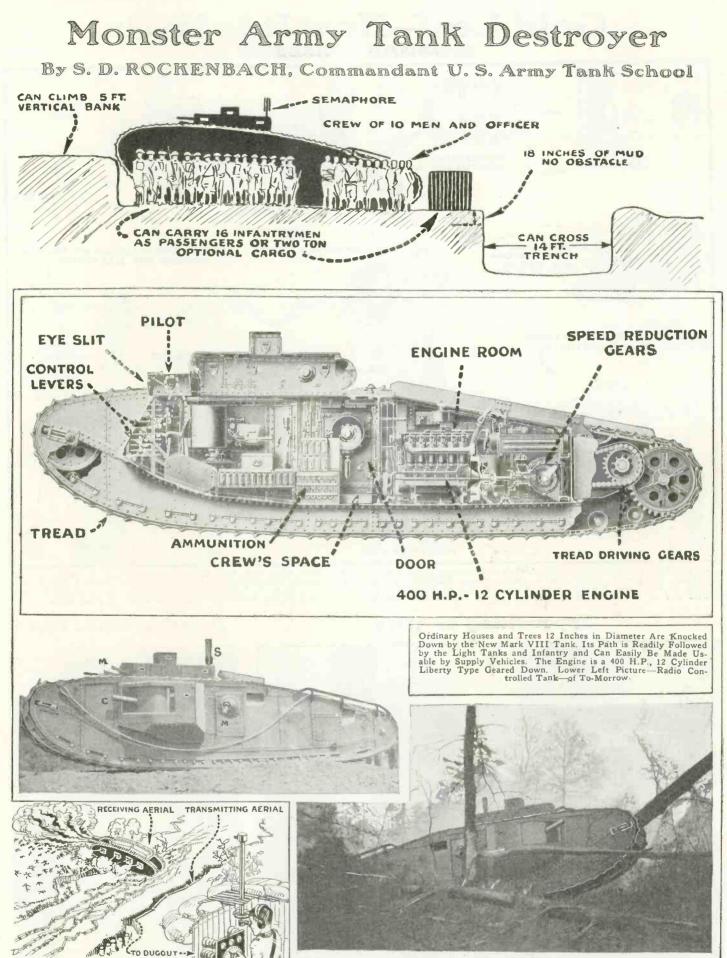






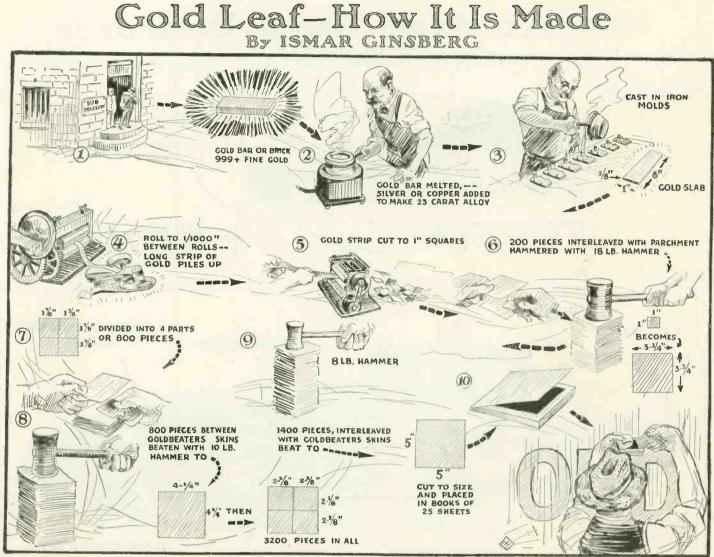






The General Specifications for the Mark VIII Were as Follows: Weight: 35 Tons. Length: 34 Feet, 2½ Inches. Width: 12 Feet (With Sponsons Out, 8 Ft. 8 In. Folded). Height: 10 Feet, 3 Inches. Armor: Proof Against All Small Arm Bullets Including Armor Piercing. Armament: 5 Machine Guns of Which 4 Can Be Fired at Once. 2 Six-Pounders (2.24" Bore). Speed: Maximum, 6 Miles Per Hour. Power 10 H.P. Per Ton of Weight. Trench Crossing Ability: 14 Feet. Ability To Climb Vertical Bank: 5 Feet. Flotation: 4.5

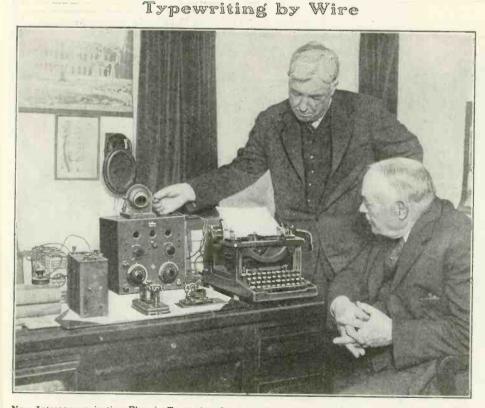
Pounds Per Square Inch—Any Ground That Will Support a Man. Communication: Every Tank Carries Two Pigeons and Signal Flags. Every 16th Tank Has a Radio Set. Every Company Has Messengers. Cargo: 16 Infantry or Machine Gunners in Addition to Crew, or Cargo of Two Tons. Wire: No Obstacle. Radius of Action on One Fill: 50 Miles. Mud: 18 Inches of Mud No Obstacle. Obstacles Readily Overcome: Forest, Stumps, Boulders, Shelled Areas Soaked With Water and Tank Pits.



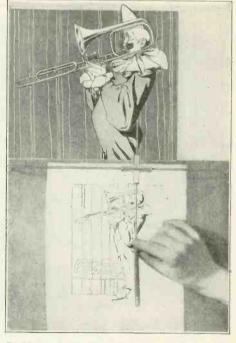
Gold Leaf is One of Those Rather Rare Articles of Commerce Which Few of Us Have Occasion to Use. The Successive Stages Followed in the Making of Gold Leaf Are Illustrated Above. A Bar of Pure Gold is Melted and an Appropriate Alloy Added. This Is Then Rolled Into a

Long, Thin Strip and This Strip is Then Cut Into Small Squares. By Repeatedly Hammering the Gold Leaf, Placed Between Gold-Beaters' Skins (Made from the Large Intestines of an Ox). It is Finally Cut Into Squares and Placed Between Paper Leaves in Book Form.

Drawing Made Easy



New Intercommunicating Electric Typewriter Invented By Dr. George A. Cardwell of Yonkers, New York. A Station With Such a Typewriter May Communicate By Wire With a Similar Station.

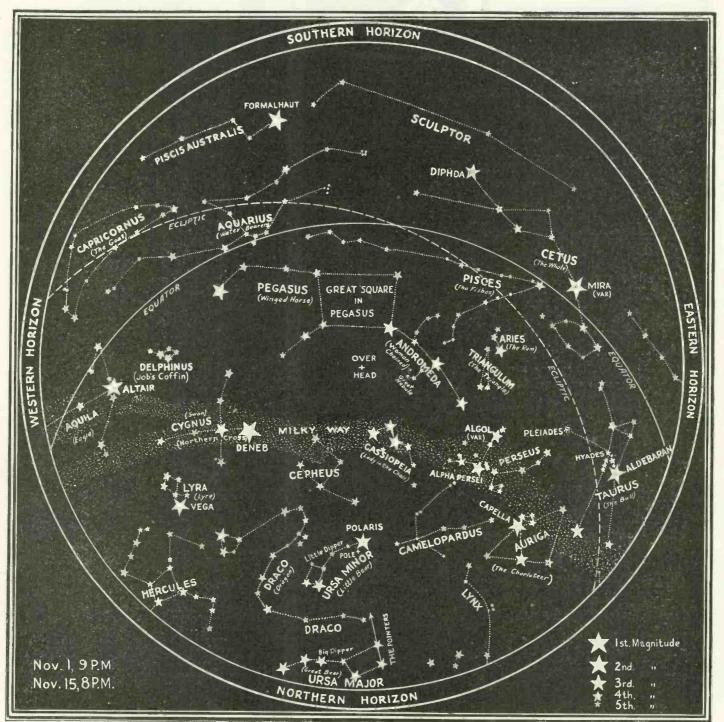


By Means of This "Patient Teacher" Drawing Machine Together With a Pantograph Apparatus Also Supplied by Its Inventor, Art Students Can Make Rapid Headway. This Device Can Be Used For Checking Up Free-Hand Drawings Once They Have Been Executed.

Popular Astronomy

By ISABEL M. LEWIS, M.A.

OF THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY



Above is the map of the heavens for November. The location of the stars shown will coincide exactly with their positions in the heavens at nine P. M., November 1, or eight P. M., November 15. To use the map, hold over the head with the top of the map to the south.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS FOR NOVEMBER

THE last of the summer groups, Hercules, Lyra and Aquila are approaching the western horizon. In the east and northeast are appearing the vanguard of the brilliant constellations of winter, Taurus the Bull, with its famous groups of the Hyades and the Pleiades, and Auriga, the Charioteer with its beautiful Capella.

Directly on the meridian at this time and to the south of the zenith is the Great Square in Pegasus and adjoining it on the east is Andromeda.

In the north we find Cassiopeia and Cepheus close to the meridian and in the west the Northern Cross in Cygnus is still conspicuously in view. Cetus, the Sea-monster, now rears his huge form above the eastern horizon and its second magnitude star Diphda, or Beta Ceti, is the brightest star in this part of the heavens. It will be recognized by the fact that it stands in an isolated position far over to the southeast. In the southwest, also in solitary splendor, is the beautiful Fomalhaut in the constellation of the Southern Fish, Piscis Australis.

In Cetus we have one of the mysteries of the heavens called Mira. In a period of about eleven months it changes very irregularly in brightness from a telescopic star of the tenth magnitude to a star of the second magnitude. It is usually visible to the naked eye for less than two months. Though Mira has been observed through more than three hundred of its cycles of light changes the cause of its peculiar and irregular variations still remain a mystery.

This month we also have in fine view for observation another of the mysteries of the heavens, the Great Nebula in Andromeda. It will be easily found in the position indicated as a faint, cloudy patch of light.

The Andromeda Nebula belongs to the large class of spiral nebula whose distances are unknown.

ENGINE MODEL

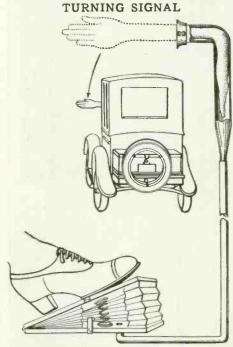
Aids To The Motorist



OILING SYSTEM

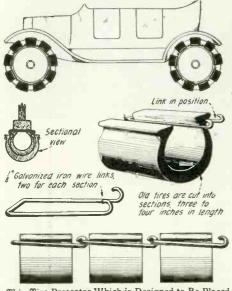


A Speedometer Which Records Speed, Trip Mileage, Season Mileage, and Grade on Which the Car is Traveling. A Speed Signal Light and an Ignition Lock Are Included in the Instrument.



An Auto Signal Which Operates by Air Pressure, Furnished by Pressing a Small Bellows with the Foot. This Causes the Rubber Hand to Extend as Shown.

TIRE PROTECTOR



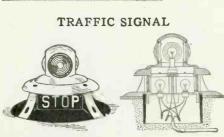
This Tire Protector Which is Designed to Be Placed Over Standard Pneumatic Tires. They Consist of Sections of Old Tires About 3 or 4 Inches Long, Held Together by Means of Galvanized Iron Wire Links as Shown.



The Oil Cups Above Are Designed to Replace the Standard Cups Used on Cars and Are to be Used with the High-Pressure Oil Gun Illustrated Below. This System of Oiling is Superior to Those Using the Old Style Grease Cup.

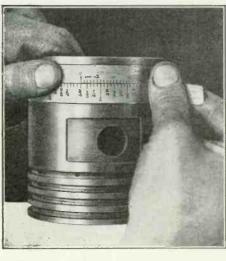
The Oil Gun Illustrated Above, Forces Oil Under High Pressure Into Cups Illustrated at the Head of This Column. The Force Used Presses the Oil Into All Parts Which Makes for More Thorough Lubrication. This Gun Produces a Pressure of 2000 Pounds to the Square Inch at the Nozzle.

At the Right is Illustrated a Model of an Engine of the Knight or Sleeve Valve Type. This Model is Only 3½ Inches Wide by 4 Inches High. However, by Turning the Motor by Hand, the Pistons and Sleeves Operate Exactly as They Do in the Real Engine. This Was Designed for Use as a Salesman's Model.



A Unique Traffic Signal Which Stands Only 8¹/₂ Inches Above the Street Level and is Designed to Automatically Regulate Traffic at Crossings.

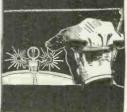
PISTON GAGE



By Means of the Device Illustrated Above it is Possible to Measure the Outside Diameters of Objects Such as Pistons, Directly in Thousandths of an Inch. This Device is Nothing More Than a Flexible Strip of Steel But It Will Measure Diameters from 25% ths to 5 1-16 ths Inches Very Accurately. MOTO-METER LIGHT

At the Right: A Combination of a Moto-meter and Luminous Radiator Cap. Two Small Lights Serve as Emergency Driving Lights and Also to Illuminate the Motometer When Driving at Night.

EXHAUST

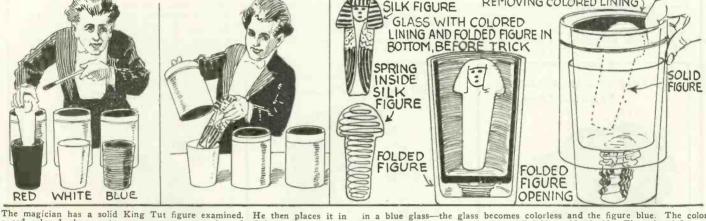


TIRE REMOVER



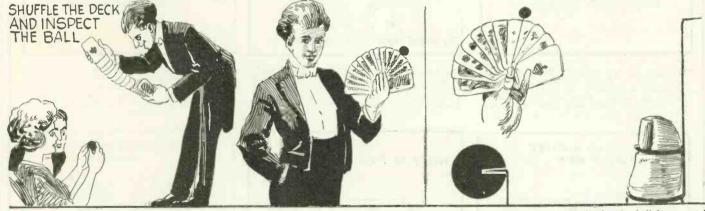
By Means of the New Device Illustrated Above it is Possible to Change Tires in a Very Short Space of Time. The Device is Applicable to Any Type of Standard Rim.



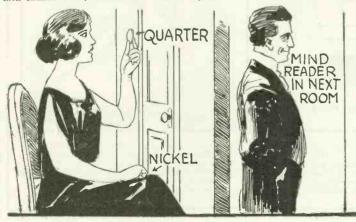


The magician has a solid King Tut figure examined. He then places it in a red colored glass, puts a paper cover over it and—Behold—the glass is clear and there is a red King Tut figure in it. The red figure is then placed

in a blue glass—the glass becomes colorless and the figure blue. The color of the glass is imparted by a false celluloid tumbler inside. The colored figures are of cloth with a spring inside.



Professor hands out a deck of cards to be examined, also a biiliard ball. He then shuffles them, balances the ball on top and it rolls from side to side.

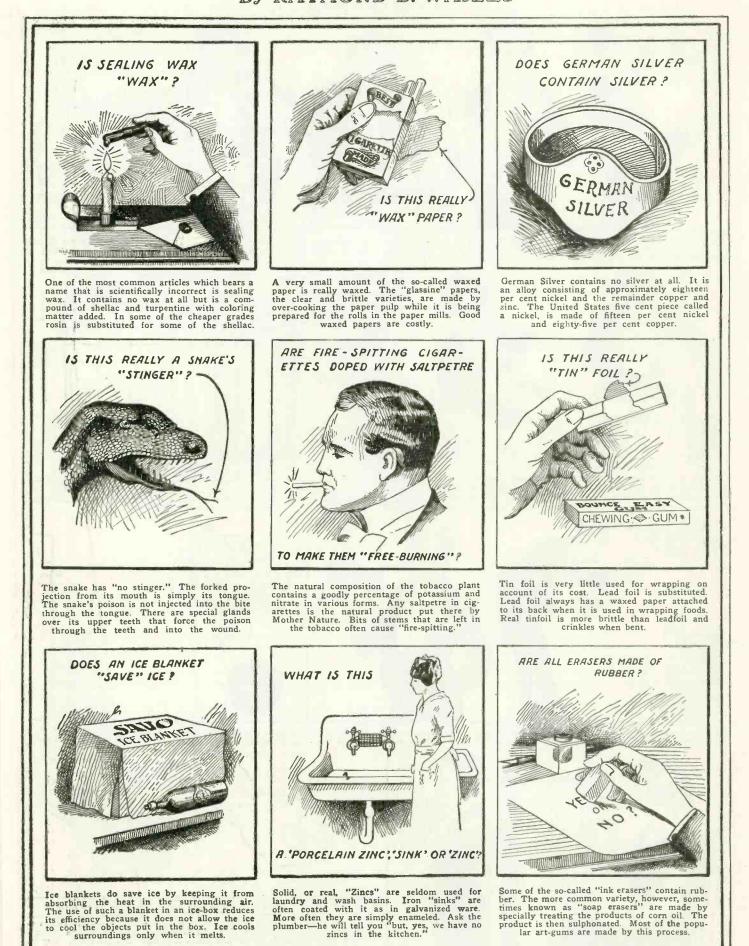


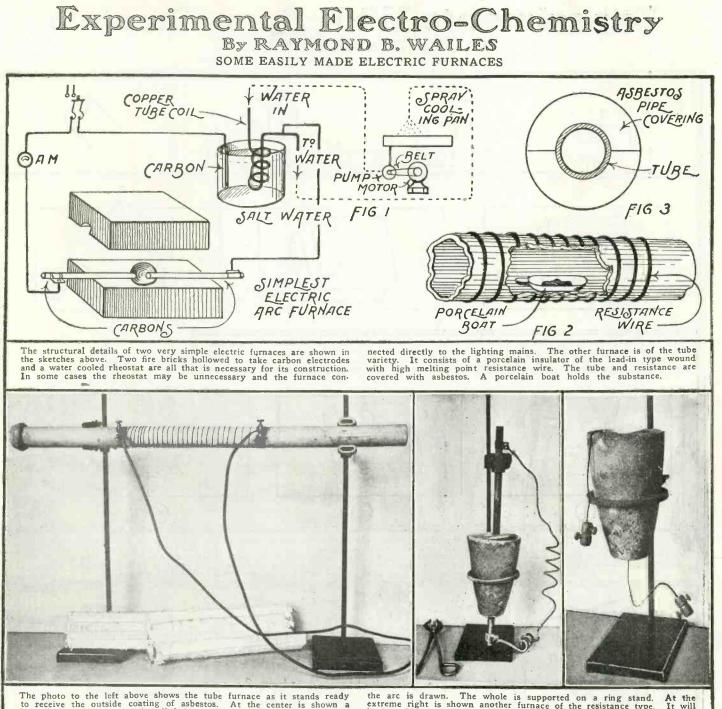
Wonderful, his sense of equilibrium. But, look closely, the ball has a small hole and the professor depends on a small spring wire to hold the ball.



Two coins are held in the hands resting on the knees. The professor leaves the room. The observer is asked to hold one of the coins up in front of his eyes for a count of twenty. The Professor returns to the room and tells which coin was observed. While holding the coins on the knees the blood rushes to the hands and colors them slightly. In the hand that holds the coin in front of the eyes the blood recedes and leaves it lighter than the other. Try it.

Popular Scientific Errors By RAYMOND B. WAILES

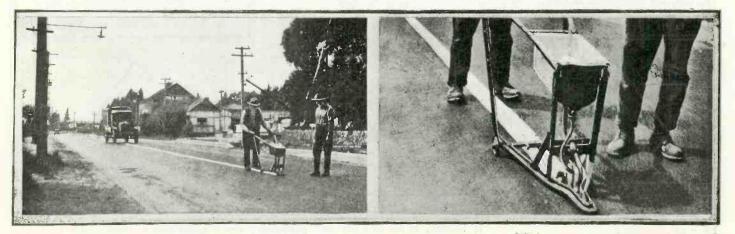




The photo to the left above shows the tube furnace as it stands ready to receive the outside coating of asbestos. At the center is shown a furnace of the arc type installed in a crucible. A lid is made fast around the top carbon that fits over the top of the receptacle when

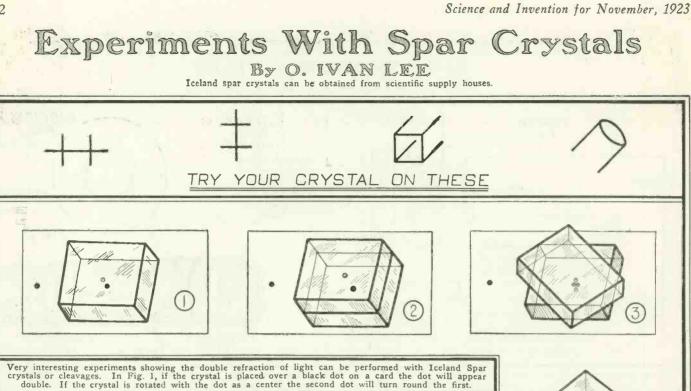
the arc is drawn. The whole is supported on a ring stand. At the extreme right is shown another furnace of the resistance type. It will lend itself very well to ignition work. A crucible is placed inside the large container and surrounded with the resistance unit.

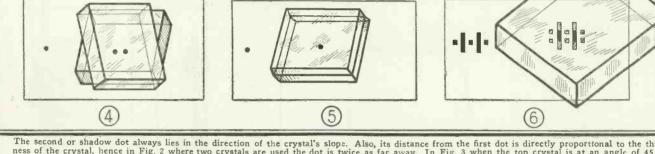
MACHINE FOR PAINTING ROAD SAFETY-LINES



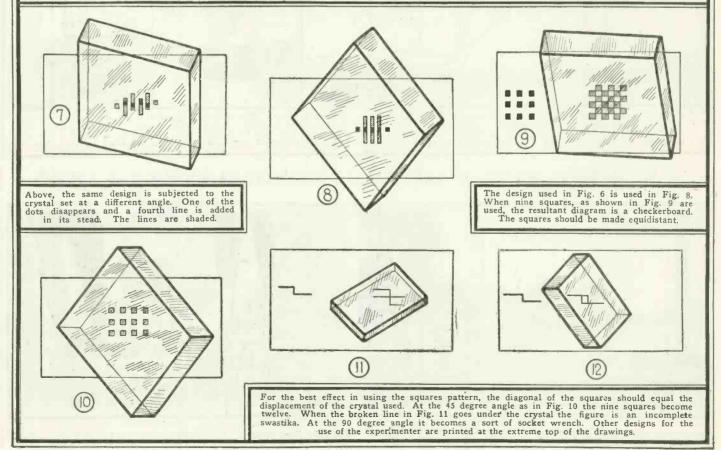
The machine shown above is being used extensively by the highway commis-sion of California to paint white lines in the center of its paved highways.

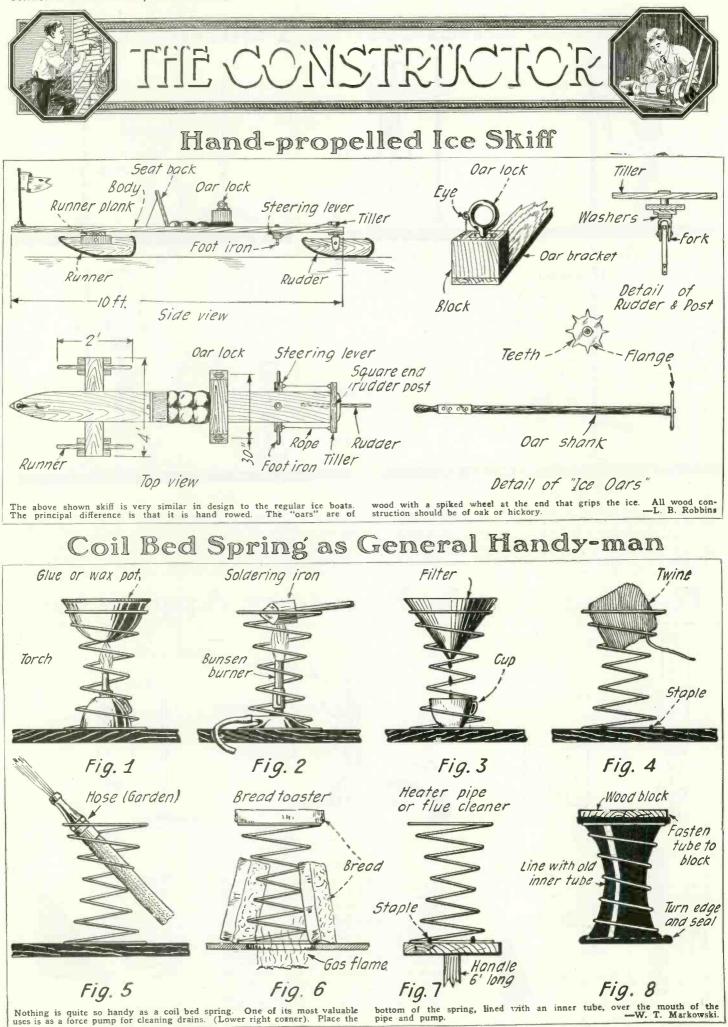
The paint flows down the hose in front of one spreading brush; a second brush behind the first evens up the line. -C. W. Geiger.





The second or shadow dot always lies in the direction of the crystal's slope. Also, its distance from the first dot is directly proportional to the thickness of the crystal, hence in Fig. 2 where two crystals are used the dot is twice as far away. In Fig. 3 when the top crystal is at an angle of 45 degrees with the bottom one, four dots appear. On rotating the crystal further, 90 degrees, in the same direction only two dots will be visible. (4) Continuing to 180 degrees total, only one dot is visible, the second crystal counteracting the refraction of the first (5). In Fig. 6 another pattern is taken. The single dots become double and the lines become shaded when they are viewed through the crystal.





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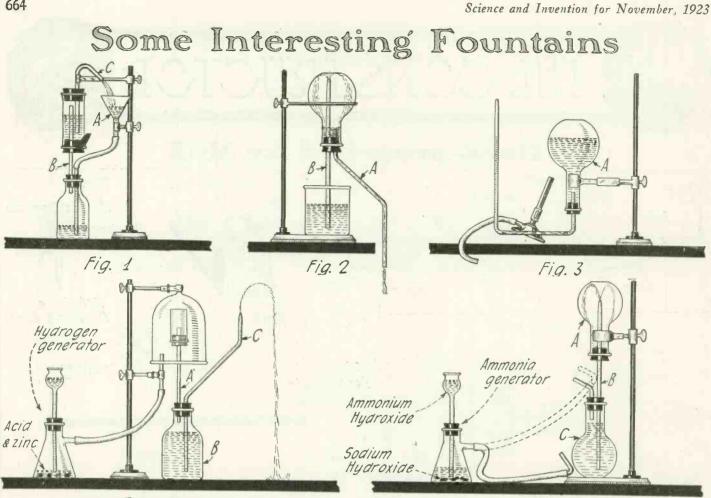


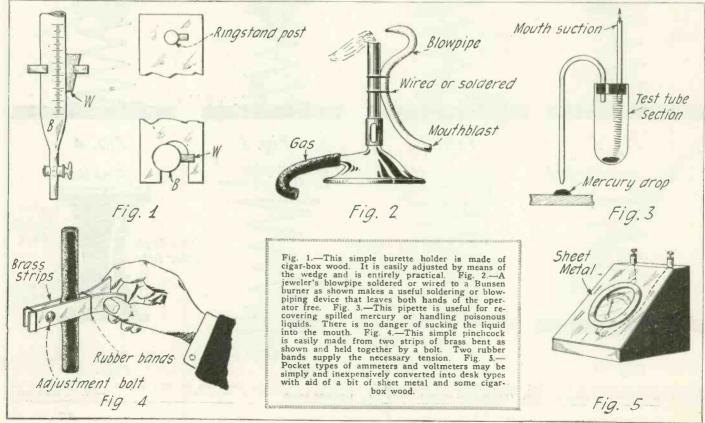
Fig. 4

Fig. 1.—In this Hero's fountain the column of water in the funnel A and tube compresses air in the bottle. This pressure causes flow through C, back into A. The fountain will operate until water in the upper vessel is exhausted. Fig. 2.—In this siphon fountain the partial vacuum caused in the flask by the water escaping through tube A, causes an inrush through B. Fig. 3.—This illustration shows a steam fountain. Rapidly accumulating steam pressure on the surface of the water in the flask A causes the water to be forcibly ejected from the tube. Fig. 4.—This fountain operates on the varying diffusion

rates of gases. Hydrogen introduced into the bell jar diffuses through the walls of the unglazed porcelain cell supported on the tube A much faster than the air in the cell escapes. This causes an internal pressure which causes water to be ejected through C. Fig. 5.—An absorption fountain, started by blowing a little water from C into A, the latter filled with ammonia gas. The water dissolves some of the ammonia, producing a par-tial vacuum. More water rushes in, and the fountain continues until A is almost filled and the water absorbs all of the ammonia. —Chas, D. Tenney.

Fig. 5

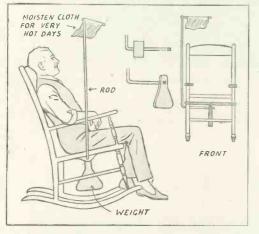
Home-Made Laboratory Apparatus



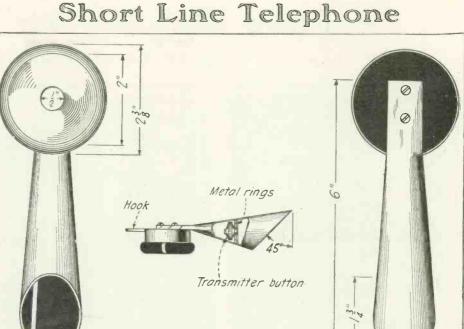
Cheap Level

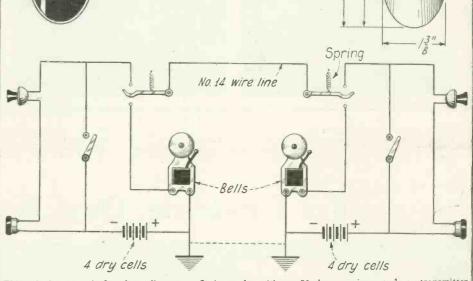
The leveling device shown in the sketch is one devised by Korean contractors. It is constructed of two glass tubes and a length of rubber hose. By mounting one of the tubes on a stick, as shown in the sketch, and raising the other until the water appears in the glass, then sighting over the surface of the water of the second at the column in the first tube a perfect level is produced.—C. A. Sauer.

For Hot Days



A fan that will operate with the motion of a rocking-chair is shown in the sketch above. Beneath the chair are placed two blocks, bored to be used as bearings for the rod that supports the counterweight. This weight can be of wood. The fan at the top is simply a large cloth slipped over the bent end of the rod.—John F. Pascik.

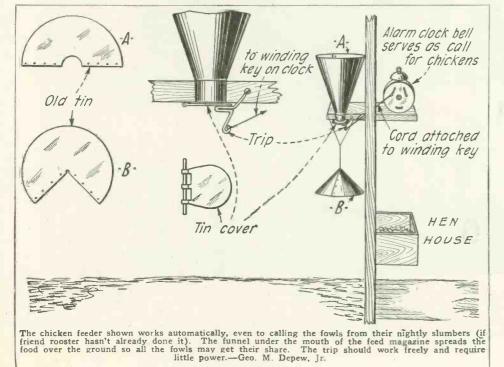


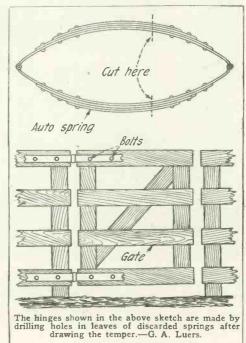


This telephone set is for short distances. It is made with a 75-ohm receiver and a transmitter button. A piece of brass tubing is flattened and bolted to the receiver. The transmitter button is then bolted inside it. The wiring diagram is shown below. The bell, receiver hook and push button are mounted in a box. To operate, take instrument from hook and close push button switch.—T. W. Heine.

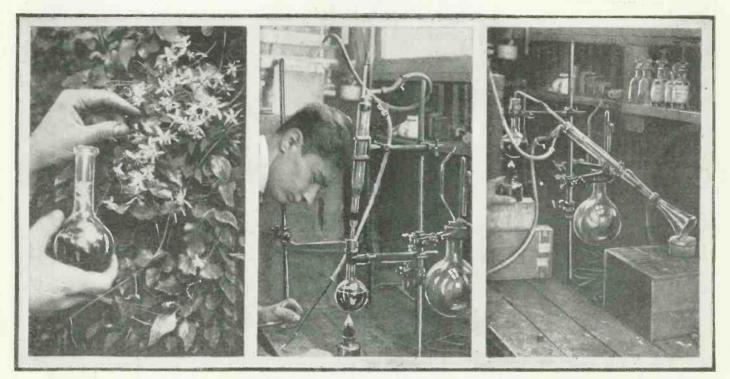


Spring Hinges



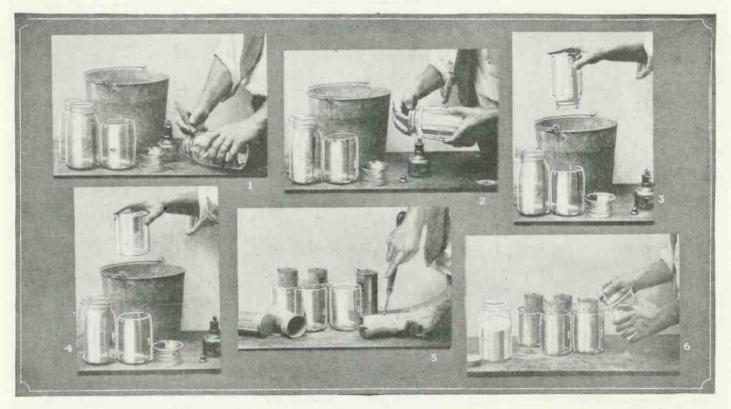


Perfume Making for Amateurs By DR. ERNEST BADE



The above photos illustrate clearly how any amateur chemist may manufacture his own perfumes. The flowers are gathered early in the morning just after the dew has disappeared. The flower is dropped into a flask and the whole covered with alcohol. The flask is then connected with a condenser, vertically placed, and the mixture is heated slowly for six or seven hours. Then filter the contents of the flask through filter paper. Distill the alcohol from the precipitate and the perfume is left. If it is not strong enough, use more flowers and repeat the process.

To Restore Dry Batteries



Since the dry battery is simply a modified form of the old Leclanche cell, it may easily be brought bark into service by placing it in a solution of ammonium chloride or sal-ammoniac. If this chemical is not obtainable, photographers' hypo, sodium thiosulphate, may be used, but the results will not be quite so good. It is only necessary to drill (not punch) holes in the sides of the old cell and place it in a twenty per cent solution of the salts mentioned to gain the results. This trick of bringing them back will be especially useful to radio amateurs who operate vacuum tubes with them. The first row of holes in the wall of the cell should be bored half an inch from the bottom, then two other rows are bored at about the same intervals above the first. A row is also bored around the top, above the solution, to allow for the escaping gas. A convenient jar for holding the cells can be made by nicking a mason jar below the shoulder with a file or glass cutter, heating the nick and then plunging it in cold water.



This department will award the following monthly prizes: First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00. The purpose of this department is to stimulate experimenters toward accomplishing new things with old apparatus or old material, and for the most useful, practical and original idea submitted to the Editors of this department a monthly series of prizes will be awarded. For the best idea submitted a prize of \$15.00 is awarded; for the second best idea a \$10.00 prize, and for the third best a prize of \$5.00. The article need not be very elaborate, and rough sketches are sufficient. We will make the mechanical drawings. Use only one side of sheet. Make sketches on separate sheets.

Scratch-Awl

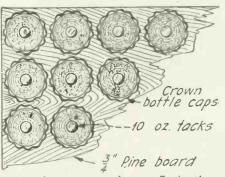
2nd Prize \$10.00

Fine tone phonograph needle

In working metals and radio panels a scratch-awl, or stylus, is a necessary part of the workman's equipment. A very handy and serviceable instru-ment of this type can be made by inserting a phonograph needle in a metal chuck pencil that may be obtained cheaply at any hardware store. -W. H. Holland.

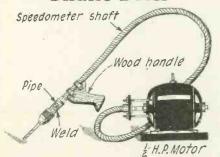
Clutch pencil-

Shoe Scraper 1st Prize \$15.00

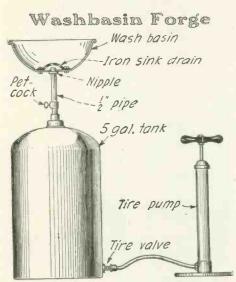


A cheap shoe scraper, much more effective than a fibre or rubber mat, can be made with a few crown bottle caps and 10 oz. tacks as shown in the above illustration. Fasten the base board to the floor. —W. T. Markowski. to the floor.

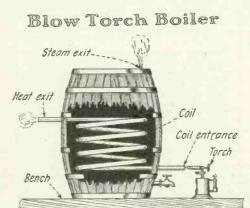
Snake Drill



By using an old speedometer shaft and a cast-off drill chuck, a snake drill may be made that will be serviceable in inaccessible places. The mo-tor shaft is slotted to take the speedometer shaft and the chuck is welded to the other end. The pipe just behind the chuck takes up the thrust. —Harold Jackson.



By drilling a hole through the bottom of a dis-carded wash-basin and covering it with a sink drain and inserting the air lead, a very handy small forge can be constructed. The petcock regulates the flow of air from the tank.—John F. Pascik.



A length of one and one-half inch pipe coiled and inserted in a barrel as shown makes a fifty gallon boiler. If a three-inch nipple about six inches long is fitted over the end of the coil taking the blow torch so that the head of the torch may be inserted into it, better results may be gained. A cock is fitted to the bottom of the barrel for drawing off the water.—L. M. Jordan.

Box - 82" high -21 -A cat-gut violin string fitted with an indicator as shown makes an excellent barometer. To cali-brate it, on a dry day, mark "Fair". Then let a drop of water soak the string and mark "Rain", —Elder Schaffner.

Bracket

Needle

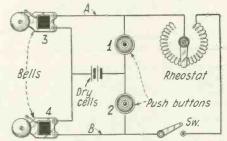
EAL

Barometer

3rd Prize \$5.00

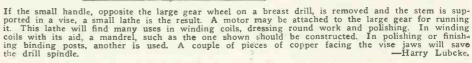
Violin string. Pill box (wood)

Door Bell Circuit



In the double door bell circuit shown both bells may be rung with either button. The resistance inserted in one of the circuits gives each of the bells a different tone. The switch separates cir-cuits. -S. S. Peszel.

Small Lathe from Breast Drill Stem which is Mandrel for binding posts held in vise This end held Thread to in chuck fit work Mandrel for magnet coils dimensions to suit

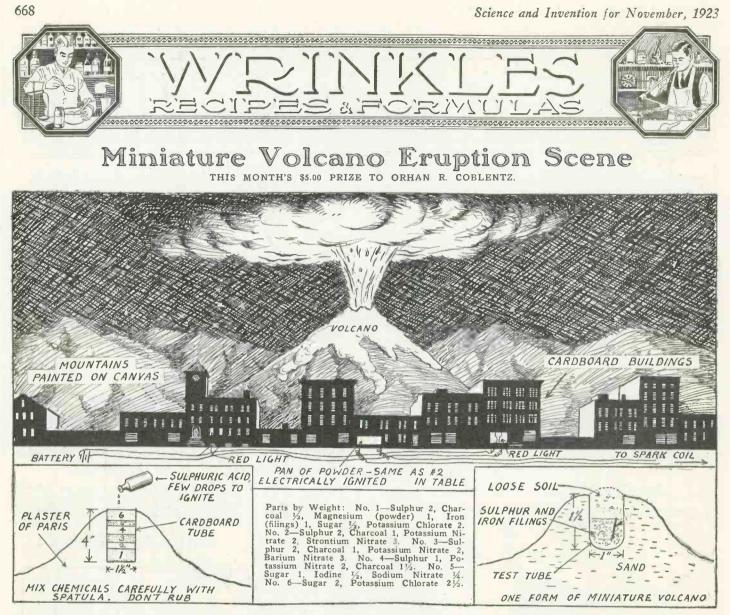


667

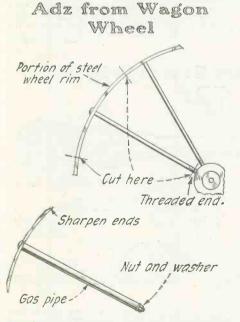
C

RAIN FAIR

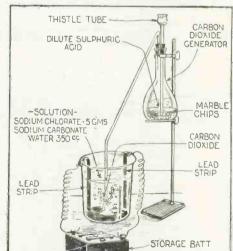
F



A miniature volcanic eruption that will produce all the details and thrills of the real explosion can easily be made with the help of a few chemicals. First construct the stage setting as shown in the top sketch. The houses are of painted cardboard. They are set in front of a background painted on canvas. Lights are placed inside the houses as shown. The volcanic mountain is made of plaster of Paris into which the cardboard tube, shown in the drawing at the extreme left, is placed. The chemicals listed above are placed in the tube as follows: One inch of number one, one-half inch of number two, three-quarters of an inch of number three, three-quarters of an inch of number four, one-fourth of an inch of number five, and lastly threequarters of an inch of number six. To set off pour 5 c.c. sulphuric acid (C.P.) on the top, keep the face at a distance. The scene will be realistic, according to its originator. —Orhan R. Coblentz. Another volcano, more easily constructed is shown in the right hand sketch. The mound is filled with a mixture of iron fillings, dampened, and flowers of sulphur. It explodes automatically. —A. D. Turnbull.



By cutting the rim of an iron wagon wheel about twelve inches from the spoke and then straightening and sharpening it, a good adz can be constructed. One end of the spoke is threaded. A piece of gas pipe is fitted over the spoke and made fast with a nut. —Dale R. Van Horn.

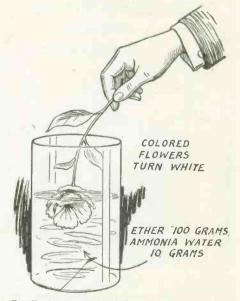


Lead Carbonate

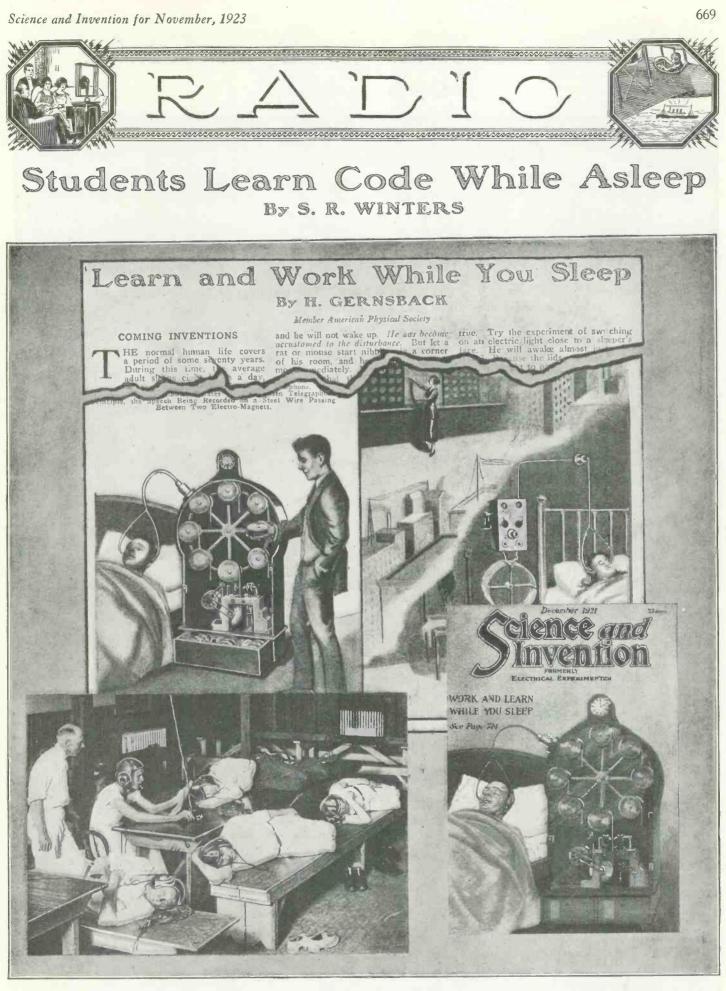
Reduction

The electrolysis in the experiment above allows direct reduction of lead carbonate, from which white paint is made. For best results the solution in electrolysis, should be made of 15 grams of Sodium Chlorate and 5 grams of Sodium Carbonate and 350 cc. of water. It should be stirred while the experiment is in progress. —Orhan R. Coblentz.

Bleaching Flowers by Dipping



By dipping any colored flower into a solution of 100 grams of ether to which 10 grams of ammonia water has been added the flower will slowly bleach. —Elmer Garbella.

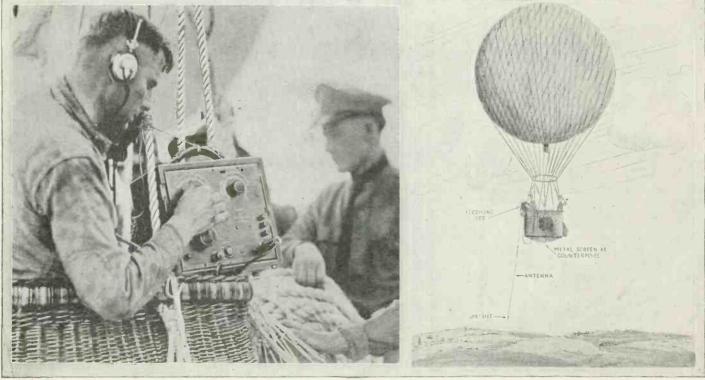


Another prophecy comes true! In the December, 1921 issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION, there appeared an article by the editor stating that, due to the fact that the sub-conscious mind never sleeps, it would soon be possible to use the sleeping hours for study. Today that prophecy is a fact. At the bottom of the above cut is shown the interior of the Naval Radio Training School for airplane pilots at Pensacola, Florida, where students receive code practice while asleep. Twelve students who had difficulty in mastering the code in the regular way began practice in this way and in two days showed improvement. If there was a change in speed or mistakes in sending they tossed about in their sleep. If an SOS distress signal is sent they immediately awake. They learned through this method where all others failed. The device was put into practice by Chief Radio Mate Phinney.

Radio and Loud Speaker in Boys' Camp

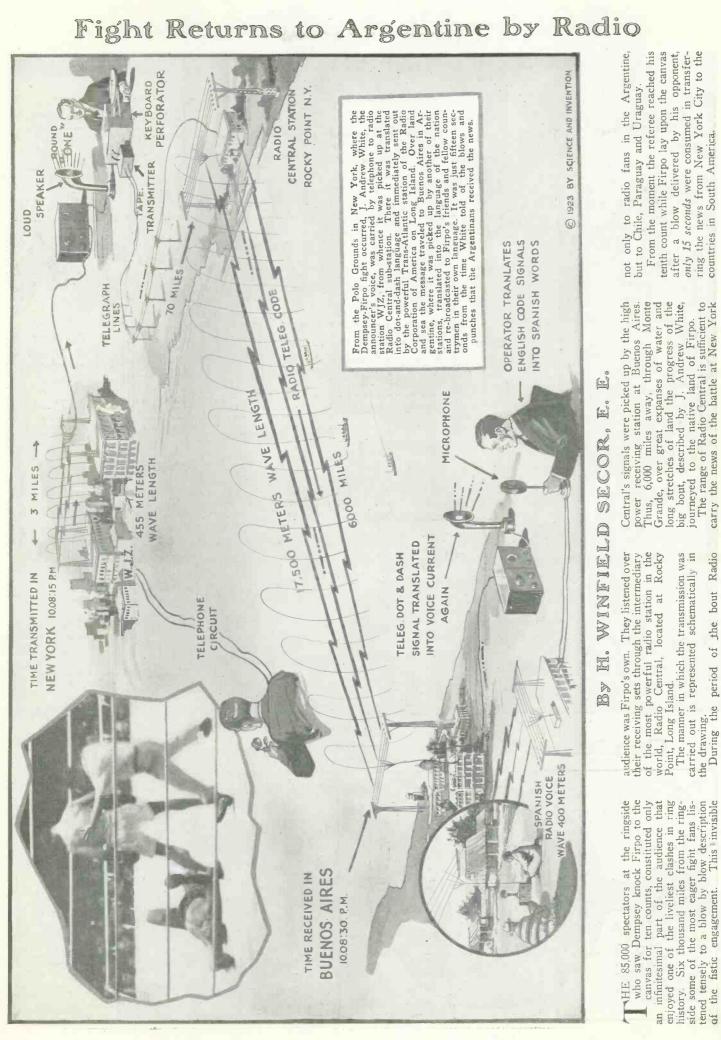


Radio in the Open Balloon Race



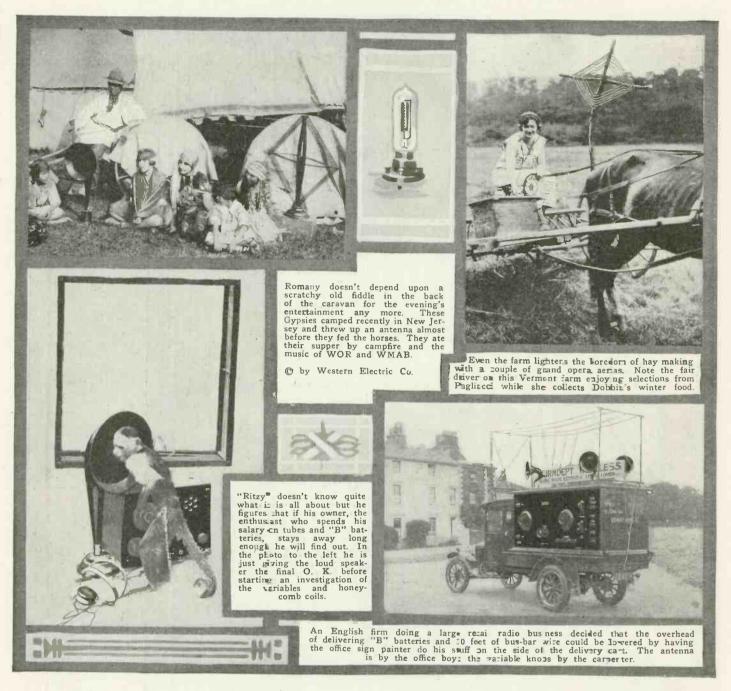
To while away the long tedious hours of the open balloon race, held at Indian-apolis recently, one of the Army teams swung out an antenna and installed a counterpoise on the bag and so listened to the broadcast programs. The

Official Photo, Army Air Service radio set also enabled the team shown to take the race since they were kept advised of weather conditions and the locality and distance of their oppon-ents at all times during the race. —Capt. Frank Lemrah, A. S. R.

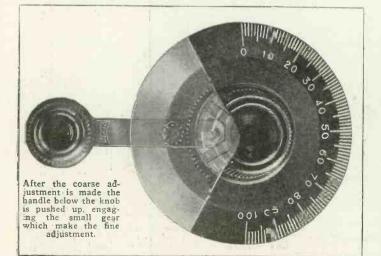


carried out is represented schematically in the drawing. During the period of the bout Radio

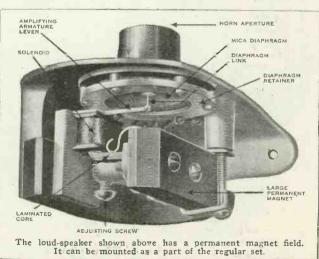
Radio--All Over the Place



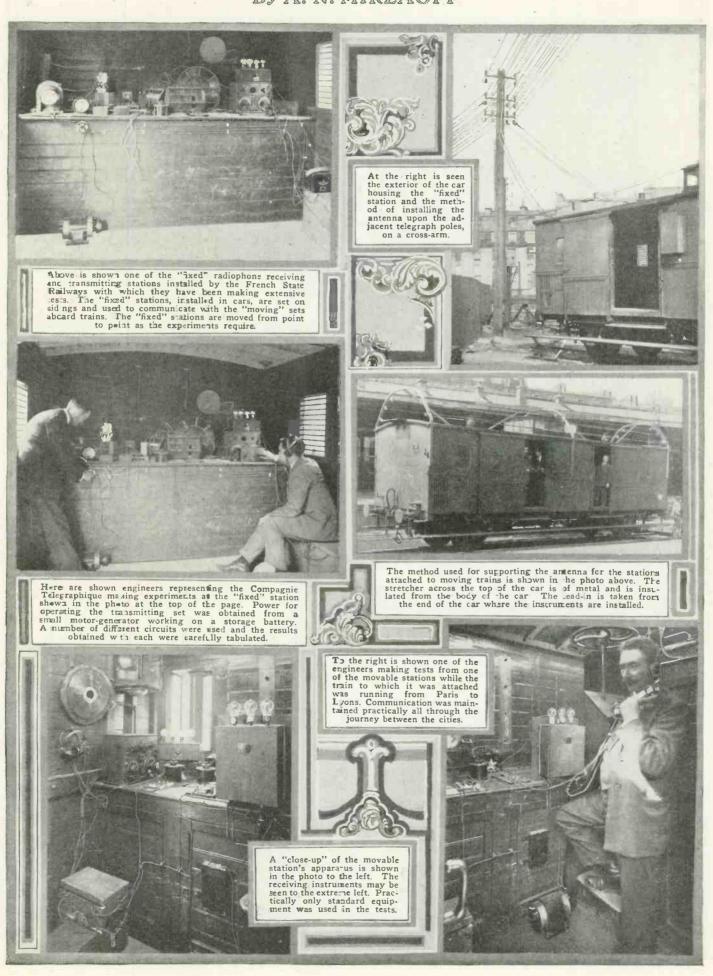
Condenser Vernier



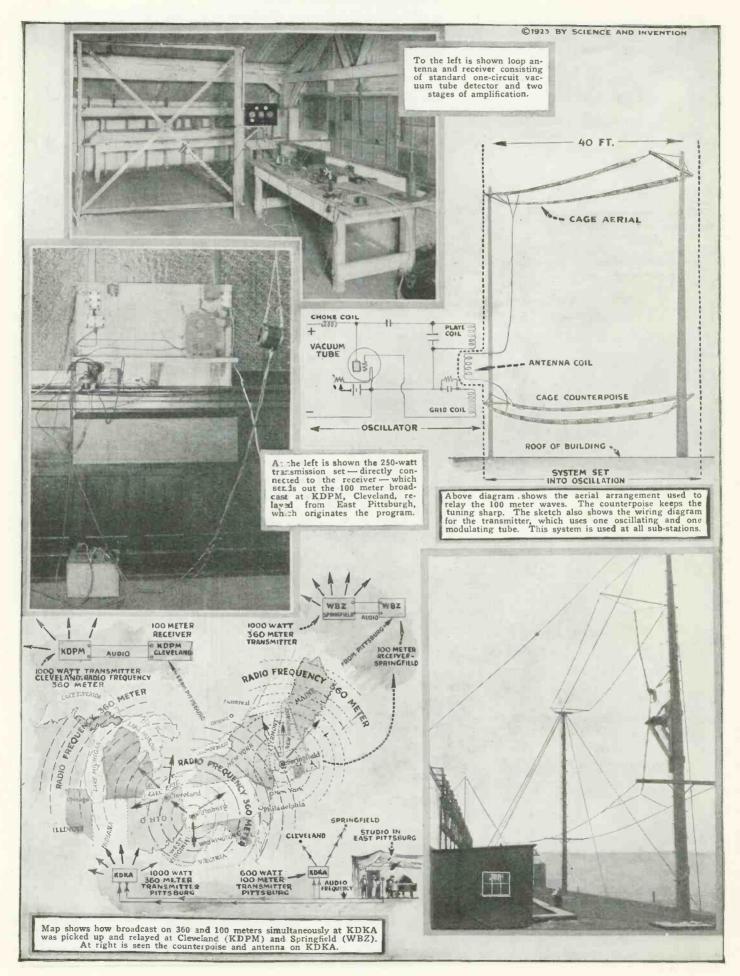
New Loud-Speaker



Radiophone on French Trains By A. N. MIRZAOFF

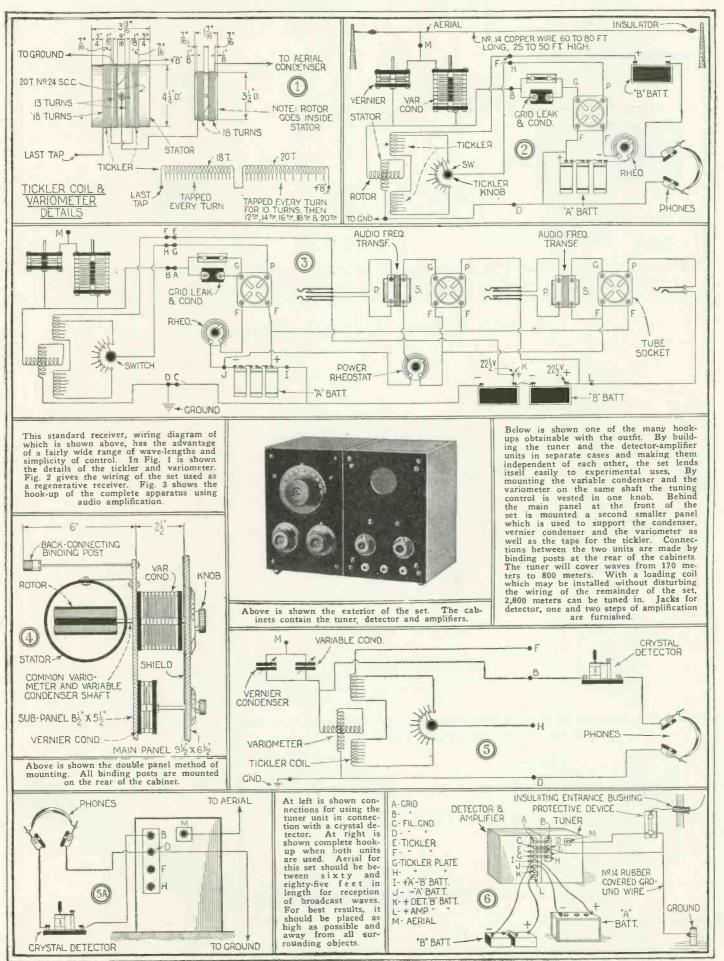


Broadcast Relay on 100 Meters By HOWARD ALLEN DUNCAN



Good Single Circuit Receiver

By H. ALLEN DUNCAN



675

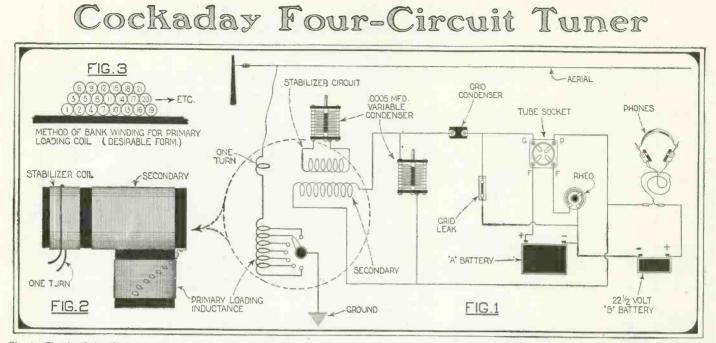
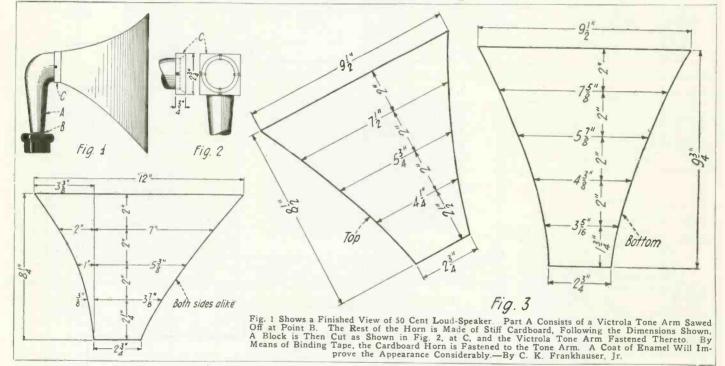
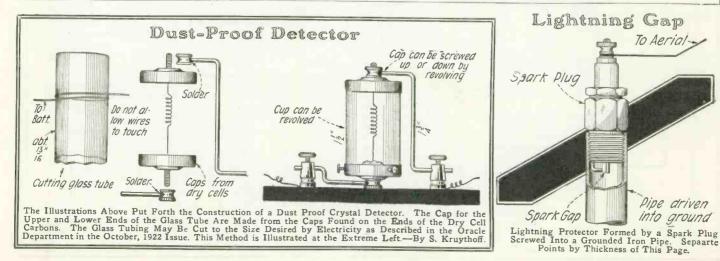


Fig. 1; Ci-cuit of the Very Selective Cockaday Four-Circuit Tuner. Fig. 2; Position of the Coils, All Wound on 3½ Inch Tubes. The Stabilizer Coil Consists of 35 Turns of No. 18 S. C. C. Wire, the Secondary 65 Turns of the Same

Size and the Primary 43 Turns, Bank Wound. (Fig. 3) Tapped at the First, Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-Second, Thirty-Sixth and Last Turns. The One Turn is of Square Bus Bar Wire. —By Leroy Western.

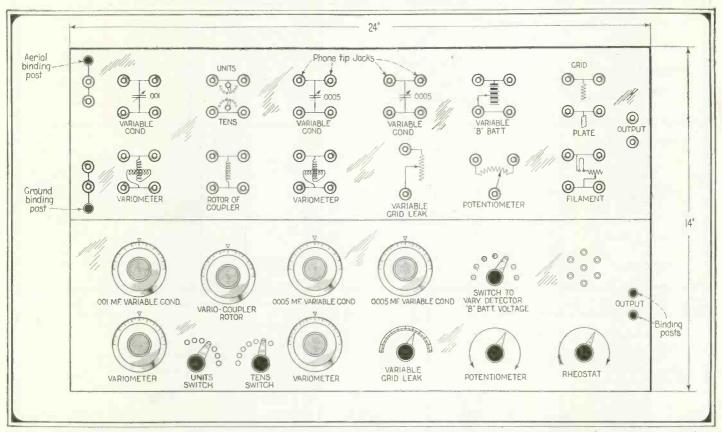
A 50 Cent Loud Speaker





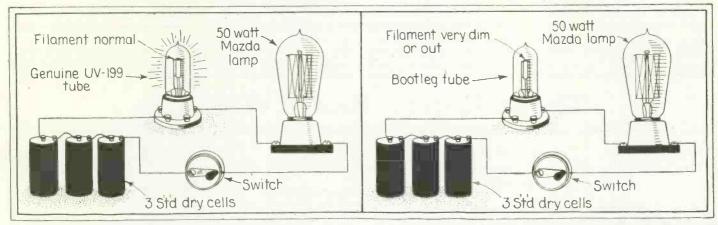
An Experimental Circuit Panel

By R. D. B. WASHBURNE

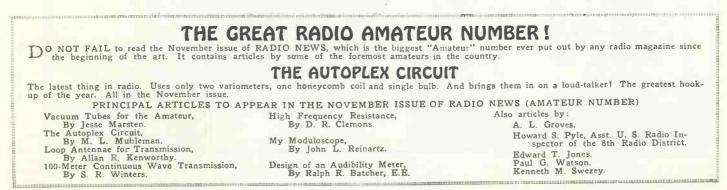


By using a panel twice as wide as the ordinary radio receiving set panel and placing a number of phone tip jacks on the upper half, as illustrated above, practically any known circuit may be tried out. The jacks are connected to the instruments as illustrated and connections between them are made by means of flexible wires on the ends of which are phone cord tips. Many other variations of this principle will suggest themselves to the constructor.

Handy "Bootleg" Tube Sleuth

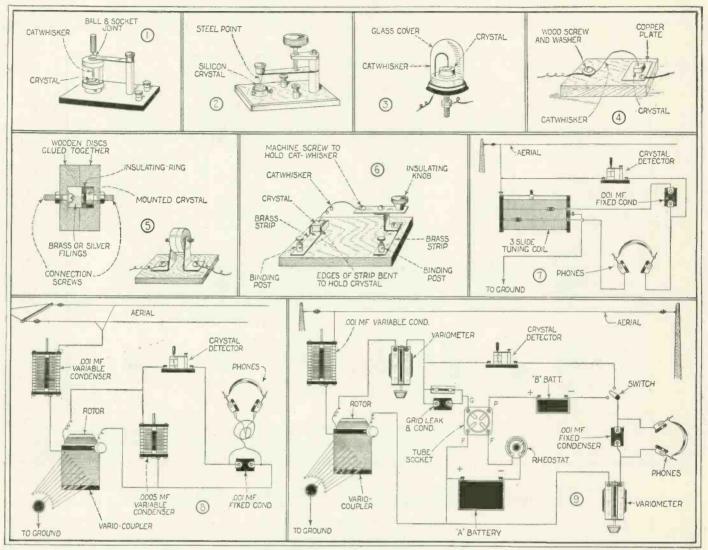


The difference between a bootleg tube and a standard U.V.-199, may be readily ascertained by means of the connections shown above. If the tube is genuine, the filament will light to a normal brilliancy, while if it is of the bootleg type, which draws a greater amount of current, the filament will not light to normal. This is because the 50-watt Mazda lamp does not allow sufficient current to pass to light the bootleg filament.





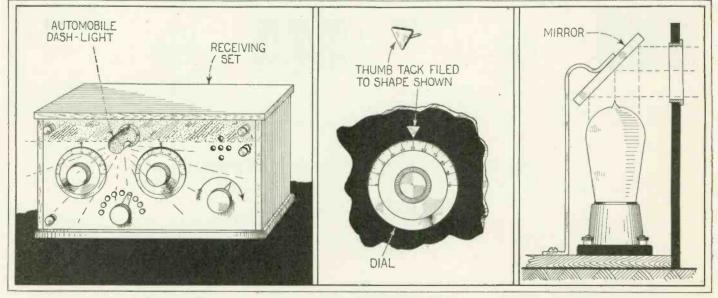
By A. P. PECK



Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show various types of commercial crystal detectors. They also illustrate principles which should be followed in the construction of such apparatus. In Fig. 4 is illustrated one of the simplest crystal detectors which it is possible to make. Fig. 5 shows an enclosed crystal detector in which the cat-whisker is replaced by filings. In Fig. 6 is shown a crystal detector

with a universal cat-whisker adjustment. A very selective circuit for use with a crystal detector is shown in Fig. 7. A crystal detector may be used with a variocoupler as shown in Fig. 8. By means of a two point switch, a crystal detector may be used with a standard short-wave regenerative tuner, when the vacuum tube detector is not used. Connections are shown in Fig. 9.

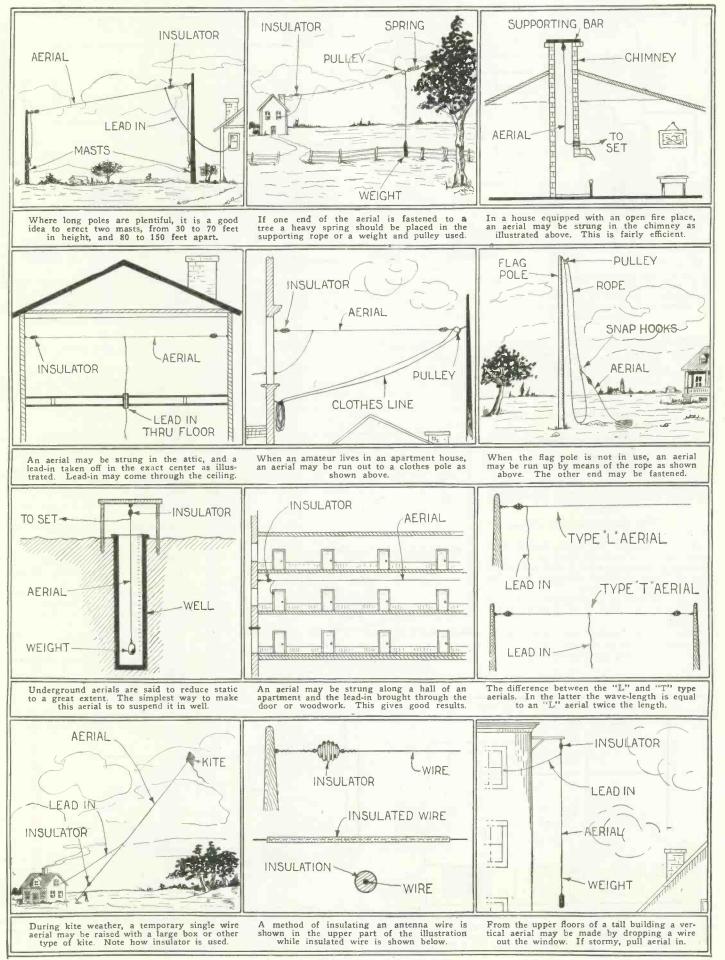
Three Handy Radio Wrinkles



By placing an automobile dashboard light on a radio receiving set as shown at the left, the set may be operated in a dark corner. This addition also saves electric lighting bills for "DX hounds." A novel indicator for dials may be made from a thumb tack as shown in the center above, according to Mrs. Luella B. Lyons. By using a mirror as shown at the extreme right, it is easy to ascertain whether a silvered bulb vacuum tube is lit.—H. W. S.

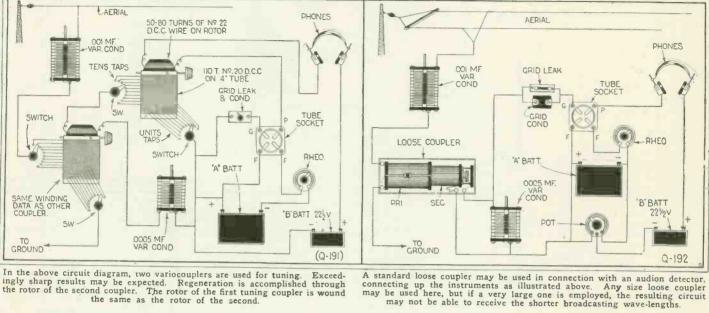
Radio for the Beginner By ARMSTRONG PERRY

NO. 21-ONE WIRE AERIALS.





In this Department we publish questions and answers which we feel are of interest to the novice and amateur. Letters addressed to this Department cannot be answered free. A charge of 25c is made for all questions where a personal answer is desired.



In the above circuit diagram, two variocouplers are used for tuning. Exceed-ingly sharp results may be expected. Regeneration is accomplished through the rotor of the second coupler. The rotor of the first tuning coupler is wound the same as the rotor of the second.

TWO-VARIOCOUPLER CIRCUIT

(191) James H. Alley, Waterville Maine, requests of the Radio Oracle: Waterville, Q. 1. Can you give me a hook-up for two vario-couplers in connection with a vacuum tube?

A. 1. The required diagram will be found in these columns.

Q. 2. How should the vario-couplers be wound?

A. 2. This information is given on the diagram.

LOOSE COUPLER WITH VACUUM TUBE

(192) Billy Arkin, Easton, Penn., requests

What is the best circuit dia-Q. 1. gram for using a loose coupler and two variable condensers with a vacumn tube? A. 1. The required diagram will be

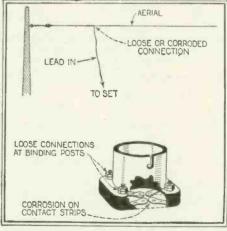
found in these columns. Q. 2. Would a potentiometer be of any assistance and how should it be

connected The instrument mentioned might A. 2. aid somewhat in reception and connec-

tions for the same are shown on the diagram

SINGLE CIRCUIT TUNER

(193) F. H. Alderman, Ensign, Kansas, requests a circuit diagram of a single circuit tuner and asks: Q. 1. May the vario-coupler be wound



Scratching noises and weak signals may very often be traced to loose or corroded connections. The two places illustrated above are very susceptible to such conditions. Query No. 195.

on a four inch tube and kindly give all

data on the same? A. 1. The stator of a vario-coupler may be wound on the size tube you mention. Data is given in the illustration of a single circuit tuner to be found in these columns.

A MAKE-SHIFT TUNER

(194) L. J. Denmire, Montrose, Iowa. requests:

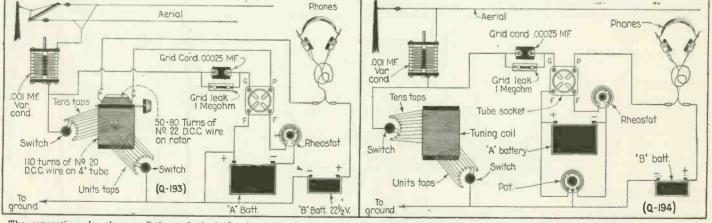
How may I hook up a tapped Q. 1. tuning coil with two sets of taps, a va-riable condenser and a vacuum tube de-tector using an "A" battery potentiometer?

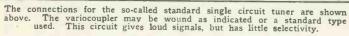
A. 1. The desired diagram will be found in these columns.

SOURCES OF TROUBLE (195) A. R. Carter, Marfa, Texas, asks:

Q. 1. At times my signals become very weak, but not as in "fading," and scratching noises are heard. Can you suggest the cause? A. 1. Loose connections at some point

in your set are probably the cause. Two of the worst offending places are illus-trated herewith.



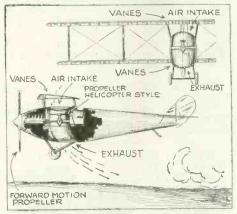


The tuning coil in the above circuit may be very readily wound, or the stator of a standard variocoupler may be employed. This circuit will not give very loud signals, but may be arranged in a compact portable form if desired.



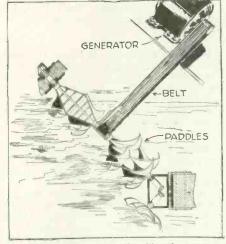
Postman's Umbrella

Helicopter-Airplane



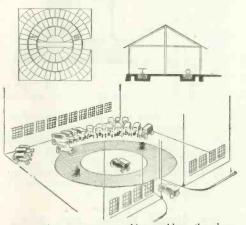
The helicopter idea is here applied to a more or less typical airplane. The vertical propeller is used only to assist in raising the machine from the ground. It is not used to keep the plane suspended while in flight. The vanes regulate the speed of rise.

Water Turbine



This very simple turbine will utilize the current of small streams without the necessity of constructing costly dams and sluice-ways. The force of the current directly against the vanes turns the pulley, which is connected with an electric generator above.

Garage System

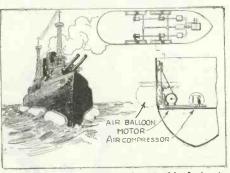


For solving the garage parking problem, the above illustration shows a method where turn-tables are used. With their aid, a car may be placed on any part of the floor and can always be removed without disturbing the others.

Spare your pity for the postman in rainy weather now. This new umbrella (above) saves his uniform as well as his temper. Strapped to his back, it is out of the way. Instead of folding down, as usual, the top slides down the handle, making it take up the minimum space.

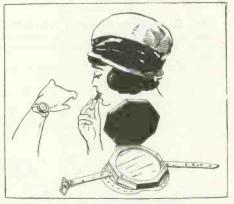


Ship Pontoon



When a ship at sea equipped with this device is threatened with sinking, the motors are turned on and compressed air is run into the balloons fastened around the sides of the vessel. The balloons form pontoons which will keep the ship afloat.

Wrist Vanity Case



We have the wrist watch, why not the wrist mirror and the vanity case? Now comes an invention of the former. Strapped lightly with a chic black velvet ribbon to a lady's wrist, there is no need for men's pockets being cluttered with vanity cases.

Amusement Device



This new amusement ride is a combination of the old merry-go-round and the scenic railway. The horses are mounted on individual cars equipped with motors. The trolley feeding the current from above furnishes the necessary power for propulsion.

Cable Dredge



For dredging small channels, for laying submarine cables and pipe, the machine shown above rotates the smaller pipes through the water, digging up the bottom. The water flushes the waste through the discharge pipe to removal conveyors.

Amphibious Auto



The amphibious auto illustrated above goes from one element to the other with the minimum changes. On land the wheels propel the car. In the water the air screw is turned on and pushes the erstwhile auto to the other shore.

Est.

Scientific Humor

Applied Astronomy.—Southern Plan-TER: "Why, Mammy, what ails you?" MAMMY Rose: Lawdy, Boss, Ah's a-rackin' wid de Sci'ntific rheumaticks." Southern Planter: "Sciatic rheuma-tism, eh? Now that's too bad, sure." MAMMY Rose: "Dis is Sci-ntific rheuma-ticks. Boss, Ah shore door soor stabe."

ticks, Boss, Ah shore does sees stahs." Marion Jones.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.— LITTLE ARTHUR: "Isu't it an eclipse of the sun, Mama, when the day is turned into night?'

MAMMA (not much of an astronomer): "Yes, dear, certainly." LITTLE ARTHUR: "Then what is an

eclipse of the moon?" MAMMA: "The moon? Oh, when the

night is turned into day, of course.-Henry Wachulski.



The Hospital Was Hospit-- RASTUS : able. -Ah sittinly is glad to see yo' out of dat horspittle, Sam. What done happen to yo' dar? in

SAMBO: "Ah done had ma bones X-rayed. "An' Ah bets a five-spot dey was loaded .- Judge.

Dum, Head Over Heels.—LINEMAN: "Say young fellow, don't stand on that bare wire, you are liable to get a shock." SMART ALECK: "That's all right, I wear

rubber heels that absorb the shocks.' Peter Horwot, Jr.

He Panted Painfully.—FIRST CHEM-ISTRY STUDENT: "What did you do in the laboratory today?"

SECOND CHEMISTRY STUDENT: "We were experimenting on hydrochloric acid." F. C. S.: "What results did you get?" S. C. S.: "Two holes in my pants and a bad headache."—Peter P. Udre.



A 'Loud' Speaker .- "Paw, what is a telephone ampli-fier?" "That, my son,

is one of those saps who grins into the transmitter and makes gestures while he's carrying on a phone

conversation."-Judge.

The Right "Spirit."—FIRST STUDENT (In Chemistry Class): "What is the method used for the formation of alcohol?" SECOND STUDENT: "Nothing doing, old

chap. I had an uncle who once told a stranger the method he used, and the next day he found out that the fellow was a prohibition agent."—*Keeling Adams.*

It'll Work 'Ether' Way .--- A. BROAD : "I have just read that doctors are going to discard the old method of putting their patients to sleep while operating on them, and have then listen to radio concerts instead. What do you think of the idea?"

CASS STER: "Well, it may please some. but for me, I would prefer my ether straight."—Keeling Adams.



PROFESSOR: "Correct. What is the unit of resistance?"

JOHNNY: "Seeing how quick you can get chocolate soda from the glass into your mouth,-Hartridge Miller.

V E receive daily from one to this department. Of these only one or two are available. We desire to publish only scientific humor and all contributions should be original if possible. Do not copy jokes from old books or other publications as they have little or no chance here. By scientific humor we mean only such jokes as contain something of a scientific nature. Note our prize winners. Write each joke on a separate sheet and sign your name and address to it. Write only on one side of sheet. No letters acknowledged unless postage is included

All jokes published here are paid for at the rate of one dollar each, besides the first prize of three dollars for the best jokes submitted each month. In the event that two people send in the same joke so as to "tie" for the prize. then the sum of three dollars in cash will be paid to each one.

Yes, But Power Plants Give "Currents .- An electrical expert was visiting the country and, while passing a farm saw an old farmer burying what looked to him to be perfectly good dry cells. The electrician asked the meaning of this

sheer waste and the farmer answered :

"I've had good luck with nearly every kind of plant in this soil, so I thought I'd bury these batteries and grow a power plant."—George Panter.

He Made Her See Stars!-John: "Hello, Jim, you look pretty mad to-day " day." JIM: "You bet

I'm mad." JOHN: "What JOHN: "What happened?" JIM: "Well, I had a telescope

and my wife wanted to use it. She took a can-opener and broke the top right off it."-Alfred Stawarz.

Practical Astronomy.—GRECIAN MAID: "Professor, why is it that you see more shooting stars on a warm summer night than at any other time?"

PROFESSOR ARISTOTLE: "Because you sit out more on those nights.—Vanderbilt Jade.

Quite Simple.—THE DOCTOR (to pa-tient): "You go to your druggist and ask him for some iodhydrargyrate of iodide of potassium, some ankydroglucochloral and some dioxyamidoarseno-benzol—and I should not be surprised if with those we shall be able to triumph over your loss of memory.—Le Journal Amusant (Paris).

He Wasn't Grounded .--- "Do you keep

your ear to the ground?" "Not now," said Congressman Swayback. "I gotta radio outfit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hope He Doesn't Get Hula Hella!— I joined the multitude. I became a radiophan. While receiving one night the phone rang. T+ was the wife.



"Are you getting anything to-night?" "Yes, I am getting some very fine Ha-

waiian right now—" "Aw Dear," she welly me Ha-"Aw Dear," she said, "don't joke, you know you can't reach that far."—J. W. Schoonmaker.

Polite to the Last-WARDEN (to mur-derer in electric chair)-"Is there anything you would like to do or say before I push the fatal button?"

THOUGHTFUL MURDERER-"Yes, kind sir. I would like to get up and give my seat to a lady."—Punch Bowl.

Some Nerve—"Tell me, doctor," said the patient in the hospital, nervously, "is there any chance of this operation proving fatal?"

fatal?" "Really, young man," protested the doc-tor, haughtily. "considering that we are ex-perimenting on you free of charge, I think your curiosity is hardly good form." —Tit Bits (London)

"Over" Her Head. — The younger generation of the Smith family had been ex-posed to the "radio bug" and received a bad case of it. The family



went outside to select the best place for the aerial, closely followed by Mrs. Smith. They all agreed on a tall $2\frac{1}{2}$ story barn as the most suitable

place. "What?" asked Mrs. Smith, astounded,

"What?" asked Mrs. Smith, astounded, "you're going to put it up there?!!" "Why sure mother," answered one of the sons. "that's the best place for it." "Well!" she replied, scornfully, "you might be big enough fools to climb up there and listen, but you'll never catch me doing it."—Gretchen Dorner.

We Should Re-fuse This Joke,-"What is the Load-Factor of your Ohm-Brew?" "About 7%, but it doesn't Phase me.--

I. L. Henderson.

First Prize \$3.00

PROFESSOR "James what is used to con-

JAMES: "The what? sir

JAMES: "Oh-um . . . PROFESSOR: "Correct. You may take your seat."—James W. Allen.

Succor for the Sucker!-TEACHER IN SCIENCE: "Johnny, what is the principle of drinking through a straw?"

Wire You Insulate!-

duct electric-ity?"

JAMES: "Why er... P R OFESSOR : "Correct What is the unit of elec-tric power?"

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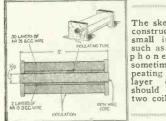
The "Oracle" is for the sole benefit of all scientific students. Questions will be answered here for the benefit of all, but only matter of sufficient interest will be published. Rules under which questions will be

answered: I. Only three questions can be submitted to be answered. 2. Only one side of sheet to be written on; matter must be type-written or else written in ink, no penciled matter considered.

TELEPHONE INDUCTION COIL

(1564) Stuart D. Pike, Holden, Mass., asks: Q. 1. How can I make an induction or re-peating coil similar to that used in telephone circuits

A. 1. You may make an induction coil similar to that used in a telephone as follows On a core composed of a bundle of iron wires one-half inch in diameter by five inches long, wind two layers of No. 18 D. C. C. wire. After insulating this winding with oiled silk or oiled paper, wind thirty layers of No. 20 S. C. C. wire thereon. The former is the primary, the



The sketch shows the construction of a small induction coil, such as used in tele-phone work and phone work and sometimes called "re-peating coils." A layer of insulation should separate the two coils.

STORAGE BATTERY PLATE PASTE

STORAGE BATTERY PLATE PASTE (1565) Charles Petrie, Canada, refers to an item in the Oracle Department in Mav 1923 issue. on paste for storage battery plates and asks: O. 1. Why is barium sulphate and ammonium sulphate used in mixing the paste for the plates? A. 1. The two chemicals you mention are used in making up the paste for storage battery plates so that the filling will not crumble and fall out of the spaces in the plates. A very small amount of both is all that is necessary, probably 1-20th of the amount of active material, that is litharge or red lead.

DYNAMIC BRAKING SYSTEM

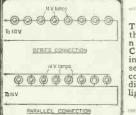
(1566) Raymond W. Platt, Akron, Ohio, says that he has successfully used a dynamic braking system on a D. C. motor and asks: Q. 1. Can this same system be used on an A. C. motor?

C. A. 1. It would not be wise to use the brake system that you mention on an A. C. motor as is done on a D. C. motor. Such a system would, undoubtedly, be very damaging to the former.

AMPERAGE OF LIGHTS

AMPERAGE OF LIGHTS (1567) H. H. Parker, Oakland, Calif., asks: Q. 1. What is the approximate amperage of the ordinary string of Christmas tree lights that at 14 volts each with eight in series to be used on a 110 volt circuit? A. 1. The amperage drawn is about one-fourth of an ampere. Q. 2. What would these lamps draw in am-perage if they were connected in parallel? A. If eight of them were connected in parallel they would draw approximately two amperes at fourteen volts. Q. I wish to design a step-down trans-former to light these bulbs in parallel. How should I design the secondary. A. 3. We would advise you to design your transformer to deliver fourteen volts and three amperes on the secondary side to allow for all losses.

losses



To the left is shown the method of con-necting ordinary Christmas tree lights in parallel and also in series. The series connection will work directly on 110 volt lighting mains.

STAGE SMOKE

(1568) F. W. Puhl, Washington, D. C., asks: Q. 1. What combination of chemicals should Q. 1. What combination of chemicals should use to produce great quantities of dense white

I use to produce great quantities of dense white smoke for stage work, without any violent chem-ical action whatsoever? A. 1. If the fumes arising from ammonia be allowed to mingle with those of hydrochloric acid, the result will be dense clouds of white smoke. No violent chemical action will occur. This is probably the very hest way to produce the result you desire. If a solid and a liquid be of such composition that when brought into contact with each other they will produce clouds of smoke, there will almost invariably be violent chemical action.

ELECTRICAL WELDING

(1569) Jorge Rodriguez, San Pedro, Cuba, wants

Q. 1. Q. 1. How should the polarities of an electric lighting circuit be connected when used for welding

ELECTRICITY?

Helectricity can be produced? If you are a radio man or are interested in radio, you should know ALL the methods as to how this mysterious force can be produced. There are 8 little known methods that will surprise you. It will probably help you in your work. Telephone receivers that fit into your easy that have no diaphragm, no magnets, and which work. All of these things and many more interesting ones of great interest to the student in radio will be found in the November issue of PRACTICAL ELECTRICS.

Highly Interesting Articles to Appear in November Issue of Practical Electrics ISSUE OT Fractical Liectifics ELECTRO VENTRILOQUISM PERFECTED X-RAY INSTALLATION HIGH TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE FURNACE By Allan P. Kenworthy THERMIC TELEPHONES (Concluded) DARK OR BLACK LIGHTNING By Ferdinand Elk:man MERCURY VAPOR ARCS LITTLE KNOWN METHODS OF PRO-DUCING ELECTRICITY By Raymond B. Wailes

A. 1. If you use direct current for welding, the positive side should be connected to the work, and the carbon rod to the negative side. If alternating current is used, of course, it will not be necessary to discriminate, as the polarity is

constantly changing. Q. 2. What precautions must be used in electric welding?

Here is shown the method used in con-necting the carbon and the work for welding with electric-ity. When using di-rect current always connect the work to the positive side.



A. 2. In all welding, the parts to be joined should be perfectly clean. The methods of welding various kinds of iron differs with the composition of the same, and whether it is cast or malleable. In any case, aluminum is very difficult to solder, and special preparations and precautions are necessary. This subject is so broad that we would advise you to purchase one or more books on the subject.

3. Sketches, diagrams, etc.. must be on separate sheets. Questions addressed to the department cannot be answered by mail free of charge. 4. If a quick answer is desired by mail, a nominal charge of 25 cents is made for each question. If the questions entail considerable research work or intricate calculations a special rate will be charged. Cor-respondents will be informed as to the fee before such quesions are answered.

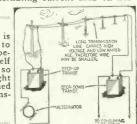
ASBESTOS CEMENT

ASSESTOS CEMERT (1570) Will Stone, South Bend, Ind., asks: Q. 1. How may I fasten sheet asbestos se-curely to steam pipes? A. 1. Make a thick paste of ground asbestos mixed with a solution of sodium silicate. After the two substances have been thoroughly mixed, add a small amount of calcium chloride. This will make the cement insoluble after it has once cet

COMMERCIAL USE OF A. C.

(1571) G. Orville Pyle, Belair, Md., asks: Q. 1. Why is alternating current used on near-

Alternating current is used commercially to a great extent be-cause it lends itself to transformation so to transformation so easily. At the right is shown a simplified diagram of a trans-mission line.



ly all commercial electrical lighting systems in-stead of direct current? A. 1. Alternating current is better adapted

stead of direct current? A. 1. Alternating current is better adapted to long distance transmission purposes because it can be transformed very easily to high potentials, resulting in lower current values, and smaller conductors

DISSOLVING NITRATE OF SILVER

(1572) W. J. Pettigrew, Raidsville, N. C., wants to know: Q. I. Can nitrate of silver be dissolved in alcohol so that it can be spread over a plate surface? Nitrate of silver may be dissolved in A. 1.

either water or alcohol

ELECTRIC BELTS.

(1573) G. L. Rasnuissen, San Francisco, Calif.,

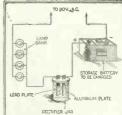
(1575) C. L. Rashulssen, San Francisco, Cant., requests: Q. 1. Can you give me information on how to make an electric belt for curing rheumatism? A. 1. Medical science has proven that the so-called electric belts are a fraud. Therefore, we cannot give you any data on the construction of one which will cure rheumatism.

THE THERMOPHONE AND RECTIFIER SOLUTIONS

(1574) F. P. Ronnan, Halifax, N. S., Canada, wants to Q. 1. I know Is not the principle of the thermophone

Q. 1. Is not the principle of the thermophone telephone receiver based upon the variations of heat in a wire?
A. 1. The principle of the thermophone is based upon the variations of heat in a fine resistance wire, which gives rise to vibrations in the atmosphere which correspond with the voice spoken in the transmitter.
Q. 2. What solutions may be used in an electrolytic rectifier?
A. 2. The following solutions may be used in an electrolytic rectifier. A saturated solution of sodium phosphate, a saturated solution of sulphuric acid, or a 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. A strong solution of ordinary brine will also give satisfaction.

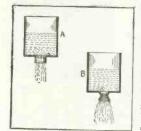
A wiring diagram for connecting an elec-trolytic rectifier to a lighting circuit for charging a storage battery is shown here. The series par-allel lamp bank con-trols amperages.



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VENTURI ACTION

(1575) Walter S. Camp, Long Valley, N. J., ask Q. 1. What is meant by a Venturi opening



At the left is illus-trated the Venturi shaped opening. The peculiarity of this tube is that it ad-mits a greater flow per unit time than a plain opening of a plain opening of similar size. It is used in carburetors for greater admit-tance of air.

and of what value is it in a gasoline engine and of what value is it in a gasoline engine A. 1. The Venturi action which you mention is illustrated here. We have two pails of water, one with a circular one-inch opening cut in the bottom in the ordinary manner, but the other, with the same sized opening, has a Venturi-shaped tube secured to the one-inch hole. If each vessel is filled with an equal quantity of water, it will be found that vessel B will empty itself before vessel A, due to the peculiar action of the Venturi tube. The drawing shows the shape of a Venturi tube. This action is taken advantage of in automo-bile or gasoline engine carburetors around the gasoline vapor and air are mixed. The purpose obtain a greater volume of air through a certain size hole in a shorter period of time.

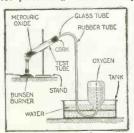
HAIR TONIC

(1576) C. L. Swain, Hayden, Ariz., wants to know: Q. 1.

(1376) C. L. Swain, Hayden, Ariz., wants to know:
Q. 1. Can you give me a hair tonic which will stop dandruff and falling hair?
A. 1. We are giving you herewith the formula for making a hair tonic such as you request. It should be used for the first time after the hair has been thoroughly shampooed.
Salicylic acid, 1 part.
Precipitated sulphur, 2½ parts.
Rose water, 25 parts.
This is to be applied every night for a week, whereupon the hair is again shampooed. Usually such applications continued in this rotation for a period of six weeks will completely check falling hair and eliminate dandruff. After this treatment the shampoo should be taken less frequently.

OBTAINING OXYGEN

OBTAINING OXYGEN (1577) Stephen E. Cerva, Latrobe, Pa., asks: O. 1. How can oxygen be obtained from mer-curic oxide? A. 1. Regarding the obtaining of oxygen from the apparatus as illustrated. The jar for the splat or the hand placed over its mouth. It surface of the water, and the hand or glass plat is removed. Do not place the mouth of the jar we would detine as yet. Now gently heat the open end of the rubber tube is kept below from the tube and after they have done so for a the surface of the water. Bubbles will pass out from the tube and after they have done so for a the open end of the rubber tube is kept below from the tube and after they have done so for a the surface of the water. Bubbles will pass out from the tube, and after they have done so for a the open end of the rubber tube is kept below the open end of the water. Bubbles will pass out from the tube, and after they have done so for a the open end of the tube. The jar will then become the open end of the tube. The jar will then become the on ot at any time remove the heat from the test tube while the open end of the rubber tube is after of the test tube. After obtaining a jar tube into the test tube. After obtaining a jar tube into the test tube. After obtaining a jar tube into the task and insert the glowing splinter to the mouth of the jar. It will bustained. The heating for a considerable length of itmer. Match, and blow it out so that the end is only allow down ward. Kernove the aight of oxygen, the task and insert the glowing splinter. Theremervice oxide will become a dull gray color. The heating for a considerable length of time. Mercure Calastile UNERCE Calastile The setup of appa-



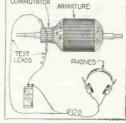
The set-up of appa-ratus for obtaining oxygen from mer-curic oxide. After each batch of oxy-gen is drawn off by heat the residue may be exposed to the air, whereupon it will absorb oxygen therefrom and the experiment may be repeated. repeated.

TESTING ARMATURES

TESTING ARMATURES (1578) Geo. W. Ross, Huntington Park, Cal, wants to know: 0.1. How can armature coils be tested, using a telephone receiver and a dry cell? A. 1. To test out armature coils with a tele-phone receiver, merely connect one side of the receiver to a dry cell, and with the other lead from the receiver and the dry cell, go from bar to bar of the commutator. If a click is heard, the coil is O. K.; if not, the circuit is open. O. Is this method as good as the growler method of testing armatures? A. 2. This method is not as good as the growler method, inasmuch as the latter indicates whether any of the turns in the coil are "shorted." This is determined by the loudness of the sounds heard in the receiver, which is used in connection with the growler.

COMMUTATOR

In testing arma-tures with a dry cell and telephone receiv-er, the simple hook-up shown at the right is used. If a loud click is heard after the connection is made at the com-mutator the arma-ture coil is in good condition. If not, it is open. is open,



IMPORTANT

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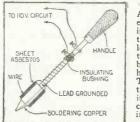
Address

ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRON

(1579) A. A. Sadler, Bowic, Texas, asks: Q. 1. Will you kindly give me data on the construction of an electric soldering iron to be used on 110 volts A. C.? A. 1. The required data will be found in the accompanying illustration.

BAKELITE

(1580) Joseph J. Schwab, Columbus, Miss., wants to know: Q. 1. Would it be possible for an amateur to compound a substance such as bakelite for use in making radio panels? A. 1. Materials similar to bakelite and celeron are so difficult in details of preparation that it is practically impossible for the amateur to make them at home. Their manufacture is so compli-cated that it would by no means be worth while for you to attempt to make such materials.



A home-made electric soldering iron is illustrated in the drawing to the left. One side of the winding should be grounded to the handle of the iron. The resistance of the wires allows the iron to be directly connected to a light-ing circuit. A home-made

> The problem of the balloonist illustrated here is one of simnere is one of sim-ple trigonometry. Two of the angles of the triangle are known as well as the length of one of the sides, so the solution involves the sines and cosines of the known angles.



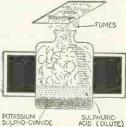
"SPIRIT" WRITING

Science and Invention for November, 1923

(1581) L. Nichols, Duluth, Minn., says that he has seen a so-called fortune teller expose a piece of paper to the fumes arising from a jar, where-upon writing appears upon the paper. He asks: Q. 1. Can you tell me how this is accom-plished?

plished? A. 1. The "spirit" writing which you mention may be done as follows: Write the message with a very weak acid solu-tion of iron (ferric) chloride. This solution must be so weak that when written with, the writing will be invisible when dry. If paper written upon

Here is illustrated one method of "spirit" writing. The writing is done with a weak solution of ferric chloride. When it dries it is subjected to the fumes of sulphuric acid acting on potas-sium sulphocyanide which makes the writing visible. writing visible.



with this ink is subjected to a vapor arising from the action of sulphuric acid on potassium sul-phocyanide, the writing will become visible, taking on a red color. It will then disappear if sub-jected to the fumes of ammonia and may alter-nately be made to appear and reappear by means of these two vapors. Another method is as follows: Sulphate of copper in a very dilute solution will produce an invisible writing which may be turned to a light blue color by exposing to the vapor of ammonia. The paper may be written on with lead acetate solution and exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas, the latter generated by the action of dilute sulphuric acid of iron sulphide. Use as little as possible as the odor is that of rotten eggs.

TANNING HIDES

TANNING HIDES (1582) H. L. Roady, Sunnyside, Wash., asks: Q. I. Can you give me the necessary in-formation for tanning cow hides? A. 1. We are giving you herewith the in-formation on tanning hides as requested by you. The hides are soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate of 10° Bé for three to six hours. After washing with water they are allowed to remain for five hours in a bath of caustic soda, the strength of which may vary from 2° to 30° Bé. From this they are transferred to a bath of hydrochloric acid (1 to 5° Bé) in which they remain for two hours. Finally the hides are washed and the hair removed. The tannage con-sists of a special bath of sodium or ammonium sulphoricinoleate (2 to 30 per cent) and sumac extract. The strength of this bath is gradually raised from 4° to 30° or 40° Bé.

AVIATION PROBLEM

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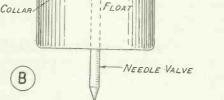
Some Famous Conn Artists Some Famous Conn Artists Upper Left: John Philip Sousa, Director Sousa's Band, Right: Bohumir Kryl, Direc-tor Kryl's Band, Lower Left: Isham Jones, Director Jones Orchestra, Right: Paul Biese, Director, Biese's Orchestra. FREE TRIAL: EASY PAYMENTS. Send postcatd for details. Highest honors at world expositions. Dealers and agents throughout the country. Factory branches In principal cities.

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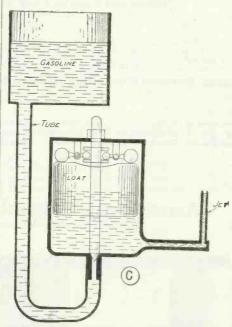


Carburetor Action Explained By TOM C. PLUMRIDGE Bow GASOLINE LEVEL A NEEDLE VALVE SEAT An essential part of good carburetting is a cor-rect gasoline level. Sketch "A" shows the cor-rect level. The gasoline level should be just be-low the top of the jet. COVER WEIGHT WEIGHT FLOA COLLAR

Motor Hints



Sketch "B" shows the controlling unit of the gasoline level. As the level drops, the float does also. The weights will also descend and they in turn raise the needle valve, allowing more gaso-line to flow into the bowl. To lower the gasoline level, the needle must be lengthened below the collar. This can be accomplished by resting the collar on something solid, and lightly tapping the top of the needle. If the gasoline level needs raising, reverse the process.



To correctly check the gasoline level some arrange-ment must be made so that there is a good pres-sure of gasoline in the float bowl and also to allow the jet to be seen. Sketch "C" shows a very easy and satisfactory method of checking this level. In most carburetors it is possible to re-move the body so that it leaves the jet exposed. In others the removal of the butterfly valve will allow of this examination.

(Continued on page 688)

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Science and Invention for November, 1923



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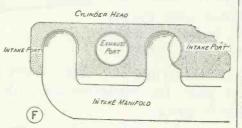
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Motor Hints CARBURETOR ACTION EXPLAINED (Continued from page 686) VALVE SEAT DURING VALVE SEAT VALVE STEM

Air leakage is found in worn intake valve guides and valve stems. On the down stroke of the piston air is drawn into the combustion chamber through the space between the valve stem and the valve guide. This impoverishes the mixture and will cause spitting through the carburetor because of lean mixture. Guide or stem should be renewed. Sometimes it is necessary to renew both before, this trouble can be cured. Oversize valve stems often cure it.

BUSHING E E BUTTËRFLY VALVE

Air leaks also are found at the point where the butterfly valve stem passes through the body of the carburetor. This has the same effect as worn valve stem and guide. Renewal of the bushings and butterfly valve stem will cure the trouble at this point.



After a short while the gaskets between the intake manifold and cylinder block will compress. Unless carefully examined the air leak at this point will escape detection. A good test is to squirt gasoline around the joint and see if there is any difference in engine operation when this is done.

IN REFERENCE TO "PHONO-GRAPH EVOLUTION"

It may be that some readers received erroneous impression from the article entitled "Phonograph Evolution," appearing in the August issue of this magazine. The first phonograph for recording and reproducing sounds by means of a wax record such as is used today on dictaphones was patented in 1886 by Chinchester A. Bell and Sumner Tainter. This was the first commercially practical machine. The experimental work done by Thomas A. Edison in 1878 was carried out on machines using tin-foil as the recording medium. This machine was not used commercially, but gave quite satisfactory results, which resulted in hundreds of press notices at the time and in many exhibitions of the apparatus. A complete account of the wonder which was expressed by the people of this country at Mr. Edison's first phonograph will be found in the volumes entitled "Edison : His Life and Inventions."

Science and Invention for November, 1923





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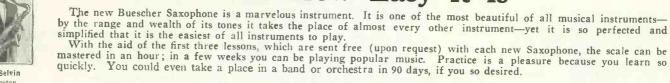
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ELECTRIC FURNACES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY. Fully illus-trated. Hard covers, size 5½"x9". Pub-lished by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City.

York City. Three authors unite in the production of this treatise, a German, an Austrian, and a repre-sentative of American metallurgy. The electric furnace, it is not too much to say, is revolution-izing metallurgy. For a long time it was devoted to a special line of work, such as the manufacture of aluminum alloys, abrasives, and other special-ties, but now it is coming into the great field of the metallurgy of steel, and it already is doing a vast amount of work in that division of the science of metallurgy. By the induction furnace a metal can be melted without coming in con-tact with the fuel. Again a furnace of compara-tively small dimensions can be worked economical-ly, so as to do the work, which in old times re-quired a great blast furnace. Sweden, almost a furnace for its metallurgical work. Norway is in the same position, and both of them are using year by year, more and more of their great hydraulic powers. So it is not too much to say that the revolutionizing of the field of metallurgy is in active progress now, and this book describes

LETTERS OF A RADIO ENGINEER TO HIS SON. By John Mills. Profuse-ly illustrated. Hard covers, size 51/2"x81/4". Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York City.

This is a very nice presentation in book form of the elements of wireless engineering. The read-ers of our columns have followed the progress of the wireless att from step to step, and many of them have gleaned from the columns of Radio News practically all the interesting matter which has evolved in the science up to date, and here we have a resumé of the science, which while supposed to be addressed to young people, takes cognizance of the fact that the young person of the present day is a very serious proposition, and the books written for him have to be correct.

DIE AQUARIENKUNDE. By Dr. E. Bade. Fully illustrated. Paper covers, size 6"x9¼". Published by Creutzische Verlagsbuchhandlung, Magdeburg, Germany.

many. Dr. Bade is an old time contributor to the columns of SCIENCE AND INVENTION. We have been honored by his interesting articles present-ing natural history in its various phases in popu-lar and attractive style to our readers. In this book the author goes deeply into the subject of the aquarium, the art of the construction and of the care thereof. The German publishers of wonderfully interesting by the illustrations. They seem to get at the root of things better than the publishers of other nations, and this book is most interestingly illustrated with the appli-ances of the aquarium, and with numerous half tone illustrations of its inhabitants. Two very beautiful color plates, one on the cover, and the other facing the title page, make one wish that there were more. The book is well worth an index, which we regret to say is missing, but the table of contents is so good that the index is hardly needed. Many of the illustrations are from the matchless hand of Dr. Bade. The book is in its fourth and fifth editions.

A SHORT COURSE IN THE TESTING OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY. By J. H. Morecroft, E.E., and F. W. Hehre, E.E. 111 illustrations. Hard covers, size 5½"x8¾". Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York City.

Nostrand Co., New York City. The title of this book expresses its contents. In it there is described in full detail the testing of electrical machinery, which while stated to be for non-electrical students like many other alleged elementary books, is so well presented, that the advanced electrician will find it of use in his work. The great advance of the science makes it a lit-tle saddening sometimes to look at books of this character, for if this is what the non-electrical student is supposed to know perfectly, how much will be expected of the electrical student. In a general way, we cannot do more than commend the book, which with its rather restricted use of mathematics and its numerous illustrations and practical hints, is very much to the point, as re-gards carrying out the matter suggested by its title.

A TEXT BOOK OF MINERALOGY. By Edward Salisbury Dana. Fully illustrated. Hard covers, size 6"x91/4". Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City.

John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City. The honored name of Dana appears in the itin fast of this book of mineralogy. Of this classic to be so than 's Mineralogy, as we always called the source of the book which immediately became the leader of all standards, is shown in the fact that it held the field for twenty years and it was only in 1898 that the second revised the book have been retained unchanged. Professor book have been reface, and it is very theresting to realize that when a young man some twenty-eight years, he acquired a world which nearly a generation before the second edition to some twenty-eight years, he acquired a world which nearly a generation before the second edition to some twenty-eight years, he acquired the book and they denerate that when a young man which are been retained unchanged. Professor ban has written the preface, and it is years to realize that when a young man which are been retained to the second edition to some twenty-eight years, he acquired a world which are by his dineralogy, which held the held the book have been retained unchanged. The per-tension of this exhaustive book. It has a pertension of this exhaustive book. It has a provide general index, followed by an index of a review of this exhaustive book. It has a provide the second edition appears and the those practices that the second returns and to those practices and provide general index, followed by an index of species, and it is biberally illustrated with the provide general index, followed be and the second returns of provide general index, followed by a since the provide general index, followed by a performant of the second editions of appearatus, and to those practices and provide general index index in the second editions of the second edition appearatus and to the second editions of the second edition appearatus and to those practices and provide the second edition appearatus and the second editions of appearatus and the second editions of appearatus and the second editions of appearatus and the second edi

PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL ENGI-NEERING. By William H. Timbie and Vannevar Bush. Illustrated. Hard covers, size 5¼"x7¾". Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a way may be taken as responsible for this work, written by two of its Faculty, Associate Professors of Electrical Engineering. It is quite an ad-mirable book for study, as each chapter, of which there are thirteen, is followed by a series of prob-lems to be solved, the total number of which is some five hundred. Some very excellent tables of electrical data are given in the last few pages, and the book is indexed. It is designed for col-lege students, and it is said to presume a knowl-edge of calculus and physics on the part of the student, but this need not frighten anyone, as the use of mathematics in it is far from exhaust-ing, and the subjects in general are most inteland the subjects in general are most inteling, and the sub-ligibly presented.

THE ROMANCE OF COAL. By Charles R. Gibson. Illustrated. Hard covers, size 5"x8". Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thisderphia, Fa. The interest attached to the present work is not at all lessened by the fact that it is an English production with numerous illustrations and much history. It includes all the practical points of mining, explosions in the mines, the con-dition of the workers and animals therein, all of which makes the book excellent reading. It reats of the Davy safety lamp, of gas and dust explosions. He tells of the condition of the work-ers, citing an eighty-year-old woman who worked in a mine in perfect contentment. He brings out the fact that the miners do not regard their life as a disagreeable one, and says that pitying the miners whose incomes in some cases sur-passes those of highly educated men, is decidedly far fetched.

THE BOOK OF WIRELESS TELE-GRAPH AND TELEPHONE. By A. Frederick Collins. Cloth covers, size 5"x 7"x1/2". 217 pages. Fully illustrated.

A good book for the beginner. It is written in a comprehensive manner covering the funda-mental principles of wireless telegraph and tele-phone and contains necessary information for constructing, operating and maintaining both re-ceiving and transmitting stations. Some of the more advanced types of receivers and transmitters are clearly explained. In the back is included a list of the definitions of words and terms com-monly used throughout the book. Mr. Collins has succeeded in putting forth the facts of radio in an interesting and practical fashion. (Contniued on hange 602)

(Contniued on page 692)







Book Review (Continued from page 690)

CHEMISTRY OF TODAY. By P. G. Bull, M.A. More than 150 illustrations and diagrams. Hard covers, size 5"x8". Published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pa. Again we are face to face with an English work, which is a very popular presentation of the study of chemistry, a subject which day by day is becoming more recondite, so that it is fair to say, that those interested in it at all, should lose no time in taking it up. Such books as the present, make it an interesting subject, and we cannot compliment the author more highly than by saying that his work really reminds us of Slosson's writings. There are over one hundred and fifty illustrations and diagrams, and many of these are by no means the old friends of early days, but are suggestive and new presentations of the subject. We note particularly the plate facing page 80, illustrating the relations of helium and hydrogen as the fillers of balloons. The chapter on the "Romance of Radium" with sug-gestive illustrations, including one of a radium engine, if the keeping of a strip of gold leaf in motion can be treated as the movements of an engine. The use of chemically produced colors in photography, the spectroscope in application to the sun, and to other heavenly bodies, and the story of carbon compounds, the relations of chemistry to plant and animal life, are but a few of many subjects most interestingly treated.

RADIO RECEPTION. By Harry J. Marx and Adrian Van Muffling, C.E. Illustrated. Hard covers, size 5"x7½". Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. With its clear type and its simple diagrams this text-book appears on the face to be preeminently simple and elementary. It is a definite fact that much can be done in wireless communication, reception and transmission alike, by very simple apparatus, much of which has been presented in the columns of this magazine, but while this book in its first 173 pages, which terminate with the eleventh chapter devoted to a series of "don"ts", appears to be of the simple order on its face, it really makes an exceedingly compact and easy presentation of the subject. In the appendix is given a touch of the real science and formulae of radio work, the calculation of tuning apparatus, and following some twelve tables a quantity of hook-ups, each one illustrated by very clear hook-up diagrams and this is followed by a gen-eral index of the book, which we are very glad to recommend to our readers.

HOW TO MAKE THINGS ELECTRI-CAL. Profusely illustrated. Hard cov-ers, size 4"x7". Published by the U. P. C. Book Co., Inc., New York City.

Book Co., Inc., New York Čity. This book, little in appearance at least, printed on thin paper, contains over four hundred pages, liberally illustrated, and devoted to electric ex-perimenting of the simplest order. There seems to be no end of what can be done by the ingenious electrician in the way of simple experiments, and this book presents in a very agreeable way a great many of such things. It is really a col-lection of articles published originally in the *Popular Science Monthly*, and the preface states that the book is for those who desire to build their own electrical apparatus—experimenter, stu-dent and teacher. No author's name is given. The book is liberally illustrated, and describes in the text any quantity of things to be done for the exploitation and utilization of the electric current. One chapter is devoted to radio work. It is well indexed.

THE GLAND STEALERS. By Bertram Gayton. Hard covers, size 8"51/2". Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadel-

phia, Pa. The author of this book delves into the gland problem in a very humorous manner. He takes a glands of a gorilla Promptly grandpa is re-juvenated, but he does not stop there. He or-ganizes an expedition of nearly one hundred ancients like himself, who are conveyed to Africa, where he establishes an acroplane base, and with his trusted assistants makes his way into the jungle, where a number of gorillas are captured alive. Science enters into the capture of the gorilas, as they are gassed by means of an un-named gas, and are promptly put into irons. What happens after the expedition has been equipped with the new glands we would rather leave to the reader to find out. This is an excellent story, written by an English suchor of ability, who knows how to keep the reader smiling from beginning to end. (Continued on page 694) phia, Pa.

(Continued on page 694)





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Book Review

(Continued from page 692)

DIRECTION AND POSITION FIND-ING BY WIRELESS. By R. Keen, B. Eng., A.M., I.E.E. Cloth covers, size 5½"x8½". 376 pages. Illustrated. Over 250 photographs and diagrams.

This book completely covers every phase of the principles and practice of direction and position finding developed in wireless. From early ex-periments up to the present improved system, nothing has been left out. This treatise not only deals with the principles of the subject but also with the construction details of direction finding installations for shore service and for the naviga-tion of ships and aircraft; also with such sub-jects as the use of special maps for D. F. work, the freak phenomena which cause errors in bear-ing peculiar to the D. F. receiver. The last chapter on field and nautical astronomy is very useful in connection with the practical applica-tion of direction finding.

THE BOOK OF THE SKY. By M. Luckiesh. Illustrated, hard covers, size 534'' by $8\frac{1}{2}''$, 236 pages. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City.

The General Electric Company has attracted to its service some of the most eminent scientists of America, among them Dr. Luckiesch, who is the Director of Applied Science at the Nela Re-search Laboratories. The book is not devoted, as its title might seem to indicate, to astronomy, hut to meteorological phenomena and to aviation. Most picturesque descriptions of the practical work of aviation and the performance of feats, take many pages and give most interesting reading. The book is so good, so handsomely printed, and so beautifully illustrated, that it is with regret that we state it has no index.

ASTRONOMY FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By Isabel M. Lewis. Fully illustrated, hard covers, size $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", 267 pages. Published by Duffield and Co., New York City.

lished by Duffield and Co., New York City. It was with no small feelings of interest and friendship that we opened this book. Mrs. Lewis is a true friend of our readers. Her most in-teresting papers have been one of the great at-tractions of SCIENCE AND INVENTION. She has the parts of astronomy in so popular a way, as to make it all thoroughly good reading. Much of the text of this book is made up from articles which have appeared in "St. Nicholas" and in SCIENCE AND INVENTION, and revision has been used where necessary to simplify the treatment, so as to bring the topics within the comprehension of a child. It is not too much to say where this is done with so difficult a subject as astronomy, that its degree of success measures the ability of the apper at a recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, the uncertainty that exists surrounding the temperature of meteorites. So many of our readers have followed with deep interest Mrs. Lewis' papers as they have appeared in our columns that the book will be of special interest to them. We regard it as a great pity that it has no index, for it certainly contains a mass of information.

THE BOOK OF RADIO. By Charles William Taussig. Profusely illustrated, hard covers, size $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $8\frac{3}{4}$ ", 447 pages. Published by D. Appleton and Co., New York City.

(Continued on page 696)

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The complete plans for the construction of this set are contained in a three-colored, heavy manila packet, 9x12 inches and consist of full sized blue print for wiring and drilling and also a four-page instruction pamphlet giving complete de-tails even as to tuning. Price complete..... 5Uc.

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How to Make a Cockaday Receiver

The Cockaday four-circuit tuner is one of the The Cockaday four-circuit tuner is one of the latest advancements in radio. Its main ad-vantage lies in the fact that the set can be adjusted to the highest point of regeneration, and tuning accomplished over a wide band of wave-lengths without the necessity for read-justing the regeneration control. The set described in our folder was designed and built at our own shop. All dimensions, size of wire, number of turns, etc., are given, leaving nothing to the imagination.

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at the least expense. Consists of 12 blue prints 8½x11 inches and one four-page instruction pamphlet 8½x11 inches.

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How to Make a Reflex Receiver

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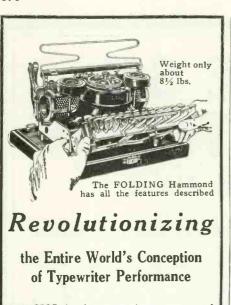
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Book Review (Continued from page 694)

ICE AGES. By Joseph McCabe. Hard covers, size $5'' \ge 7'_2$, 134 pages. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

by G. F. Futualit's Sons, New York City. This little work is quite interesting. It is written entirely from a popular standpoint, the author attempting to cover the subject in one hundred and thirty-four pages. It is quite an interesting presentation of a subject, which might be a very dry one; the comparatively few illustrations are quite to the point. The author upholds the work of Darwin, bringing out the point that his original views on animated nature are only too often misunderstood.

THE NEW AIR WORLD. By Willis Luther Moore, Sc.D., LL.D. Illustrated, hard covers, size $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", 326 pages. Published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston, Mass.

Mass. This is preeminently a practical little book, enough science being mingled with it to give it a pleasant aspect. The taking of weather observations, how the atmosphere is explored by small balloons, which are liberated with automatic registering instruments, light, heat and temperature, and humidity, and the general branches of meteorology, are given. A considerable space is given to the forecasting of the weather, and in this same section some illustrations of the work of tornadoes, such as the driving of common straws, fragile as they are, one-half inch into wood. A shovel driven into a solid tree to a depth of six inches, is an example of what the wind can do. One chapter is devoted to how climate is control it of course, but it tells how the features of the earth's surface do it. The question of the change in climate comes in, something which people are never tired of discussing, and an interesting chapter is devoted to climates for health and pleasure. An exceptionally good index closes this very interesting book.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., and F. Stanley Kipping, Ph.D. Illustrated, hard covers, size 434" x 7¼". Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Two volumes, total pages 666.

pages 666. If our readers are interested in Tetramethylp-diaminotriphenyl-methane and other such luminous products of the chemist's art, he will find himself well taken care of in this little work. It is in two volumes, with six hundred and sixtysix pages of text. It is simply impossible to review it in the space allotted to us for individual books, but we can only say that it seems to be very well arranged and certainly is very full. The equations are given with the old-fashioned equality sign instead of arrows, a feature, which to the older chemist is not unwelcome. for some of the recent improvements are more or less disconcerting to the graduates of the last century. Although this is all we can say of the book in this hasty review, we certainly do strongly recommend it. The two volumes in which it appears, make it exceedingly convenient for a reference. Speaking of carbohydrates, the author remarks on brought about by the inclusion in the group of nearly related compounds, in which the hydrogen and oxygen no longer exist in the propertions as in water.

LABORATORY GLASS BLOWING. By Bernard D. Bolas. Fully illustrated, hard covers, size 5" x 734", 106 pages. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City.

by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. There is something fascinating in watching a glass blower at work, one always desires to do the same, and it is for people having that ambition, that this book is written. It is designed absolutely for the chemist, and amateur, yet it is fair to say that anyone who masters its contents to the degree of being able to make what is shown in it, will he a skillful operator. It takes skill to make even simple potash bulbs. No two people work glass in exactly the same way, so we find certain discrepancies from our own point of view. The art of working glass consists in instinctively "feeling" it, so as to know just how to support it, so that it will not drag out too thin. A rather interesting part tells of using a mouth blow pipe for glass work, which certainly seems to be quite a feat. As small as the book is, it is indexed, so that it is an example to publishers and authors in that regard.

ELEMENTARY DETERMINANTS FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. By H. P. Few. Illustrated, hard covers, size 434" x 7½", 95 pages. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York City.

Determinants on their face represent a very interesting and curious mathematical process;



their evaluation as applied to the solving of simul-taneous equasions, is exceedingly interesting, and here we have them applied to electrical problems. They are supposed to be a short road to answers and we find them applied to such problems as the finding of the resistance of a net, and applied to Maxwell's classic rule for net works, which in its simplicity, and power of solving most dif-ficult problems of net-works, is an exceptionally interesting method of real numerical solutions. We are glad to say that the ninet-five pages of this little book, which may be said to be unusually full for its size, are indexed.

HOW TO MAKE LOW-PRESSURE TRANSFORMERS. By Prof. F. E. Aus-tin. Fully illustrated, hard covers, size $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7¹/4", 22 pages. Published by Professor Austin, Hanover, N. H.

Austin, Hanover, N. H. This book is printed in green ink, and for that reason presents a rather peculiar appearance. It is very short but quite to the point, with numer-ons illustrations, considering its very limited size, and certainly quite businesslike in its aspect. The colored ink presumably is used to spare the reader's eyes, although it is an open question whether it does so. We are sure our readers will appreciate it.

GRAVITATION VERSUS RELA. TIVITY. By Charles Lane Poor. Illus-trated, hard covers 51/2" x 81/4", 277 pages. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Professor Poor, the very distinguished Professor of Celestial Mechanics in Columbia University, has in this book presented a most interesting treatise on astronomy. In thus defining it, the reviewer feels he is not going a step too far, for it includes any quantity of detail as to the prac-tical work of astronomers, the limits of accuracy of their determinations, and so much general information on the subject of observatory work, that it is a most interesting book even from to the Michelson-Morley experiments, it is very interesting to find presented here photos of the in-terferometers as used to test ether drift. The frontispice shows the site on Mount Wilson where the interferometer house is situated and here at an elevation of 6,000 feet indications of ether drift were actually obtained, which goes to in-ratifate the Einstein theory. The book is wri-ten specifically to combat Einstein and Professor Poor gives a wonderfully good description of the Ein-stein theory. The illustrations are quite to the everything in the Einstein theory, who find it hard to believe that according to the Lorentz-Fitzgerald contraction theory, a Pullman car is shorter when in motion than when standing still, an authority. The diagrams in the book are respecially illuminating, and a very interesting reproduction of the photograph of the 1921 inter-ferometer is especially to be noted. The book will repay not only one but several careful perusals. It has an excellent index and is very well made the thypotheneuse as being the Pons Asinorum. The Century Dictionary notes this as a mistake frequently made.

THE GLANDS REGULATING PER-SONALITY. By Louis Berman, M.D. Hard covers. size 85%"x57%", 300 pages. Pub-lished by The Macmillan Company, New York City.

York City. Dr. Berman's book, GLANDS REGULATING PERSONALITY, is certainly a triumph in the field of humanizing technical discoveries regarding the human body. The author leads one by easy stages into a comprehensive knowledge of the deep influence our glands of internal secretion exert over our every action. According to Dr. Berman, there are at present known to be eight major glands in the human body, which divide among themselves absolute con-trol of not only the growth and development of the body, but also of the activities in which the body will most naturally find its greatest energy manual provides and the second second second they are, then, the Thyroid (Gland of energy

body will most naturally find its greatest energy expression. They are, then, the Thyroid (Gland of energy production), the Pituitary (Gland of energy con-sumption and utilization—continued effort). the Adrenais (Gland of combat), the Pineal (Gland of brain and sex development), the Thymus (Gland of cbildhood), the Interstitial (Glands of secondary sex traits), the Parathyroids (Controllers of lime metabolism), and the Pancreas (Controller of sugar metabolism). The relative strength and weakness of these glands provide the pattern upon which individual human personality is built. In fact, Dr. Berman calls the Glands of Internal Secretion the "Interlocking Directorate" of our daily affairs. To quote: "Behind the body, and behind the mind is this board of governors. Indeed, from the administra-tive and legislative points of view, the body-mind may be said to be governed by the House of Glands. It is the invisible committee behind the

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throne. Upon the throne is what? Man, the most baffling of complexities. Man who is not a mind, but owns a mind—Man who is not a body, but pos-sesses a body, just as he might have a motor car, a fortune or a calamity. Back of all his daily ac-tivities, behind the life of body-mind is the myste-rous unique individuality, the Ego, the Psyche or the Soul. Lately a competitor with these ancient and honorable terms has come upon the scene as the Subconscious. In that darkened No Man's Land is determined a man's destiny. The endo-crine association stands out as at least the most important physical detriment of the states and processes of the subconscious."

PRACTICAL RADIO. By Henry Smith Williams. Stiff covers, size 5" x 71/2". Pub-lished by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, N. Y

York, N. Y. The book is an excellent treatise on radio from the amateur's standpoint, and beginning with the very simplest installation of receiving apparatus; antennae and grounds, the author leads the reader up to the more complicated sets, employing many stages of amplification. The action of the various instruments in a radio receiving outfit is very clearly shown, and the functioning of both crystal and audion detectors is made very plain by means of diagrams. Aside from showing how to hook up, various types of radio sets, the author enters into the con-struction of several of them, giving the electrical characteristics and all other necessary data. The book is up-to-date in every way and fully illustrated. A complete table of contents and cross index aid materially in locating any particu-lar item desired.

M KAMPF UM DEN GIPFEL DER ERDE. By Walther Flaig. Hard covers, size 7¾" x 5¼", 76 pages. Profusely il-lustrated. Published by Kosmos, Stutt-IM gart, Germany.

gart, Germany. We have often had occasion to comment on the very attractive little series of books published by the German scientific journal "Kosmos." In the present one it treats of the Himalaya Moun-tains, and puts the question as to whether Mt. Everest or Tschmo-Mungma is the higher, or is to be called the apex of the earth. It describes the attempt to reach the summit, and with numer-ous very picturesque little cuts, makes most in-teresting reading. Many animals are shown and a number of the illustrations are devoted to fea-tures on the lift of the country, and the cos-turnes of the inhabitants, while the representa-tions of the approach to the summit are quite commended to our readers. The portraits of the explorers, General Bruce, Dr. Mallory and Lieu-tenant Finch, show very determined looking faces. The book gives credit to General Bruce as be-ing the leading authority on the practical attack on the Himalayas. The highest credit is given to the English climbers, and a picturesque de scription of their hardships on the mountains included.

X-RAYS. By G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E. Hard covers, size 51/2" x 83/4", 319 pages. Fully illustrated. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York City.

Green & Co., New York City. This very excellent work is specially to be commended for its very first page and its last pages. The first page gives in tabular form the data, nature, and properties of the various kinds of rays, based on electrical considerations and taking them as carriers of positive or negative electricity in some cases, such as cathode and Leonard rays, and in other cases as electrically neutral, such as Hertzian rays, visible light rays and X-rays; the one table contains an aston-ishing array of data. The last pages which we commend so highly, are an eighteen-page index. We have no room here to review the book at all adequately. It takes up the X-ray largely from the practical standpoint, its production and uses, different kinds of X-ray tubes, precautions to be used by the operator, radiography in detail with monting short of a perusal will do it the slightest adequate justice, and we unhesitatingly recom-mend it to our readers. The tables are of great interest and are admirably selected as are the other appendices, in which various other sub-jects are covered, besides the data contained in the table.

METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. By Charles Vickers. Hard covers, size 6" by 9¼", 767 pages. Many illustrations. Pub-lished by Henry Carey Baird & Co., Inc., New York City.

The old name of Henry Carey Baird holds an honored position among scientific book publishers. For many years he was identified with Phila-delphia, but now the publishing house has moved to New York and is devoted as always to the rather serious line of technical books. The writer well



Science and Invention for November, . remembers how Mr. Baird himself once told him that he and one of his assistants were the best of all index makers, and the index to this book certainly looks like one of the old Baird indexes, and really would seem to do justice to the exhaus-tive text. Now turning back we find in the text a great number of alloys treated, entirely up to date. Such subjects as electric furnaces, which are the great development in modern metallurgy, may supply an example of what is spoken of. Numerous illustrations are given. The division of the book takes up one metal after another, one alloy after another, and gives all their prop-erties, the manner of making the different alloys and their qualities. It is more than a book brought up to date, although it is based on the third edition of Brandt's well-known book "Metal-lic Alloys." We note that such things as alumi-num alloys for cooking vessels, for crank cases, for Zeppelin and airplane construction, for pis-ton alloy are included under the one heading of "Aluminum," and in the same chapter, numerous other aluminum alloys are given. Monel metal is treated, white brass is given under the section entitled. "Manganese Bronze and White Brass," and there is an entire chapter on amalgam and other mercury alloys, and another on die cast-ing. It will be seen how extensive is the scope of the book. The analysis of Babbitt metals has an entire chapter devoted to it, and the last chap-ter gives foundry data, even to such details as first aid in the foundry and treatment of bruises, eprains, burns and gassing.

INDUCTION COILS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Prof. F. E. Austin, E.E. Hard covers, size 5½" x 8½", 64 pages. Illustrated profusely. Published by Professor F. E. Austin, Hanover, N. H.

This is a very brief treatise on its titular subject, all arranged in numbered paragraphs, and taking the shape of practical details of construction and calculations for construction of coils. In spite of its briefness, it is really quite interesting; a sec-tion devoted to interrupters, although but a few pages, is very good reading. The mathematical theory is treated of to a certain extent; con-structional features, data of copper magnet wire, and various examples of the construction of coils for different purposes, is given.

DAS SCHOOPSCHE METALLSPRITZ-VERFAHREN SEINE ENTWICK-VERFAHREN SEINE ENTWICK-LUNG UND ANWENDUNG. — By Hanns Gunther and M. U. Schoop. Fully illustrated, 263 pages, size 534" by 834". Published by Franck'sche Verlagshandlung, Stuttgart, Germany.

834". Published by Franck some ver-lagshandlung, Stuttgart, Germany. Although this book does not seem very large, we when it is found to contain two hundred and sized that it is actually a full treatise on its title subject, and the title subject is the deposition of metals by spraying. It is a version of the air brush in which melted metal is substituted for the pigment. Very remarkable results are achieved by this process, and many illustrations throughout the book clucidate the matter very thoroughly. We are not prepared to give it an adequate review as the space at our disposal is insufficient, but it is enough to say that it has technical illustrations of the apparatus, as well as of examples of the products, and of the accessories used in carrying out the process. Just as in the case of the air brush, there is involved a certain contamination of the air of the workshop, and this point is not verlooked in the book, one of the illustrations showing a cabine for carrying off the fumes. The appear of the how pipe, and in a very clear illustra-tion on page 117 two such wires fed at right angles into the flame are shown. Many other illustrations give different ways of effecting the result, some showing the use of the electric arc for producing the melted metal, which, dropping down into the appear. The familiar liquid gas tanks appear in some of the illustrations, bringing the air brush vividly before us, and the pistols, as the Germans term the blowpipes, are also well illustrated.

THE QUANTUM THEORY.—By Fritz Reiche. Translated by H. S. Hatfield, B.S., and Henry L. Brose, M.A. Illus-trated, 183 pages, size 5" x 7½". Pub-lished by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City

City. We should certainly be very slow to attempt to review a work on so abstract a subject. The book in brief is devoted to the exposition of the Quantum theory and allied theories. It is hardly too much to say that the work consists of a mass of mathematics with elaborate explanations accom-panying the formulas. The introduction says that the Quantum theory is yet comparatively young, and first saw light in 1900, and the writer depicts the Quantum theory as being absolutely revolu-tionary. The translation reads very smoothly and it is not too much to say that it is so well done that one would hardly suspect it of being a trans-lation from the very definite German language.

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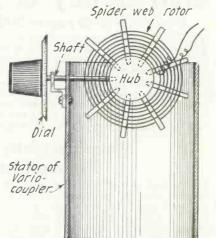
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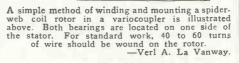
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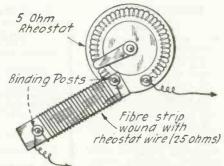
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A vernier rheostat with professional appearance may be made from a bakelite knob and dial as shown above. The rheostat is actuated from the front of the panel by turning the edge of the dial. Use in series with a standard rheostat. —Merrill Bolyard.





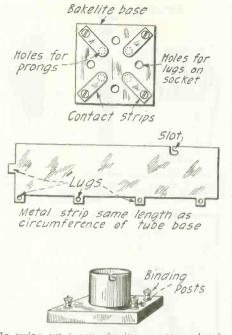


By winding several turns of resistance wire on a fibre strip, a handy addition to a standard five-ohm rheostat may be made. It can be made an integral part of the instrument by fastening one end to the binding post as illustrated above and making the connections as shown. This is useful with the new low-voltage tubes—Fred Stroberg.

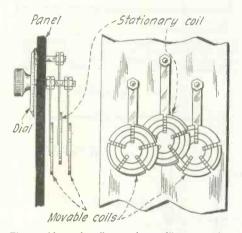




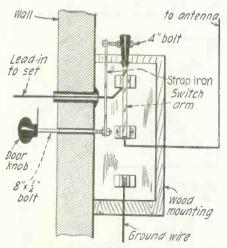
700



In trying out a new circuit, an extra socket is very often desired and one may not be on hand at the time. When this happens, you can make an efficient socket from a scrap of bakelite and a few strips of brass or even a piece of an old tin can. The constructional details are shown above. —Loran Black.

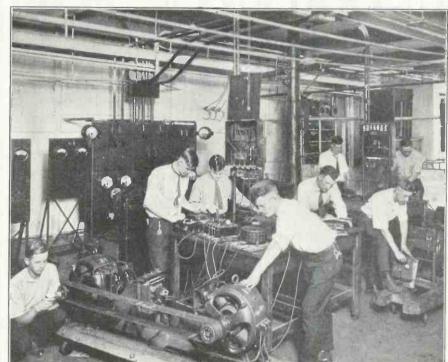


Three spider web coils may be readily mounted on the back of a panel and controlled from the front by using the method of mounting illustrated. The coils are fastened to three bakelite strips which are in turn bolted to shafts which extend through the panel and are turned by handles. One coil is stationary while the other two may be moved. —John D. Davis.



Very often an amateur desires to control his lightning switch from within the house. By installing a switch as shown above this can very readily be accomplished. A fairly stiff length of strap iron must be used in order to make the working of the switch positive. —Harlow Rouse.

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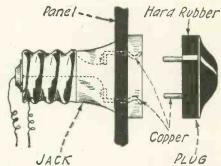
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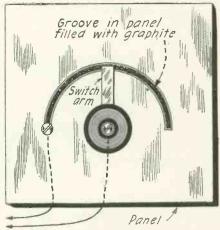
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Science and Invention for November, 1923

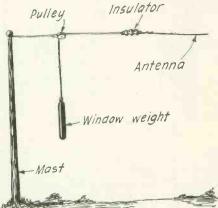




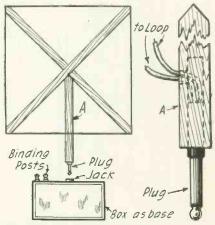
A very efficient plug and jack may be made as illustrated above. A large hole is drilled in the panel, and the base fastened therein by shellac. —Raymond Anderson.



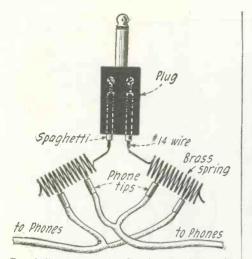
By scratching a deep groove in a semi-circular form on the surface of a radio panel and filling the groove with graphite from a soft pencil, a grid leak is made. —-Clifford Haltalin.



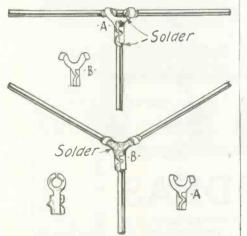
When an antenna is fastened to a slender pole, the swaying of the support often breaks a wire. This can be avoided by a window weight arranged as shown. —Samuel H. Emmes.



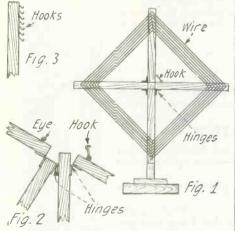
a good support for a loop aerial may be made s shown. An open circuit jack is mounted in box base. The loop can be swung in any direction without tangling connection wires. —Roumain Peters.



By winding two small coils of spring brass wire and connecting them to a standard telephone receiver plug as shown any number of sets of phones may be connected to a single plug.—John Hetzel.

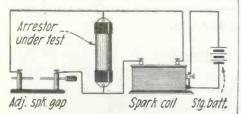


Ordinary soldering lugs such as used in connecting wire to binding posts in radio sets can be used in other ways. Two methods of using these lugs for soldering wire or bus bar connections are shown above. —A. L. Porch.



ELEPHONE & TE

A loop antenna may be made so that it can be readily folded for transportation by using three hinges and a hook and eye as shown. The wire should be wound on hooks as indicated so as to be readily removable. —W. A. Waddell,



Lightning arresters of the vacuum tube type may be tested as shown above. If a small stringy spark discharge is observed it is not satisfactory, but if a peculiar characteristic glow is perceptible, the arrester is in good condition. —John M. Avery. (Continued on page 708)



Multiplying Man-power

To the man with pick and shovel the digging of holes for telephone poles is a slow and arduous task. Under favorable soil conditions three to five holes are for him an average day's work. Under adverse conditions perhaps he can account for only one. When the hole is dug, eight or ten men are required to raise the pole with pikes.

But the hole-borer with derrick attached, operated by only three men, can erect as many as eighty poles in a day—releasing for other telephone work upwards of forty men.

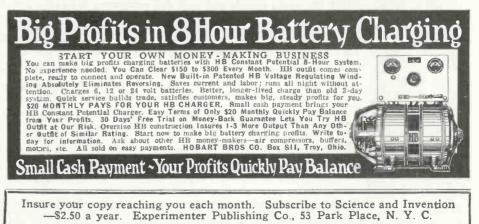
Hundreds of devices to quicken telephone construction, to increase its safety to the employee, and to effect economies are being utilized in the Bell System. Experiments are constantly being made to find the better and shorter way to do a given job. Each tool invented for the industry must be developed to perfection.

In the aggregate these devices to multiply man-power mean an enormous yearly saving of time, labor and money throughout the whole Bell System. Without them telephone service would be rendered neither as promptly, as efficiently nor as economically as it is to-day.

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COMBINATION TAP AND DRILL

(741) A. R. Mandon, Ouray, Colo., asks for our advice concerning a combination drill and tap



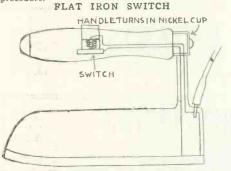
The combination drill and tap idea shown above is very old. It has been found inefficient.

A. There is no need of attempting to obtain a patent on the combination tap and drill, as many of these have been upon the market and have been discarded, because of their comparative in-efficiency. The device is not patentable, as we know positively of its previous use.

GARMENTS

GARMENTS (742) John D. Colvin, Parsons, Penn., re-quests our advice on under-garments made in such a manner that a body belt causes a blousey effect on the part of the upper section of the garment, the intention being to prevent the rip-ping of the underwear when they are saturated with perspiration, as the looseness will not cause such great friction on the skin, permitting the garment to slide over the parts of the body in movement.

A. We do not believe that you can possibly A. We do not believe that you can busino obtain a patent on the idea of which you wrote. The suggestion is extremely old, and is of no in-trinsic value. We doubt if there are any shirt manufacturers who would undertake the construc-tion of such a shirt. We do not advise patent procedure.



The switch for flat irons shown here could not pass the Fire Underwriters' rules.

(743) Laurence Burns, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., asks for our advice regarding a switch in the handle of a flat iron to control the current. A. We do not believe that the switch you have designed for flat irons, will pass the Un-derwriter's rule and regulations. Hence, we do not advise applying for a patent.

ROYALTIES AND PATENT SALES

(744) H. R. Borchardt, Phoenix, Ariz., re-quests our advice concerning maximum and min-imum royalties and cash payments on inventions, particularly with reference to two of his own patents—an automobile headlight and an auto-mobile signal. A. There is no question of maximum royalties and maximum cosh payments on inventions. Some

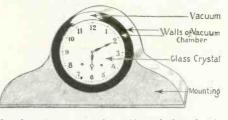
A. There is no question of maximum toyants or inventions bring practically nothing. Royalties on some are less than one quarter of 1 per cent, and yet the total amounts run into millions. In other inventions the royalties may be several hundred dollars on each device, the in-

ventor may be fortunate indeed if his bank-roll increases to the amount of \$200.00 or \$300.00 a year. Ten per cent is a very good royalty, al-though we know of some individuals who receive as high as 52 per cent. On smaller devices, such as stoplights for auto-mobiles, spark plugs, fountain pens, household utility devices' and such things which sell extensively, the royalties can be considerably smaller, one to five per cent being very fair. The proposition is to try to get as much as you pos-sibly can, and if the concern absolutely refuses to talk at your figure, ask them for their prop-osition, and tell them that you will think it over, and then try to place it with other indi-viduals. If you can receive no better offer, tayalty, is quite the usual method of procedure. We believe that for the headlight lenscs you focurse, they are as good as you claim. On the royalty basis, \$1,000 with 20 per cent royalties would be a very fine proposition. Even a 5 per cent royalty here could be considered fair, pro-viding the concern will agree to manufacture a definite number of the headlights, so that your returns will not be less than \$5,000 a year. The auto signal should sell for much less, as it is a relatively poor proposition.

a relatively poor proposition.

TICKLESS CLOCK

(745) David Bone, Somerset, Pa., requests our dvice on a tickless clock enclosed in vacuous advic sound-proof chamber



Manufacturing cost of the tickless clock makes it valueless for commercial purposes.

PATENTS 1111 Don't Lose Your Rights

DON I LOSE TOUR MIGHTS Before disclosing your invention to any-one send for blank form "Evidence of Conception" to be signed and witnessed. A sample form together with printed in-structions will show you just how to work up your evidence and establish your rights before filing application for patent. As registered patent attorneys we represent hundreds of inventors all over the U. S. and Canada in the advancement of inven-tions. Our schedule of fees will be found reasonable. The form "Evidence of Con-ception" sample, instructions relating to obtaining of patent and schedule of fees obtaining of patent and schedule of fees sent upon request. Ask for them,—a post card will do.









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A. The idea is poor. The possibility of making a clock operate, enclosing the same in a vacuous space or sound-proof chamber is not new, the va-rious space would cause the cost of the clock to mount so high that individuals would prefer the more or less quiet tick, to the expense which such a clock would incur. We certainly would not advise applying for a patent upon this idea, as the possibility of placing the same upon the market is negligible.

SUBMARINE

(746) George Beyer, Minneapolis, Minn., states that submarines are located by the sound of the propellers as they beat the water. He, there-fore, desires to substitute pumps for the pro-pellers, draw the water in at the front end of the submarine, and expel it forcibly from the rear, in this way eliminating the sound.

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INIET DIDE DUMPS STODAGE DATE DIES OUT	T

Erroneous idea as to noise of submarine makes the idea shown above valueless.

A. Your noiseless propelling device for subma-rines is of no value since the electric motors which are used to drive the submarine below the surface, create the hum, which is picked up by the sub-sea microphones of destroyers. It is an im-possibility to operate a Diesel engine below the surface with any degree of safety, and one can-not eliminate the hum of a motor as it revolves driving the craft ahead or operating pumps. The propellers of the submarine could be disconnected from the motor driving mechanism entirely without disturbing in any way the microphonic sound as long as the motors are in operation.

MOTOR CAR

(747) Walter Bell, Detroit, Mich., takes ex-ception to our "Motor Car of the Future" and sends in his own design of a futuristic motor car



Auto body designer fails to consider stream-line effect in the above model hood and top.

A. We do not hold that the motor car of the future will look anything like your automobile. You have not taken streamline effects into consideration, but merely protected the occupant with a different style of hood. Speed is the forthcoming thing, and that must be coupled with aviation. The future method of transportation will be via the air.

GAS VALVE, NEEDLE SHARPENER, ETC.

GAS VALVE, NEEDLE SHARPENER, ETC.
(748) Hyman Biegeleisen, New York City, repusses our opinion on a gas valve to regulate the four of gas; a phonograph needle sharpener; a directory of gas; a phonograph needle sharpener; a directory sound vibrations into light waves.
A. Regarding the gas valve of which you spoke, the subject have been taken out, some of the four been taken out, some of the directory little hope for the gas jet I described some vertice, about five or six years ago.
With regard to the chonograph needle sharpener, a bout five or six years ago.
With regard to the chonograph needle sharpeners also published about four years ago in the article to which had a revolving some subject have of which had a revolving of point is used for polishing the needle, which is used for polishing the needle, which is used for polishing the needle, we doubt if the phonograph needle sharpeners also published, one of which had a revolving of the doubt if the phonograph needle with a soft iron or prindstone with a soft iron or prindstone with a soft iron or prindstone with a soft iron or phonograph needle with a soft iron or prindstone with a soft iron or phonograph needle with a soft iron or phonograph need



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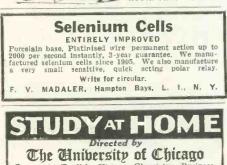
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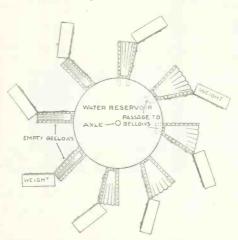


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needle would have to be turned as it is sharp-ened, and a system for polishing would have to be employed. If you are in a position be market this device, however, at a very reason-able figure, about \$1.00 or \$1.50, it might be a good idea to develop the same. Your microphone reflex relay will not operate properly, and consequently we would suggest that you forget this idea. Why use an X-ray tube for converting sound waves into light waves? An X-ray tube is the least efficient of any device yet designed for this purpose? Dr. de Forest has a device which auto-matically converts sound waves into light fluctua-tions, and which he calls the "Photion" or "Lux-ion." There are many other similar devices using a small straight incandescent filament.

PERPETUAL MOTION

749) H. N. Bagley, Stockton, Calif., requests opinion on a perpetual motion machine. (749)



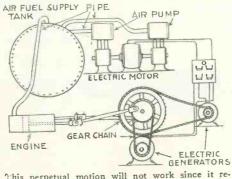
This design of perpetual motion machine has been "invented" regularly for 200 years past.

A. The idea is not original. If you will pur-chase a copy of the book called "Perpetual Mo-tion," by Percy Verance, you will find that your suggestion originated more than two hundred vers ago years ago

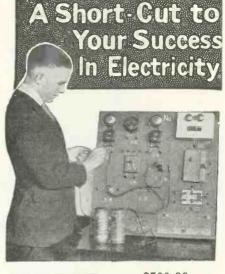
PERPETUAL MOTION AGAIN!

(750) Lois J. Brune, Algiers, La., asks our opinion on a perpetual motion machine, shown in the accompanying diagram. A. There is less possibility of your perpetual motion machine working, than the one described by Mr. Hooks. It is true that air if under pres-sure can be made to operate a turbine, the turbine can in turp be made to operate a turbine, the turbine by an arrow of the two operates a turbine, the turbine can, in turn, be made to operate a generator. It is also true that the generator can operate a motor, and that the motor can compress the air. The best known air compressor on the market today develops about 54 per cent efficiency, and for cach 100 horsepower put into the motor which drives the air compressor, you can but obtain 54 horsepower of work by utilizing the compressed air. This energy is then transmitted to a turbine. This develops 80 per cent efficiency, reducing the total efficiency up to this point to a little more than 40 per cent. The turbine operates a dynamo having a maximum efficiency to 36 per cent. The dynamo operating a motor (again 90 per cent efficient), bringing down the total figure to 32 per cent.

efficient), bringing down the total ngure to 32 per cent. So you see by means of only four stages, you require 100 horsepower regardless of what the form is which it may assume, in order to pro-duce at the end of the chain a horsepower rating of but 32, neglecting all friction and losses in gearing and other transmissions. Therefore, for each hour that your device runs, you will have to continually supply it with excess of power.



This perpetual motion will not work since it re-delivers only 32 per cent of energy used.



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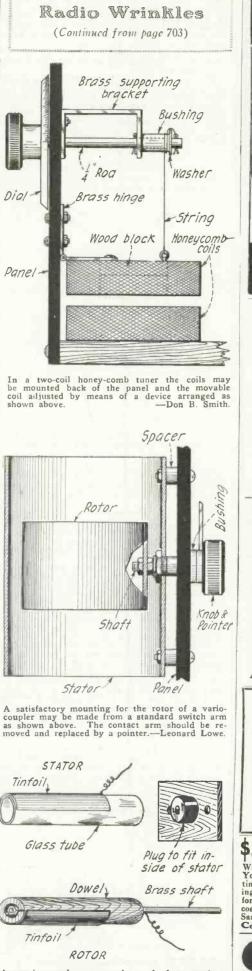
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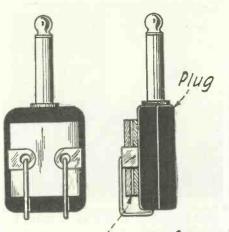


A vernier condenser may be made from a glass tube and dowel as shown above. Two pieces of tin-foil are placed thereon and mounted upon a plug. The tin-foil on the dowel is connected to the shaft. —I. D. Hunter

Science and Invention for November, 1923

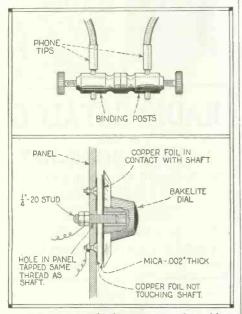


THE HATFIELD INSTITUTE,

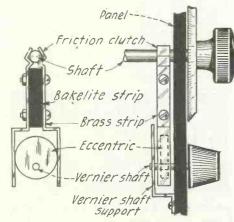


.0005 mfd. cond.

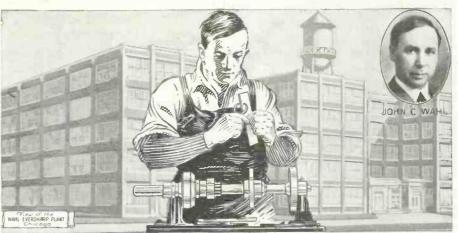
Many times in the operation of a radio receiving set, the amateur desires to increase the capacity of a variable condenser but does not wish to add another variable. By connecting an open circuit jack in parallel with the variable condenser and mounting a fixed condenser on a plug as shown, the illustrated unit may be plugged into the cir-cuit in parallel with the standard condenser, there-by increasing the capacity to any desired degree. —J. H. Rouse.



By connecting two binding posts together with a stud, or by soldering, a very efficient phone tip connector may be made, as shown in the upper illustration. —Bernard N. Brown. An excellent vernier variable condenser which may be mounted directly on a panel is constructed with the use of a standard 3 or 3½ inch dial as shown above. —Sydney Bond.



By means of a few scraps of material which are usually available, any condenser may be made into a vernier in a very workmanlike manner as shown in the above illustration. The frictional connec-tion between the vernier and the shaft should not be too tight as it will prevent the shaft from turn-ing freely, but it should be just tight enough to enable it to grip the shaft when the vernier is being operated. —James Go.don.



The \$12 a week mechanic who became a million

WENTY-THREE years ago, John C. Wahl was working as a mechanic in Peoria, Illinois, at \$12 a week.

To-day, he is a millionaire-having an income that runs into six figuresnationally and internationally known as the inventor of the Wahl Adding Machine, the Wahl Fountain Pen, and president of The Wahl Company, manufacturers of the famous Eversharp pencil.

It is interesting to note that the change for the better in the life of John C. Wahl came the day he saw an advertisement that hit him straight between the eyes. As he puts it, "it told how the International Correspondence Schools could make a draftsman of a fellow without interfering with his daily work." That day, John C. Wahl enrolled and started to build for the future. His present success is proof that he builded well.

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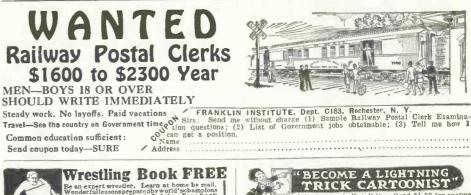
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Dr. Hackensaw's Secrets By CLEMENT FEZANDIÉ (Continued from page 645)

In spite of the rarefied atmosphere on the moon, which rendered all sounds almost inaudible, this conversation was carried on with ease by means of a special instrumenta miniature radiophone-the doctor had provided in the suits. Otherwise talking would have been out of the question. In fact, dead silence reigned all around them.

The pair walked on in silence for a while. and then Doctor Hackensaw suddenly stopped, for before him yawned a large opening in the moon's surface-an enormous well into whose depths he peered without being able to see the bottom.

THEY BOARD A MYSTERIOUS ELEVATOR

"Miss Pep," said he, "this must be the entrance to the habitations of the intelligent beings on the moon. And see! Here is one of their elevators, with the doors open, waiting to take passengers down! It's curious that we happened just to strike this place, but I felt a kind of leading in this direction, some invisible force pulling me here. However, let's get into the car and wait. Passengers are certain to come, sooner or later."

Pep followed the doctor into the car, and

Pep followed the doct then gave a little cry. "Look!" she cried. "The seats in the car "Look!" arm-chairs! There must be men here in the moon. Perhaps we're not the first people who have come to the moon."

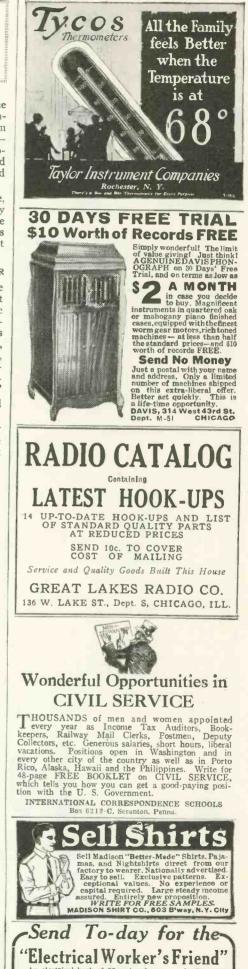
Doctor Hackensaw was puzzled. The arm-chairs certainly seemed to indicate the presence of man. And yet, to believe that man was evolved independently on the earth and on the moon was against all the laws of probability. If men were here, they must have come from the earth at some previous period-perhaps the Chinese, the Hindoos or some other early civilized race had found means in bygone ages to send men to the moon. In no other way could he account for their presence. Intelligent creatures, yes-but men, no! Intelligence, like wings, could be evolved by natural selection from different organs.

Pep and the doctor seated themselves on the chairs, prepared for a long wait, but scarcely were they settled in their places when the doors closed automatically and the car, leaving the ground, started to fly down into the well.

"Hello!" cried Doctor Hackensaw in amazement. "It appears that we are the passengers expected. Our arrival has been seen and prepared for. Unquestionably, the Selenites are intelligent beings. It would have been a little more courteous of them to have sent somebody to bid us welcome. It may be a good sign, though, that they are not too anxious for our arrival If they had meant to harm us they would certainly have sent an escort to meet us."

The car in which they found themselves was not provided with wings or visible apparatus of any sort, and yet it was descending rapidly into the bowels of the moon, as though endowed with intelligence. It touched neither wall, but descended, as if in flight, straight down the center of the passage. After fifteen minutes of this rapid descent, it changed its course and followed a horizontal passage. But here, also, it did not touch the ground, but flew a few feet above it.

To the doctor's surprise, although they were now several miles below the surface of the moon, the passages were all illuminated by a diffused light very much like the daylight on our earth.



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THE FIRST MEETING WITH THE MOON'S INHABITANTS

A moment later the car stopped, the doors opened and Doctor Hackensaw and Pep felt themselves impelled, as if by some stronger will than their own, to leave the car and enter an apartment, where they found the most peculiar set of living creatures they had ever set eyes upon. Some bore a faint resemblance to our earthly mammals or to plants, but most of them bore a greater resemblance to our invertebrates or to the microscopic forms of life with which we are familiar.

To his great surprise and joy, however, the doctor found that the entire assembly was dominated by a human being—a won-derfully beautiful white woman, with a kind though majestic look on her countenance. She seemed to possess the ability to read what was going on in the minds of her two visitors. More wonderful still, she was able to answer their thoughts in such a way that they understood her perfectly, though she did not know any earthly language. The did not know any earthly language. The conversation, if such it may be called, trans-

conversation, if such it may be called, trans-lated into English, was somewhat as follows : The Lunar queen evidently knew all about the pair. "Yes," she said, seeing their sur-prise, "We keep track here of all that goes on in the other planets. Consequently, we knew from the very start all about Doctor Hackensaw's plans for visiting the moon. In fact, we hesitated whether or not to let him arrive here. However, we concluded that no harm could come of your visit, so we not only allowed you to come, but even prevented your car from dashing to pieces.

"No, we are not afraid of mankind, though perhaps we are wrong in our confidence, for inferior organisms are often a great menace to higher ones. But the Lunar beings are so superior to mankind, having had several million more years for their evolution, that we fear you no more than you would fear so many fleas. We have progressed far be-

yond the stage reached by you on earth." "Tell me," interrupted Pep, not in words, but in thought, "Are there men as well as women here on the moon?"

NO SEX QUESTION ON THE MOON

"No," replied the queen. "As a matter of fact we have neither men nor women here. We abolished sex completely thousands of years ago. Sex is nothing but a cause of endless trouble and worry, as you must know, for all your habits, customs, and daily thoughts, your whole life in fact, is daily thoughts, your whole life in fact, is shaped by marriage and the relations be-tween the sexes. We have found it much more satisfactory to create our children synthetically from the chemical elements that compose them. We are then sure of getting what we want." "But you yourself," cried Pep, "are a woman!" "No indeed. In truth we Selemiter com

"No indeed. In truth we Selenites can scarcely be said to possess a definite shape, but we have the power of changing our appearance at will. I thought it would be pleasanter for you if I received you in the form of a woman, and I wish to be pleasant for I have a disagreeable communication to make to you."

"A disagreeable communication?"

"Yes. We Selenites do not like the idea of your visiting the moon. We believe that others of your race of savages may come over, and that nothing but trouble will arise from their visits."

"Race of savages !" cried the doctor. "Do you mean to say that you regard mankind as savages?"

The queen smiled contemptuously, and taking something apparently from the air, she handed it to the doctor. It was a copy of that morning's issue of a New York daily newspaper. Pep glanced at it eagerly and saw it was full of comments on the message she had wirelessed from the car.

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HE simplicity of this truly wonderful method will astonish you. Although

you never leave your own fireside, you receive the personal attention of one of America's foremost Cartoonists. It is almost the same as if you were working in his studio. Your mistakes are not only pointed out, but each correction is illustrated right before your eyes. You see exactly where your faults lie and you never make the same mistakes twice. The speed with which you progress will amaze you. Through this wonderful method many of our students are now making handsome incomes, and the same opportunity to enter this splendid profession is now yours.

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"There !" said the queen. "Look at that newspaper, one of your best dailies, yet full of accounts of murders, thefts, strikes, wars and all such things! Could any but a nation of savages tolerate things of that sort? And not only tolerate them, but gloat over them? Do you wonder that we do not wish to run the risk of being contaminated by your pres-ence among us? Not that we are afraid of Not that we are afraid of you, but we might be forced in self-defense to exterminate your race.'

"Why do not some of the Selenites come to earth to teach us better?" asked Doctor Hackensaw.

"For the same reason that you do not attempt to teach your microbes civilization. The task would be hopeless. It is the work of millions of years, and countless generations of slowly progressing individuals. As for colonizing the earth, we may possibly do that some day, but it will mean the extermination of the race of man. Reassure your-selves, however. If such a thing ever happens it will not be for thousands of years to must both of you return at once to the earth." come. But now for the point in hand. You

"But how can we return?"

"I will attend to that. You will be back in less than an hour."

"But how about me?" asked Pep, on the verge of tears. "I am accused of committing a murder, and, although perfectly innocent, I have no means of proving my inno-cence."

"I will attend to that, too," replied the ueen. "Take this box. In it you will find queen. proofs that will convince the most skeptical."

Pep tore off the cover of the box and perceived a roll of movie film.

LUNAR "MOVIES" OF EARTHLY HAPPEN-INGS.

"Yes," explained the queen. "It is a moving picture of the murder as it really occurred. Look in this mirror on the wall and you will see the whole scene depicted."

Sure enough, a mirror appeared on the wall as if by magic, and in it the whole tragedy was enacted in natural colors. It was as Pep had surmised. One of the mur-dered man's victims had shot him in a fit of desperation.

"How did you get this film?" inquired the doctor, curiously.

"I had it sent from one of the nearest dead stars," replied the queen. "As you know, light travels only 186,000 miles per second. Hence the light that left the earth at the time of the murder had not yet reached the star when they received my message. They therefore made this moving picture of the murder as soon as the light rays reached them.

Doctor Hackensaw was perplexed.

"How could you send a message and receive a film faster than light can travel?

"Because light is not the fastest thing in the universe," replied the queen. Gravitation travels much faster than light. To you on earth, gravitation seems to act instanta-neously. As a matter of fact it is really slow, but it travels from the earth to Sirius in less than one second, a speed immensely superior to that of light. I sent a wireless message by gravitation and received the film here almost instantaneously by the same means. . . Here is an older film which shows the earth as it appeared before the advent of man."

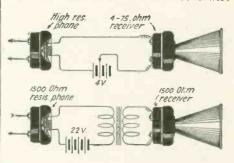
As she said the words there appeared on the mirror a prehistoric landscape with the brontosaurus and other paleolithic monsters browsing in the primeval forests, while the ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus sported in the waters and the pterodactyl flew overhead.

How to Hook - Up A Transmitter Button to Make an Efficient Loud Talker

A Transmitter button with a few dry cells and a telephone receiver will make a remarkably simple and efficient loud talker. A Microphonic amplifier of this type is just the thing for use with a radio set. The weak music and signals may be amplified many times their original value. It is possible to entertain a large audience with a simple radio equipment if a transmitter button is used in the circuit as explained in diagram A.

The cost is extremely low and the results are comparable with those produced by highest grade of expensive loud talkers.

As may be seen in the diagram, two dry cells or a small storage battery are connected in series with the transmitter button and a 4 to 75 ohm telephone receiver. The transmitter button is secured to the diaphragm of the telephone in the radio receiving set. To accomplish this properly, scrape off the enamel (if diaphragm is enameled) on the face of the diaphragm and solder the small hexagon nut supplied with the button to the exact center. Care should be taken that the thin diaphragm is not bent or otherwise



harmed. The transmitter button is then screwed into place. Connections, as shown in the diagram, are made with flexible wire. A horn may be placed over the low resistance receiver if desired. When the radio set is properly tuned and signals are being received, the transmitter button is operated by the vibration of the diaphragm of the receiver. As the receiver diaphragm vibrates, the mica diaphragm on the transmitter button also vibrates. The carbon grains are compressed at varying pressure; the current flowing through the local battery circuit is thus varied and results in an amplification of the sounds in the low resistance telephone loud-talker.

Diagram B, which includes a step-up transformer, is to be used with loud talking receivers of high resistance. The primary of the transformers should have a resistance of about 75 ohms. An ordinary telephone induction coil will serve as the transformer in this circuit.

You can get the above-described transmitter button FREE in subscribing to "Practical Electrics Magazine" at \$2.00 per yean (12 months). Send your subscriptions today.

Make all remittances payable to Practical Electrics Co., 53 Park Place, New York City.

Doctor Hackensaw gazed at the pictures with interest, and then asked : "How about the planetary machine that we saw on our way here? What is its object?". "Its function is to utilize the sun's heat," explained the queen. "Half of the moon is

always brightly illuminated by the sun. The heat thus received is stored up automatically in the body of the moon. From here it works the planetary machine which sends wireless waves wherever we happen to need power. The radiator-like instrument serves as the regulator." "Would you allow me to have a descrip-

tion of the machine so I can construct one like it?" "No indeed. Your knowledge is insuffi-

cient and you would be sure to kill yourself in the attempt to control these forces. Besides, too much knowledge, would make you miserable. The world has no use for a man who is too far ahead of his time. But enough of this. You can have dinner here, and then you must go." "What do you eat?" inquired the doctor,

curiously.

LUNAR BEINGS DO NOT EAT

"We Selenites do not eat at all. We breathe in the carbon, oxygen and hydrogen that are necessary for life. We see to it that are necessary for life. We see to it that our atmosphere contains these elements in the proper proportions."

"But carbon is a solid," exclaimed Pep surprise, "You cannot breathe charin surprise.

"coal?" "Carbon is a gas in the form of carbon dioxide, and we are able to utilize it in our bodies in this form, decomposing it into its carbon and oxygen. But here is your meal," she continued, as a table appeared loaded with all sorts of delicacies. Pep, who had been expecting a meal of

carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, gave a squeal of delight when she saw the wonderful meal that was served. There were soups, meats, vegetables, fruits, pastry and sweets of the kind she liked the best.

The pair ate heartily, but some narcotic must have been in the food, for scarcely was the last mouthful eaten when they both felt themselves overpowered by a heavy sleep.

BACK TO MOTHER EARTH

When they awoke they found themselves back in the couches in the car. Doctor Hackensaw threw open the door of the vehicle and gave a cry. And well he might cry out! Here he was back again on earth, in his own New Jersey estate. The queen had kept her word. The return

journey to the earth had lasted less than one hour!

THE END

FINISHING TOUCHES FOR HOME-MADE RADIO SETS

After completing the set give all of its wood work a coat of stain followed by two of bakelite or some similar substance, if it is stained or varnish. If the panel is made of bakelite or some similar substance, if it is stained or varnished, a high polish can be given it by rubbing briskly with a cloth dampened with olive oil.

To copper coat iron. Clean the iron with a mixture of fifty parts of hydrochloric acid and one part nitric acid. Next im-merse the iron in a solution of one part of copper sulphate in ten parts of water. This gives only a thin coating, little more than a color. Battery plating is much better and is very simple for copper deposition. Bronzing iron and brass. Mix a solution of one ounce of hyposulphite of soda and

two ounces of acetate of lead in two pints of water. Bronzing is done by dipping the articles in the solution until well bronzed. Iron when so treated shows a blue tint and brass becomes either a redish or bluish color when immersed in the solution.

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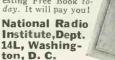
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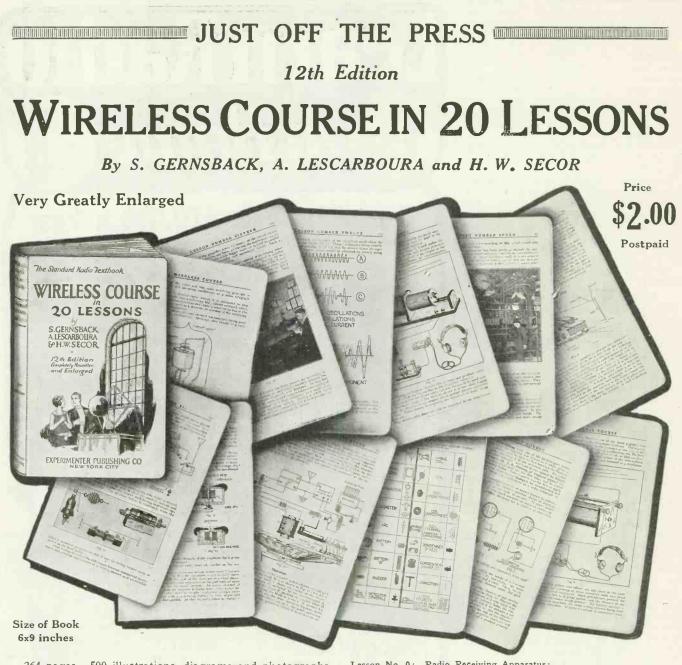
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Around the Universe BY RAY CUMMINGS (Continued from page 643)

fraction of a second away at this velocity. A collision with one was a blind chance which they could not avoid taking.

Twenty-four hours after passing Alpha Centauri the voyagers found themselves dis-tant from the Earth some 15½ light-years. Sir Isaac left his mathematics for an hour that afternoon to point out to his friends places of interest in the Heavens

The firmanent now shone with dazzling brilliancy, though the faint stars of the Milky Way still seemed as far away as ever. The sun of the Solar System—its planets quite invisible—had dwindled to one of the faintest of all the stars in that region. Alpha Centauri, visually quite near the sun, was infinitely brighter, but still it was surpassed by many of its fellows

TUBBY GETS A FEW COMPARISONS

Sir Isaac, passing from one window to another, pointed out the red stars—Antares, most deeply colored of all—Betelgeuse, Al-debaran and Arcturus. Tubby wondered if any of these stars were as large as the Sun, or whether it was only on account of their closeness they looked so much brighter. Sir

Isaac laughed with genuine amusement. "They are somewhat larger," he said ironically. "Take Betelgeuse, for instance. There's our Sun-there's Betelgeuse. Our Sun is about 15½ light-years from here Betelgeuse is about 150 light-years!"

"He-he must be lots bigger, then," Tubby concluded after a moment of amazement. "He is," said Sir Isaac. "Professor

Albert Michelson measured the diameter of Betelgeuse in the autumn of 1920. His figures show that star to be equal in size to 27,000,000 Suns like ours!"

Tubby was staggered. Sir Isaac went on calmly.

"The diameter of Betelgeuse is 260,000,000 miles. Let me show you how really enor-mous that is. You remember our trip from the Earth to Venus, and to Mercury? Well, if Betelgeuse were a hollow globe and you put our Sun suspended in its center, Mercury, Venus and the Earth would all have plenty of room to traverse their orbits in-side it! Even the orbit of Mars would only be a short distance outside!" Neither Tubby nor Ameena could think

of anything to say. "Professor Michelson found all that out by what he calls the 'Interference Method," I won't bother you by explaining it . Sir Isaac raised his hand despairingly. "Of course Michelson deserves a lot of credit. I never had occasion to work on just that particular problem, or I would, of course, have been able to-

"Show us somethin' else," Tubby interposed.

Sir Isaac pointed out several binaries that now were visually separated. It was all a most wonderful sight; the multiple stars-"clusters"—and the curious spiral nebulae, the still faint, far-off Milky Way. It was indeed a stupendous, awe-inspiring sight, though Tubby and Ameena were now suffi-ciently used to it, to be comparatively unimpressed.

For nearly a week the vehicle, with steady acceleration, dropped into Space, while Sir Isaac worked almost incessantly at his com-putations and Tubby and Ameena engrossed themselves in each other's companionship. They entered the Milky Way on the sev-enth day after passing Alpha Centauri.

Though their actual entrance into the Gal-actic Plane was unmarked by any visual phenomena—the firmament blazed with stars



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X

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Insure your copy reaching you each month. Subscribe to Science and Invention-\$2.50 a year. Experimenter Publishing Co., 53 Park Place, N. Y. C. as usual—a different set of stars were now brightest, but to the non-technical observer there was no marked change.

During this week an apparent star motion had gradually increased, until now, looking down through the lower windows, the stars could be seen opening up as the vehicle dropped into them—separating themselves, passing upward, across the side windows, and closing together again overhead.

"How fast we goin' now, perfessor?" Tubby asked once.

It was at supper time. Sir Isaac hastily masticated a huge mouthful of cheese sandwich and washed it down with a swallow of coffee, before replying.

"I cannot tell you in miles," he answered. "In light-years I estimated it this morning to be about 1/120 a second. That is, 1/2 light-year a minute, or about 720 a day. We are now about 3,500 light-years from the Earth."

Tubby had by this time made up his mind never to be surprised again at any-thing.

"That's an awful lot faster than we used to go, ain't it?" he remarked. "Around Mercury or Venus, f'r instance."

Sir Isaac's smile was condescending.

TUBBY GETS DOPE ON REAL SPEED

"The diameter of the entire Solar System, from Neptune's orbit, across the Sun, and out again to Neptune's orbit on the other side is a mean distance of 5,593,056,000 miles. We are traveling that distance now just about once every second!"

Probably no other statement of Sir Isaac's was so amazing. And, as Tubby and the girl pondered it, the immensity of this Space through which, day after day, night after night, they were plunging at this almost inconceivable rate, was made clear to them.

Sir Isaac added laughingly:

"The Solar System isn't very large. Why, that star Betelgeuse could hardly turn around in it. A mere 5,500,000,000 miles, it's only a few times the diameter of that one star."

How Sir Isaac ever avoided the stars of the Milky Way, even with the gigantic distances separating them, he never understood. All that night, his still elusive calculation neglected, he sat at the floor window in the instrument room. From time to time he leaped to the keyboard to alter their course. It was a nerve-wracking, horrible night. But in the morning, when Tubby, and a little later, Ameena appeared, the Milky Way lay glistening above them. Below, only a few stars showed; beyond that, darkness—blank, unfathomable.

Sir Isaac greeted his friends with a wan smile; he was on the verge of physical exhaustion, but his spirit remained undaunted.

haustion, but his spirit remained undaunted. "We are beyond the stars," he said. "It is as I always thought. Even from Earth I have telescopically observed a perceptible thinning out of the Celestial bodies. We have reached the limits of our Celestial Universe on this side. We have now below us only empty Space—unless we encounter another Universe."

Sir Isaac quite evidently had his own theories as to what lay beneath them in that void of darkness. But he smilingly resisted all Tubby's efforts to make him talk about it.

Finally in desperation, Tubby exclaimed: "We ain't got no business goin' much farther. The opposition of Mars comes off in forty-two days from 6 P.M. tonight—an' we're gettin' a fair distance away from the, excitement."

Sir Isaac smiled confidently. "We shall return without a stop—quite in time, even at our present speed. That isn't worrying me. It's—" "Your calculations?" supplied Ameena.

"Your calculations?" supplied Ameena. Your great plan of which you will tell us nothing? How are they progressing, Sir Isaac?"

His face clouded. "I have been so busy," he said somewhat anxiously. "But I'm making progress. Now that we are beyond the stars, I will have more freedom—will redouble my efforts."

Poor Sir Isaac, for all his eagerness to work, was forced to retire immediately after breakfast for a few hours of much needed They awakened him for luncheonrest. which he gobbled in haste-retreating at once to the instrument room, where by the light of the table electrolier, he became instantly immersed in his interminable figures.

Thus, in similar fashion, while the vehicle plunged onward through Space at a velocity sufficient to take it across the 5,593,056,000 mile diameter of the Solar System in very much less than one second, fifteen more days and mights of interminable venering want and nights of interminable voyaging went by!

EXPLORING OUTER SPACE

The Universe of which our Solar System is so minute a portion, had long since faded into invisibility. Others had been distantly sighted on both sides, and passed overnight -reduced by comparison into mere nebular regions, though each may have been as large, or larger than our own Universe.

On the fifteenth day, skirting alongside a smaller Universe—possibly no more than a thousand light-years in diameter, Sir Isaac announced that they were approaching the end of their outward voyage.

The vehicle was still dropping into that vast void of silence and darkness with a velocity now quite beyond calculation. It was a decreasing velocity, now, however, for, sometime since, Sir Isaac had begun to retard it

Overhead, the last starry firmament was visible, though every hour with perceptibly lessening brilliance. Tubby and Ameena sat together in the observatory, watching the receding stars, and wondering how, among all these Universes, Sir Isaac would ever set his course going back, in order to reach that particular one of the Solar Systems to which they belonged.

The temperature of the vehicle was now, clothes and Ameena that dainty costume in which he had first seen her on Venus. This paradox of temperature—for here in outer Space it should have been insufferably cold -Sir Isaac had explained to them the evening before. Their velocity was so great, he said, that even the minute, widely separated atoms of the ether, pounding against the vehicle's base, were heating it—just as it had been heated before when passing through the atmospheres of the several planets upon which they had landed.

Sir Isaac, alone in the instrument room, worked over his figures incessantly, fever-ishly, all that afternoon. It was nearly five o'clock when, with a cry of triumph, he dropped his pencil and staggered to his feet.

"I've solved it! Tubby, Ameena, my friends, at last the problem is completed. We shall save our Earth now—nothing can prevent us!"

With head reeling, he groped his way out into the dim hallway and up the stairs, look-ing for his companions. In the starlight of the observatory he found them—Tubby lying prone with his head in Ameena's lap, she she stroking his hair gently, singing softly a tender love-song of Venus. "I've solved it!" Sir Isaac cried. "We

cannot fail now to save the Earth! My calculation is completed at last, down to the smallest decimal.

Tubby turned his head slightly; Ameena's song died away. "Oh, is that you, perfessor? Come on in

an' congratulate us. Ameena an' me just got engaged !"

(Continued on page 719)

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iouder than with a high-priced crystal set. Your two Radiogem sets received last night, and one was wired up for testing. WOC is about 40 Chicago and their signals could be heard with headphones on table. After they quit EXW at Chicago about 170, miles east was heard. Every word could be plainly heard here. WMC at Mem-phis, Tenn., could also be easily heard and under-stood. We find that this set does a great deal more than you claim for it. We took WEAR on our sudion set last night; this being the Baltimore American Broadcasting station, and then cut in the Radio-gem and got excellent results. After the Balti-more concert was over, we continued to use the audion set end shout ten of lock were listening to WEAR--New York--and a little later we discon-rected the audion set entirely and hooked up the Radiogrem, very clearly hearing both plano music and announcement of name of station and its loca-tion.

and announcement of name of station and its loca-tion. You claim a radius of 20 miles over your "Radio-gem" is sometimes a possibility. You should ad-here to the truth. I constructed one for my mother, installed it with an aerial, and she listens not once in a while, but at her will, to Scheneetndy, New-ark, New York, or Providence, R. I., and her home is Attleboro, Mass. I can't give your set too much mease

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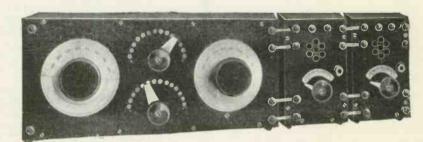
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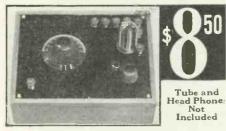
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Around The Universe (Continued from page 717) CHAPTER X.

IN WHICH THE VOYAGERS REACH THE INNER SURFACE AND SPEED-ILY DEPART THEREFROM AFTER A MOST AMAZING EXPERIENCE.

The silent, lonely, little vehicle plunging through the darkness of Space, a world to itself, now rang with the gay laughter of its three inhabitants. Sir Isaac had success-fully completed his complex calculation, using therein every intricate device known to higher mathematics, with a verified result correct to seventeen decimals. Tubby and Ameena were engaged to be married. What stupendous events to have occur simultaneously. No wonder the little Celestial wanderer was the scene of rejoicing.

It was an evening of the gayest festivity. Sir Isaac, proud and happy as a boy, kissed the radiant Ameena, fending off Tubby who tried to stop him. Then the girl went into the kitchen and prepared the evening meal. And such a dinner it was. For two hours they sat over it, laughing and discussing their plans.

"We must hasten now," Sir Isaac said in a moment of comparative quiet. "Nothing remains but for me to show you the edge of Space, which I want very much to do. Then we must hurry back and put my plan for the downfall of Mars and his allies into operation. I fear nothing now. We cannot fail."

"You can't get back to quick for us," Tubby declared. "This here outer Space any oplace to go lookin' for a minister in. Where we goin' to get married, Ameena? The Earth or Venus?"

The girl had not yet made her choice; and the question was left open.

The penny-ante poker game in the instrument room—a game at which Ameena had now become extremely proficient—lasted well into the night. When it was over Sir Isaac made a brief calculation and concluded that the "Edge of Space"—as, with a slight smile he still insisted on calling it— was still considerably below them. The vehicle therefore, needed no attention.

After this pleasant discovery, Ameena lingeringly parted from Tubby and retired to the upper floor. The two men made up their beds in the instrument room. Within fifteen minutes all three were fast asleep.

Evidently nothing unusual occurred during the night, for when the three voyagers awoke about ten o'clock next morning they found themselves still silently dropping into the abyss of blackness. Overhead the stars of that last Universe were still visible, though now extremely faint.

SOCIAL LIFE BEGINS

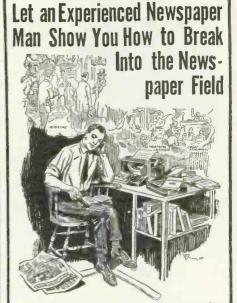
During a lazy breakfast the three friends fell to talking personalities.

"You got a lot of names, ain't you per-fessor?" Tubby said.

"Quite a good many," responded Sir Isaac pleasantly. He was obviously pleased at the question. "I am usually known merely as Sir Isaac Swift DeFoe Wells-Verne—but I have other names-Stockton, for instance." "What's the 'Isaac' for?" Tubby asked

"I ain't never seen that on your books.

Sir Isaac frowned. "Well, to tell you the truth, my friends, I am just a little ashamed of that. Even in my early infancy my marked scientific bent was apparent, and my grandfather insisted on my being named



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Isaac. He was a great admirer of Isaac Newton, you see. Of course Newton was, in a way, a brilliant man. I would have preferred Jules, or Herbert George however. I often use both those names. I think Herbert George is rather natty, don't you?" Ameena agreed that it was.

Sir Isaac might have pursued this inter-esting topic indefinitely, but Tubby cut him short

"Won't you please tell us about this here Edge of Space we're headed for?

Sir Isaac, in view of their imminent ar-rival at the Edge of Space, evidently con-sidered that the proper dramatic moment had come to tell them about it.

"I'm sorry you are not familiar with my scientific narrative, the 'Golden Atom,'" he began somewhat pompously. "However, that is immaterial In it I explained began somewhat pompously. "However, that is immaterial In it I explained that every atom of the Universe is really a world in itself. Its interior is a void of ether, an infinitesimal core of Space, sur-rounded by a shell of matter. That is an atom. I do not mean the old-fashioned word atom but the investor word atom, but the inner nucleus which the professional scientists of Earth have just managed to discover. Do you follow me?" "Sure," declared Tubby. "An atom is like

a cocoanut, only with ether where the milk ought to be."

Sir Isaac beamed; Ameena regarded Tubby with admiration.

SIR ISAAC'S THEORY UNFOLDS

"Exactly," agreed Sir Isaac. "There are electrons, of course, which Sir Ernest Ruth-erford most doggedly insists are particles of disembodied electricity—negative, you know—spontaneously liberated from the atoms. However, in this Golden Atom which I described, there revolved, in its central void of ether, an infinite number of minute worlds stars planets comets a comminute worlds, stars, planets, comets; a com-plete little Universe of its own. Do you still follow me?"

His two auditors nodded somewhat dubi-

"I'm coming to that. You must under-stand now, that just as all distances and all motions are relative one to the other, so also is size. I have brought to your imag-ingtion the golden atom containing a minute Universe in its central void of Space. That

to our minds, is almost infinite smallness." Sir Isaac hesitated impressively. "Now, my friends, remember, size is only relative. Conceive now another atom, an alrelative. Conceive now another atom, an al-most infinitely large atom. Within this gi-gantic atom, revolving in its central void of ether, place a Celestial Universe—the Celes-tial Universe in which you and I live, the stars and planets among which we have been voyaging for many days past." "Yes," said Tubby faintly. "An' then—" "Then you will realize that we are soon to reach the limits of this atomic void. We shall land upon the inner concave surface

shall land upon the inner, concave surface of the atom which contains us!"

Sir Isaac's smile was triumphant. "Is that not wholly logical that we shall land upon this inner surface shortly? But we will not stay there, or proceed further. We must return at once to our own tiny little planet. So much for facts. If you wish to imagine beyond that, I shall say that were we able enormously to increase our bodily size, we might pass through the our bodily size, we might pass through the shell of our Atom, which possibly is as thick through as it is across its central void of Space. Then we should emerge on the convex outer surface. By still further in-creasing our bodily dimensions, we would outgrow this Atom and find ourselves in another world, an infinitely larger, incon-ceivably large world, of which this Atom of ours may quite well be an atom of some-body's wedding ring, or the atom of a colbody's wedding ring, or the atom of a col-umn in a King's castle, or the minute frag-ment of a grain of sand in a vast desert.

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You asked me about absolute motion. S11Dpose our atom is in a grain of sand of some vast desert and is now being blown in a storm-or that-"

"Never mind any more," Tubby cried. "We got the idea, ain't we Ameena?" "It is very wonderful," the girl declared

slowly. "But a little difficult to follow, just at first."

"You'll get used to it," said Sir Isaac. "Just keep on thinking about it a while. It's my own theory. I'm going to tell Sir Ernest about it because my atom is really that inner nucleus, that portion, around which his electrons revolve. So you see this theory of mine will help him out a lot . . . Ameena, you do make very good coffee. Can I have another cup?"

When, after breakfast, they gazed down

through the floor window, a very faint luminous glow seemed growing in the blackness far below them. Sir Isaac regarded it intently a moment, then with a cry of satisfaction hastened to the keyboard.

"That is light diffused throughout the atmosphere of the Inner Surface, he said. as he altered the positions of several of the keys.

"I am checking our velocity very rapidly now," he added as he straightened up. "We will arrive at our destination this evening.

His prediction was correct. All that afternoon the luminous glow beneath them grew in intensity. By supper time it gleamed like a pale phosphorescence, spreading out in all directions to the visual limits of the floor window. Shortly after supper they entered the atmosphere of the Inner Surface at an altitude which Sir Isaac calculated to be several hundred thousand miles.

It was nearly nine o'clock when Tubby, peering downward, saw what might have been the broad plateau of a mountain-top coming up out of the yellowish, luminous haze. It was a flat surface extending out of sight in three directions. But its fourth side, almost directly beneath them, ended in a sharp line with a dimly yellow abyss beside it.

"Look at the cliff," Tubby called to Sir Isaac. "You better slow up some more an' figure out where we're goin' to land."

They were then some ten thousand feet above the top of this "cliff," as Tubby called it. Sir Isaac, after a careful inspection of it which was difficult in the very dim, hazy yellow light, finally decided to descend very slowly close beside its perpendicular face and thus reach the lower level of land adjacent.

They made the descent in the dim starlight in an increasing yellow glare from below a thousand feet away from the face of the precipice. The wall of rock extended in a direct line as far as they could see as straight as though it were hewn by a rule.

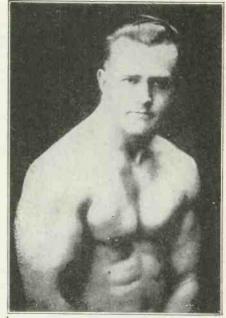
AT THE OUTER SURFACE

It was a descent of some fifteen miles. Tiny points of light now showed beneath them. Through the side window of the in-strument room, the dim face of the huge the vehicle were a silently dropping elevator car. Occasionally, rectangular openings in the rock wall went up past the window, openings five hundred feet long, from which a lurid glare of yellow-red light blazed with

"Say," whispered Tubby, awe-struck. "What sort of a place is this?" A brilliant ball of fire, seeming hardly

more than a hundred feet away, came vertically up past the side window, a ball of blazing flames ten times the size of the vehicle itself. The heat from it was tremendous. From the lower window an even brighter though diffused light was streaming in; and a deafening, roaring noise filled the room.

(Continued on page 723)



Earle E. Leiderman as he is to-day.

If You Were Dying To-night and I offered you something that would give you ten years more to live, would you take it? You'd grab it. Well fellows, I've got it, but don't wait till you're dying or it won't do you a bit of good. It will then be too late. Right now is the time. To-morrow or any day, some disease will get you and if you have not equipped yourself to fight it off, you're gone. I don't claim to cure disease. I am not a medical doctor, but I'll put you in such condition that the doctor will starve to death waiting for you to take sick. Can you imagine a mosquito trying to bite a brick wall? A fine chance.

A Re-built Man

A RCC-DUILT IVIAN I like to get the weak ones. I delight in getting hold of a man who has been turned down as hopeless by others. It's easy enough to finish a task that's more than half done. But give me the weak, stely chap and watch him grow stronger. That's what I like. It's fun to me because I know I can do it and I like to give the other fellow the laugh. I don't just give you a veneer of muscie that looks good to others. I work on you both inside and out. I not only put big, mas-sive arms and legs on you, but I build up those inner muscles that surround your vital organs. The kind that give you real pep and energy, the kind that fire you with ambition and the courage to tackle anything set before you.

All I Ask Is Ninety Days

And I ASK IS INITELY Days Who essa it takes years to get in shape? Show me the man who makes any such claims and I'll make him est his words. I'll but one full inches on your arm in just 30 days. Yes, and two full inches on your chest in the same length of time. Meanwhile, I'm putting life and pep into your old back-bone. And from then on, just watch 'em grow. At the end of thirty days you won't know yourself. Your whole body will take on an en-tirely different appearance. But you're only started. Now comes the real works. I've only built my founda-tion. I went just 60 days more (90 in all) and you'll make those friends of yours who think thoy're strong look like something the cat dragged in.

A Real Man

A Keal IVIan When I'm through with you' you're a real man. The kind that can prove it. You will be able to do things that you had thought impossible. And the beauty of it is you keep on going. Your deep, full cheek breathes in rich pure air, stimulating your blood and making you just bubble orer with vin and vitality. Your huge square shoulders and your massive muscular arms have that craving for the essercise of a regular he man. You have the flash to your eye and the pep to your step that will make you admired and sought after in both the business and social world. This is no idle prattle, fellows. If you doubt me, make me prove it. Go aheed. I like it. I have already done this for thousands of others and my records are unchal-lenged. What I have done for them, I will do for you. Come then, for time files and every day counts. Let this very day be the beginning of new life to you. Send for My New 64-Page Book

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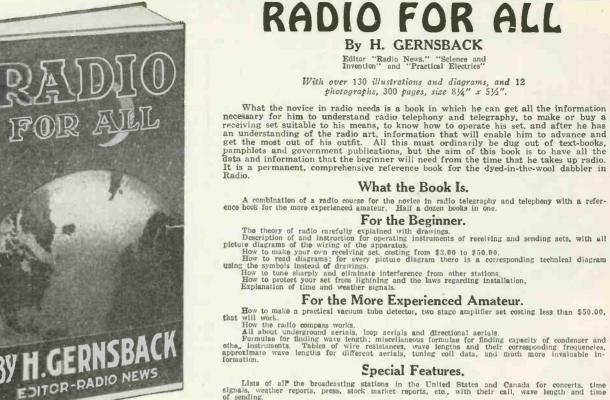
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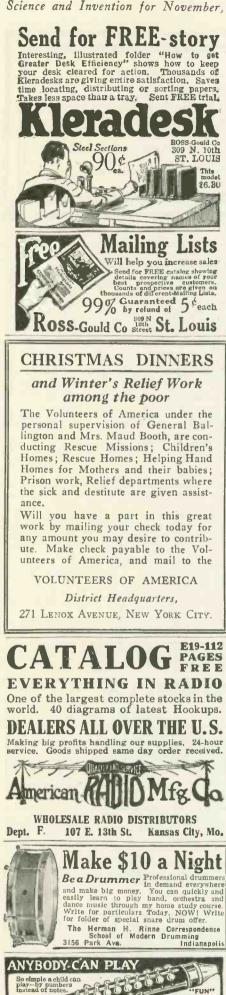
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Around The Universe

(Continued from page 721)

It all happened within the space of a few seconds. Sir Isaac, who had been hovering anxiously between the windows and the keyboard, became suddenly confused. He started toward the table, then changed his mind and leaped to the side window, half falling over Ameena, who was in his path.

"Look!" shouted Tubby, above the roar. "Hey, look out, perfessor! Let's get up out of here!"

An enormous, swiftly moving black sur-face, completely obstructing the side window for an instant, went past close outside. Sir Isaac leaped back to the table just as the vehicle struck something soft and yielding—a glancing, sidewise blow. Tubby and Ameena were hurled to the floor. Sir Isaac, clinging desperately to the table, fumbled for the keyboard, and altered several of the There was a gigantic swishing noise; keys. the room trembled-tilted sidewise. Then silence.

Tubby raised his aching head. "Where's Ameena? Ameena! You ain't hurt?"

Her faint voice reassured him. He raised himself to a sitting position. "Oh, perfes-sor—you hurt? What happened? Where are we?" are we?'

They were none of them more than badly shaken up. The room was level again, vi-brationless, soundless. Through the floor window shone the faint stars; out of the side window, high above, the yellow glare of the Inner Surface was fading. The ve-The vehicle had turned over, and was again dropping out into Space!

Tubby lifted Ameena to a chair and kissed her reassuringly. "'Sall right. We ain't hurt none. What happened, perfessor? What was all that?"

Sir Isaac did not know. For an hour they compared notes on what they had seen. It had all happened so quickly; it was so con-fusing, so unexpected. Their view through the little windows at near objects was so limited they found that each of them had limited they found that each of them had seen things differently.

"Well, anyhow," Tubby declared with a shrug, "we landed on that there Inner Surface, an' we got away again without gettin' smashed up. Now let's get home an' fix this Mars business. We only got twentysix days left."

With the entire repellent force of the Inner Surface above it, and the attraction of several of the celestial universes at its base, the vehicle rapidly gained velocity. It was nearly midnight when Sir Isaac, coming out of a profound meditation, suddenly

out of a profound meditation, suddenly exclaimed. "I know what happened to us on the Inner Surface! Fancy that! How I could have been so stupid?" "What?" demanded Tubby. Ameena, who just at that moment was preparing to retire to bed, stood poised with a bottle of biniment in her hand

a bottle of liniment in her hand.

Sir Isaac said excitedly: "The inhabitants of the Inner Surface, relative to us, must be gigantic in size. How silly of me not to have realized that!" "Well?"

"Well," Sir Isaac continued, "that was a gigantic building alongside of which we went down—a building fifteen or twenty miles high! Those huge, yellow rectangles were its lighted windows! That ball of fire was a street light! We descended directly into a city street, and collided, probably, with the coat-sleeve of a pedestrian!"

(To Be Continued.)



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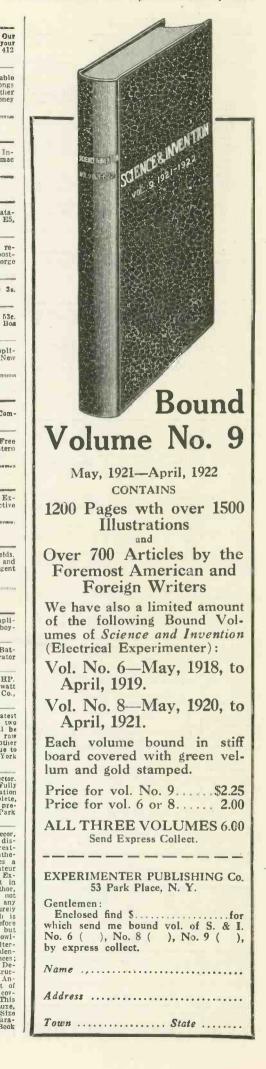
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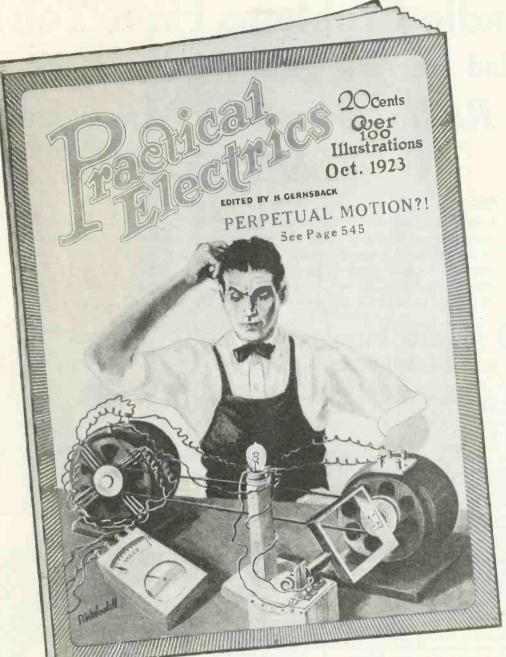
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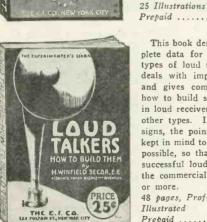
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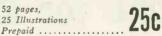
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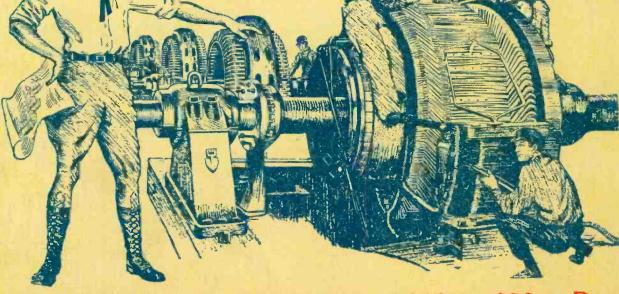
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