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Vol. XIV. Whole No. 164



December, 1926 No. 8

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IN JANUARY ISSUE

Fake Radio Doctors

Thousands of dollars are paid annually for home treatment machines advertised as employing radio for the curing of dis-eases. Read why they are fakes.

Card Tricks

Nothing scems to interest people quite as much as card tricks and magic. Some simple card tricks will be described in January issue.

Foiling the Yeggmen

Several new scientific tricks to foil the attempt of safebreakers; you will find the illustrated article in the next issue very interesting.

Blueprint Reading

Another article showing in simple fashion how to read shop blueprints.

What is the Shape of the Moon?

One of the foremost astronomers in America answers this popular question.

How to Build a Good "B"

Eliminator

Full details and construction diagrams will be given.

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INVENTION, 53 Park Place, New York City, N. Y. Unaccepted contributions cannot be returned unless full postage has been included. ALL accepted con-tributions are paid for on publication.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION. Monthly. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1924, at the Post Office at New York. N. Y., under the act of March 3. 1879. Additional entry at Loog Island City, N. Y., and

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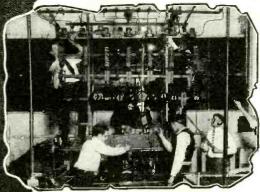
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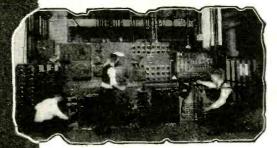
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Volume XIV Whole No. 164



Dec., 1926 No. 8

HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor-in-Chief H. WINFIELD SECOR, Managing Editor Dr. T. O'CONOR SLOANE, Ph.D., Associate Editor

Editorial and General Offices, - - - 53 Park Place, New York

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

SCIENCE MEETS THE IMPOSSIBLE By HUGO GERNSBACK

H UMANITY has become so innuune to the marvels of science that we no longer are astonished at anything. We have become so used to the "impossible" that we have actually come to accept it without question.

But every once in a while science discovers something that really makes us sit up and take notice, on account of its tremendous importance, and even the word "impossible" fades into nothingness.

Suppose someone stepped up to you and handed you a small ball. If you clutched at it with sufficient force, either one of two things might happen. The weight of this seemingly innocent article would probably either tear out your fingers, or, if you grasped the ball tightly enough, your arm would be torn from its socket. The little sphere would strike the floor, and even if the floor were made of cement or concrete, it would go right through it as if it had been fired from a cannon. It would probably go in succession through all the floors of a skyscraper and bury itself in the ground for many feet. You see, the little sphere, the size of a baseball, actually weighs a little over 14 TONS, or approximately, one ton per cubic inch.

Of course there would not be anybody strong enough to hand you the ball in the first place, because nothing but a power derrick could lift it. And, furthermore, it is to be doubted whether it will be within any conceivable time that some one will be able to make a sphere as just described. Nevertheless, the material exists. This substance, for which we have no name, actually is in existence today and is contained in the densest star we know, which is the small satellite of Sirius; it is a star not much larger than our own earth, but weighing almost as much as our sun. For a long time scientists could not believe that such an aggregation of matter could be contained in such a small space, but we know today that such is the case, and we have to accept the facts, staggering and quite impossible to the human mind as they are.

We know that matter under tremendous and unthinkable pressure will shrink just like a sponge, and this apparently can be carried on almost indefinitely, as far as we know. This happens to be the case with all the heavy stars which have been investigated. It is even possible that such fluid substance exists in the inside of the earth, where the pressure is so great that everything must be in a molten state. Science, for instance, today believes that the core of the earth is of iron—as we may put it—a solid iron, and yet liquid. Conflicting as this statement sounds, the tremendous pressure liquefies the metals, of whatever nature they may be, and at the same time such materials may be far more solid than wrought iron.

Staggering as is the example of the material weighing one ton per cubic inch just mentioned, it fades to the vanishing point when we come to the substance called Neutronium, which scientists know today also exists, Neutronium, if you please, weighs 60,000,000 tons per cubic inch. The whole of the Woolworth Building weighs only 100,000 tons, and it is a building some 200 feet square and almost 1,000 feet high. It would take 600 Woolworth Buildings, if placed in a scale, to balance one cubic inch of Neutronium. These are staggering facts, but are facts nevertheless. The Neutron is the name given to the combination

These are staggering facts, but are facts never tron is the name given to the combination Proton-Electron. The electron itself is only one ten-trillionth of an inch in diameter, and when such combine by colliding with a Proton. a Neutron is formed. To understand this it should be noted

To understand this, it should be noted that in hydrogen gas the nucleus of the atom is composed of only one particle, which we call the Proton. Around the Proton a single Electron circulates in the path of a perfect circle. The Proton and Electron attract each other with a tremendous force, and the only way the Electron can keep from plunging into the central nucleus is by circling around it, just as our own earth circles around the sun. But the Proton is about 1,800 times heavier than the Electron. On the other hand, a hydrogen Proton is no more than one tenquadrillionth of an inch in diameter, and it does not often happen that the Electron and Proton collide with each other; it happens only when some outside force disturbs the combination. When this occurs, and the two collide, they merge into one and disappear from sight completely. The combination produces the Neutron, which has as yet never been isolated, but science knows that it exists. It is not affected chemically. It can not be seen, and we have as yet no means of getting at it at all. This is on account of its extremely small size, so small that it immediately falls, passing through every material on its way. It passes through glass walls, metal buildings, the earth itself, and continues falling right through the earth, passing through the center and emerging on the other side, only to fall back. It then keeps up a pendulum-like motion, its speed decreasing after it emerges on the other side of the carth, where it comes to a stop.

Scientists have calculated that the minimum density of solid Neutronium is 4 trillion times that of water. This makes the stupendous weight of about 60 million tons per cubic inch. It should be noted, at this point, that the Electron and the Proton at first were nothing but electrical charges, but on uniting they became a solid particle, the Neutron, or Neutronium. Thus science today believes that all matter in its final stage is electrical, while the Neutron itself, made up of electrical charges, is a substance, in other words, of the materials of an atom.

Just what these discoveries may mean to humanity, no one can foresce today, or even calculate. One wild guess is as good as another. Even if we should be able to isolate a small particle of Neutronium, we would have nothing to keep it in captivity, as it would go through everything just as water falls through a sieve. We would have no means of retaining it unless it were by electrical means, and this, of course, is quite possible. The quantity of isolated Neutronium, however, would of necessity be microscopically small, because even the smallest quantity visible to the naked eye would be of such great weight that it would be impossible for anything to hold it captive.

What benefits the human race may derive from this knowledge or the isolation of Neutronium, it is impossible to predict. It is fair to say, however, that in years to come, not only our entire conception of matter will be revolutionized, but our entire mode of living, and, indeed, our entire lives, will no doubt be affected by these discoveries, mysterious as they may seem today.

Matter under great compression seems to be something totally different from matter not compression seems to be something totally difhave we found out this important fact, and already industry is beginning to make use of this discovery. For instance, liquid air is a product due to compression as also is refrigeration. The chemical

industry is possibly the biggest where compression of gases, as in the fixation of nitrogen of the air and of solids is constantly coming into greater use. But of course the pressures that we have been working with so far, are really infinitesimal compared to those that we shall use in years to come. We may never be able to produce pressures that will give us a solid weighing 14 tons per cubic inch, not to mention 60 million tons per cubic inch.

Mr. Hugo Gernsback speaks every Monday at 9 P. M. from Station WRNY on various scientific and radio subjects.

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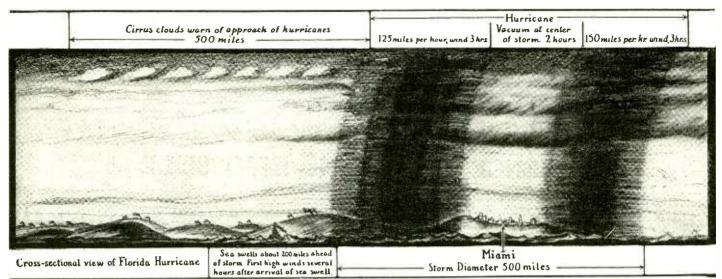
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681

WHY FLORIDA HURRICANE

Popular Explanation of Florida Hurricane by Well-K New York



A remarkable cross-section view of the Florida hurricane which gives a clear idea of how the two "blows." with an intervening quiet spell of about two hours took place. The top view of this hurricane shown on the opposite page will help the reader to gain a clear idea of the physical make-up of this and all other hurricanes. E. B. "Farmer" Dunn, well-known weather ex-

pert, prepared the accompanying article and he blames much of the property loss and deaths on the Weather Bureau, who did not display storm warnings far enough in advance. Experts can tell many hours ahead when a hurricane is approaching, as drawing above shows. Storm above is moving from right to left across the page.

HE most disastrous hurricane that ever visited the South Atlantic coast struck the southern end of Florida at Miami about midnight of Friday. September 17th, and by 3:15 A. M. of Saturday, the 18th, the storm raged with great violence. Its severity lasted until 6 A. M., then an abatement came in the passing of the storm centre. For a period of two hours, during which the sky cleared, the wind ceased and a comparative calm prevailed. The lull in the storm was in reality the most treacherous period. It led the people into a sense of false security in thinking that the storm had passed. Many left their homes and were exposed to the fury of the afterblow, which is always of greater violence than that before the passing of the storm centre. The wind at each period of the storm had an approximate maximum velocity ranging from 100 to 150 miles an hour. The lowest barometer record was 27.62.

HURRICANE WITHOUT PROPER WARNING

As early as Thursday, the 16th, the Weather Bureau had knowledge of the ap-proaching hurricane. The 8 A. M. map of Friday the 17th, showed the storm to be moving nearer Florida, with increasing in-tensity; the advance heavy rainfall then reached as far north as Jacksonville. No heed was paid to these facts and no warning given. The weather summary on the same map read as follows :-- "Hurricane in the vicinity of Southern Florida and evi-dently of minor intensity." No one with a knowledge of hurricanes would have made such a statement. Early Saturday morning. the 18th, the storm was sweeping with great force across the southern end of Florida, having before 6 A. M. caused the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars of property. Two hours after the dollars of property. Two hours after the storm had passed Miami, the weather map appeared with the statement as follows :-"The southern storm is apparently central. east of and near Southern Florida and probably still advancing northwestward." Timely and accurate warning would undoubtedly have saved many lives.

The hurricane on reaching the west coast did considerable damage, although it had

lost some of its force and deposited the greatest volume of rainfall on the east coast. Between Sunday and Tuesday it moved very slowly and was practically stationary between Pensacola and New Orleans; the rotary force diminished to light winds and the storm dissipated.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STORMS

There are elements of regularity in the history of hurricanes which are quite distinctive, their place of birth, the season of the year and their serpentine course. They are the only storms taking a westward course, before they recurve to the northeast. They are in all features similar to the "Typhoon," except that the latter has its birth south of the equator and travels directly opposite. Knowledge of hurricanes is based upon a firm foundation of observed facts. It is on such a foundation that the "law of storms" is formulated. A forecaster possessed of these facts should make most accurate predictions of these storms.

WHAT A HURRICANE IS

Hurricanes of the West Indies and Typhoons of the East Indies are what are termed cyclones in the temperate zones, but owing to their greater developement, magnitude and power, which they attain in the torrid zone they have been given the more terrifying titles of "Hurricanes" and "Typhoons." The hurricane season is from July to October inclusive, although these storms have infrequently occurred in other months.



Many people wonder where the Florida hurricane started and what became of it after it had caused so much damage in the state of Florida. The map above prepared by Mr. Dunn shows where hurricane started, its path northward and point where it died out between New Orleans and Pensacola.

OCCURRED



nown Expert, Former Chief U. S. Weather Bureau at City.





The two photographs herewith give a very good idea of the terrific power of the wind and waves as they swept over Miami and other Florida resorts. Newspapers mentioned winds of 125 miles per hour velocity; Mr. Dunn stated that from the barometer readings, he knew that the wind reached 175 miles per hour and upward.

not long after the motion of the central

column sets in, that the storm moves from the place of its formation in a westerly

course, contrary to the general movement of storms in more northerly latitudes. The

westerly movement terminates when the storm center reaches the neighborhood of

25 or 30 degrees north latitude and comes

within the influence of the prevailing south and west winds. Then it recurves to the northeast. The point of recurve may bring

the centre of the storm to the vicinity of the west Gulf coast or the east of Florida. On the close approach of these storms the

weather which has been balmy and calm, becomes hazy; a surface breeze springs up,

coming from the opposite direction to the flow of the clouds. The breeze blowing to-

ward the centre of the impending storm, and

(Continued on page 765)

The hurricane has its birth in the southern region or zone of easterly trade winds and generally cast of the Windward Islands or on the border of the Torrid zone of the equatorial belt of calms, which ranges close to latitude 10 degrees north. At the hurricane season, extensive areas of calm, sultry and rainy weather stretch



The drawing above shows general storm formation, such as occurs in the case of a hurricane. the arrows indicating the ascending column of warm moist air, this warm air rushing in from areas extending for many miles.

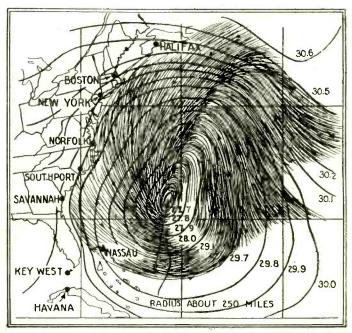
from the west coast of Africa to the north coast of South America. As these great storms move northward their progress is slow at first. They gather in moisture un-til the excessively heated and widely ex-panded atmosphere is thoroughly saturated, thus greatly reducing the atmospheric pressure for miles around the embryo centre. which creates a low pressure area deeper than is usual in the ordinary cyclone. barometer continues to fall and the inrushing air starts a whirl as the over-heated air ascends higher and higher, and the storm moves over the central region of abnormal heat, being carried forward by the move-ment of the upper atmosphere. The lower strata of hot, moist air continue their rush toward the storm centre, feeding the central column and giving greater progressive and rotary motion.

Clouds are formed and spread far in advance of the body of the storm; as soon as the colder strata of air in the north is reached, the moisture is condensed; rain falls in torrents or cloudbursts, liberating the great amount of latent heat absorbed in the process of evaporation, thus giving greater impetus to the storm's progress. The inflowing air at the surface blows horizontally and with increasing force as it approaches the centre, where it joins the upward spiral or rotary motion. The progressive motion may not be more than twenty-five miles an hour, but the rotary or destructive force may reach from fifty to two or three hundred miles an hour.

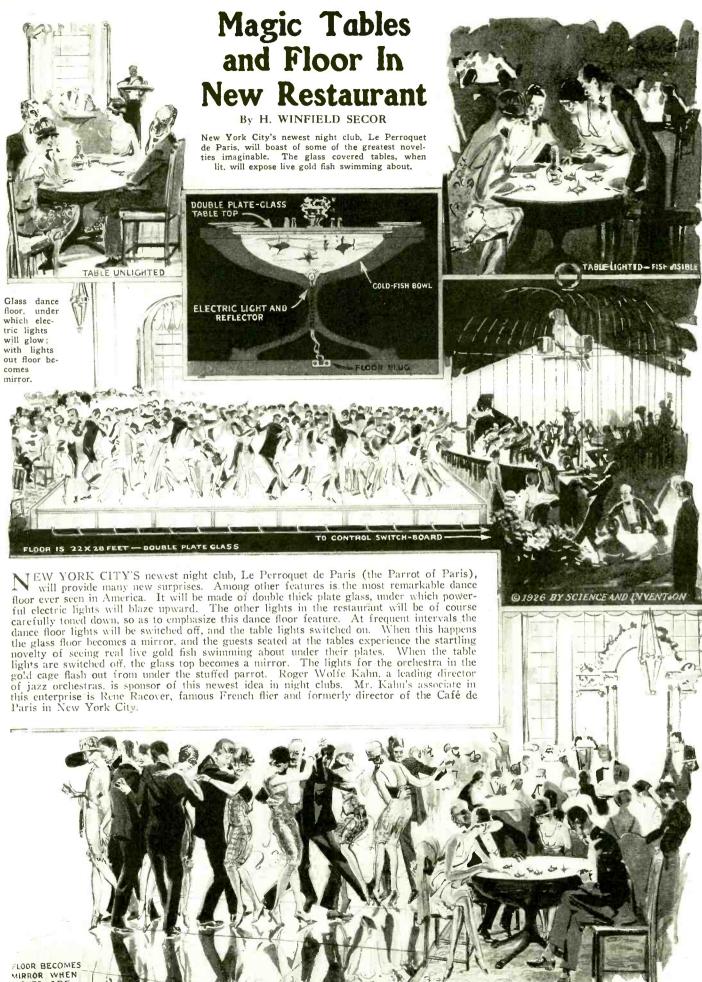
DETECTING APPROACH OF HURRICANE

There is an outward flow of air at the top of the storm center, which spreads far in advance, producing cirrus (feathery) clouds which are the forerunners of the approaching storm. These clouds precede the storm some four or five hundred miles. Another pronounced indication of an approaching storm is the sea swell, which also precedes the storm by several hundred miles. Before the approach of these storms the barometer shows an unusually high reading for the latitude and season, and almost always a dead calm exists for some time and the weather is such as would indicate to the layman no cause for alarm. Such is Nature's camouflage to deceive the unwary. It is

The drawing to the right shows a top view of a tro-pical hurricane, such as that which destroyed millions of dollars worth of property and hundreds of lives in Florida a few weeks ago. This top sec-tional view of a tropical hurricane is that of a storm which occurred quite a few years ago. Note the general circular motion of the air currents. these currents coming in from the upper right hand corner and swirling around in vortex fashion, forming a vacuum at the center. The radius of such a storm is about 250 miles and the diameter is about 500 miles. Referring to the cross sectional view on the opposite page, one now sees that with every hurricane there are two "blows" felt, and not three as some of the newspapers report-ed. The first blow at about 125 miles per hour velocity lasted about three hours: then came a period of two hours while the vacuum



center of the storm passed and fooled many people into thinking that the end of the storm had come; finally came the second and hardest blow, as the rear section of the storm passed over, with the wind blowing at a velocity of 150 to 175 miles per hour. This second blow lasted about three hours, the terrific wind ending abruptly. At the start of the hurricane the wind comes on more gradually, and to the trained weather observer or sea-faring man, Cirrus clouds about 500 miles ahead of the storm warn of its approach, followed by the sea swell about 200 miles ahead of the storm. The average forward velocity of the storm center is 25 miles per hour.



MIRROR WHEN FLASHED OFF

When lights under glass dancing floor are extinguished, the floor becomes a mirror, and the lights under the tables having been switched on, swim-

ming gold fish become visible to the guests seated about the tables. Orchestra plays inside giant parrot cage symbolizing restaurant's name.

Showing how scenery and figures were moved by hand for each successive exposure in new shadow film.

CAMERA LENS

Paper Actors Movies' Latest

Latest "Shadow Film" Novelty Presents "The Story of Prince Achmed."

> Figure below shows how all the various parts the body representing one of the characters was jointed, so that the figure could be manipulated, to properly assume hundreds of different poses. The actions of the figures are extremely realistic.

SHOULDERS MOVABLE, ~ ALSO ABDOMEN AND HIPS

WITH JOINTED LIMBS, WEIGHTED WITH SHEET LEAD

CARD BOARD FIGURE

In the drawing above one will perceive how many figures were moved simultaneously by being joined together.

The latest German wonder film, photographed entirely with silhouette paper ac-tors moved by hand over translucent backgrounds drawn in various tones of black or gray, necessitated the manipu-lation of scenery and character silhouettes every time an exposure was made. Three years of solid work were required to film "The Story of Prince Achmed," 250,000 pictures being taken, 100,000 of which were finally used.

ALL BLACK SILHOUETTE



Beautiful scene from the new German photoplay "The Story of Prince Achmed." The moving figures and trees were hand manipulated. Beautiful rippling wate: effects were obtained by means of cut paper and sand moved over glass.

SCENES PAINTED OR DRAWN IN VARIOUS

ILLUMINATED

FROM BELOW

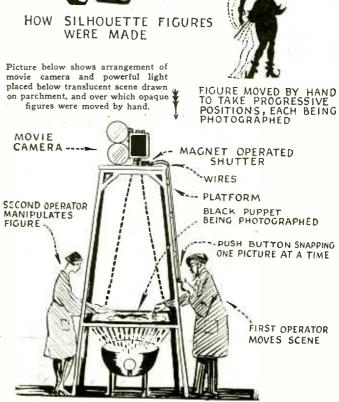
The reflector and lamp below the scene

were in light-tight box.

BLACK OPAQUE FIGURE MOVED BY HAND OVER SCENE DRAWN ON PARCHMENT SCENE

TRANSLUCENT

THE wondertul new novelty in notion pic-tures, the "shadow film," here illustrated and de-'HE wonderful new scribed, is the conception of a Ber-lin craftswoman, Lotte Reiniger, as well as a number of other young artists, including Walter Ruttman, who became famous through the wonderful photoplay, "The Cab-inet of Dr. Caligari." In this shadow film, all sorts of natural, yet startling effects are produced. such as fairy scenes.



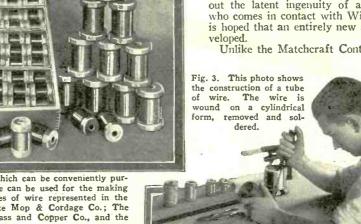
IN THREE YEARS' TIME OVER 250,000 SEPARATE PICTURES WERE TAKEN, 100,000 OF WHICH WERE USED IN MOVIE

IN the new photoplay described herewith and in which no liv-L ing characters appear whatever, infinite patience as well as artistic skill of the highest degree was required. The backgrounds were so cleverly handled with regard to the different depths of tone, that the buildings and other objects seemed to actually exist in the solid form. Likewise the figures were so cleverly constructed and manipulated, that one can hardly believe that he is looking at a scene filmed from a mere piece of parchment, on top of which a scrite innet from a mere piece of moved around by hand. The presentation of this new shadow photoplay has been much enhanced by the creation of special music to accompany it, which music was prepared by Wolfgang Zellar Zeller. Imagine the clever work involved in moving as many as sixty figures simultaneously in some of the mob scenes.

WIREKRAFT \$3,000.00

things can be constructed from wire by any intelligent builder handy with a few elementary tools. Anything from a floor lamp to a replica of the Woolworth Building can be built from wire. Any number of useful things also can be made for use in the home, the office, the factory, or the automobile, and even for your radio. The possibilities are endless and we know that the contest will no doubt be one of the greatest that has ever been staged anywhere. We know it will bring out the latent ingenuity of almost any one who comes in contact with Wirekraft, and it is hoped that an entirely new art may be de-

Unlike the Matchcraft Contest, Wirekraft



is of a much more substantial nature. models and articles will keep indefinitely, and furthermore the builders will have something for their pains when they have finished building their Wirekraft Models or appli-ances. In these pages we have just shown a few illustrations of what can be done. Before going further, be sure that you do not duplicate any of the things shown in these pages, because such articles will positively NOT

> The point of the pencil is turned out to a distance of approximately 3/8ths f an inch. When it touches the grounded frame, intense heat of is set up at the point of contact. a tiny bit of solder forms the joint.

Fig. 1. Above we see an assortment of wire of various sizes which can be conveniently pur-chased on spools as this illustration shows. Wire of this nature can be used for the making of models for the Wirekraft Contest and those particular types of wire represented in the illustration were furnished through the courtesy of E. H. Tate Mop & Cordage Co.; The Malin & Co.; The Cornish Wire Co.; U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., and the Russell Fraser Wire Co.

UR Matchcraft Contest, one of the O most unique handicraft contests, ever staged anywhere, has proved a great surprise to many people for the astonishing variety of models and things that can be fashioned out of matches. We are are now about to begin another contest termed "Wirekraft", which, in our opinion, will far surpass even the popular Matchcraft

Contest. The difference between the two contests is obvi-ous. With matches only mod-els can be built that in the very nature of the

material can not be used for utilitarian purposes.

Wirekraft is a new art which simply means "What can you do with wire?" At once you will perceive that there are really no

limits to this new handicraft, which should become popular

Fig. 4. There are many methods of soldering or welding wires to gether. The spot welding sys-tem is applicable to wirekraft models. In the particular photo below, soldering of a bed lamp frame is being accomplished by the aid of a clutch pencil and a storage battery. One lead from the storage battery is grounded to the frame and the other to the

Myriads night. over of



A New and

Important Prize

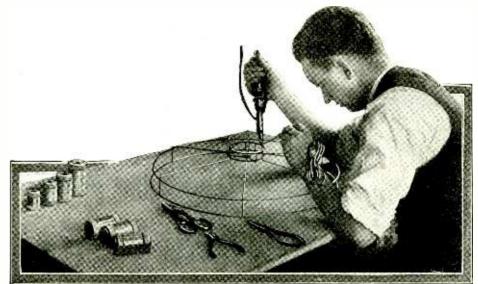
Contest

Physical Society

be awarded prizes. The editors want new and novel things, not articles that can be bought in the open market now. Furthermore there are a number of large manufacturing concerns making a specialty of manufacturing wire appliances. Articles of this kind obvi-ously can not be admitted to the prize con-test as only novel things are wanted. The test as only novel things are wanted. The rules are clearly stated clsewhere on this page, and should be carefully read for full details.

In the very nature of the contest it should be obvious that wire must form the largest proportion of the article or model submit-The more wire that is used in the ted. model, the better its chances for a high prize because the prize is awarded only for the wire construction. Models and articles may be decorated to suit. They may be cov-

......



In the photograph above an electric soldering iron is being employed to solder the wires forming a lamp shade frame together. Wirekraft is a fascinating art. Fig. 5.

Rules of Wirekraft Contest

\$3,000.00 In Prizes

Arranged in Monthly Awards

Fourth Prize

Fafth Prize Prize

Seventh Prize

Eighth Prize

10th to 16th Prizes of \$2.00 each ...

First Prize For Utility Only

...\$100.00

20.00 15.00

10.00

7.50

5.00

3.50

14.00

THIES UN WILL The size of the wire to be employed is limited. The heaviest wire must not be larger than No. 8 American or B and S gauge, and the smallest no smaller than No. 30 B and S gauge—or (for foreign countries not having these exact sizes), the nearest available equivalent. (No. 8 B and S gauge is .12849 inches in diameter or 3.264 millimeters. Its nearest carie gauge is No. 18. In the Stubs steel wire gauge is No. 18. In the Stubs steel wire to No. 30 B and S gauge cahich is olidoz inches or .2546 millimeters in di-ameter is No. 31 in the Birningham or Stubs iron wire gauge. In the Stubs steel wire gauge it is No. 80; in the British Im-trist Prize For Artistic, Decc The builder may avail himself of the op-portunity of using any intermediate sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wire gauge. In the Stubs steel wire gauge it is No. 80; in the British Stand-ard it is No. 33. The builder may avail himself of the op-portunity of using any intermediate sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wire gauge. In the Stubs steel wire gauge it is No. 80; more the sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S The builder may avail himself of the op-mere builder may avail himself of the op-maginative or existing the stuber of the sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 8 and S Stubs iron wire between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iron wires between No. 8 and No. 80 R and S Stubs iro

portunity of using any intermediate sizes of wires between No. 8 and No. 30. B and S

wires between No. 8 and No. 30. B and S gauge. The wire may be copper, brass. iron, steel. or these materials coppered, tinned, nickel-plated, or galvanized, or the wire may con-sist of an alloy. Any kind of wire avail-able on the market may be employed. It is preferable to use non-rusting wires. It is preferable to use non-rusting wires. The publishers will not be responsible for the rusting of any model. To protect wire which rusts easily or for color effects, the models may be painted, lacquered, var-nished or otherwise covered. Any additional decorative fixtures; electric motors for operating me-chanisms, etc.)

chanisms, . etc.) Only those portions actually constructed of wire will be judged.

(Example: A reed basket is suspended from a wire chain. The basket not being made of wire is NOT considered. On the merits of the chain only will the prize be awarded.) Wires may be twisted, spliced, soldered, welded or bound together. Wire may be used to bind other wires together. If soldered a non-corrosive soldering flux should be employed. There is no limit to the size of the models which may be entered nor to the number of entries which any maker may submit during any calendar month. In perery case the model must be for-

In every case the model must be for-warded express prepaid to SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION Magazine. It should be tagged with name and address of the maker, who will prepay charges if model is to be returned.

returned. The first prize will always be awarded to a model possessing the greatest utilitarian merits. This must be an object NOT found on the market today. The second prize will always be awarded to an object possessing the best decorative artistic or constructive effect. It may be a replica of an existing object or a model of an imaginative object or effect. All models may remain at the office of this publication until the close of the con-test at the descretion of the editors. This contest starts January 1st, 1927, and will terminate January 1st, 1928. The remaining prizes will be judged from

The remaining prizes will be judged from either one or the other viewpoints at the discretion of the judges. This is a monthly contest lasting for twelve nonths, each monthly contest closing on the first of the month following dates of issue. Thus the contest for the month of January, 1927, will close Feb. 1st, 1927. Winners for January will be announced in the April issue.

Address All Entries to Editor Wirekraft SCIENCE & INVENTION MAGAZINE, 53 Park Place, New York City

Fig. 6. Where a great many pieces of the same general contour must be made, it is advisable to drive nails into a piece of wood and thus form a pattern. The wire is then twisted around the nails as indicated in this action photo. Fig. 7. Three nails driven along a straight line into a piece of board will facilitate the straightening of wire. Note S twist around the nails.

ered with silk, paper,-the finished model can be painted, gilded or silvered,-the wire may be covered with rubber tubing, or with cord or twine, if the builder so elects. Any of thousands of other ways to finish it up and make it look presentable may be employed. Some articles require a substantial base, as. for instance, that shown under Fig. 16. Such articles are, of course, admissible, but it will be seen that in a model of this kind there is, roughly, 50 per cent. wire and 50 per cent. wood. Consequently a similar article would not win a high prize, because in this particular article the wire would be of no use without the wooden base. Remember that on the wire portions of the model the contest will be judged, but don't make the mistake of using wire where some other substance might be much better. In this case wire could be used as an inferior base material.

We have said before that we wanted nov-elty, and we mean just that. There is also the possibility, when producing a novel thing in wire, that it is so novel that it can be patented. In this case it should be re-membered that publication in any magazine of a national character is a prima facic evidence of conception and a patent can be se-

Fig. 8. Above and to the left the photograph shows a simple stand made of wire which is used to hold a square mirror. The other photo shows how wire can be employed to make a clothes drier. The wires in the latter case are preferably heavily nickelplated.

cured by the builder or constructor within two years after publication in SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

This Wirekraft Contest will naturally be watched with great interest by all manufacturers of such articles in the United States, and the chances are that if an idea is presented of great utilitarian value, the manu-

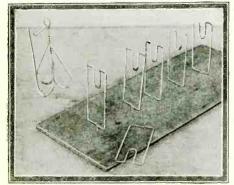


Fig. 9. Two unique wirekraft ideas. One represents a bill file and the other shows a twisted wire form which may be inserted in the drawers of a desk in order to hold letters in place. The system is also suitable for a letter file.

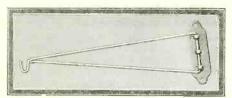
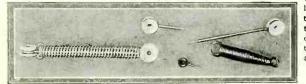


Fig. 10. A rather simple yet unique bird-cage hook is depicted in the photo above. The bracket is not made of wire, therefore would not be considered by the judges.

Fig. 11. The photo at the right shows a cloth covered coat hanger made of wire.

Fig. 12. Spring wire is of course permissible in a contest of this nature. The photo below shows two types of springs for radio antennas and three eyclets also made of wire, the ends of which are provided with threads .- Courtesy Parker Metal Goods Co.



"WIRE-KRAFT" \$3000.00 In **Prizes** to be Awarded in this Contest

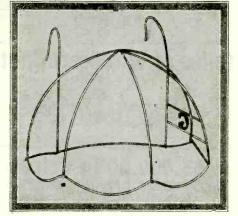


Fig. 13. This photo shows another of the possibilities of wirekraft. The frame is intended for a boudoir or bed lamp which may be covered with silk if the builder so desires. The wire portion of the model only will be judged.

facturers would wish to get in touch with the inventor with a view to manufacturing such an article. Publication of such an article in SCIENCE AND INVEN-TION is therefore an actual pro-tection to the inventor. This should not be overlooked.

The first prize in the Wirekraft Contest will always be awarded to the model possesutilitarian merit. It must be an object not found on the market today. The second prize will always be awarded to an object possessing great decorative or artistic or constructive effect.

Science and Invention for December, 1926

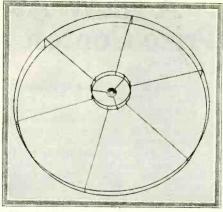
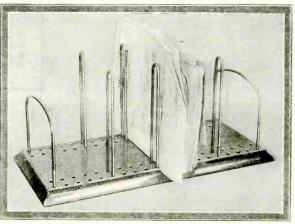


Fig. 15. A simple large shade for a piano lamp is indicated above. The small metal circlet in the center fits over the top of the piano lamp stand and is there locked in place by a nut.

It may be a model of the Brooklyn Bridge, of the Woolworth Building, the Eif-fel Tower, or any public building that you choose to build. Making a building, for instance, it is allowable to use isinglass or cel-luloid for windows and other adjuncts, to make the article presentable, in order to make it a true replica of the original. Motors can be used to operate mechanical de-vices and small lamps or clocks may be placed in buildings or other constructions to enhance effect.

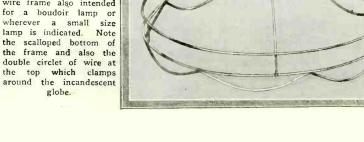
Any size wire within the limits shown in the rules can be used. The wire that SCIENCE AND INVENTION recommends is clean bright wire, either tinned, galvanized, coppered or nickeled, because this is non-rusting. Any other wire, however, can be used at the option of the builder and the wire may afterwards be covered by varnish, paint, or any other method elected by the builder. Spool Spool (Continued on page 759)



g. 16. Here is a unique letter file also made of wire, but this photo the baseboard is of wood. The same base could Fig. 16. also have been composed of wire but the device would then be not quite as practical and infinitely more difficult to construct.

The photos on this page show wirekraft ideas of both artistic and utilitarian properties.

Fig. 14. Here is a unique wire frame also intended for a boudoir lamp or wherever a small size wherever a small size lamp is indicated. Note



globe.



Henry Ford and his flying flivver.

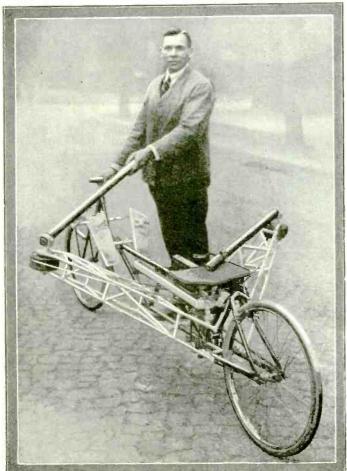
Now the Flying Flivver

HENRY FORD, world-famous as the manufacturer of the well-known "flivver", recently announced the perfection of a small, easily housed airplane which is expected to be the first of a series of developments in popular aviation. The "flying flivver" has a wing spread of 18 feet, it is 12 feet from propeller to rudder, and weighs only 300 pounds. Powered with a 3-cylinder Anzani motor, it is capable of a speed of over 100 miles an hour. Mr. Ford is shown at the left explaining the operation of the "baby plane" to visitors at the Dearborn plant, while below the plane is seen in comparison with the ill-fated Sikorsky bi-plane in which Fonck had intended to fly from New York to Paris.

> The Sikorsky plane "New York-Paris" is shown above as it appeared just before first test flight. Due to an error in judgment, the pilot lost control as he was taking off for the Trans-Atlantic flight, and two of the crew died in the crash. The flying flivver is also shown as it apeared at Curtiss Field near the larger plane.

Bicycle Propelled by Arms

G ERMAN inventors seem to be concentrating upon hybridizing rowboats and land-vehicles. A few months ago we published the photos of the four-wheeled "Rowmobile", which seemed to interest our readers, and now we present a bicycle which is propelled through a series of gears by a rowing action of the arms. We are unable to obtain the name of the inventor of this machine and its manufacturer is also unknown.





Above the "Row-cycle," as it apears in the operating position. The steering is controlled by means of pedals, and the seat slides in a fashion exactly like that of a racing boat. At left, the method of propulsion is seen to consist of a series of belts connected so as to transmit a continuous forward motion through a chain to the rear wheel.

Water Shoes Offer New Sport

Steuerlein, an engineer of Schweinfurth, Germany, has invented a new "water shoe," intended for sport purposes. The photo at the right shows the inventor demonstrating his device. The apparatus is controlled by the levers which he is holding, and is actuated by leg power. Every step made throws the paddles into action with an oar-like motion.

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Dr. W. D. Coolidge, the physicist, who has developed a vacuum tube through the end of which cathode rays pass into the open air.

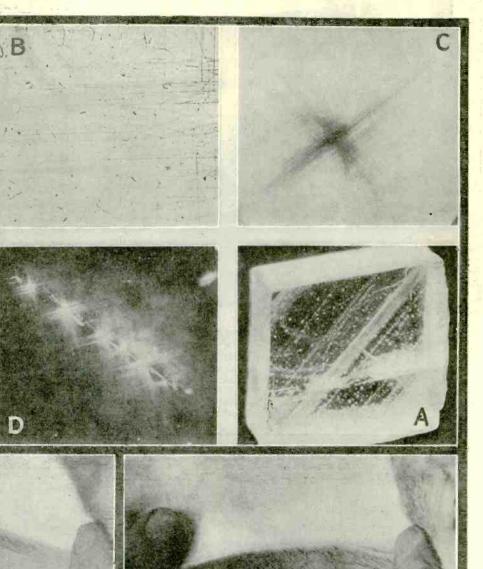
Fig. 8A. This block of Iceland spar (calcite) was exposed to the influence of cathode rays and retained its orange glow for several hours. Also there were minute bluish sparks, which after the first flash showed black against the orange glow. (See Fig. 8B.) These black spots proved under microscopic examination to be minute craters, connected by canals running at right angles to each other and parallel to the surface of the crystal. An enlarged photograph of one of these craters is reproduced in Fig. 8C. Fig. 8D is a microphotograph of the sparks occurring under the influence of the cathode rays.

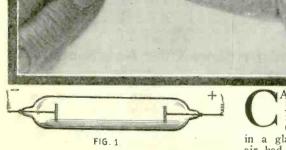
In Fig. 10 (left) is shown the ear of the rabbit with the round scab, which formed a few days after the ear was rayed. Fig. 11 shows this same ear after two weeks. In that time the scab came off and white hair grew in place of the ordinary gray hair.



Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the General Electric Company, Makes Remarkable New Discoveries with Free Cathode Rays in Air

By G. C. B. ROWE





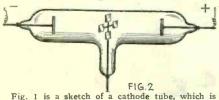


Fig. 1 is a sketch of a cathode tube, which is the simple form used by Crookes in his early experiments. The negative terminal is the cathode and the positive one the anode. In Fig. 2 a small easily-turned windmill was inserted in the path of the cathode rays, the speeding electrons of which caused the mill to revolve. ATHODE rays have been the subject of a vast amount of research for scientists ever since Sir William Crookes discovered their presence in a glass tube from which most of the air had been removed, and through which he passed a high voltage electric discharge. Their characteristics and behavior within the evacuated tube were studied by Crookes and others but the Hungarian physicist, Philipp Lenard, succeeded in making them flow through a small, thin metal window into the surrounding air where they could be more conveniently utilized. Until recently, the output of such tubes has been very

* The material for this article was taken from a paper read before The Franklin Institute, on October 20th, 1926, hy Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company. Acknowledgement is hereby made to The Franklin Institute for the use of the various illustrations.

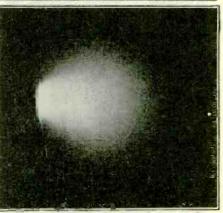
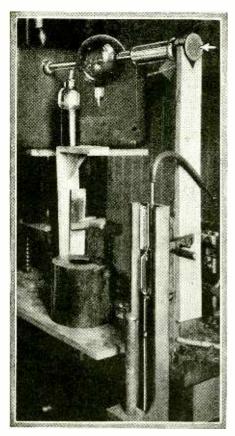


Fig. 4 shows the purple glow of the rays beyond the tube's end.



-----** Fig. 6 at right shows the remarkable new tube developed by Dr. W. D. Coolidge in the General Electric Co.'s research laboratories, which tube is capable of producing powerful cathode rays outside the tube.

Fig. 7 at left shows close-up view of new cathode ray tube, the arrow pointing to the window at end of tube, through which window the free cathode rays are projected outside the tube in considerable quantity.

that a discharge from the cathode or negative terminal still continued. He gave this radiation the name of "cathode rays." He discovered that metallic plates placed within the vacuum tube (see Fig. 2) intercepted the cathode rays, and that the impact of the rays against the glass walls of the tube produced a greenish fluorescence and phosphorescence, accompanied by an increase in temperature. Various substances placed in the path of the ray fluoresced brilliantly. He also noted that the cathode rays were deflected by a magnet. Crookes spoke of this gaseous dis-charge as the "fourth or radiant state of matter." Later investigations have shown it to be composed simply of a stream of electrons or minute particles of negative

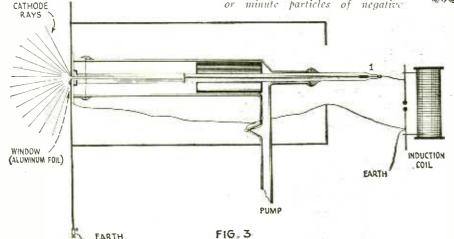
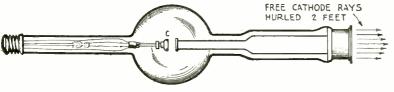


Fig. 3 above shows the arrangement of vacuum tube devised by the Hungarian physicist, Philipp Lenard, for the purpose of producing free cathode rays outside the tube. Lenard was handicapped in many ways and Dr. Coolidge has, with the aid of modern apparatus, built a powerful cathode ray generator.

limited, due to the relatively low voltages and currents at which the tubes could be operated and to the window structure employed. Due, however, to the efforts of Dr. W. D. Coolidge, well known for his work on various types of vacuum tubes, the scientific world today has a cathode ray tube capable of delivering through its window a much greater quantity of electrons at velocities which are producing new and startling results.

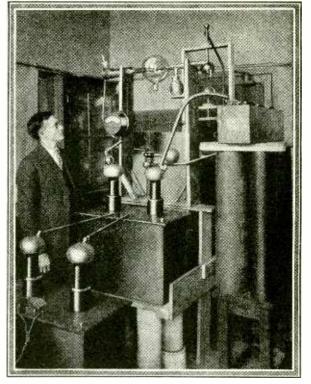
Let us consider for a moment the nature of cathode rays. Professor Crookes found that, in a tube, such as is shown in Fig. 1, containing two metal electrodes connected to a source of high voltage current, the luminous Geissler glow disappeared if a sufficiently high vacuum was obtained, but

2



electricity.

Hertz announced in 1892 that cathode rays would penetrate gold leaf and other thin sheets of metal when placed within the tube and, as has been mentioned previously, Philipp Lenard was later successful in getting them to come through the end of the tube in which they were gen-erated. A sketch of the tube which he used is shown in Fig. 3. On the right is in-



The negative side dicated an induction coil. of this coil is connected to the terminal, 1, which is the end of the cathode, or negative electrode, and the other side is connected to the window. This window is the interesting part of the tube, for it is through it that the rây travels into the open air. Lenard used aluminum foil as a window. The foil, about an eighth of an inch in diameter, and one ten-thousandth of an inch thick, was cemented to a perforated brass plate at-tached to the end of the glass tube. The foil was selected by microscopic examination to obtain an area free from minute holes.

Lenard was handicapped by the melting point of the wax joint between window and tube, by the smallness of the window and the comparatively low voltages employed.

Other investigators have worked with and further developed the Lenard tube and have somewhat increased its output. In all of their work, however, it has been necessary to have the tube during its operation connected to the exhausting system. Dr. Coolidge's contribution to the art has been

HONEYCOMB SCREEN

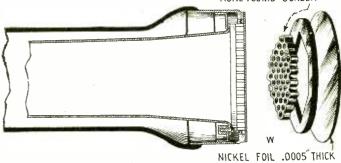


FIG. 5-B Fig. 5-B above shows a close-up sectional view of the window in the Coolidge cathode ray tube. The thin nickel foil permits a vacuum to be established, thanks to the support of the honeycomb screen.

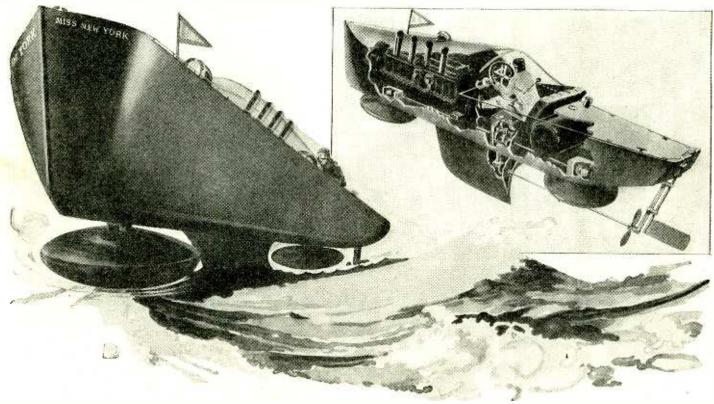
Fig. 5-A at left shows general view of the Coolidge cathode r a y tube and how the free cathode rays emerge.

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the development of a tube capable of being sealed off from the pump and of being operated at voltages as high as 350,000 and delivering a greatly increased quantity of energy through the window.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW TUBE In Fig. 5 will be found a sketch showing the main parts of this tube. At the left in Fig. 5A is an ordinary lamp screw plug, through which is supplied the current, which (Continued on page 728)

The Fastest Boat In the World?



Our illustration shows a new construction of a boat patented by Hans Becham. The design is based upon the fact that hollow lenticular bodies Becham. The design is based upon the fact that hollow lenticular bodies convex on the bottom, immersed in water, lift themselves out of the water as soon as they are set in rotary motion. The drawing shows a vessel with two such lenticular bodies susceptible of rotation about the vertical axis. As soon as these floats are set into rotation, the hull of the boat rises from the water. Inasmuch as the drag of the water at full speed is extremely small, the resistance to the motion of the boat is very slight, so that with a proportionately small development of power, a very high speed can be ob-tained. The phantom diagram shows the mechanism of the vessel. Note that the propeller extends from a shaft passing through the keel of the vessel. The keel, propeller and a rudder only are submerged.

The Astrology Humbug

CINCE the last two articles on Astrology S were written, the editors have received a great many letters from astrologers and astrological students. Regardless of what we may say about astrology, we must certain-ly admit that the students of astrology at least rally to the standard of their favorite subject while it is being battered and torn. This same statement does not hold for most of the astrologers who are looked up to as leaders in the field. While we have received many communications from students of astrology as well as from a few astrologers, those who are well known in the field have not requested the data on the birth dates and locations of several of the test cases which we have on hand and upon which \$1,000.00 is being placed.

Judging from the letters, it is plain to be seen that even the astrologers themselves do not know their subjects. One astrologer will state that it is impossible to forecast events or calamities over which the astrologer has no control and another group of astrologers will then analyze the events likely to occur in a day, week, month or year. We have all seen the astrological forecasts for a year. These find space in our daily newspapers and in our Sunday feature editions just before the new year comes into being.

There is one group of astrologers that de-sires the date of birth. There is another group of astrologers that request the time of conception and that disregard entirely the dates of birth. How this latter factor can possibly be given is difficult for us to ascertain because the exact moment of conception cannot possibly be known by even surgical By JOSEPH H. KRAUS

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\$6,000.00 For Proofs of Astrology

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

Accordingly, this publication has decided to award an Astrology Prize of \$6,000 for the following:

Prize of \$6,000 for the following: \$5,000 will be paid to the astrologer or forecaster who will foretell three major events of such a nature that he will have no control over the outcome of the same. He must describe in advance each event in detail, giving the location and result or the casualties if the event is an acci-dent. \$1,000 will be paid to the astrologer or forecaster who will produce three ac-curate, detailed and perfect horoscopes. free of contradictions on the lives of three people whose initials will be given him when he requests the same and the birth dates and place of birth will also be supplied by this office. This contest closes October 1s:

This contest closes October 1st. 1927, and all entries must reach us by that time. In event of a tie, prizes of an identical nature will be given those so tying.

Address all entries to Editor, As-trology, care of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

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methods. The most that a physician can do is to approximate this time. Under the cir-cumstances it would appear that the latter

group of astrologers could not develop an ac-curate horoscope yet this remains to be seen. In a clipping before us we find according to a horoscope that "President Coolidge is now entering one of the most evil cycles of his career. There is much sorrow for both our President and our Government, as well as for most all high governmental officials."

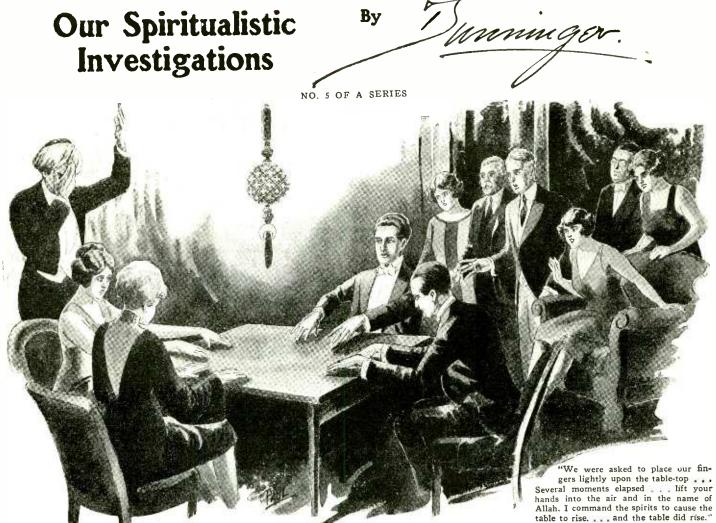
In another horoscope also before us we find "The good influence of Venus favors the popularity of the President and his cabinet and brings social activity and merry-making into this department of the National life.'

Both horoscopes were cast by different as-trologers. Can it be that even they do not know how to read the signs of the planets? Of course, it can be easily argued that there may be good leaders as well as incapable workers in the field. How are we to know unless some of the astrologers who are looked up to by the students take advantage of the awards which we offer.

One group of astrologers will tell us that the lower animals are not affected by planetary influences, but only thinking individuals are affected. Another group state that animals are affected, but their reactions are different and consequently we cannot observe the difference.

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To emphasize the fact that only thinking astrologers say "that the stars incline but can-not compel" and that "a wise man rules the stars, while a fool obeys." Now if a thinking individual is affected by planetary influence, (Continued on page 747)



NDIA is the home of mystery. Ghostly things and creepy experiments galore have been unfolded from the shadows of the East. Hindu fakirs have start-led civilization, Yogis have mystified the na-tives, from the land of the turbaned-wor-shipers come beliefs of ancient products, such as East Indianism, Occultism, Yogiism, East Indian psychology, and other titles enwrapped in mystery. Yet strange as it enwrapped in mystery. Yet strange as it may seem, Hindu spiritulists are rare. One, however, I have recently unearthed ...Rajah Hassid, "The Spirit Force, irom the East," as he terms himself. A suare, well mannered fellow ...short in stature, characteristic in appearance. Always seen in the dress attire of the European, yet his dark skin, piercing eyes, lacquered black hair, and large Oriental jewelry, leave nothing to the imagination. He is a Hindu, and almost abuses his mystic privileges, as the many powers he admits possessing, would almost credit him with being a reincarnated subject, referred to in the ancient days of Biblical history. Rajah Hassid mingles in high society, and has upon his mailing list, names of persons prominent, as well as those of quite a number of cele-britics. Conversing as he does in several brities. Conversing, as he does, in several languages, and pleasing to the studious, thanks to his ability as a conversationalist upon mystic topics in general, he has many tollowers. His work is mostly readings irom the gardens of the dead, and although an Orientalist, his spirit guide seems to have a key into the land where the souls of European races dwell, as he can call forth spirit messages, for any and all. Of course, the Rajah gives seances as well, but only to those recommended to him. During the summer months, the limousines of many leaders of society can be found parked in front of his abode in Newport. Tea is served in the

\$21,000.00 for Spirits

Dunninger, who writes exclusively for SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine and who is the Chairman of our PSYCHI-CAL INVESTIGATION Committee will personally pay \$10.000.00 to any medium or spiritualist who can present any psychical manifestation in so-called spiritualism, that he will not explain or that he cannot re-

more than not explain of that he cannot re-produce by natural means. More than two years ago SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine offered a prize of \$11,000.00 to anyone who could demonstrate his or her ability to communicate with the spirits or to give some definite form of a psychical demonstration which in

form of a psychical demonstration form of a psychical demonstration itself was not trickery. The result has been that mediums and spiritual organizations have been afraid to place proofs before us. Those weak at-tempts which have been made to demon-strate psychical phenomena were almost in-stantly proven fraudulent, and no medium has dared to contradict our findings. In view of these facts, should we not con-sider all mediums fraudulent? Should we provehical manifestation

not consider every psychical manifestation as being trickery pure and simple, intended primarily to fleece those who visit the circle and who find solace in the words from the worst forms of charlatans, namely those who are being permitted to practise upon the

are being permitted to practise upon the poor, seeking words from loved ones? To the \$10,000.00 which has been offered by Joseph F. Rinn through this publication for Spiritual proofs and the \$1.000.00 in addition offered by SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION Magazine we now add Dun-pinger's \$10,000.00 ninger's \$10,000.00.

So now we have a total of \$21,000.00 of-fered for proofs of Psychical Manifestations. Spiritualists—get busy.

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table to rise. ... and the table did rise."

waiting room, and all those conveniences, waiting room, and all those conventences, to which his clients are accustomed have been well considered. These spirit meet-ings are conducted only for these invited guests, and there is no charge, as it is his form of advertising. Astounded at his demonstrations, new clients are easily made, and private readings for these proved suff-ciently profitable to well afford his apparent generosity at his occasional exhibitions. It generosity at his occasional exhibitions. It was one of these meetings that I was in-vited to attend. My host at this occasion therefore presented me in person to the Rajah, and although using a ficticious name so as not to disclose my identity, unfortunately described me as a fellow student of the spiritual. This introduction caused me quite a bit of uneasiness, as the medium at once opened conversation upon general spiritual topics, which it seemed was done particularly for the benefit of the by-standers. This was rather embarassing to me, as I could not very well analyze my view points, without disclosing the fact that I was a disbeliever, and present at the meeting, only to discover the modus operandi of his methods. I therefore posed as a rather gullible subject, and was obliged to accept an array of unsually well rendered conversation, which he gladly volunteered. An Oriental attendant relieved my agony, after but a few moments of controversy, as he interrupted, asking the Rajah's permission to usher the guests into the seauce room. The mystic excused himself, and offering me an invitation to continue our conversation after the seance, he left me, and quickly vanished behind a set of deep colored, thickly woven, Indian portiers. Several moments later, the gathering was ushered into another room, which was furnished in exceptionally good taste, with slight sugges-(Continued on page 752)

WHY THE **TRANS-ATLANTIC** SIKORSKY

"Movie" camera reveals details of accident which destroyed Fonck's hopes of New York-Paris flight

> The plane wobbles a bit as it roars past the photographer stationed at the brink of the embankment on the edge of Cur-tiss Field. It appears certain that the plane cannot rise. -

The plane appears to move somewhat sluggishly as it comes down the runway, due no doubt to the fact that it is loaded far in excess of its normal capacity. This photograph shows the plane at about the middle of its one-mile dash from the hangar to the edge of Curtiss Field.

A T 6.32 A. M., Tuesday, September 21, 1926, a giant Sikorsky biplane designed to be the first to fly from New York to Paris stood with motors roaring, ready to begin the great ad-venture. The plane had been carefully loaded with a tremendous cargo of gasoline and oil, sufficient to fuel it for the trans-oceanic flight, and the motors were tuned up in anticipation of the ar-rival of the crew of four who were risking their lives for the thrill of being the first to get across. Just as the rising sun began to brighten the hori-zon, Charles Clavier, radio operator, and Jacob Islamoff, mechanician, entered the cabin of the great silver bird. There was delay. The hum of the engines died. Then an automobile drove up and stopped with a screech of brakes. Rene Fonck and Lieut. John Curtin jumped from the tonneau and hurried to the plane.

the plane. The engines roared in a crescendo of impatience. With a gay flip of his hand and a smile toward toward

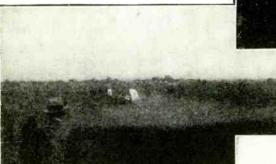
The plane shoots down the embank-ment and the right wing-tip grounds as it bumps across the rough field. The roar of the motors ceases as Fonck throttles down in an attempt to stop.



A cloud of dust arises as the right wheel drops off and the lower wing begins to crumble. The machine skids along at fifty miles an hour and begins to swing around to the right. The cameraman continues to grind as the wreck seems inevitable.

he manipulated the controls. Others said there was a mechanical defect in the plane or undercarriage. Still others said the giant bird was over-loaded; we, forced to form our opinion at second hand, reserve decision, but we are able here to present the entire incident in pic-tures so that perhaps you may be enabled to pass judgment. The series of photographs on this page, which by the way you will not find published anywhere else, are a tribute to the presence of mind of Herman Stockhoff, Inter-mational News Reel photographer, who kept on cranking his camera when the other photographers were too amazed to do anything but gasp. These photographs were enlarged especially for us from his news reel strip.

strip. The editors attended several show-The editors attended several show-ings of the various news reels cover-ing the accident and consulted with the staff of the *Daily News*, with a view to discovering, if possible, the cause. Some of the details are rather obscured in these photographs, due to unfavorable light, so the sketches on the opposite page may make the events a little clearer.



Sikorsky and his workers, Fonck opened the throttle and was off. Lightly the plane darted down the runway. There was a great cheer. In a moment the crowd became silent with wonder and pride. Then there was a gasp. Halfway down the long runway the plane paus-ed for a moment in its swift, sure glide. It leaped sideways, hovered for a moment, and bounded with a sudden increase in speed to the end of the take-off. Transfixed with the uncertainty of a dawning fear, the crowd stood still as the plane lifted itself into the air. It plunged and lurched for a terrible second. Nose down, the plane dove thirty feet off the end of the runway. A puff of smoke whirled from the plane as it plowed crazily for 300 feet across the rough ground. The machine swirled around in a cloud of dust and crashed over back-wards. Fonck and Curtin were thrown from the cockpit as the plane settled in a mass of tangled wrekage. Nine seconds of deathly silence, then a blinding

Wreckage. Nine seconds of deathly silence, then a blinding flash of white flame as the fuel from the broken tanks ignited on the red-hot manifold. Five minutes later, the framework and motors were welded to a mass of shapeless steel, and the wreck blazed as a funeral fire to the two unfortunate aviators who were trapped in the crushed fuselage. That is the story of the failure of one of the most ambitious plans conceived by any man in this age. Many reasons have been assigned as a cause for the accident. Some said that Captain Fonck was too eager to soar on his greatest flight when

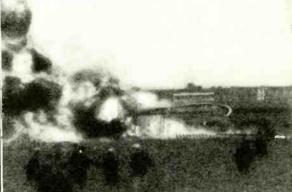


The tail of the plane rises and the nose goes down as it spins around on the crushed wing-tip. The entire incident covered a period of only la few seconds, hardly giving the spectators time to realize what was happening.

The wing folds up and the plane The wing folds up and the plane crashes over on its back. Fonck and Curtin, who were in the control cock-pit, were thrown clear, but the blaze which followed a few seconds later caught the radio operator and mechanician, who were instantly killed by the shock of the crash.

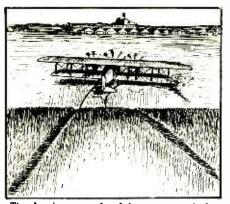
The gasoline soaked fabric disap-peared instantly, but the fuel con-tinued to blaze for fifteen minutes. The tremendous heat created caused the motors and frame to be welded together, and the molten aluminum flowed along the ground like lava.

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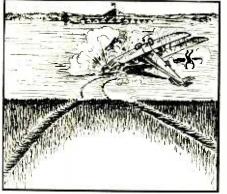


PLANE FAILED

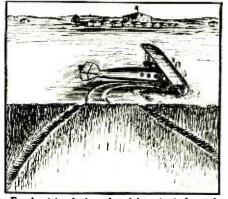
TO CROSS OCEAN



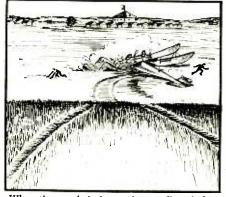
The drawings reproduced here were made by our artist to illustrate more clearly the details of the accident. This sketch corresponds approximately to the third photo opposite.



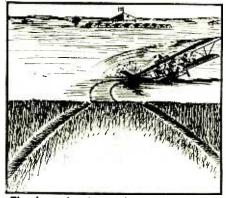
The momentum causes the nose of the plane to rise and it crashes over backwards, throwing the pilot and navigator to some distance and completely crushing the fuselage.



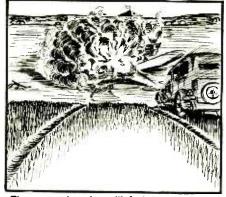
Fonck claimed that the right wheel dropped off, causing him to lose control. This wheel was found in the same place as the rest of the wreckage. See the fifth photograph.



When the wreck had ceased crumpling, it lay still for several seconds as the two dazed men rose to their feet and looked back at the destruction they had escaped.



The plane spins about as its momentum causes it to skid backwards in the line of its original direction. Dust clouds rise, hiding the details from most of the observers present.



The ruptured tanks spilled their contents on the hot motors and manifold pipes and the wreck burst into rocketing sheets of flame as the observers raced toward it.

\$41,000.00 IN PRIZES Offered by Science and Invention Magazine

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\$21,000.00 is offered by this publication for proofs of spiritualism. The editors of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine do not believe that any authenticated cases of spirit manifestations 'or phenomena have ever been produced. They hold that all spirit phenomena are fraudulent in nature and that those organizations which try to entice people into their circles to ostensibly listen to messages from beloved ones who have passed from this world into the next are carrying on a fraudulent game which is more harmful than good. This publication does not mean to infer that legitimate forms of religion are harmful. Its fault is only with that form masquerading under the guise of "spiritualism" and purporting to give messages from the spirit world. See page 693.

\$6,000.00 will be given by this publication for proofs of "astrology." SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine holds that there is no truth in astrology, and that it is not a science and that statements made by astrologers, unless they are very general, cannot be seriously entertained. This publication will, therefore, pay \$5,000.00 to the astrologer or forecaster who will foretell three major events of such a nature that he will have no control over the outcome of the same, and who will describe in advance each event in detail, giving the location and the result or the casualties if the event is an accident. This journal will also pay \$1,000.00 to the astrologer who will produce three accurate and perfect horoscopes of individuals whose initials and dates of births will be supplied to him. For further details, see page 692.

\$5,000.00 will be paid by this publication during the fiscal year for models built entirely of matches. The entire construction of these models must be of the wood of matches, the heads of which should preferably be cut from the wooden sticks. Although this contest was primarily intended for shut-ins, it is not limited to those unable to get about other businesses. Full details of the contest as well as this month's prize winning contestants and the models which they built are to be found in this issue on page 703.

\$5,000.00 will be paid by SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine to the individual or individuals who will demonstrate a working model of a perpetual motion machine at the offices of this publication. This magazine does not believe that perpetual motion is possible, and this award is primarily made as a protection for those who would invest in constructions of this nature. Many times a wouldbe perpetual motion inventor will tell prospective investors that he needs just a few more dollars to patent his invention, that his machine is the only one which will operate, and that it has received recognition in the scientific world. The story told in present-day circles is that the inventor has collected millions of dollars for his system from any one of the large automobile manufacturing concerns. Under the latter circumstances, the inventors claim to do investors a favor by permitting them to invest. Those telling the first story will patent the invention as soon as they get the additional funds. To both of them the editors say that they will pay them \$5,000.00 when they merely exhibit a working model of the device. We desire no rights to the invention whatsoever.

\$1,000.00 and more is being paid every month by SCI-ENCE AND INVENTION Magazine to its authors. Articles are all paid for, except those written by our staff.

\$3,000.00 will be paid during the fiscal year for "Wirekraft" models. This is a new contest inaugurated by SCIENCE & INVENTION Magazine, and the conditions of the contest will be found on page 686 of this issue. Get busy!

Into the Fourth Dimension FOURTH INSTALLMENT First American and Canadian Serial Rights

By RAY CUMMINGS

Before us lay an area upon which was spread a confusion of globes. Circular, yet visually flat of depth. In size I found them later to be, from the smallest some twice my own height, to others I would in my own world have said to be a hundred feet in diameter. ... The Big-city. Diminished by distance it seemed indeed as though a thousand vary-ing-sized sorp-bubbles, smoke-filled, lay piled together. And the whole flattened, queerly unnatural like a picture with wrong perspective.

CHAPTER VII

THE STRUGGLE AT THE BORDERLAND

HE thing stood waiting as Will drew us toward it. Fear swept over me. Yet the very sense of fear brought with it a reassurance, for it was the physical I feared; the vanished sense of my body was not entirely gone, for now I was fearing its welfare.

My voice protested, "Will. Wait. That thing there-"

"It is friendly, Rob." The fear died. I remembered what now seemed obvious; Will had been leading us somewhere with a set purpose. To meet this friendly thing, of course; this thing which doubtless he had met before. I stared at it as we approached. A dim, opaque grey shape like ourselves; but it seemed formless, sexless; neither human nor unhuman—a shape merely—a something poised there of which my mind seemed able to form no conception. Then I heard Will say to Bee. "A girl, Bee-you understand-Rob, lis-

ten. We must cling to the realities of our world. There are no other words-no other conceptions—with which we can think these unthought things. This is a girl—"

I thought it was a girl; and at once I fancied that I could distinguish her. Standing there with a phantom barn and haystack of our own world above and behind her. A girl like Bee. I could see the grey-formed outlines of her; vaguely flowing draperies; long hair; a face of human beauty with a queer wistful look-she was smiling at Will friendly smile-

All this I thought I saw; and in the thinking, brought it to reality. Into my mind then flashed a clearer understanding. This Borderland-and the other inner realm lying beyond it which soon we were to enter-could no more be compared to the world we had left than an apple can be added to an orange. The very essence of every thought we now were thinking was different-incomparable. Yet within our minds was some lingering, unchangeable quality-call it Ego -or a mere limitation, a lack of versatility; so that these new things must be clothed in the fashion of the old.

My words grow futile? I can only say then that this first encountered being seemed like a girl, wistful of face; grey, colorless of aspect; yet solid—as solid as ourselves which every moment was seeming a more normal solidity. But what to a mind Omniscient she would have been, again I do not know.

Will touched her. "Rob-Bee-this is

Ahla—she has been waiting for us." Her voice said, "I am Ahla who will do what I can to help you." The tone seemed soft, liquid, musical and

wholly feminine. Soundless words but clearly intoned as though I had heard them with a physical ear. Bee said, "Why she speaks English." It struck a note of whimsicality; the

thought momentarily relieved the tension under which I was laboring. And so I think it was with the others; they were smiling; but Will's smile faded as he turned to us.

"You must keep on thinking things like that. Cling always to normality." His voice was earnest. "You also, Ahla-His English you see, is our language.

'But you are speaking my language," she said gravely.

"Of course," he agreed hurriedly. "Do

not doubt it. All of you—I think I under-stand best of us all. We must strive for our accustomed normality. Remember — the mind now is nearly everything." "I am-not really confused," I said.

It relieved him; he spoke more quietly. "This girl, Ahla, came from her own realm -wandered out here to see and feel for herself what madness was possessing her people."

"It is strange," Ahla said abruptly. "I am frightened—" Sudden terror marked her features. I was standing nearest to her and her hand gripped me. Again I felt that blessed solidity. Normality. was real; I laughed contemptuously at all these shadows. The girl added anxiously.

"Cannot we go back? Now-where all is real-not like this. I-cannot stay here much longer."

We will go," said Will. "Bee—and you Rob—listen carefully. From now on it is a question of the power of our minds—our will-power. If you wander—weaken for a moment—we are lost. Keep thinking, I am here with my friends. We are going to-We are going to-ther realm." He gether-going ifito the other realm". He swung to the girl. "You, Ahla-for you it is easier.. But yield yourself slowly. If you withdraw resistance you will rush beyond us. You understand? Above everything else we must keep together." She nodded. "Oh—yes, we must keep to-gether."

We clung to each other. Ahla began mov-ing forward, drawing us onward up-that empty Borderland slope which now was steeply inclined: We passed through the haystack-a mere shadow; passed-upward through a corner of the barn roof.

Beneath us now spread the phantom world we had left. But as my thoughts dwelt on what we were going to do, the shadows of our earthly realm seemed fading; growing dimmer, blurring as though about to vanish.

I watched them fearfully; when they were gone I would be in darkness—pregnant darkness thronged with things unseeable. I thought vehemently.

"We must keep together-we are going on into that other realm, Will says we are -Will says we must keep together.

But my thoughts strayed, I remembered Will's house; the room we had left—the little clock— Why, I fancied I almost saw it. Was I there, back in that room? — Where was Bee?— Bee?—

I must have called her name in my

thoughts, and at once she answered. "Here Rob. Right here." And the pressure of her hand. And I felt

A struggle of the mind. I knew then that every quality of mind inherent to me was winging backward; tugging, pulling, but I fought against it. And I became aware too of a different struggle within me. I had sensed it for some time past but now it sprang into keen intensity. A struggle of the physical. A vague racking pain possessed Dull, detached seemingly from my me. of my body. It grew sharper. Not intoler-able; but frightening with a sense of horror. It permeated my every fiber; tingling with infinitely tiny needles; and tugging, physically as my mind was tugging, to resume its original state. Like a chip in an undertow

I was being drawn backward . . . "Now." I felt Will's tense voice. And Ahla's soft words.

"We-are-passed. Hold me-now." Someone was clutching my arm. I seemed floating, storm-tossed—a feather blown in a wind I could not feel. But abruptly the struggle ceased; vaguely I was conscious that my feet were standing upon something solid—Will and Bee were here—Ahla was here—I was a reality once more, and there were rational thoughts to think and real things to see.

CHAPTER VIII THE REALM OF NEW DIMENSIONS

HE shadows of our world were vanished. The Borderland, with its darkness, its drab empty slope, was gone. A new world lay spread about

Ball Manda

me; new companions. And I was conscious of a new entity-a new Robert Manse, who was myself.

I remember now that my first thought was surprise that I should be able to visualize things of strangeness. But now I know that

Synopsis

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once over the Borderland my mind itself had changed, yet retaining of its old self just enough, so that I might be conscious of the strangeness. In a grey half-light of luminosity seemingly inherent to everything. I found myself standing upon a hillside, gazing down an empty slope of greyness. Was it land? I can only say that it seemed solid beneath me: solid, quivering with a tiny tremble: vibrating, and within itself vaguely luminous.

Overhead was darkness. Yet hardly that, for the same luminosity was there; and I felt that I was gazing, not through emptiness but rather through some tenuous fluid il-limitable to my vision, with things there to see, as yet—for me—unseeable. The slope before me was empty. But

shapes were materializing; it was as though I had come out of the darkness, with eyes not yet accustomed to the light. I fancied I saw water in the distance. A white lake; but when I stared, it seemed more like a grey rolling cloud. Was it liquid? . . . The mind receives a multitude of impres-sions in an instant. I was conscious of my-cult. Wu hadu was an existing the line and set of the set of the

solits in an instant. I was conscious of any self. My body was an entity wholly vague— yet there seemed a tingling in it; a *weight* to it, for I was standing upright. Will and Bee—and the girl Ahla—were beside me. I saw them now in their old familiar form, but with a queer sense of *flatness* to them. Flat; unnatural of outline; not grotesque, merely strange, unreal. Almost indescribable; and though distinctly it was not a twodimensional aspect, I think that flatness best describes it. A something about them which was lacking; or perhaps a something added -I do not know.

And inherent to this whole realm as soon was to see it, was this same queer flatness. Things without *depth* ; yet to view them sidewise, the depth was there, with the flatness still persisting.

And I saw color; nameless colors which I might call blue, or red, or green and the words would have no meaning. Men, women-houses, or at least habitations; the words are all I can command, but they are grotesquely meaningless. It was all so in-comparably strange; and paradoxically, the strangest of it all was the fashion in which my mind began to accept it. I could think of Ahla as nothing but a girl. A frightened, likable girl-with thoughts and feelings similar to my own. This realm was real—a new country; with friends. enemics—a struggle going on within it in

(Continued on page 734)

Again we passed through the enveloping globe which was our home; passed along the city street. It was now deserted. We walked on its level surface; it wound and twisted its way between the globes. At times a group of them piled one upon he other-the smallest on top

like a disarray of bubbles—obstructed the street. But the substance upon which we walked (it was often barely visible) turned upward: a sharp upward curve to the yertical; then straight up, again leveling off, and then downward. We trod it; with no more effort going up than upon the horizontal.

Santa Goes in

Christmas Gifts From a

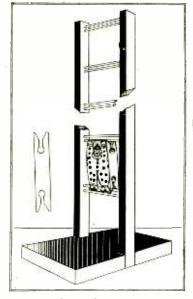
RACING GAME



The above photograph shows a cylindrical celluloid container filled with water and holding two dice which float to the surface when the container is inverted. The system is fraud-proof and ideal for operating toy games.—Hydro Novelty Co.

FLOATING DICE

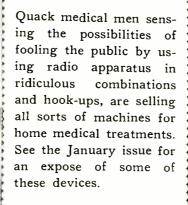
TUMBLING CLOWN



The above diagram in the accompanying photograph shows a very interesting clown. The wooden clown tumbles from rung to rung of the ladder until he reaches the bottom. It will be observed that there are two uprights secured to a base and that the rungs of the ladder are made of double bars of heavy wire. Due to the peculiar construction of the slots in the hands and feet of the clown, it is apparent that the wood figure will drop to the rung below and then turn on the rung through an arc of 180 degrees until ready to drop to the next rung.—

Miami Wood Specialty Co.

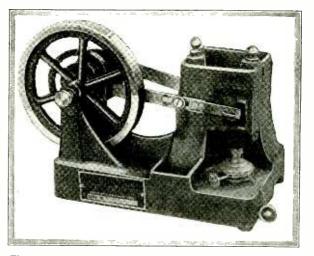
The photograph and diagram at the right illustrates a unique racing game in which pressure on the button at the top causes the horses to run around very rapidly. The game is approximately the size of a watch and is provided with a very interesting mechanism for spinning the disk, as well as quite a clever brake. When the stem is pressed down, a metal catch moves over to the right, grips one of the prongs of a ten toothed gear, and imparts momentum to the gear. This causes the dial to which the gear is connected to spin.





If the stem of the game above described is released the brake moves toward the center stopping the race so that one of horses is always immediately above the winner designation.

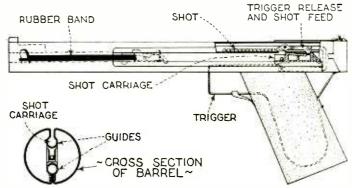
A VACUUM ENGINE



The photograph above shows a very unique innovation in toy engine designs. This engine works by atmospheric pressure. It is not a hot air engine. The alcohol lamp is lit and the engine turned over a few times. It will be found that the flame is sucked into the chamber of the engine where it expands the gases. A slide shuts the port and the gases on cooling contract, the atmospheric pressure pushing the piston in and thus causing rotation.—Modern Engine and Supply Co.

SAFE ACCURATE MAGAZINE PISTOL





The photograph at the left shows a magazine pistol operated by rubber bands. The force of the shot can of course be varied by using two or more rubber bands to operate the shot expelling mechanism. The pistol is being held in the hand to show the comparative size. It will be observed from the drawing above that the top of the pistol provides a magazine for the shot. One of these shots is released each time that the shot carriage is pulled to the back end of the pistol. When the trigger is pulled, the entire carriage moves forward and the shot is catapulted out of the end. So remarkably accurate is this pistol that a trained shooter can place a shot on a piece of paper and hit it with a similar shot expelled by the gun. The shot carriage rides on two guides, the upper one of which also serves as the magazine.—Bulls Eye Pistol Co.

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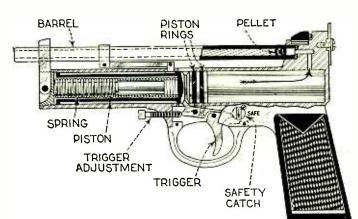
for Science

Scientific Standpoint

POWERFUL TARGET AIR PISTOL

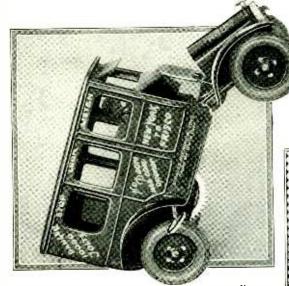


The above photograph shows a remarkably powerful air pistol intended for target practice. Its weight is practically the same as an automatic and it balances in the hand in the same fashion. It is absolutely accurate at short ranges. The diagram of construction is shown at the right.



The above diagram shows the construction of the air pistol. Near the back end and immediately above the barrel a catch will be found which is pressed backward and the barrel is then raised to compress the spring. In the diagram the spring is shown in the compressed position. A .22 calibre pellet is then inserted in the barrel and the same locked in the position indicated. When the trigger is pressed, the spring is released and the air is transmitted into the barrel chamber. Notice the piston rings on the piston.—Wembley & Scott Arms Co.

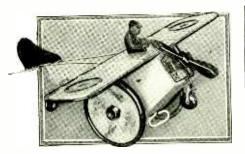
DIZZY LIZZIE-A UNIQUE TOY



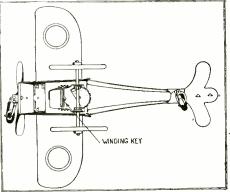
In the photograph above the automobile is seen standing on end. In this position the auto bucks like a typical bronco. This procedure continues until, because of a violence of one of the bucks, the equilibrium of the mechanism is upset and the auto falls down on all four wheels and proceeds to run away with its continued bucking movement. The diagram at the right shows the mechanism for operating the toy illustrated in a photograph at the left. The entire body of this automobile is mounted on a carriage by two pins located at the front and back of the auto. A trammel directly connected to one of the gears communicating with the spring, causes the auto to bump up and down and this motion in turn imparts a sideways or rocking motion to the body of the car.— Ferdinand Strauss Corp.

Due to lack of space the publishers were forced to omit the article on Muscle Reading with illustrations showing the incomparable "Dunninger" demonstrating this system. Look for the article in the January issue.

TOY AIRPLANE

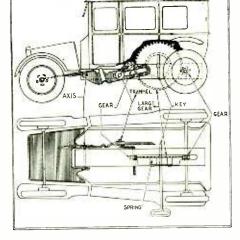


The photograph above shows the toy airplane which performs on the ground or floor in much the same manner as an expert aviator. It nose dives, tail spins and never repeats the same effect all because its designer foresaw the possibility of employing a fairly well balanced toy and equipping it with one wheel, which is free. and the other one which moves forward and backward alternately.



The above illustration shows the mechanism of the airplane, one wheel of the plane is free and the other is connected with the shaft and gears. —Ferdinand Strauss Corp.

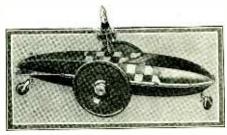
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The articles on this page will make ideal Christmas gifts for men and boys. There is no doubt but that members of the fairer sex get quite a kick out of most of them. Perhaps the suggestions on these pages will aid someone in picking out an unusual gift.

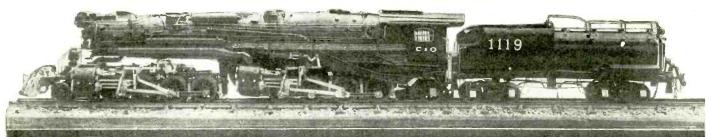
A postal card of inquiry concerning the names and addresses of any of the manufacturers of devices found in SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine will bring the desired information.

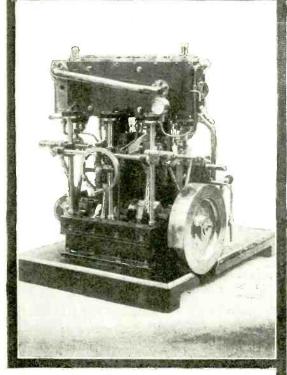
AN ODD TOY



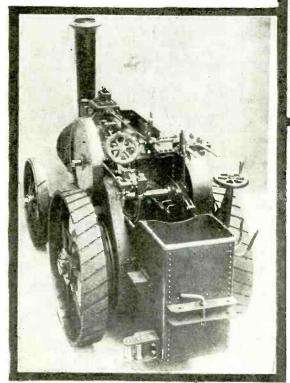
The toy of peculiar shape illustrated in the photograph above is operated by a mechanism identical with that shown in the drawing of the airplane at the left. It will be observed that one of the wheels is lashed back and forward, while the other wheel remains free. The capers cut by the toy are never the same.

MODEL DEPARTMENT



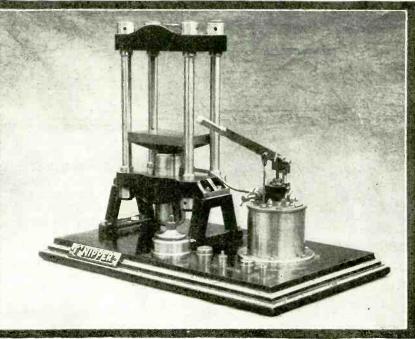


The photograph of the model above is that of a compound condensing steam engine built by G. T. Wil-ilams, and the one below is a model of a steam trac-tor constructed and exhibited by H. Smallbones. This particular model won a silver medal at the exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Westminster.



 \mathbf{T} HE statement has often been made that our English cousins are far advanced in the art of building models over the American youth. Of course it is perfectly natural for the American lad to dispute this fact and state that he has seen as fine models built in this country as any of foreign make. The fact of the matter is that the art of model building is much more popular in England than in America just as radio in America is much more popular In England than in America just as radio in America is much more popular than model making. The American boy has not yet arisen to the point of seeing the possibilities which model engineering holds in store for him. On this page we are showing a group of photographs of models from an engineer-ing exhibit in England. We do not doubt but that the constructions are very remarkable and we also wish to advise those of our readers in foreign countries that the SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine trophy contest is open to them as well as to those in America. Every month this publication offers a handsome trophy cup for the best model submitted during any one fiscal month. The conditions of the cup contest will be found on page 746 of this issue. The photograph immediately above is a 7 mm, scale model of a 2-8-8-2 com-

The photograph immediately above is a 7 mm. scale model of a 2-8-8-2 com-pound locomotive, a duplicate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The model is electrically driven, and was built by Mr. A. Knock.



The model above was made by F. C. Hill and repre-sents a hydraulic press.

At the right is illustrated the handsome trophy awarded monthly by SCIENCE AND INVEN-TION Magazine for the best model entered during any fiscal month. The conditions of the model con-test will be found on page 746 of this issue. One of these cups is awarded every month, so the model en-gineers of this country, and also of foreign countries will not have very great difficulty in carrying off an award. This cup stands nearly 18 inches high. On the front there is a shield representing model engi-neering. In addition to the cup, a certificate award of merit is awarded to the model engineer winning the trophy. Anyone can enter this contest. America at the present time is busy building model ships. Many of these do not compare with foreign models. Most of the fine details are slid over and no effort is made to make the model look like the orig-inal. Even most of our engineering replicas are carelessly constructed. Here's hoping that some of our model engineering societies will wake up and that others will be formed to encourage the inter-esting pastime.



RULES FOR MODEL CONTEST APPEAR ON PAGE 746.

Science Moves On

The latest thing from Paris this time does not happen to be a new style of short skirt, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Look at the new cigarette box which the young lady at the left is operating. A match box lies on top of the cigarette compartment, over a tiny trigger. Lift the matches and the latest jazz from Montmartre, comes floating ut of the cigarette case to chase away your sorrws.



Col. B. C. Goss has developed the latest in protective devices for the flapper in this miniature gas pistol.

SCIENTISTS at the Paris Laboratory of Toxicology have been working for some time on the problem of rendering the exhaust gases of automobiles less dangerous. Due to the high percentage of carbon monoxide present in exhaustpolluted air, the danger to pedestrians becomes more serious each day, as the number of automobiles in the large cities imcreases. The newspapers almost daily print stories of prostrations and deaths due to the inhalation of these gases, usually because the doors of garages are left closed, while the engine of a car inside is turning out carbon monoxide at full blast. After considering the possibilities of minimizing this peril, M. Eugene Royer developed the new type of muffler which is il-

No more trembling moments for unescorted women now that milady has this sort of moral support. With the males completely at the mercy of her charms and her fountain-pen gas pistol, she need have no fear. The device was originally developed to aid policemen in case of attack by thugs, and it contains enough powerful gas to knock a man completely out for thirty minutes. Something tells us that this is the ideal instrument for poison-pen letter fiends.

> One mass of rocks in the Field collection bears the im-

print of a precarboniferous

tree eighteen inches in diam

lustrated in the photo at the right. It is so arranged inside that it effectively damps the noises of the motor exhaust, and at the same time chemically converts the carbon monoxide gases into carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas. This gas, while it will not support life, is much less toxic than carbon monoxide, and is at all times present in normal air.



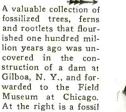
A demonstration was recently given at Cricklewood before a group of aviation experts of the Handley Page-Napier deck-landing torpedo plane. This plane, which the makers claim will fly backwards, is fitted with a slotted wing which opens and shuts like a Venetian blind, enabling the machine to hover and alight or get off at low speed in a restricted area. Mr. Handley Page and Capt. A. F. Willicing spike are shown about

Wilkinson, pilot, are shown above.



A mherst, Massachusetts, was the scene of a recent test with the portable dynamometer laboratory,

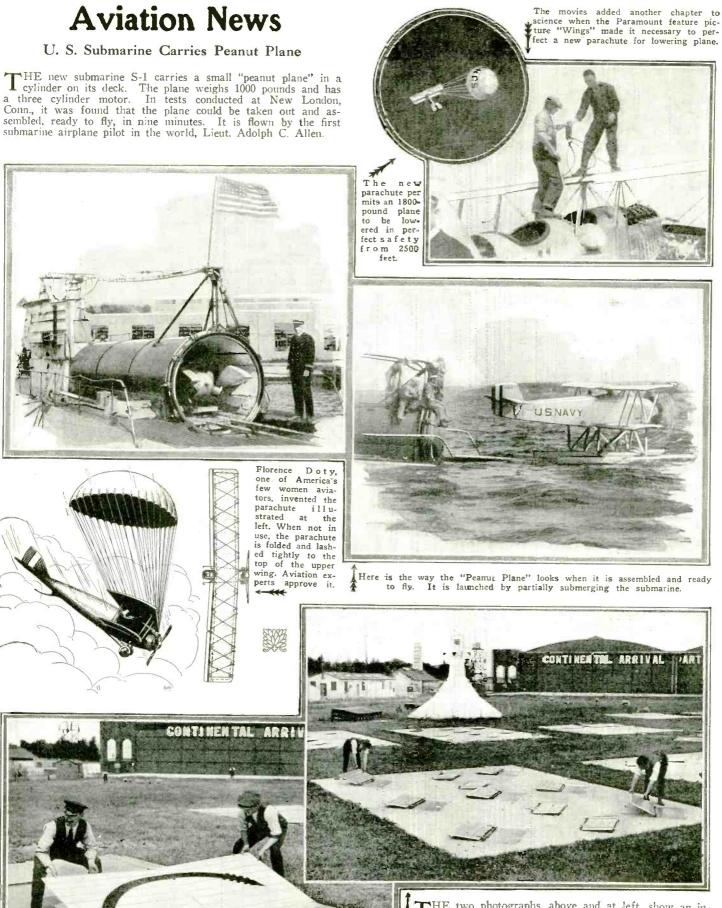
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tree stump.



THE unit of work known as the "horsepower" was originally developed by actually testing the pulling power of a number of London dray horses and finding their average strength, but the unit has since applied exclusively to mechanical sources of power. It is of considerable interest to learn that through the efforts of Prof. E. V. Colins of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, we are about to learn just how much horsepower a horse develops. Prof. Colins has been experimenting with the dynamometer system of power measurement, and he has finally evolved a portable testing laboratory which he used at Amherst, Mass., to test the pulling power of horses and oxen. A light motor truck chassis is used as a mounting for the apparatus.



THE two photographs, above and at left, show an in-genious device used by a large commercial aircraft company as a means of communicating with their pilots while in the air. The design at the left is a gale warn-ing, and it is erased by simply folding back the hinged flap. As in the photo above, varying patterns of dots, each carrying a different meaning, may be formed very quickly by folding back the covers which hide them. In the background may be seen one of the concrete pylons, illuminated from above by high-power lights at night illuminated from above by high-power lights at night.

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C Herbert Photos Inc.

The Alter States

\$5,000.00 Matchcraft Contest Awards

This ship is 23 inches long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and contains about 10,000 matches.

ATCHCRAFTERS note-many of you will be unable to complete your models before December 1st, when the Matchcraft Contest officially expires. But don't worry Contest officially expires. But don't worry about this. The contest will continue until fur-ther notice in accordance with a new list of prizes indicated on this page.

This model resembles the unsinkable ship illustrated in SCIENCE & INVENTION Magazine, the rigging is of cotton, the stern unclasps to show con-

struction.

This photo shows Miss Sadie Bernstein holding the prize winning model in this month's contest.

16 Monthly Prizes

First Prize	\$100.00
Second Prize	
Third Prize	50.00
Fourth Prize	35.00
Fifth Prize	
Sixth Prize	
Seventh Prize	
Eighth Prize	12.50
9th to 16th Prizes of \$10.00	
each	80.00

FIRST PRIZE, \$100.00, is awarded in this month's matchcraft contest to Walter J. Atkins, of Sault-Ste. In the upper left-hand Marie, Ont., Canada, for his model of a ship illustrated in the photographs above. corner the point of a pencil is pointing to a stairway constructed on this model.

\$5,000.00	Prize "M	latchcraft	" Contest
THIS CONTEST F	XPIRES DECEMBER	2 1. 1926 AND A NE	W ONE STARTS.

14 at H

THIS CONTEST FOR the present year, SCIENCE AND INVENTION magazine will award a to-tal of \$5,000 in prizes, in a new contest. You are asked to make models, fashioning the same entirely from salety matches. Please ob-serve the following simple rules: (1) Models submitted must contain at least 90 per cent. safety matches in their construction. (2) Models made of toothpicks, paper matches, or non-safety matches, are not elig-ible in this contest. (3) Models can not be built around boxes or other supporting articles. Walls, roofs, etc., must all be self-supporting and made of matches. (4) All liquid adhesives, such as glue, shel-

(4) All liquid adhesives, such as glue, shellac, cements, etc., are permissible.
(5) Models may be painted, gilded or silvered vered

vered.
(6) Models may be of any size.
(7) In order to win a prize, it is necessary that either models be submitted, or, if this is not practical, owing to their size, a 5"x7" photograph of the model may be sent in lieu of the model itself. The best models submitted each month will be awarded the prizes scheduled herewith.
(8) All models submitted to SCIENCE

AND INVENTION Magazine will be prompt-ly returned to the builder, who will prepay all charges. (9) Where SCIENCE AND INVENTION has any doubts as to the model (where photos

IMPORTANT

ON December 1st, 1926, the \$5,000.00 Matchcraft Contest officially expires. Any entries arriving after that date will be entered in a \$100.00 monthly Matchcraft Prize Contest which will continue until further notice offering the following prizes: \$50.00 First Prize Second Prize Third Prize 20.00 15.00 Fourth Prize 10.00 Fifth Prize 5.00 Total\$100.00

only are submitted) complying with all the regulations, the judges may, at their discre-tion, request that the actual model be sent in for inspection, paying transportation charges both ways

tion, request that the actual model be sent in for inspection, paying transportation charges both ways.
(10) This is a monthly contest, lasting for twelve months, each monthly contest closing on the first of the month following date of issue. Thus the contest for the nonth of December will close January 1, 1927, and prize winning announcements will be made in the March, 1927, issue. The January issue will contain October prize winning entries. Note that beginning with December, 1st, 1926, \$100 in prizes will be shipped in a strong wooden box, never in a cardboard box, as SCIENCE AND INVENTION can not be held responsible for breakage in transit due to models having been improperly packed.
(12) When models are sent, be sure to affix tag, giving your name and address, to the model itself. In addition, put name and address, etc., to Editor, "Matcheratit" Contest, care SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, 53 Park Place, New York.

New York.

Caution-Soak or cut heads from matches before building your model so that the models may be expressed or mailed. The strike-everywhere square cut Liberty matches can be used if the heads are cut off. This contest started Dec. 1, 1925, and will terminate Dec. 1, 1926.

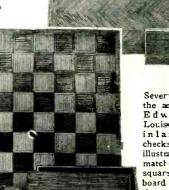
Third Prize -- \$50.00, is awarded in this month's contest to Carl Ficht-ner of Phila., Pa., for his model of a ladder truck illustrated in the photo below. Mr. Fichtner built two other ladder trucks, each of which arrived in a broken condition, before he finally succeeded in making one strong enough to withstand shipping difficulties. The extent of ladder is 24 in. long and is operated by a windlass, the rear wheels and shafts disconnecting thru a match coupling



A LL matchcrafters should refer to the new A schedule of prizes which will go into effect after December 1st, 1926. These are published on the preceding page.



Fifth Prize-\$25.00 was won by Larry McCarty of Los Angeles, Calif., for his match construction of a castle. The two photographs below give two different views of this in-teresting bit of work. It will be noted that the draw bridge is down in both photos. The model measures 16 in. wide. 12 in. deep and 14 in. high over all. The base is constructed of plaster of Paris and marked to represent masonry.



Severth Prize-\$15.00 is severin Firste-s13.00 is the amount awarded to Edward Raible, of Louisville, Ky., for the inlaid checkerboard, checkers and box here illustrated. Note that the matches for alternate matches for alternate squares of the checkerboard are stained to give the contrast between the squares.

Sixth Prize-\$20.00 was won by J. J. Quinn, of New York City, for his splendid example of a motor boat here shown. The boat itself is 21 in. long, and the deck is carefully rib-bed, varnished and then shellacked. Note the curtains in the windows. The only thing required to make this a working model is to install a motor to drive the propeller. Mr. Quinn won a prize before which acted as an incentive for building another model.

Further Matchcraft Awards

NINTH PRIZE-\$10.00. This very wonderful parrot and stand was built by Alexander E. Pal-uck. of Belfield, N. Dak. Had it not been for the number of truly excellent models in this month's contest, this would undoubtedly have won a higher prize. ** -

TENTH PRIZE -\$10.00.wa won by Herman W. Gerdts, of Brook-lyn, N. Y. who in a previous contest won the first prize.

This pboto shows Miss Ruth Olsen

h o l d i n g the ninth prize win-ning model.

The model it-self in knock-

form is

above.

down

shown

A

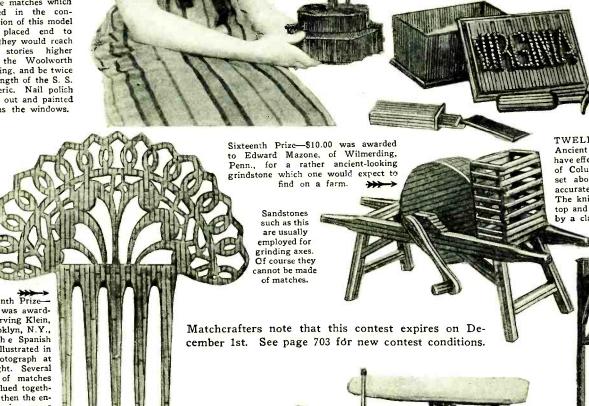
A top view of the card tray is illustrated in the photograph Note scroll saw pattern. above.

perspective view of the card tray

showing the pattern along the side is

seen in the photograph above.

EIGHTH PRIZE \$12.50 is awarded to L. J. Schumacher of Bronx, N. Y., for the wonderful cathedral shown in the photo-graph above. It took a hundred and fortyfive days to make this model. There are nine thousand match tips in construction and twenty-one thousand pieces of matches. If all the matches which entered in the con-struction of this model were placed end to end, they would reach stories higher the Woolworth fifty than Building, and be twice the length of the S. S. Homeric. Nail polish rolled out and painted forms the windows.



Eleventh Prize -\$10.00 is awarded to Dr. A. A. Han-sen of Virginia, Minu., for his mo-del of a safety ra-zor, razor blades, blade case and box. Would anyone believe that such things could pos-sibly be made of matches?

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TWELFTH PRIZE - \$10.00. Ancient torture methods must have effected Mr. E. Don Bailey. of Columbus, Ind., because he set about constructing a very accurate replica of a guillotine. The knife may be raised to the top and is there hooked in place by a clamp controlled from the Je platform.

Thirteenth Prize-\$10.00 was awarded to Irving Klein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., for the Spanish comb illustrated in the photograph at the right. Several layers of matches were glued togeth-er and then the entire device was shaped by the aid of a scroll saw.

1

Fifteenth Prize — \$10.00 was won by Charles W. Reese for his samples of household appli-ances. We find a wash tub, a washboard, a pail. a broom. a bench and an ironing board all made of matches. Will Mr. Reese please send us his ad-dress?

Fourteenth Prize-\$10.00 is awarded to Wil-liam E. Lee of Richmond Hill, L. I., for the shapely pipe here illustrated.

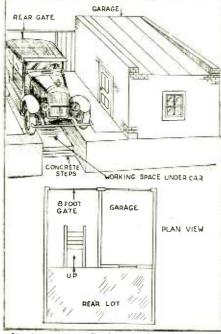


Conducted by GEORGE A. LUERS

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

PLANNING THE GARAGE LOCA-TION TO AID IN REPAIRS

A garage pit has little to recommend it and much to condemn it. It is usually a wet greasy hole to work in, the gasoline

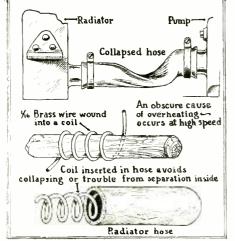


Simple yet very effective way in which to arrange an open pit from which the bottom of an automobile engine becomes instantly accessible.

which collects there is bad on the health and monoxide gas, which is heavy, is more likely to settle in this pit.

It is possible to plan a garage on the rear lot, accessible from the alley which will provide facilities for maintenance of the repairs to the car. A brief outline of a planned garage on an eighteen foot or wider lot, is shown in the accompanying sketch.

The garage occupies one half or less of the lot, while the adjacent open space is provided with an eight foot gate made for



Clever method of reinforcing rubber water hose on engine, so that it cannot collapse as pictured above.

entering the car. Service steps will be required from the rear of the lot to the alley, so these should be located in the center of the space, permitting the car to be driven into the space and over these steps. This makes it comfortable and convenient for the owner, to handle spring lubrication, brake adjustment, replenish the lubricant in the grease cups and attend the other details.

In the event the lot is level with the alley, then concrete runways can be used. These runways can be inclined so that the high ends are about three feet high and the intervening space is concreted.

The car is driven in either backwards or forwards, permitting access to all parts and in fair weather the owner enjoys the advantage of working safely with plenty of light and ventilation.

HOSE CONNECTIONS MAY CAUSE OVERHEATING

If the car owner will change radiator hose connections each year, it is not probable that he will have trouble from this source. If on the other hand the hose connection becomes flabby and the inside rubber separates, as it will after a year or more of use, trouble will result.

The loose inner rubber will close an inlet or outlet passage, acting as a sort of check valve, with the result that a very obscure cause of overheating is evident in the engine. If the hose becomes flabby, it is quite often that the suction of the circulating pump will cause it to collapse and shut off the circulation of the cooling water.

To forestall trouble from hose connections, a commendable means is that shown in the attached sketch. This consists of coiling a piece of one sixteenth inch brass wire, over a brush or broom handle and inserting this in the hose before connecting it up. This is an assurance that the hose will stay extended and that the inside rubber will not obstruct the water passage. This expedient is readily adopted and the owner is saved from further trouble with the hose connections.

CAR FITTINGS VERSUS WINTER .MUD

The driver will appreciate the advantage of the foot scraper shown in the attached sketch, especially the Ford driver who knows the difficulty of operating the foot pedals, when the frost has stirred up a sticky mud that causes the feet to slip.

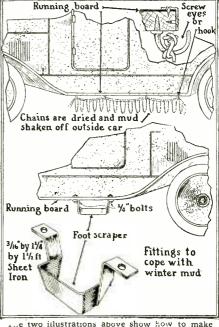
This attachment can be made from a strip of iron, about a foot and a half in length, three sixteenths inch thick and one and a quarter inches wide. This is secured with a couple of quarter inch wagon bolts under the right running board at the driver's entrance.

The second fitting shown in the sketch, is a means for clearing tire chains of the mud and moisture, before stowing these chains under the rear deck or under the seat.

Four hook bolts are attached on the left running board, to which the chains are hooked on when these are first removed from the tires.

The movement of the car and the air will shake off the mud and dry them nicely, that

they can be stored, without messing up the other tools with dirt and causing the chains to be rusted and hard to handle. These attachments contribute somewhat to keeping the inside of the car clean, which is especially desired in the closed type of car.

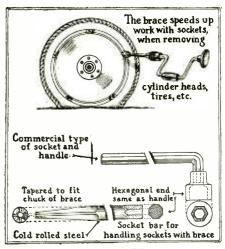


a...e two illustrations above show how how to make a simple foot scraper useful in winter weather, and also how to dry and shake the mud from non-skid chains by suspending them along the running board.

BIT BRACE SPEEDS UP SOCKET WRENCH

There are sixteen cylinder-head bolts in the joint of a Ford engine, each of which requires time and patience to remove with the usual wrench equipment. Other engines have frequently more than this and require still more patience, when it becomes necessary to remove the cylinder head.

(Continued on page 741)



To speed up the removal of hexagon nuts on engines and tire rims, Mr. Luers here suggests the use of a carpenter's brace with the fittings described.

A

(B)

E

F

0

60

ILINENDENNINGEREN STREETSTREET

32

DETAILS FOR D.-

24

DETAILS FOR E.

DETAILS FOR F.

a

10

12**

KROD

20..

PERHAPS one of the most popular things of the day is the animal toy. It would seen, from its popularity, to be the fascinating one to make. For this reason we have laid out a page illustrating six toys that may serve as suggestions to the homemechanic. Native inventive propensities and caricaturing ability can increase the number indefinitely, for the styles now shown on the market are beyond number with very good possibility of others yet to come.

Home Mechanics

Home-Made Animal Toys

By W. M. BUTTERFIELD

6

stollity of others yet to come. Not only is the making of the toy fascinating, but the artistic ingenuity involved in choosing colors and the "motif" of treatment is more than fascinating. The most successful treatment for painting is that of broad flat tints, where nc attempt is made at blending the difierent colors employed. Enamel paint is used over a priming coat. The colors are white.

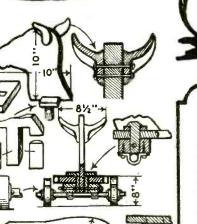
It would seem advisable before painting a toy to sketch out on paper rough outlines in contour, and color the sketches either with colored chalks or with water colors. Several attempts may be rrade in this way until a pleasing combination is obtained—comparison of the various sketches thus colored will aid in making a final choice.

Details sections and dimensions are given for each example on the lower portion of the page.

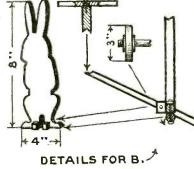
The first sketch (A) shows a kiddy car. The car is made of $\frac{5}{8}$ " and of $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood lumber $-\frac{5}{8}$ " for the wheels and seat and $\frac{1}{2}$ " for the head, which is that of a young goat or kid. The ears, serving as handle bars, are made of hard wood, as are also the brackets holding the wheel. The car may be painted with red seat and under-parts, yellow wheels, and head slate gray with nose, eyes and mouth outlined in black.

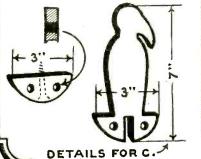
The next is (B) a rabbit toy. It is made of $3_8''$ plywood, has a metal shaft and hard wood handle. It is painted white with black eye, nose, mouth and other outlines for the rab-(Continued on page 742)

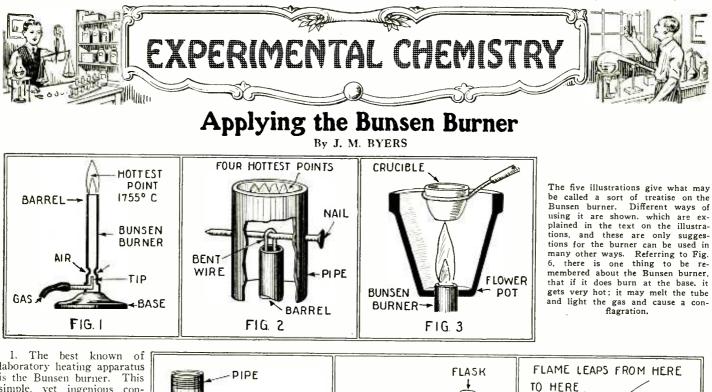
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DETAILS FOR A.







FLAME

WIRE GAUZE

NO FLAME

FIG. 5

NO

FLAME

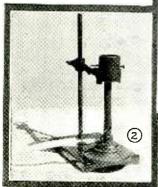
FLAME

laboratory heating apparatus is the Bunsen burner. simple, yet ingenious con-trivance is capable of reaching a temperature of 1755 degrees centigrade, the melting point of platinum and of rocks. You can prove that the Bunsen flame reaches this temperature by fusing a fine platinum wire in it. This high temperature is confined to an area so limited that for practical pur-poses 600 degrees is reached with difficulty. 2. Several methods of

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obtaining more heat with the Bunsen burner are in use-One employs a device shown in the picture. This piece of apparatus constructed from a section of one-inch pipe, a nail and a bent wire, splits the flame in four parts giving four hottest points instead of one. The results are quite satisfac-

tactory for fusions and ignitions and ordinary laboratory use. Experiment will show you the height at which the flame splitter should be fixed for most heat



3 Another method of the use of the "flower pot" turnace. The flame is protected from securing greater heat protected from draughts, the heat accumulates and work may be done for which a blast lamp is usually necessary. 4 "Where

the Sam Hill's that Bunsen

MEDICINE DROPPER

AIR

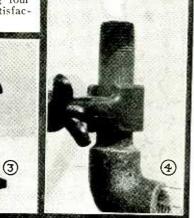
AIR

Doron

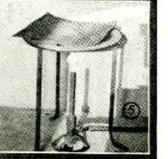
FIG. 4

RUBBER TUBE

GAS



These are repetitions of photographs from apparatus set up in accordance with five of the illustrations given above. In connection with diagrams above, they give a perfect idea of the work



burner?" Like the collar button of which we always need several and have but one it turns up missing at just the wrong time. No need to detime. No need to de-spair. however, when a temporary burner can be rigged from a piece of p i p e and a medicine dropper. A hot blue flame can be obtained by adjusting the position of the medicine dropper

part or controlling the air inlet with a slip of paper.

FIG. 6

STRIKING

TUBE

WITH FIST

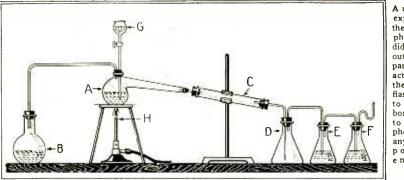
5. In many instances high temperatures are to be avoided as for instance in the heating of glassware. A piece of wire gauze prevents the flame from direct contact with the glass.

To show the action of a wire gauze screen support a six inch square piece over a Bunsen burner, turn on the gas, and light above the gauze. The flame will burn above only, being unable to get through the meshes and burn below. 6. "Striking back" is an annoyance caused by too rapid combustion. This may

be remedied by cutting down the supply of air. When a "strike back" occurs hit the rubber gas tube where it lies on the desk. The sudden compression often sends the flame up to its proper position.

PHOSPHONIUM IODIDE By CHARLES C. ABBATE

This beautiful compound, which crystallizes in large transparent glittering quadratic prisms, can easily be obtained by placing in a retort. A. of a liter capacity, 400 grams of common phosphorus. allowing an equal weight of carbon bisulphide to run in. and gradually adding 680 grams of pure iodine. care being taken to keep the retort well cooled. The carbon bisulphide is next completely removed by distillation in a water bath, and the retort, A. is connected with a long wide tube, C, placed in a slightly slant-ing position, and furnished on the lower end with a 250 cc. flask, D, equipped with a two-hole rubber stopper. This is connected to a 150 cc. flask, E, which contains a dilute solu-tion of hydriodic acid. To this is connected another 150 cc. flask, F, containing water.

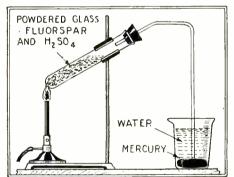


The object of this arrangement is to absorb the hydriodic acid formed during the reaction, and at the same time to prevent the liquid from entering the wide tube into which the phosphonium iodide is sublimed. The apparatus is then filled with carbon dioxide, which is generated in the generator, B, by the action of hydrochloric acid on calcium; carbonate, forming carbon dioxide calcium chloride and water.

An Interesting Experiment By S. WOODALL

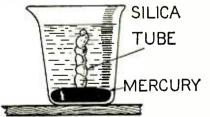
HE production of silica by the action of a gas called silicon tetrafluoride on water, is a peculiar and interesting experiment.

To prepare it by this method, set up the apparatus as shown in the figure. Into a



colorless gas is produced by the reaction of A coloriess gas is produced by the reaction of hydrofluoric acid upon a silicate. If this gas is passed through water it is decomposed pre-cipitating silica. A mercury seal is used for the end of the tube as shown to prevent its choking with the silica.

moderately large test tube put a mixture of equal parts of powdered glass and fluorspar with twice the weight of strong sulphuric The test tube is fitted with a one-hole acid. rubber stopper. A glass delivery tube carries the gas down from the test tube to the bottom of a narrow beaker where it is



As the bubbles rise from the mercury, they form curiously shaped tubes, of which one is shown above. Quite a forest of tubes can be produced.

made to dip below the surface of a small pool of mercury. Water is then poured over the mercury so as to form a column of some inches in height above it, and heat is then applied to the bottom of the test tube. The heat causes the sulphuric acid to react with the calcium fluoride (fluorspar) to

interesting An experiment the production of the production of phosphorus io-dide is carried out by this ap-paratus. The reaction occurs in the retort A, the flask B serving to generate car-bon dioxide gas prevent the to phosphorus οr any of its compounds from entering into combustion.

Note, however that a current of the carbon dioxide gas is passed through the apparatus throughout the operation. The experiment being thus far arranged, 340 cc. of water are allowed to drop slowly by means of a stoppered tube-funnel, G, into the retort, A, which is slightly warmed.

The heat evolved from the action then taking place is sufficient to sublime the greater part of the phosphonium iodide into

form hydrogen fluoride, which immediately reacts upon the silicon dioxide or silica of the powdered glass, to form silicon tetrafluoride as can be seen in the following equation:

 $CaF_2 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + 2HF$ Fluorspar Sulphuric acid Hydrogen Fluoride

The silicon tetrafluoride is a colorless, invisible gas, as may be observed in the upper part of the test tube. When this body meets the water, it decomposes it, with the forma-tion of silica and an acid containing fluorine. silicon, and hydrogen called hydrofluosilicic acid.

 $4HF + SiO_2 = 2H_2O + SiF_4$ drogen Silica Water Silicon Hydrogen Silica Water Fluoride Tetrafluoride

The production of silica in this process allows a very pretty phenomenon to be wit-nessed. Each bubble of silicon tetrafluoride, as soon as it rises out of the mercury into the water, is converted into a little sack or bladder of silica. When these bubbles are broken, the silica exactly resembles in appearance gelatinous starch as it is used in the laundry. If the bubbles of gas succeed each other slowly, they produce a tube of silica closely resembling one of animal membrane, and extending from the surface of the mercury to the surface of the water.

This appearance, however, cannot be pro-duced at will. The hydrofluosilicic acid in the solution should be separated by filtration from the silica, and saved as a valuable reagent for potassium. The potassium, and barium salts of this acid are insoluble in water and alcohol. The silica left on the filter is exceedingly pure, and when dried, presents itself in a state of very fine division. This process of making silica from hydrofluosilicic acid, supplies us with one of the most convenient methods known of obtaining pure silica.

The object of the mercury in the bottom of the beaker, is to prevent the silicon tetrafluoride meeting moisture till it has issued from the tube. If the latter is dipped directly into the water, it would soon become plugged up by the silica produced and the gas, unable to escape, might burst the test tube or blow out the cork and occasion dangerous accidents.

MENDING BROKEN GRADUATES REPAIRING PESTLES

Quite often the foot on a graduate is broken off, rendering an otherwise good graduate practically useless.

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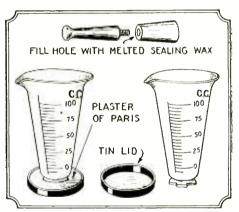
the long, wide tube, C. Towards the end of the operation, which usually requires about eight hours for its completion, the refort, A, is heated somewhat more strongly by the Bunsen burner flame, H. When no further increase in the amount of sublimate takes place, the apparatus is dismounted, the end of the long tube, C, is closed with corks, and the thick crust of phosphonium iodide is loosened by means of a stout iron wire and preserved in stoppered bottles. The formation of the phosphonium iodide is represented by the following equation:

5I 9P 16HOH gives off 5PH, I 4H₂ PO₄

An excess of phosphorous is, in practice, employed because a part of this substance is converted, during the reaction, into the red The formation of the hydriomodification. dic acid which escapes is due to the decomposition of the phosphonium iodide in the presence of warm water. Phosphonium iodide boils at about eighty degrees Fahren-Phosphonium heit, but easily vaporizes at a lower temperature. It is used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent, as well as for the preparation of many organic compounds.

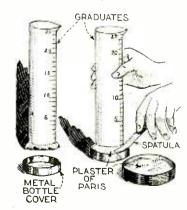
A simple method of "re-footing" graduates is shown in the illustration.

The graduate is placed in a shallow tin lid or tin ointment box of the correct size and the lid is then filled with a thick paste of plaster of Paris or melted scaling wax. The graduate should be supported in an



upright position until the material "sets." It will then "stand on its own feet." The wooden haudles on wedge wood pestles often pull out. They are easily re-paired by filling the hole in the "butt" end of pestle with multad scaling upper at the of pestle with melted sealing wax and replacing handle.

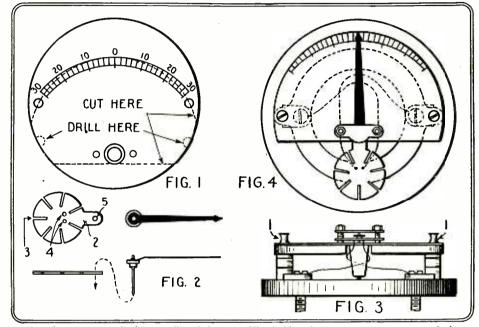
Contributed by Forrest K. Green.



Simple mending operations for the laboratory. With plaster of Paris all sorts of things can be repaired, and it will be found of great use in making up special apparatus. The drawings are self-explanatory. The pestle is mended with sealing wax however. There is one thing to be kept in mind when using plaster of Paris. that it expands on solidifying, and will break a glass vessel if within it. For the outside ap-plication it is perfectly safe.

A Sensitive Bridge Galvanometer

By ERNEST F. SHAWVER



A galvanometer made from a discarded automobile dashboard ammeter; as reconstructed, it is of great sensitiveness and it is designed to be used as the indicating instrument on a Wheatstone bridge.

GALVANOMETER is an essential part of the apparatus for bridge-testing work, but because of the high cost of this instrument few amateur experimenters can afford a bridge for testing resistances, capacitances, inductances, etc.

A galvanometer that is sensitive to very small currents may be constructed as de-tailed in this article. This instrument is built from an old Weston automobile dashboard ammeter, that has the zero position in the center of the scale. Remove the case from the old ammeter

and take it apart very carefully. The scale plate and the indicator needle arrangement will come off together when the two screws marked 1, and 1, are removed. Lay this part aside to be worked on later. Remove the permanent magnet from its place by prying under it near the supports—pry a little on each side at a time to prevent bending the supports. Now remove the electro-magnet arrangement by filing the rivet head off

THE following simple "B" battery has been described by Hans Vatter in a re-cent German Publication. The example cent German Publication. The example given describes a 60-volt "B" battery requir-ing thirty cells. The author uses test tubes one inch in diameter and five inches long, and his lead plates are made of sheet lead 1/12th of an inch thick. The lead is cut in strips a little less than one inch wide (2.3cm) and each plate has a lug or ear for the connec-tion. The drawing shows everything. The plates now have to be roughened. They are placed on a flat surface and fine lines are drawn across them using a ruler and a nail and the lines should be close together, sharp on the edges and rather deep. Care must be taken not to go through the plate. By two sets of these scratchings the plate is

from the back of the base plate of the instrument and discard it with the inside wiring of the meter. Remove the needle and damping device from the scale plate and cut the scale plate as indicated in Fig. 1. in the sketch. The radius for marking the arc over the top of the scale is just a little longer than the length of the needle and the center is a point $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch above the needle pivot hole. Cut the bottom of the scale plate off straight as is indicated in the sketch. Great care must be taken when handling the delicate needle indicator as it is easily broken off. Cut the part of the damping device, that is fixed to the shaft, off close to the shaft and remove all the little pieces of iron from the lower end of the shaft. This leaves the indicator needle and shaft ready for the mounting of the coil upon it. It will appear as shown in Fig. II.

The turning element of the instrument is a tiny spider-web coil fixed to the shaft of the indicator needle as shown in the sketch.

The spider-web form or core is of thin celluloid and the outside diameter is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Lay the whole thing out on a sheet of celluloid before cut-ting it out. One segment is left longer than the rest and is shaped as indicated by 2, to fit upon the shaft, and this segment is made narrower than the rest. Set the divid-ers slightly less than the radius of the form and lay off the segments around the circle, starting at the point 3, and working around the circumference from either side of this point. This will leave the last segment narrower than the rest and that is what is de-When the form is completed and sired. cut out as shown in the sketch it is ready for the windings.

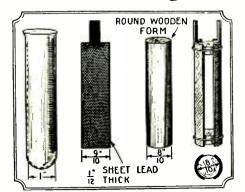
Wind it full of very fine wire from the Wind it full of very fine wire from the secondary of a Ford spark coil making about 50 turns in all. Two holes are then punched in the form as indicated at the points marked 4, and the ends of the wind-ing pulled through them. These ends should be left about four inches long for connect-ior to the terminals. Bunch a small hole at ing to the terminals. Punch a small hole at 5, to fit over the shaft. The ends of the winding should be put through their holes Now the shaft of the needle is slipped into the hole 5, which should grip the shaft tightly. Reassemble the scale plate and the versile with the spider web coil in slope needle with the spider-web coil in place. The whole thing is then put together as before except that the magnet is turned over in order to fit as closely to the coil as possible. Loop the free ends of the winding around to the terminals as shown. Set the center of the coil midway between the poles of magnet and the needle at the zero posi-tion. The coil turns against the torsion of the loops of wire which are bent around un-til the torsion is equal from both sides. Be sure to make this adjustment carefully so that the deflection either side of zero will be the same for the same current.

Replace the case and the galvanometer is completed. It should give good results in any kind of a Wheatstone bridge arrangement in which a galvanometer is used.

TOOL LIST FOR BUILDING SENSITIVE BRIDGE GALVANOMETER

Tools required for building this Galvanometer embrace pliers, tweezers, hand drill, files, twist drills, screw driver, tinners' snips, hack saw, hammer and center punch.

Home Made Storage Battery



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divided up into a sort of little diamonds or dots. The closer these scratches can be given the better, and they must be given with a sharp pointed nail or steel wire. Each plate now has to be bent into a section

the manual states with the second

This is a plan of construction for a "B" battery, using test tube as the battery jars, as practically only voltage is required with a very slight current.

of a cylinder, and to do this a wooden mand-rel eight-tenths of an inch in diameter is used around which to bend the plates one by one or two by two. This can all be done by hand. Next sixty pieces of the same wood, are needed, doweling may be used, each piece to be 1/4 inch long, and these Next sixty pieces of the same

are to be boiled in melted paraffin, or at least heated to a high temperature therein. When thoroughly saturated, they are fished out of the paraffin and "dried" on a piece of paper. Thirty India rubber bands are required to grip the little plates, and as these must be only about .4 of an inch in diameter, they must be made by cutting sections from a piece of India rubber tubing. Two of the little disks of wood, one for the top and the other for the bottom, hold two of the curved plates apart, and two India rubber bands are sprung around them, and we have our element. A stopper is made for each tube out of two pieces of wood put together with holes for the connecting strips to go through, two for each stopper, and the piece must be also heated in paraffin. As the connecting strips will not fit tightly, there is plenty of chance for the hydrogen to escape. They are filled with battery acid and the plates are formed in the regular way by successive charging and discharging giving what may be termed a little Plant's battery.

TOOL LIST FOR BUILDING HOME-MADE STORAGE BATTERY

Tools required for building this storage batter; are tinners' snips, scriber, ruler, pan and Brusen burner, jack-knife, and pliers.

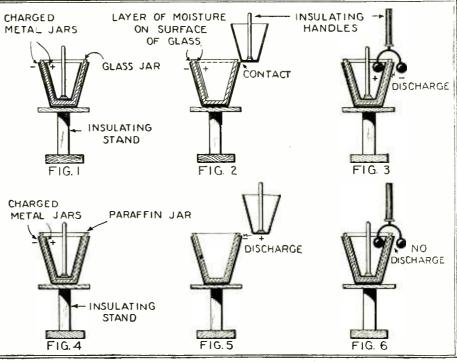
What Happens in a Condenser By DONALD H. MENZEL and WINFIELD W. SALISBURY

HE condenser is a very simple and widely used piece of laboratory apparatus yet the theory of its action. as explained in most text-books of physics, is highly complex. In its simplest form it consists of two conducting plates separated by a layer of some insulating substance—glass, paraffin, oil, or air. The so-called Leyden jar, shown in Fig. 1. was one of the earlier methods of constructing a condenser.

Of the various parts of a condenser, the function of the dielectric is the most obscure. When the inside coating of the jar is charged, an opposite charge is induced in the outside coating. The two may be discharged by connecting them. Benjamin Franklin, in 1748, performed a very interesting but puzzling experiment, using the glass jar of Fig. 1. If the conditions are just right, the metal coatings may be removed and found to have little or no charge. They may even be completely discharged by touching, as shown in Fig. 2, put back in place almost all of its original charge, giving a considerable snark as shown in Fig. 3.

considerable spark as shown in Fig. 3. Franklin explained this by saying that the charge was held in the dielectric of any condenser, as some sort of a strain, and hence remained with the glass when the metallic coatings were removed. In spite of the fact that this explanation cannot be made to agree either, with Maxwell's electro magnetic theory, or with Faraday's tubes of force, it has stood for over a hundred and fifty years. It is time that attention be called to the work of G. L. Addenbrooke, M.I.E.E., who has apparently solved the problem completely.

In Mr. Addenbrooke's experiments, the operations described above were repeated with a jar of paraffin instead of glass, as shown in Figs. 4. 5. and 6. The results were exactly those expected from Maxwell's theory. The charge remained entirely on the metal plates and no charge remained after they had been touched. This



A very interesting set of illustrations of the action of a condenser, bringing out the last theories on the dielectric constant of different substances and the reason for the variations.

led to speculation as to where the difficulty lay with the glass jar. Further experiments, under different conditions, disclosed that when the glass had been thoroughly dried and when the experiment was performed in dry air, it behaved exactly like the paraffin jar.

This, and still further experimentation led to the conclusion that, due to the hygroscopic (water absorbing ability) nature of the glass usually employed in Leyden jars. there exists a conducting film of moisture on the surface which is the actual plate of such a condenser, and on which the charge remains when the metal plates, which act only as connectors, are removed.

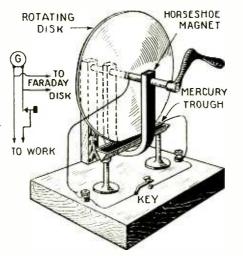
The charge in a condenser is, therefore, due to the presence of electrons on the surface of the conducting plates. This is consistent with Maxwell, Faraday, and the modern electron theory. It is hoped that authorities will soon correct text-books with their misleading impressions of the past, and add this evidence to the consistency of science.

Arresting the Deflections of a Galvanometer

I n a laboratory in which many galvanometer deflections had to be read in rapid succession, a novel method was used to bring the under-damped or over-damped galvanometer back to zero. A Faraday's disk was built and placed across the galvanometer terminals and was left in open circuit. After the deflection was read, the disk was put into the circuit and by a slight rotation the galvanometer was brought to zero.

A Faraday disk is used to give a minute current to bring a galvanometer to the zero point after it has been deflected. A very interesting application of this classic instrument.

The Faraday's disk consists of a copper disk mounted on an axis, so that it rotates between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. The edge of the disk dips into a mercury trough. Rotating the disk sets up an induced voltage, and by closing the circuit a small current is obtained. By SAM FISHMAN



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Faraday's Disk is a classic in the history of electricity. Its principal and practically its only use in the past, has been to serve as an experimental demonstration of induced currents. It is reversible, that is to say, it can be used as a generator or as a motor. It is as reversible as the regular wound type of motor operated by the electric current.

The fact that it is weak protects the galvanometer from harm as its incapacity for giving a strong current as well as the lowness of the potential which it generates enables it to serve its purpose—the very features which seem to be its defects telling in its favor. There is very little strain involved in its manipulation.

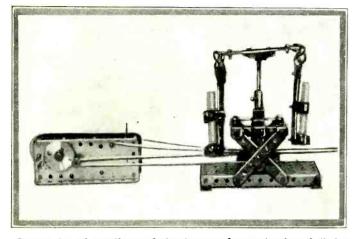
TOOL LIST FOR BUILDING FARADAY DISK

Tools required for building the Faraday Disk embrace hack saw, hand drill and twist drills, files, hammer, center punch, circle cutter or pur of dividers.

THE CONSTRUCTOR

"LAB" Apparatus From Toy Girders---

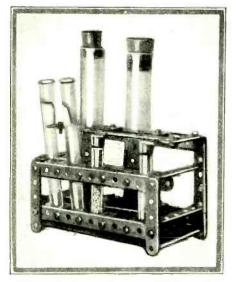
Using Toy Construction Parts for Useful Laboratory Apparatus By DR. ERNEST BADE



General view of centrifuge and electric motor for rotating it as built by Dr. Bade from toy constructor parts. If good parts are used and properly arranged, the device makes a practical addition to the chemist's laboratory,

HE better grades of toy construction sets on the market today which are made with precision instruments and incorporate all of the important mechanical devices for reproducing movements can be used for the building of the most complicated structures. Since all of the parts are standards in miniature, they are all interchangeable among themselves and thus make possible the reproduction of model machines, with all the complexity of the original as well

as the new devices and new movements. The child may play with such construction sets and he may even build the most elaborate mechanical devices with all their intricate movements but still it is only a toy. But when he is older and begins to experiment on a more serious scale, these same con-



Toy constructor parts are useful in making test tube rack at left

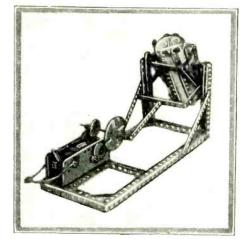
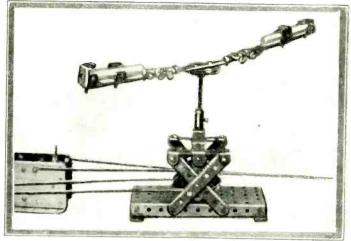


Photo above shows a test tube shaker comprising an oscillating carrier which is moved back and forth by crank connected to a disk on the electric motor.

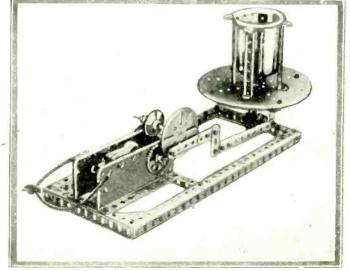
struction toys are of inestimable value for him. By childhood experience he has realized that all possible mechanical movements may be made with them, that any structure may be made exceedingly strong by the application of sound engineering principles and he will carry out the things he has learned while



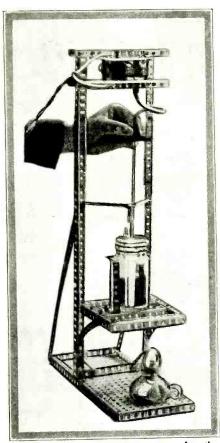
Close-up view of the centrifuge in action, the two test tubes and their contents being rapidly whirled around by the motor seen at the left. The motor may be run by dry cells.

building what were virtually toys, in constructing instruments and devices which he expects to use in his laboratory.

In the electric motor he has a device that saves him much labor and time in carrying out his experiments and since a powerful motor usually accompanies a toy construction set and since it may be attached in any desired position, he is enabled to build an apparatus which, if he bought it, would cost him so much money, especially if his means are limited, that he would far rather do without it. But still, if he is fortunate enough to have one of these construction sets, he can build the machine or device that he needs most at any given time and, when the need for it has passed, he can take it apart and build an entirely different device. This is a thing impossible with a bought machine. When the use for it has passed,



Rotary motion is given beaker by motor-driven device shown.



One of the most useful apparatus for the chemical laboratory and also the home is the motor-driven stirrer shown above.

the machine becomes a dust collector of the first order, until it is again pressed into service many weeks and otten months later.

One of the simplest devices to make from a toy construction set is a centrifuge and when made with a Meccano set, which contains strong steel strips and brass machine-cut, not strong steer strips and mass machine-cut, not stamped, gears which mesh accurately, little vibration is produced. Since the electric motor can be used for many devices, it is mounted to one side so that it may be removed easily and used for other purposes. For ordinary work two test tube holders are usually sufficient although more may be pro-vided. Some of the many uses to which it videa. Some of the many uses to which it can be put are rapid settling of fine precipi-tates, the separation of oils from water and, at times, the breaking up of enulsions. The construction is very simple. It con-sists of a base and a pair of uprights, sup-porting a comparatively long shait, near the

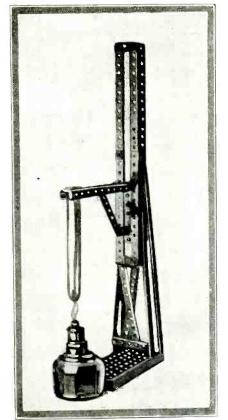
lower end of which there is a pulley wheel, while the upper end carries hinged test tube holders, the hinges being made with bent wires

Slightly more difficult is the bottle churn for the violent agitation of liquids and the

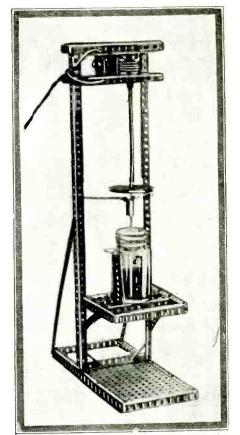
production of emulsions. This device is nothing more than a small wagon runing on The wagon, which must be of suffia track. cient size to hold the bottle firmly, is directly connected to an eccentric or the outer rim of a large wheel by means of a strip or shaft. Then, when this wheel is turned, the shaft is carried back and forth, rapidly throwing the wagon with the bottle first in one direction and then in the other. This keeps the contents of the bottle violently agitated. An electric motor is, naturally, the motive power.

A similar principle is employed for a test tube shaker. Here the test tube can be left open if the contents do not rise more than 2/3rds above the bottom. This keeps the tubes gently agitated. The principle employed is that of the swing, and the gentle sway, although quite fast will prevent the settling of even the heavier precipitates. This shaker is especially adapted for some organic work.

An oscillating rotary movement to a beaker to keep its contents stirred up without spilling is obtained by attaching an arm to a large rotating wheel, an eccentric, and fastening the other end to the outer rim of a hori-zontal plate. Then, when the motor is running, the arm oscillates back and forth, pull-



Test tube holder made from toy constructor parts, alcohol flame being used to heat contents of tube.



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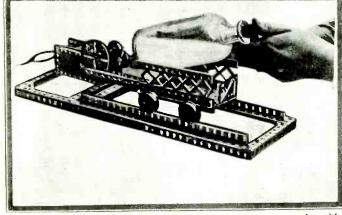
Another view of the motor driven stirrer in operation. Toy constructor parts only are used.

ing and pushing the plate for a distance of about 1/3 of its circumference about its axis. If now a beaker is placed in a holder attached to the plate the contents of the vessel will be thrown first in one direction and then in the other.

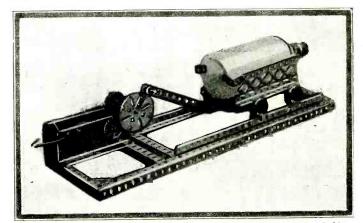
Probably one of the simplest of all devices used in the chemical laboratory is the stirrer. The stirrer itself is a closed glass tube or solid glass rod, bent on its lower back upon itself a number of times. The upper end of the tube or rod is provided with a fly-wheel to make its rotation smoother and it is attached to the motor by means of a piece of heavy rubber tubing extending between glass rod and the hub of the wheel. The rubber permits the stirrer to be lifted up out of the vessel. If desired, the vessel may be placed on a shelf and below it a small flame may be placed to give the contents of the container the benefit of a hot air bath whenever heat becomes a necessity.

TOOL LIST

The tools desirable for building the apparatus described here comprise: pliers of different types, several sizes of screwdrivers, back-saw and blades. hammer, hand-drill and twist drills, rule and scriber.



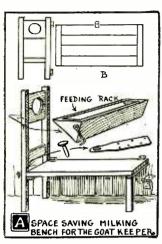
very useful bottle churn which the amateur chemist can make with Α little trouble from toy constructor parts, plus electric motor.



Another view of the electric motor-driven bottle churn, the bottle holder moving back and forth rapidly as the motor turns the crank.



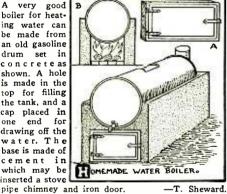
CONVENIENT MILKING BENCH



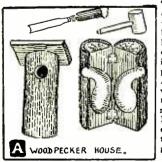
The milking bench illustrated here is very useful where space is limited, as it can be folded up out of the way. It made from is scantling and 1-inch lumber. The leg is hinged so that it can be folded up, and the feed-rack is hung with hooks, to be feed - rack easily removed when not in use. The de-vice is inex-pensive and easily made.-T. Sheward.

HOME-MADE WATER BOILER

A very good boiler for heating water can made from an old gasoline drum set in concreteas shown. A hole is made in the top for filling the tank, and a cap placed in one end for for one end for drawing off the water. The base is made of cement in which may be inserted a stove



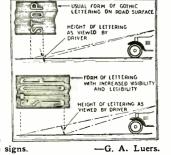
WOODPECKER'S HOUSE



The woodpecker house illustrated is made by splitting a log, gouging it out, and hinging the two parts together. A flat piece of wood or zinc nailed on top makes the roof. It can be fastened up in a the in tree garden. — Sheward. T.

ROAD SURFACE SIGNS

The ordinary style of lettering is highly distorted when viewed from an angle, so highway engineers have developed a system of perspective lettering, which gives a much greater visibility and readability, for use in road surface signs.

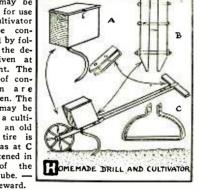


CEMENT HANGING BASKET

The hanging PAPER basket shown here is made CEMENT e by placing a bowl, A. on a piece of wood, covering it with paper, building ce. building ce-ment over this and allowing it to dry for few days. Three parts sand and 1 part Portland Sc cement are mixed to a thick mortar - BASKET and later decshells and colored stones. C and D show wire fittings used. -T. Sheward.

DRILL AND CULTIVATOR

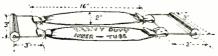
Another seeder which may be adapted for use as a cultivator may be constructed by following the design given at the right. The details of construction are also given. The seeder may be used as a cultivator if an old buggy tire is shaped as at C and fastened in place of seed - tube. the T. Sheward.



RABBIT HUTCHES

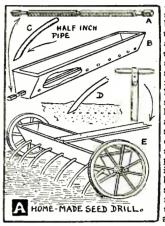
The drawings at the left show in expensive breeding and grazing hutch-es for the rabbit fancier. They are con-HE BREEDING structed from light packing cases and en-closed at the sides and bot-tom with strong wire screen. It is well to keep mind that in rabbits can burrow out of an enclosure in a very few minutes, which makes it necessary to take unusual precautionsagainst GRAZING HUTCH FOR SUMMER USE escape. -Sheward.

CHEAP EXERCISING MACHINE

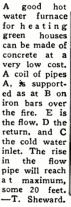


Two heavy inner tubes connecting strong pail-handles make a very useful "muscle stretcher" for the amateur gymnast .- Einer Lehti.

HOME-MADE SEED DRILL



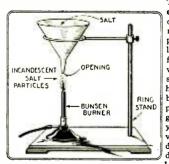
A very useful seed drill can be made from two old wheels. a box, and some pieces of scantling. The seed trough is made from light lumber. short pieces of half-inch pipe are bent and cut into soil, to the and are placed in holes in the seed box. The square axle runs through the seed box and agitates the seeds as the -T. Sheward.



seeder is pushed along.

HOME-MADE HOT WATER FURNACE NM CC feet. HOMEMADE HOT WATER FURNACE.

SODIUM FLAME GENERATOR

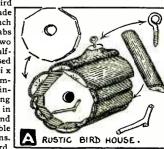


The chemical e x p e rimenter often finds it necessary to produce a yellow sodium flame for study with a spectro-scope. but is h a n d i capped by lack of ap-paratus. Avery good bright yellow flame will be pro-duced by the device shown here.—F. Ebel.

RUSTIC BIRD HOUSE

This rustic bird house is made of nine - inch cedar slabs nailed to two pieces of half-inch dressed lumber six inches in diam-eter. When finished it is hung in a tree in the garden and is a suitable homefor wrens. —T. Sheward.

T.





Repairing Leaky Carburetor Float

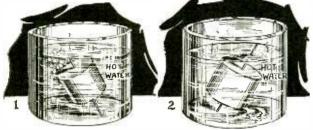


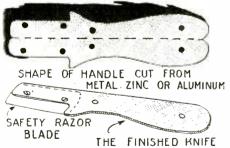
Fig. 1. Immerse float in hot water; the air inside will expand and bubbles will show point of leakage. Fig. 2, Enlarge leak and immerse float with hole downward so expanding air can force gasoline out. Fig. 3, Carefully solder up hole while float is partially immersed in ice water.





A rubber band $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide has a number of carpet tacks shoved through it from the inner side. The tacks are spaced about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart and afford an excellent protection, by serving for warning as to the contents of the bottle.

Razor Blade Knife



A piece of thin metal may be cut and bent as shown above to form a handle for discarded safety razor blades, which will permit them to be used for numerous small jobs about the house.

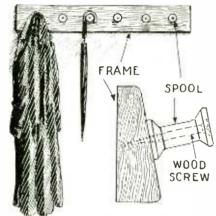
Small Parts Vise



Four holes drilled into the adjusting screw of a large monkey wrench will permit the use of a lever for gripping small parts.

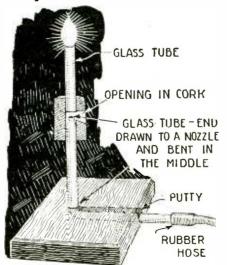
Easily Made Hat Rack

3



A very effective rack for hats. umbrellas. coats. etc., may be made from thread spools fastened with long woodscrews to a narrow board. The heads of the screws may be countersunk, and a sloping front to the board will improve the appearance.

Improvised Bunsen Burner

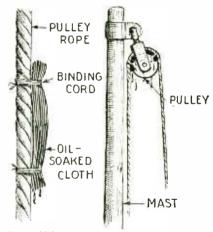


Where a small hot flame is required, the Bunsen burner illustrated above may be quickly improvised. A piece of $\frac{1}{1}$ -inch glass tubing is bent at rightangles and one end is drawn to a fine nozzle. Another short piece of straight tubing in inserted into a cork cut as shown, to admit air for a proper burning mixture. The assembly is mounted in putty on a wooden baseboard for stability. **Keeping Salt Dry**



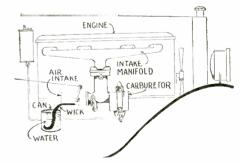
A tumbler placed over the salt shaker during the period of rainy weather will prevent the moisture in the atmosphere from causing the salt to cake. Another method is to mix a small amount of cornstarch with the salt to prevent it from absorbing moisture.

Oiling Aerial Pulleys



Pulleys which are hard to reach from the ground may be easily oiled by binding a small piece of oil-soaked cloth to the rope and pulling it through the pulley.

Reducing Motor Carbon



An ordinary lamp-wick, one end of which is inserted into the intake manifold of the automobile carburetor, is placed in a can of water anchored securely to the cowl. Moistening the air supply reduces carbon and improves general efficiency.

Emergency Terminal COTTER PIN TAPE TERMINAL large cotter-pin may be used as above to furnish an emergency terminal tip.

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Α

NOAH'S ARK.

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

In the October issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine, I notice that the Ark story takes an important place. The article takes up the question as to whether the Ark was large enough to hold all of the animals. The article seemed to sustain its point; the pos-sibility of Noah's Ark. How about its probability?

stibility of Noah's Ark. How about its probability? According to the Bible story, the descendants of Adam had just become too wicked for any use at all, so God decided that he would have to drown all of them except Noah and his family, who alone deserved to be saved. Noah, it seems had been a bachelor for five hundred years, but he finally decided to marry and raise a family. So it was in his six hundredth year that he com-pleted the Ark and fitted it for a most momentous voyage. The Ark was five hundred feet long, eighty or ninety feet wide and fifty-five feet high. There was one door on the outside and one window twenty-two inches square. This establishes Noah as the world's fore-most authority on ventilation. Into this Ark Noah ushered two of each kind of animal on the face of the globe. (The earth wasn't exactly a globe then, according to the Bible. It had four corners, and was flat. Copernicus started the movement to change the shape from flat to round.) There were no plants saved; evidently there were yond all doubt. Noah had quite a task counting out the thousands of mammalia, reptilia, and insecta. but the separation, two by two, of the timy pro-tozoa, without even a semblance of a microscope, puts Noah far above our best protozoologists. As a man of keen sight and meticulous observation and perseverance, Noah deserves our everlasting homage.

by the event a semblance of a microscope, puts Noah far above our best protozologists. As a man of keen sight and meticulous observation and perseverance, Noah deserves our everlasting homage.
 It nust have indeed heen an unforgettable sight for see all of those animals gather, prior to entering the ark. The polar bears probably came all the way from Greenland. Friendly animals probably informed them of the exact whereabouts of Noah. The kangaroo probably hopped all the way from Australia. The American animals had to swim across the Atlantic, a feat that puts all were all safely about the ark, and the door and ways the rane of over eight hundred feet per day, which is going some for dampness. The story says that the windows of heaven were open. It looks as though a couple of doors were also open Adays the rate of over eight hundred feet per day, which is going some for dampness. The story says that the windows of heaven were open. It looks as though a couple of doors were also open Adays the good ship ark finally came to rest on top of Mount Arrart, a peak seventeen thousand feet any which is going some for dampness. The story of Mount Arrart, a peak seventeen thousand feet any with they about there thousand feet any which is good sho ark finally came to rest on top the sea, crowned with three thousand feet any on the sky, saying: "When I see that will recollect that I have promised not to drown you." There are other rainbow theories, but you an readily see that this is the only true one. Sum and cause of rainbows needs on study. The area of server the following reply interesting instructive to every intelligent man, especially those very numerous readers of Science Ark in a class of your questions concerning Noak's Ark, the articles will need the following reply in creard to solve the error Magazine. Joint & Jokkson June and the animals probably have and they place, but the meaning and cause of rainbows needs no study. The areare of your letter of Science Ark to an only true one scient



SCIENCE AND INVENTION desires to hear from its readers. It solicits comments of general scientific interest, and will appreciate opinions on science subjects. The arguments pro and con will be aired on this page. This magazine also relishes criticisms, and will be alred on this page. This magazine also relishes criticisms, and will present them in both palatable and unpalatable forms. So if you have anything to say, this is the place to say it. Please limit your letters to 500 words and address your letters to Editor—The Readers Forum, c/o Science and Invention Magazine, 53 Park Place, New York Ci'y.

dangerous ground indeed for anyone to take a given stand and say he believes this and does not believe that, et cetera. Many of the questions raised in your letter are answered from a scientific point of view in a very excellent article which contains the transcrip-tion of a very ancient stone tablet just deciphered by the archeologists of the University of Pennsyl-vania, this article having appeared in the Sunday American Magazine for Sept. 12th, 1926, copy of



by H. G. Wells. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest moon stories ever written. It is safe to say that only a Wells could think of the most amazing creatures that he describes so vividly. Don't fail to read this amazing story.

"THE TIME ELIMINATOR," by Kaw. This is a scientific love story. By utilizing light waves produced in the remote past, the events of preceding centuries and years are thrown upon a screen and a bride is won thereby; but how?

won thereby; but now: "THE SECOND DELUGE," by Profes-sor Garrett P. Serviss. The second install-ment of this engrossing story. Read about the Noah of the future, who built his ark out of a marvelous light metal of the coming ages.

"THE DIAMOND LENS," by Fitz-James O'Brien, This is one of the world's classics in the realm of scientific fiction. PRICE 25c PER COPY AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS which you can obtain through your news dealer. According to the translation of the characters on this most interesting tablet, the ark as built by Noah, was about twice the length of the ark mentioned in the Bible narrative. This of course singlifies the matter of taking care of all animals that existed in Noah's time and the necessary . There are a number of other very interesting follows. Drinking water for the animals could have been obtained by gathering rainwater from the probably did not select two of the largest speci-mens of cach species, but picked out young animals which would occupy far less space than full sized adults. Another important point is that and during the year's sojourn on the ark they would also hibernate and sleep for many months by the flood, at least the roots and seeds, and hue food, at least the roots and seeds, and the state after thinking over the above state-ments, that as the small animals green larger during their sojourn on the ark, and the food provided more space for the growing animals. If you have talked to many Bible students and preachers of the Gospel of the Bible students and preachers of the Gospel of the Bible students in the state space for the growing animals. If you have talked to many Bible students you will no doubt obtain a much wider view-provided more space for the growing animals. If you have talked to many Bible students you will no doubt obtain a much wider view-provide more space for the growing animals. If you have talked to many Bible students you will no doubt obtain a much wider view-provide more space for the growing animals. If you have talked to many Bible students and preachers of the Gospel of the Biblical many of the passages in the Bible were no doubt written many years or centuries after they or-

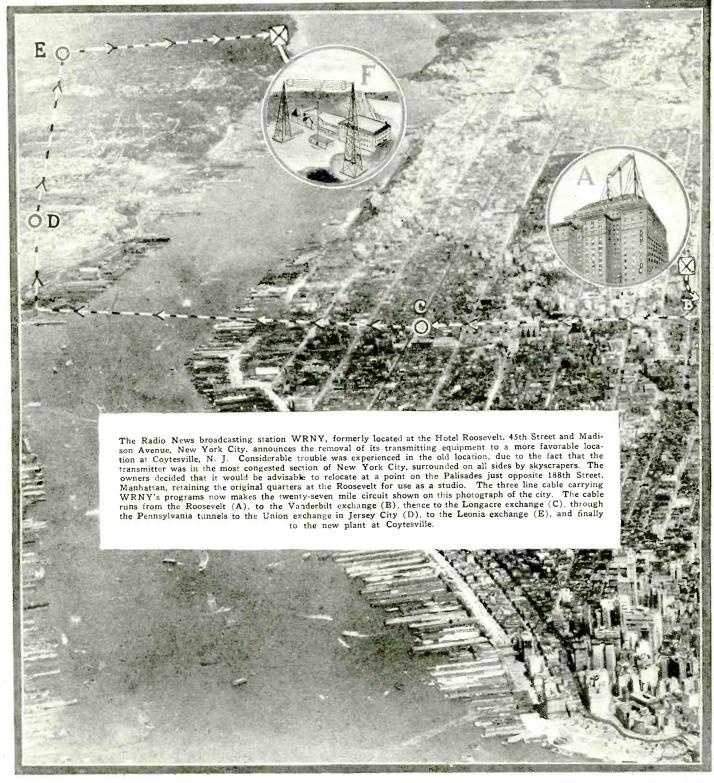
Science and Invention for December, 1926

curred, and those who wrote them finally

<text><text><text><text><text>



WRNY Changes Transmitter Location



The next time you hear the voices of SCIENCE & INVENTION Magazine's editors, you will be listening to WRNY from its new location to which it was recently transferred at a cost of \$15,000.00. The antenna, 527.5 feet above the Hudson River, points directly across the Metropolitan district, and assures our listeners of a more satisfactory reception with less interference and, we hope, greater DX.

Six Tube-Shielded T.R.F. Set

Three Stages of Shielded Radio-Frequency Amplification, a Shielded Detector Circuit, But Only Two Controls Are Features of This Exceptional Broadcast Receiver.

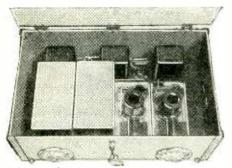


Fig. 5. One of the features of the World's Radio Fair was this two-control shielded set in its beautiful mottled green cabinet made of milk.

T the recent World's Radio Fair at the New Madison Square Garden, New York City, one of the radic receiving sets which attracted wide interest made use of a novel circuit and a very unusual assembly of apparatus. Furthermore, the cabinet and dials were of such a distinctive appearance that they caused extensive comment. Probably very few of the people viewing the exhibit realized that the material used for both the cabinet and dials was *milk*. This material, with its mottled surface is made by a special process from the casein contained in milk. The set under discussion was constructed by Mr. L. A. Brams of Brooklyn, N. Y., and uses a 6-tube circuit having several novel features.

The illustration, Fig. 1, shows the outward appearance of Mr. Brams' set. Probably the average radio constructor will not want to go to all the trouble of making a special cabinet and dials such as were used in this receiver, so it may be said here that these materials have no effect on the set itself. Therefore, we will forget that this unusual receiver was housed in an unusual cabinet, and will consider the other mechanical and the electrical details.

Possibly the very best panel to use for this particular receiver is that recommended by the manufacturer of the parts, namely a copper, brass or aluminum panel suitably

By A. P. PECK, Assoc. I.R.E.

drilled. A standard wooden cabinet of any desired design may be employed.

Reference to the complete circuit diagram in Fig. 2 will make plain most of the details of the receiver. Specially designed and constructed plug-in coils are used. The antenna coil used for tuning the first stage of radio frequency amplification has a tapped primary. This is connected to a two point switch, the blade of which is connected to the antenna. By means of this switch, the set can be adapted to use with a long or short antenna. Nor is the manipulation of this particular part confined only to this purpose. It is often found, in tuning, that selectivity can be sharpened and volume improved by throwing the switch from one point to the other. This particular unit is the one seen in the lower left hand corner of the panel in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. This photo shows the fine appearance of the panel and hand-carved dials which attracted a great deal of attention at the show.

Due to the necessity of very careful design and construction of the coils used in this set, no winding data is given. Because three of the variable condensers are actuated by one control, a slight variation of the characteristics of one of the coils will mean that the tuning will not be right. Therefore, machine-made manufactured coils are to be preferred and recommended. For the benefit

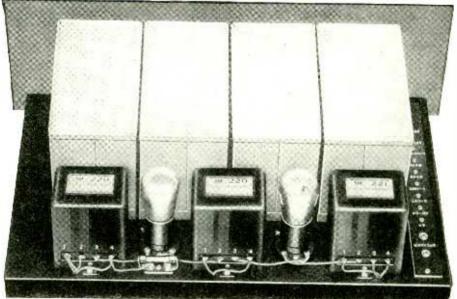


Fig. 7. The radio-frequency units and the detector of this highly efficient set are completely encased in heavy aluminum shields. The shields are made sufficiently large so that they do not broaden tuning by altering the fields of the radio-frequency coils.

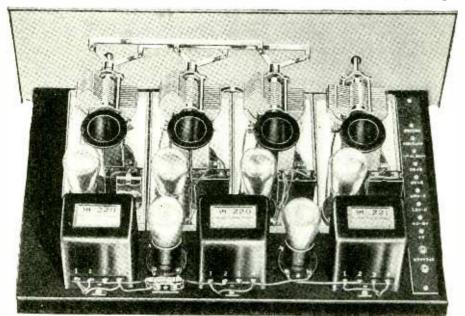


Fig. 6. When the shields are removed, it is seen that the units are neatly and efficiently arranged. The yoke coupling three of the tuning condensers may be easily discerned in this photo.

of the readers who are not sure as to where the coils and other parts can be bought, we will mail a complete list of parts on request by letter to the Radio Editor.

Referring again to the circuit given in Fig. 2, we note that the shields which completely enclose the various stages of radio frequency amplification and the detector are indicated by dotted lines. Also be very careful to note that certain connections terminate at the shields. These shields are furthermore all connected together, and therefore may be considered as a continuous conductor. The negative filament circuits are grounded at various points, in this way continuous connection being made between the negative "A" battery and the ground. Note that the connection from the ground binding post is merely made to the shield. The other shield connections complete the circuit.

All of the coils employed in this receiver have three windings. In the case of the detector circuit, one of these windings is not employed. There is, on the other hand, a small radio frequency clocke coil of standard construction connected in the plate circuit of the detector tube.

In the three radio frequency amplifiers, a coil closely coupled to the grid circuit is connected in series with the plate circuit.

This is used to obtain an additional amplifying value, and when the coils are properly designed and connected, exceptional results are noted with this form of apparatus. It will be noted that the radio frequency amplifiers are stabilized by means of grid resistances and further by means of a 25,-000-ohm potentiometer connected in the plate circuit of the first radio-frequency tube. Also, rather large by-pass condensers are connected from the shields to the positive "B" battery terminals. These are of great value in stabilizing the set and keeping it in a stable operating condition. Failure to include these condensers will result in poor reception.

Without a doubt, today is the era of standardization in radio material. There is no longer any need of searching from store to store in order to find certain parts. Kits supply everything. All of the parts for this particular receiver under discussion can be obtained very readily. Furthermore, it is no longer necessary for you to con-struct a base board and fasten all the parts to it. A complete metal chassis can be obtained and all of the instruments bolted thereto. This metal chassis simplifies con-struction to an enormous degree, and enables even the veriest tyro to turn out a receiver which will compare favorably with the very best of manufactured sets.

The simplicity of the entire lay-out will become noticeable at once by reference to the various photographs in Figs. 3 to 7, in-

Fig 3. A close-up of one of the A close-

radio - frequency units. The mount-

ing of the vari-a b le condenser, coil-socket. tube-socket, grid-resist-

ance and by-pass

arranged that

between the ele-

ments in the unit. Several stages of

R.F. may be used.

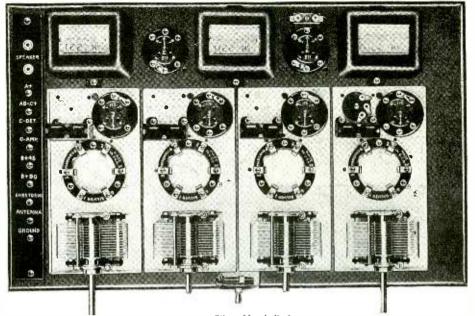
condenser

there is preciable coupling or capacity effect

is

no ap-

so



Photos courtesy Silver-Marshall, Inc. A bird's-eye view of the baseboard with tuning coils and tubes removed from their The wiring is carefully placed out of the way under the base. Panel and cabinet are Fig. 4. sockets. not essential.

and strong both mechanically and electrically. Fig. 3 shows a single one of the shielded units with the outside "can" or over-all

is the special socket designed for receiving the plug-in coil. At the extreme end of the metal base is mounted the variable condenser.

> Referring to the photograph shown in Fig. 4, we find a view of all of the parts. They are laid out on the metal chassis and are bolted down, but have not yet been wired. A special terminal strip mounted at the left end of the chassis provides for all terminals. Two cord-tip jacks are included for loud speaker.

Fig. 6 shows yoke making it possible to operate three of the four variable condensers with a single control. As will be seen, this yoke is fastened to the shafts of three of the condensers. Two of these have short shafts which do not project through the panel. The third one, on the extreme left in the photograph, has a long shaft which projects through a collar in the yoke and through the panel.

One of the tuning dials is fastened to the outer end of this shaft. The other is mounted on the right hand condenser which also has a long shaft, but which is not fastened to (Continued on page 743)

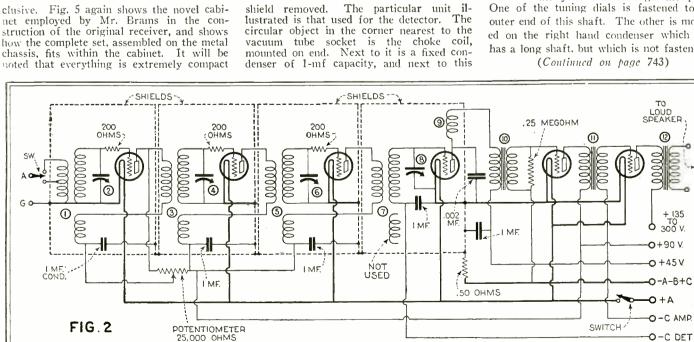


Fig. 2. The diagram above contains all the details of the circuit using the set described in these columns. Three stages of tuned-radio-frequency,

detector and 2 stages of audio-frequency amplification are employed. set is remarkable for its sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality. The

Sir Oliver Lodge's "N" Circuit

Latest Circuit Gives Extreme Selectivity, Sensitivity and Volume

By JAMES FRANCIS CLEMENGER

ONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in all classes of British amateurs by the announcement of a new invention by the oldest and most famous of British radio pioneers, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. Sir Oliver's invention, which has been temporarily named the "N" Circuit, has now been taken up for of one definite frequency into great amplitude by sympathetic tuning, and to transmit these enhanced oscillations of potential, and no others, to another circuit in which they are utilized; for example, a three-electrode tube or a crystal detector.

According to the patent taken out by Sir Oliver Lodge, an important application of the invention is to receiving apparatus for radio work where it is claimed its use secures high selectivity combined with strong and clear signals, without the use of regencration and with the exclusion of extraneous noises. The transmission of the enhanced oscillations, continues the patent specification, may be effected by direct connection or

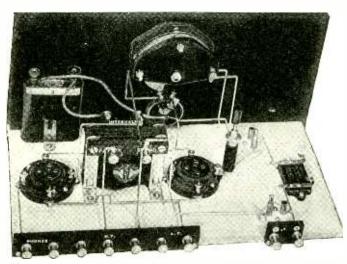


Fig. 5. This photo shows the rear of one of the commercial "QN" circuit sets recently placed on the market by an English firm.

commercialization by a well-known British radio firm, and a few weeks ago the first commercial models of two-valve and threevalve "N" circuit receivers were on view to the public at the British Radio Exhibition at Olympia. Public demonstrations have been given and the press have been invited to attend demonstrations, and all the newspapers in the country have remarked in highly favorable terms on the "N" circuit. So much so, in fact, that I understand that large orders have already been placed by dealers "on the other side" who realize that the "N" circuit is a type of receiver which will make a tremendous appeal to the ordinary listener. And the reason for all this great interest is that Sir Oliver Lodge has devised a circuit which does away with the bugbear of oscillation.

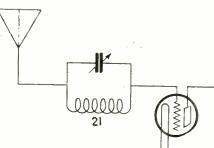
My American readers do not need telling that there is nothing new in doing away with oscillation and howling in a receiving set, but I think they will agree with me that such sets, which do away with these bugbears, are generally multi-tube receivers, and that when regeneration is cut out of a tube set the loss in volume has to be made up in extra tubes for amplification.

And furthermore, such receivers are, as a rule, not exactly easy for the absolute novice to control. One of the great points about the Lodge "N" circuit receiver is its simplicity. On the commercial sets which I have inspected there is one tuning condenser and one switch for turning on the filament. That is all. And this simplified receiver will undoubtedly make a very great appeal to listeners, not only in this country, but in other countries, who do not like complicated switches and knobs on their radio sets. Sir Oliver Lodge's invention may be de-

Sir Oliver Lodge's invention may be described briefly for the benefit of the technical reader as follows: The invention consists in the use of a free, uncoupled lowresistance oscillatory circuit, capable of very exact tuning, to be stimulated by oscillations from any place where oscillating currents are passing, or where there is an oscillating potential, to work up oscillations Through the efforts of our London correspondent, who is in contact with Sir Oliver Lodge, we are enabled to present to our readers the first authorized, accurate description of the famous Lodge "N" circuit to be published in this country. The set illustrated and described here is designed for British conditions, but the information given will be sufficient to give the experimenter a start.

In the January issue of SCI-ENCE AND INVENTION Mr. Clemenger will present a complete constructional article upon a highly efficient American adaptation of this revolutionary circuit. The most important highlights of this set are:

Simplicity
 Selectivity
 Sensitivity
 Superior signal strength.
 DON'T FORGET: A FULL
 CONSTRUCTIONAL ARTICLE
 IN THE JANUARY ISSUE.—
 The Editor.



~ FIG. 3 ~

Fig. 3. This diagram illustrates the essential principle of the new circuit, and is taken directly from the letters pattent issued to Sir Oliver Lodge. See text for a thorough explanation of the theory.

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Fig. 6. Another view of the same set showing its extreme simplicity. In both these photos the coils are omitted for clearness.

> by coupling, provided the oscillator is only coupled to a detector which takes so small a current as not to interfere with its free oscillation. It is a transmitter of *alternating potential* rather than of alternating current.

> oscillation. It is a transmitter of alternating potential rather than of alternating current. In Fig. 1 the aerial (1) and inductance (2), condenser (3) and ground (4) represent any ordinary aerial circuit while (5) is the filament, (6) the grid and (7) the plate of any ordinary tube. The filament of the tube is supplied with current from a battery (8) through a resistance (9), while a pair of telephones (10) shunted to a condenser and "B" battery (11) complete the plate circuit. In this diagram a connection is made from the aerial circuit to the grid of the tube and in the usual way through a grid leak and condenser, and in the connection between the aerial circuit and the filament there is inserted the oscillatory circuit "N," which consists of a condenser (12) and inductance (13). one or both of the invention lies in the provision of the oscillatory "N", and here it may be stated that it is also possible to insert the oscillatory "N" in the connection to the grid of the tube instead of in the connection to the filament.

But Sir Oliver Lodge points out that this form of the invention must not be confused with the well-known use of so-called rejector circuits.

+ Fig. 2 shows another well-known form of receiving circuit consisting of a closed oscillatory circuit (15) tuned and coupled to the open aerial circuit. (In the patent it is unphasized that the invention is entirely independent of this part of the system, since it may be supplied to any usual receiving system such as a frame aerial, and even allows the use of an untuned aerial without carth connection).

Fig. 2 shows a diagram with a tube (16) used for high frequency amplification. Its grid and filament are joined across the oscillator (17) which corresponds with the "N" in Fig. 1. One point in this oscillator is joined to a point in the stimulating circuit and the connector used for this purpose may be quite long provided the capacity between it and neighboring bodies is kept small. This single connection is enough to set up oscillations which build up by resonance, and they must not be disturbed by any other as-sociation with the stimulating circuit, as any accidental coupling of the oscillator with the stimulating circuit tends to nullify the effect.

Fig. 2 also illustrates the manner whereby it is possible in this invention to convey impulses from one tube circuit to another. The oscillator (18) which again corresponds with "N" in Fig. 1 has a single connection to the plate circuit of the tube (16). This circuit is shown as including besides a battery an oscillator circuit (19), but "B" other usual methods of plate circuits will do. In order to illustrate the different methods of connecting the oscillator "N," the second tube (20) is shown not connected directly across the oscillator (18) but magnetically coupled with it, the inductance of the oscillator forming one winding of a transformer which may, if it is desired, step up the voltage

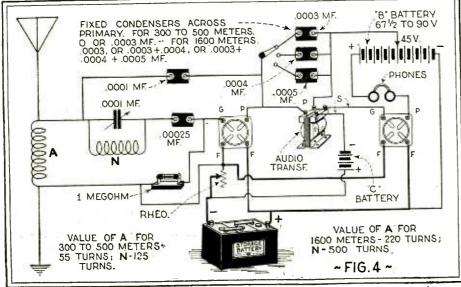
The aerial circuit is merely a means of collecting an alternating potential and con-veying it to the oscillator, and it is not

To have an oscillator of low resistance accurately coupled; (2) to excite oscillations in this by a

> The coils and tubes are shown in place at right. The simplicity of this set is really amazing when its results are considered.

"collector" or aerial or by a single connection to a stimulating circuit, so as to leave the oscillations free to work up

by resonance to a considerable strength; (3) to tap off from this resonance-amplifier the alternating potentials desired for any purpose, such as the working of a crystal or a tube. Further-more, the working up of a feeble alternating potential to a stronger alternating poten-tial of a constant frequency by the use of a low resistance resonating circuit capable of precise tuning, having only a single connection with the conductor in which the feeble



The circuit used by the manufacturer of the set illustrated in this article is shown above. Fig. 4. The circuit may be easily adapted for use on the American wavelengths.

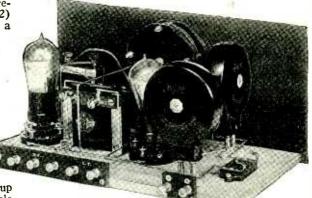
necessary to have an accurately tuned aerial circuit nor is it necessary to have a ground connection to any part of the apparatus.

Fig. 3 shows the oscillator (21) connected on the one hand to a single aerial wire which is termed in the Patent Specification a "collector," and on the other hand to the grid of a tube, the plate and filament circuit of which can be wired up in the usual way. In his final patent, Sir Oliver Lodge sums

up the essence of his invention as follows:

alternations of potential occur. That is the first claim.

The second claim is: In radio receiving apparatus the combination with a tube or crystal detector of a low resistance oscillator circuit, connecting across the grid and filament of the valve or across the detector tuned to the frequency of the oscillations to be amplified or rectified and joined by a single connection to the aerial circuit from which the oscillations are derived.

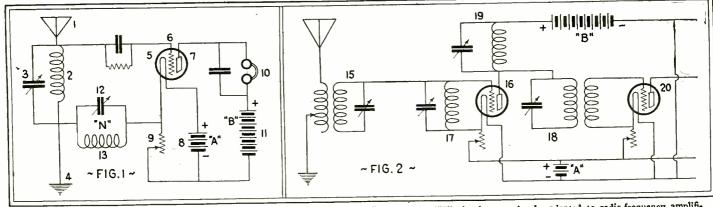


The third claim-a method of supplying voltage-impulses from a circuit in which oscillations occur to a vacuum tube or to the high resistance detector which consists in placing in the connection between the said circuit and one terminal of the detector, an oscillatory circuit tuned to the frequency of the incoming signal, and not otherwise coupled to the circuit in which the oscillations occur.

And, finally, a method of supplying impulses of a particular frequency collected from space to a vacuum tube which consists in joining to the grid of the tube a low to the incoming frequency, and joining an opposite point of the said oscillatory circuit to a collector or aerial with no ground.

While I have not given the precise constants for the construction of any of the circuits involving the new invention, the experimenter will find it easy to try the circuit out by using standard values of inductance and capacity, as each oscillatory circuit has approximately the same constants as those of the secondary circuit of the usual regenerative receiver.

Fig. 4 shows the hook-up of a British-made two-valve "N" circuit receiver. This mane two-valve N° circuit receiver. This receiver has only one main control for tuning, and that is the variable condenser shown in the actual "N" circuit. The coil "A" is wound with fifty-five turns of in sulated wire, this being sufficient to cover the British broadcast wavelength band of 300 to 500 meters, while the "N" circuit coil has one hundred and twenty-five turns. The latter coil is tuned by a parallel variable condenser with a capacity of .0001-mfd., and I have found in actual test with this receiver that extraordinarily selective tuning can be obtained. The fixed condensers shown across the primary of the audio-frequency transformer winding have been specially fitted to the commercial Lodge "N" sets in order to switch from the ordinary British broadcast wavelength bands of 300 to 500 meters to the 1,600-meter wavelength of the high-power sta-(Continued on page 745)



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Fig. 1. One of the simplest circuits using the new principle is shown by the diagram of the 1-tube set shown above and explained in the article.

The "N" circuit may also be adapted to radio-frequency amplifi-ation. The various types of coupling are illustrated here. Fig. 2. cation.

RADIO ORACLE

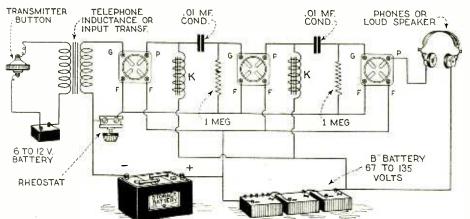
In this Department we publish questions and answers which we feel are of interest to the novice and amateur. Letters addressed to this department cannot be answered free. A charge of 50c, is made for all questions where a personal answer is desired. to this department cannot be answered free. A charge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

EFFICIENT VOICE AMPLIFIER

(513)Q. 1. G. Dusson, Cincinnati, Ohio, wants to know how to amplify the sound picked up by a Skinderviken or similar microphone transmitter button.

A. 1. The following dimensions are furnished us by the manufacturers of the Raytheon tube. Transformer core 7/8 square, as shown here.

Primary 1140 turns No. 28 enamelled copper ire. Tap at 910 turns. wire.



The amplifier shown here is designed to build up the sound picked up by a microphone so that it will operate a loud speaker. Impedance coupling is used to reduce distortion, and the amplification obtained is about equivalent to two stages of transformer-coupled amplification.

A. 1. The diagram given here has been found very effective for all types of amplification at voice frequencies, particularly in the case being consid-ered, where the current to be amplified originates in a microphone circuit. The amplification is suf-ficiently great to make it possible to use the appa-ratus in many interesting experiments.

MULTI-TUBE NEUTRODYNES

(514) Q. 1. John C. Hays, Indianapolis, Iud., asks: Why is it that a neutrodyne with five stages of radio-frequency amplification has not been put on the market? Would such a set be a success

A. I. We consider your inquiry very interest-ing. Sets having more than four stages of radio-frequency amplification are available, but there are no neutrodynes among the lot. Some of the

It is that the set of the set of the set of the set of the points are: 1. Two stages require three dials; five stages, at that rate, would necessitate six dials! Take too much time to tune. One-dial controls are easy, in the laboratory. When it comes to commercial production, we have "an equine of a differing hue." A two-dial arrangement might prove practical, after a great deal of experimentation, but there would be plenty of work before the set was ready for the public. It takes a mighty good one-dial set, where the one dial operates two controls, to equal a 2-dial set where each dial has but one control. 2. Some current supply units will work well with five tubes but poorly with eight. The eighth tube also means added expense (the tube price) and battery consumption (if batteries are used) would be more.

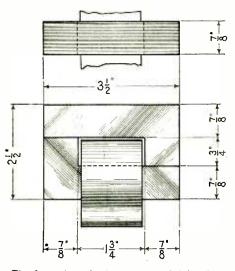
tube also means added expense (the tube price) and battery consumption (if batteries are used) would be more. 3. Tube noises would be more pronounced. Detector tube would often be overloaded, result-ing in distortion. Audio amplifier would have to be a wonder to be really efficient, if the set were to include two stages of andio, for both tubes and transformers would have a terrific load when locals were operating. 4. If set is made on low-loss lines, one would have to put a "ring door-hell" sign out, and hope the signals could read, for the selectivity would be so high that it would take considerable time to tune in wanted signals originating at a distance of more than, say, 150 miles. Anyone who has is more or less easy to do at home, given all the time, knowledge and patience necessary for suc-cess. But to do this rapidly and certainly in pro-duction is an entirely different matter. Then again, a set balanced in the factory test-rooms would not necessarily be balanced (neutralized) when entirely different tubes and batteries are used by the broadcast listener. 6. There is the amount to be added to the production costs. Considering everything, there would probably be a sale for a set having five stages of radio-frequency amplification, neutralized, if the above stated objections were overcome. The most important points we should say, would be (a) to have a resulting efficiency greater than could be secured by the use of a lesser number of tubes. **TRANSFORMER AND CHOKE DESIGN**

TRANSFORMER AND CHOKE DESIGN

(515) Q. 1. Mr. Edwin Thompson of Wichita, Kansas, asks for the dimensions of form and winding required for B-battery eliminator, transformers and filter chokes.

Secondary 4200 turns No. 31 enamelled copper wire. Tap at center. Wound in layers with .0015" paper between

Electrostatic shield between primary and second-ary (.005" copper).

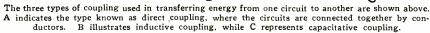


The form above is that recommended by the manufacturers of the Raytheon tube for chokes and transformers in their "B" eliminator circuit.

Core material is Apollo special electrical steel No. 29 gauge. Laminations are assembled to give staggered air gaps. Primary d.c. resistance is approximately 25 obre ohms.

ohms, Secondary d.c. resistance is approximately 300 ohms, total.

La Lь Ca 1.1 Сь 0000 0000 0000 0000 M C Cm C2 C C2 - A -- B -- C



Two halves of secondary should be balanced for voltage output at full load output within two per cent. Choke Coils—Core 7/8" square, same design. 5800 turns No. 28 enamelled copper wire on each coil

D.C. resistance of each coil is approximately

Die resistance of each con a appli-190 ohns. Laminations are assembled to form a butt joint, with .003" insulated air gap.

BROADCASTING STUDIOS

BROADCASTING STUDIOS (516) Q. 1. Fred T. Barton of Chillicothe, Ohio, asks: Please describe the construction of a modern broadcast station studio. A. 1. The walls may be constructed of gypsum block. Over this is placed a layer of lith. This is a sound absorbing material. It is also applied to the ceiling. A triple wall con-struction should be used. Between the walls a thick layer of sound-deadening material is laid. The furniture should be wood-doweled, not nailed, Q. 2. Should draperies he used to prevent echoes? A. 2. A certain amount of saved-basedian is

Q. 2. Should drapertes be used to prevent echoes? A. 2. A certain amount of reverberation is required. By use of a partial drapery, the correct balance between reverberation and a total absence of echo may be easily obtained. If the special wall construction described above is used, no drapery is required. Q, 3. What is the difference between rever-beration and echo? A. 3. Reverberation is a type of echo so closely spaced to the original sound that the separation cannot be detected by the ear. An echo is so timed that the separation can be readily detected.

DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSMISSION

DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSMISSION (517) Q. 1. Miss Nancy MacDonald, New York, N. Y., asks: What are the difficulties in transmission of radio signals which cause vary-ing ranges of reception, etc.? A. 1. There are three principal sources of trouble encountered in practice which make it difficult to receive readally radio signals: (1) Interference from transmitting stations whose signals it is not desired to receive. (2) strays or received signal. Interference from other transmitting stations can to a large extent be eliminated by selection of frequency (wavelength), particularly by the use of transmitting apparatus which will radiate only a single wavelength or a narrow band of wave-lengths. Laws have been enacted which are de-signed to minimize interference from other sta-tions. tions.

signed to minimize interference from other sta-tions. Strays are electrical disturbances giving rise to irregular interfering noises heard in the tele-phone receivers. They are also called "static," "atmospherics," "N.s." and other names. In any particular case the possibility of getting a readable signal depends on the ratio of the strength of the signal to the strength of the static at that time. Experienced operators have stated that it is possible to copy messages when the strays were four times as strong as the signals but much dif-ficulty is often experienced even when the strays are much weaker than this. The most common type of stray produces a grinding noise in the telephones; this type causes the most serious trouble. Another type, which produces a hissing noise, is usually associated with snow or rain. Near-by lightning produces a sharp snap.

TYPES OF COUPLING

(518) Q. 1. F. White, Baltimore, Md., asks how the current in the primary circuit of a radio set gets to the secondary circuit. A. 1. There are three methods by which a change in voltage in one circuit may be made to cause a corresponding change in another circuit coupled to it. The three methods are shown in the accompanying diagram.

AN ESSENTIAL COMPOUND

"Why," said the philosopher, "is chemistry necessary in your joke-writing profession?

"Because," answered the humorist, "it is necessary that I study the silicide of life."-E. A. Daansen.

(And some think Petruchio's wife was a silicate (Silly Kate).

PERHAPS A YOUNG EINSTEIN

"I understand your boy Josh, is interested

in perpetual motion." "Yes," replied Farmer Sawbuck, "and I'm kinder encouraged by it. I thought for a while that the only thing he was interested in was perpetual rest."—L. J. Schario.

A (C)RUSTY TRICK



Hammers and hatchets w i 1 1 never rust if kept covered in rice. Care must be taken, of course, to re-move the tools if the rice is to be used for wedding purposes. - Jos. Malnikof.

WE NEVER THOUGHT OF IT THAT WAY

Professor in physics class: "Johnny, why is it that everything that I tell you goes in one ear and out the other?

"I didn't know it did, sir." Voice in back of room: "That's right; it besn't. Sound can't pass through a vacdoesn't. uum!"—Earl Floathe.

GASOLINE VS. GAS

GASCHINE VENDER (to dissatisfied cus-tomer): "This gasoline is of the highest quality. It is made by the cracking of hy-drocarbons."

CUSTOMER: "I can't help it if it is. It isn't what it's cracked up to be."—Donald A. Cuthbert.

YES, HE DID!



A spinster living in a growing s u b u r b was shocked at the language used by workmen repairworking telegraph i n g telegraph wires close to her house. She wrote to the

company, and the foreman was asked to report. This he did

in the following way: "Me and Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up the telegraph pole and acci-dentally let the hot lead fall upon Bill. It went down his neck. Then he said: 'You really must be more careful. Harry.''-Leonard Keiser, Jr., Rep. No. 27612.



First Prize \$3,00 THE FOURTH DIMENSION Science points out that the lesser cannot contain the greater, b u t science e v i -dently knows little about a woman's shoe. — Louise Krauss.

WHAT IT IS (OR WHAT IT ISN'T) One day in school the teacher said:

"Mickey," give me a definition of salt." "Shure," Mickey responded. "It's the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you boil 'em and don't put any in."—Carl C. Slaybough

E receive daily from one to two hundred contributions 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 jakes as contain something of a scientific nature. Note our prize winners. Write cach joke on a separate sheet and sign your name and address to it. Write only on one side of sheet. We cannot return unaccepted jokes. Please do not enclose return postage. All jokes published here are paid

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

DOUGH! DOUGH!



FATHER: Your talk is "Your just like the musical scale." DAUGHTER: "Musical scale?" FATHER: "Yes, you begin with dough. and you end with dough." — Booth Mooney.

THE LUNACY OF LOVERS

TEACHER (in science class): Can anyone of you tell me how the moon affects the tide?

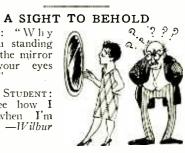
A girl in back part of the room raised her hand and said, "No, it doesn't affect the ticd much, but it affects the untied a great deal."-John Kozik.

INDEED IGNORANT!

"We are getting wiser each generation. I an wiser than my father was and he was wiser than his father." "I dare say your grandfather must have been ignorant!"—Adela Tomfohr.

Prof: "Why are you standing before the mirror with your eyes closed "

GIRL STUDENT: "To see how I look when I'm asleep." —IVilbur ľm Gager.



NOT THEIR DIET!

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER: "Tommy can you tell me why it was that the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

TOMMY: "Cause most of him was grit and the rest backbone!"—Henry A. Courtney.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON RADIO

"You should come over to our house, Ed. Our new howler runs without batteries, neither has it aerial or ground. The mere point of a pin will start it. If you want to hear howly music some night, bring your wife."

"Wonderful . . . I will. But where do you get a radio of that sort?" "Radio be d—_! It's a boy."—J. Leo Vanderheyden.

A DIZZY JOB

FIRST RADIO FAN: "Come on and tune in this set."

SECOND DITTO: "Can't. I'm too dizzy from reading a circular letter." —*Clifton* Ask, Lancsboro, Minn.



HELLO!

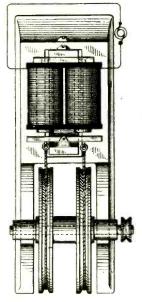
Perhaps the reason why radio listeners in the United States have difficulty in hearing the principal broadcast station in London, England, is because it is 2 L. O. (too low). -Il ebb Buckley.





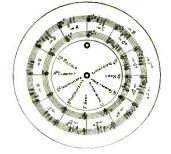
LATEST PATEN

WHIP MOTOR



No. 1,587,665 issued to Fritz P. Mansbendel. This patent covers an improvement on a very interesting but little known machine. It is an alternating current motor operating on the principle of the whip top. The power developed is much greater than that of the usual type of small motor.

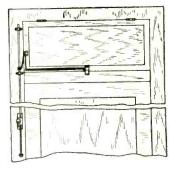
TRANSPOSITION CHART



No. 1,692,204 issued to Aime Pollefeyt. Arrangers are constantly faced with difficulty in making orchestrations, arising from the fact that practically every instrument requires music written in a different key. This device is designed to eliminate much of the labor involved by providing a direct reading method of transposition. The chart may be adjusted to transpose from any key into any other. The device should also be useful in arranging vocal scores, where different parts must be combined.

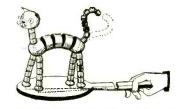
> NOTICE TO READERS. The above illustrated and described devices have recently been issued patent protection but are not as yet to our knowledge available on the market. We regret to advise that it is impossible to supply the names and addresses of inventors of the above devices to any of our readers.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

TRANSOM LOCK



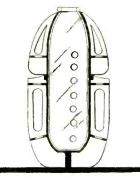
Issued to Jos. S. Hayworth. A useful improvement in door-fittings, which is designed to cause the transom to be firmly locked against entry when it is closed, and to be automatically released when it is desired to be opened.

AMUSING TOY



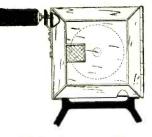
No. 1,601,983 issued to Edward S. Savage. Flexible cords running through the blocks forming this toy permit amusing gyrations to be performed. The toy is operated as seen above.

MILK BOTTLE PROTECTOR



No. 1,601,888 issued to Americo Sico. This patent covers a protective envelope, made of sponge rubber, which is to be used as a cover for baby's milk bottle. The sponge rubber is very resilient and should prevent breakage due to the bottle dropping to the floor. The same principle may be applied to any other type of glass container.

EXTINGUISHES FILM FIRE



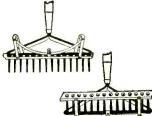
No. 1.589.514 issued to Walter S. Josephson. Practically all the destructive fires in motion-picture theatres occur as the result of the ignition of highly inflammable celluloid film contained in the projector magazines. In this case a fire extinguisher containing a non-combustible gas at high pressure is attached to the magazine so that it may release the gas, thus extinguishing the fire at the first sign of danger.

STORAGE BATTERY IMPROVEMENT



No. 1,588.608 issued to Rene Oppenheim. An improvement in storage battery design, in which the electrodes are suspended in a solution of ammonium chloride in porous cups.

SELF CLEANING RAKE



No. 1,595,556 issued to Edmond Laurencelle. A simple and extremely ingenious attachment for the usual garden rake, which makes it possible to remove debris adhering thereto by reversing the teeth and pressing the back of the rake to the ground.

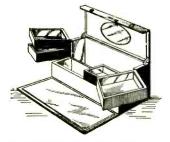
the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., give only the addresses of the inventors at the time of application for a patent. Many months have elapsed since that time, and those records are necessarily inaccurate. Therefore, kindly do not request such information. —EDITOR.

RECORDER

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUND

No. 1,588,884 issued to Russel Hart. A method of recording sound upon a motion picture film which employs the well-known principle of the manometric flame. The flame is controlled by the sound waves, and its image is recorded at the edge of a standard cinema film. The reproducing device is essentially similar, using the light-sensitive cell to change the record back into sound-waves.

COMPLETE VANITY CASE



No. 1,600,830 issued to Florence N. Lewis. Vanity cases seem to be approaching more and more the size and completeness of professional make-up boxes. This one contains a space for everything, but is still small enough to be easily portable. The swinging drawer arrangement permits a large variety of contents without causing them to be badly mixed together. A mirror is of course provided, also a space for change, stamps, etc.

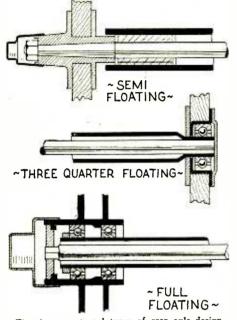


The "Oracle" is for the sole benefit of all scientific students. Questions will be answered here for the benefit of all but only matter of sufficient in-terest will be published. Rules under which questions will be answered: 1. Only three questions can be submitted to be answered. 2. Only one side of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

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

TYPES OF REAR AXLES

(2143) Q. I. Mr. Edward Tyson, Birmingham, Ala., asks us to differentiate between the types of automobile rear axles.



The three most-used types of rear axle design used in motor car construction are illustrated in these three cross-sections.

A. 1. Referring to the accompanying de-scriptions, you will see the three common types of rear axles illustrated. The difference be-tween the "full-floating," semi-floating," and "Three-quarter floating" axle is given by The Timken-Detroit Axle Co., as follows: In the "full-floating" type of axle, all the bend-ing stress due to static force and skidding force is carried by the housing. The driving shafts turn freely within the housing and bear only the "tor-que" or stress of turning the wheels. The shafts are said to "float" within the housing. The axle is not a full-floating type if the wheel is keyed to the shaft. In the full-floating axle the shafts can be more easily removed for repairs. This is an advantage. It is necessary to make the full-floating somewhat heavier than the fixed-hub type for the same capacity.

It is necessary to make the functional solution theavier than the fixed-hub type for the same capacity. In the "semi-floating" type, more properly called the "fixed-hub" type, the driving shafts turn free-ly within the housing. At their outer ends they are fixed in the hubs of the wheels and carry the bending stresses as well as the torque. The hub of the wheel is fitted to the shaft with Woodruff keys and a nut which serve to secure the wheel to the shaft. The hub cap is merely a protection to the end of the hub. In the "three-quarter floating" type or, better. the "flamed-shaft" type, the housing extends into the hubs of the wheels as in the "full-floating" type, but the ends of the driving shafts are con-vected rigidly by flanges with the wheels so that the shafts take almost all the bending stresses and all the torque. In the flanged-shaft ake, especially when only one bearing is used under the center of the wheel, the stresses are quite similar to those in the fixed-hub type.

ARC WELDING TRANSFORMER

ARC WELDING TRANSFORMER (2144) Q. I. W. D. Bohon, Rupert, Idaho, asks for data on the standard type of arc welding transformer and on the best type of torch to use with the transformer. A. 1. The data for the construction of an arc welding transformer is as follows: The core is built up of strips of silicon steel, 014 inches thick into the form of a rectangular frame, 15 inches long by 7½ inches wide in outside dimen-sions. The legs are to be 2 inches square. The



Ccience and

CORRESPONDENT

VENTION

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primary is wound with $13\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or 344 turns of No. 10 D.C.C. wire. The secondary consists of 31 turns of No 0 D.C.C. wire. Carbon electrodes are to be used with this transformer.

FINDING BURIED TREASURE

FINDING BURIED TREASURE (2145) Q. 1. Bill Cothrum, Dallas. Texas, asks if we know of any system of locating buried metals by electricity or radio. A. 1. In our issue of March, 1926, we de-scribed all the common methods used for the pur-pose yout specify in your question. More or less success has been obtained in the location of ore bodies by these methods, but the detection of buried treasure is very much like looking for a needle in the haystack, as the old saying has it. In our issue for August, 1921, the Hughes Induction Balance is described. Both of these issues may interest you. our issue for Balance is c interest you.

UNINFLAMMABLE CELLULOID

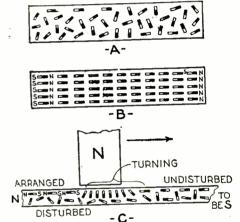
interest you.
UNINFLAMMABLE CELLULOID
Clade) Q. 1. Mr. Jos. Leland. Wilmington, indiminable celluloid.
A. 1. The operation of this process as present of the preparation of uning the process of the preparation of the p

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with the water. Ten parts of kitchen salt are then added, and the whole mass passed through the sieve. This product may be utilized for the preparation of photographic films or for those used for cinematographs, or for replacing hard caout-choue for the insulation of electric conductors, and for the preparation of plastic objects.

THE MAKING OF MAGNETS

(2147) Q. 1. Everett Robertson, Tucson, Ari-zona, asks how magnets are made. A. I. To answer this question intelligently, it is necessary to take up something of the theory of magnetism. The facts of magnetism are most easily accounted for by assuming two things:



When steel is magnetized. the molecules, which are normally disarranged and scattered throughout the substance, are caused to "line up.

are normally disarranged and scattered through-out the substance, are caused to "line up." First, every molecule of a magnetic substance is itself a magnet; second, in an unmagnetized sub-stance, these molecular magnets are pointing in many directions on account of the mutual attrac-tion between their poles (Fig. A.) When the routh pole of a magnet is brought near a piece of iron, the molecular magnets so that similar poles are pointing toward the north pole of the magnet. Magnetizing a body, then, consists in turning the molecular magnets so that similar poles all point in the same direction and remain so. (Fig. B.) At one end of a magnet, north molecular poles will make the outside layer, and this will be a north pole; at the other end, there will be a south pole for a corresponding reason. Throughout the body of the magnetism; in the center portions of the bar it practically is not noticeable. All magnets are made by induction. Two different methods of induction are illustrated in following experiments. Rubbing the N pole of a magnet along a steel bar brings the mag-netizing force so close to the molecules in the bar that these molecules turn their S poles in one magnet (Fig. C.) Thus these molecules are left so that the end of the bar last touched by the magnet pole will be a pole opposite in sign to the magnet pole will be a pole opposite in sign to the magnet pole will be a pole opposite is sign to the magnet pole. This method, while simple, way of making a magnet is to use an electric current. The steel to be magnetized is placed with-in a coil of insulated wire and an electric current is passed through the coil. Tapping the steel while the current is passing, aids the molecules to re-arrange themselves and results in a stronger mag-net. A powerful electromagnet can also be em-ployed. This is the method used in making magnets commercially.

DAMP-PROOFING HOUSE

DAMP-PROOFING HOUSE (2148) Q. 1. Thos. C. Henry of Henderson, Ky., would like to know a good, cheap filling to check drafts and keep out dampness in waintscot-ing his new home. A. 1. Concerning damp-proofing of walls which are to be wainscoted, would say that about the only thing to do is to use tar paper over the studding first, and to follow this with newspaper.

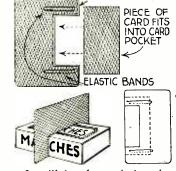
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plungeshis hand into the interior of the lantern and withdraws large quantities of silks, pours out the water and collapses the lantern.

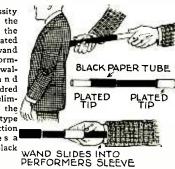
It is apparent from the drawings above that the telescopic Chinese lantern contains a rubber bag affixed to half of the lantern and extending halfway across the top. This serves as the container for the water.

-----LOAD

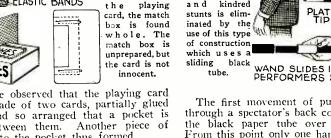


It will be observed that the playing card is really made of two cards, partially glued together and so arranged that a pocket is formed between them. Another piece of card fits into the pocket thus formed.

Upon removing lowing wand and kindred playing sliding



The first movement of pushing the wand through a spectator's back consists in sliding the black paper tube over the plated tip. From this point only one hand need be used.



ersus Science Dunninger

UNNINGER, the Master Mind of Modern Mystery, as he is termed, is known to thousands of our readers throughout the nation. Dunninger has for years been our chief magical authority, and Chairman of our Scientific Investigation Committee on Spiritualism. He is perhaps the best known society entertainer in the world, and has mystified hundreds of prominent persons.

Dunninger presents an offering in so-called mind-reading, in which he offers a reward of \$10,000.00 to anyone who can prove that he employs assistants or confederates in his work, in any manner or fashion. The editor is frank to admit that he attended one of Dunninger's recent performances, with a view toward discovering the modus operandi employed in Dunninger's work, possibly to collect the \$10,000.00 offered. The writer has failed in both attempts. Dunninger tells his

audience he is not supernatural, and yet he presents things that are little short of miraculous. At least there seems no scientific explanation for his work. I viewed his act at the B. F. Keith theatre, Boston, one of the theatres in which he was recently a headliner. Ushers legitimately connected was recently a headliner. with the theatre, passed small slips of paper among the audi-The spectators were requested to write names and ence. questions upon these slips, which they retained in their pos-session. They were positively not collected. Dunninger, seated upon the stage, in full and brilliant light, called out aloud dozens of these names, many of the questions, called telephone numbers correctly, told people the day, month, and year of their birth, and yet we know there is no such thing as the supernatural . . and what is more, he admits it . . . yet, how does he do it? We cannot say, and he will not tell.—*The Editor*,

A Temple Buddha Mystery



Here is an original illusion, inexpensive to construct and mystifying to the An East Indian Buddha is seen sitting on a platform. The figure extreme. on the magician's command sings, whistles. speaks and answers whatever question the wizard asks. In order to illustrate that the figure is simply mechanical, the wonder worker proceeds to run a number of sharp edged swords through the body of the Buddha. One of these passes through the neck. two through the chest, one through each leg and one through the stomach. In spite of these the automaton continues his conversation. The secret lies in the fact that a small midget is concealed in the figure which is made of metal. The figure has a mechanical moving face, operated from strings on the inside, similar to that of the ventriloquial figures. Tubes lead-strings on the inside, back back acts and the part of the part o ing around the body, legs and neck permit the swords to pass.

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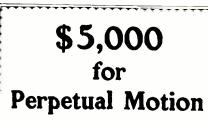
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Free Cathode Rays By G. C. B. ROWE (Continued from page 691)

heats the filament in the cup-shaped cathode. C. The long tube on the right in which there is an enlargement, is of copper and goes just up to the window, W, as seen in Fig. 5B. This tube serves as a shield to prevent the electrons from striking the glass walls of the anode arm.

The construction of the window is extremely interesting, as it is here that the majority of the difficulties have been encountered. The window itself, i.e., the foil used, must be strong enough to withstand the 15 pounds per square inch pressure of the atmosphere; the smaller the atomic number of the window material, the less will be the hindrance offered to the electrons in



When SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine was still in its infancy, the editors denied the possibility of constructing a per-petual motion machine using those forces of nature as we now know them.

Since that time the editors have received thousands of different designs for perpetual motion devices, and have received hundreds of circular letters soliciting finances for the building of perpetual motion machines.

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

Most of the shares of stock for these per-petual motion machines are being sold at a rate of \$1.00 per share, although some inven-tors are trying to sell shares of stock at \$100.00 per share.

Therefore the editors of this publication say, "Just come in and show us-merely SHOW us-a working model of a perpetual motion machine and we will give you \$5,000. 00. But the machine must not be made to operate by tides, winds, waterpower. natural evaporation or humidity. It must be perpet-ual motion."

their passage through the foil; also it must be possible to make a vacuum-tight joint between it and the glass. The metal which most nearly met all these requirements was nickel. A sheet of this 0.0005 of an inch thick and about 3 inches in diameter, was soldered to a ring of invar, which is an alloy of nickel and steel. Invar was used, be-cause it has approximately the same coefficient of expansion as glass and therefore will expand and contract with the glass of the vacuum tube as it becomes hot and cold. Behind this ring of invar is a honeycomb screen of molybdenum, to support the foil against the atmospheric pressure.

It is necessary to have as high a vacuum within the tube as possible and three vacuum pumps in series are used to exhaust it. From a close inspection of the end of the tube in Fig. 7 the foil window may be seen to be pressed so tightly against the molybdenum honeycomb that there are indentations in the foil This is entirely due to the pressure of the air outside the tube and the very

high vacuum within it. To eliminate from the tube any gases that might remain in the metal parts of the tube during exhaustion and subsequently escape when the tube is in operation, there is (Continued on page 730)

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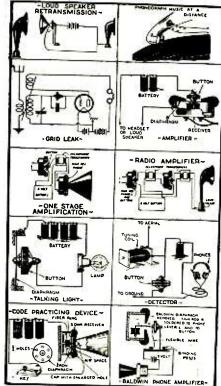
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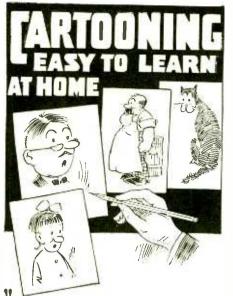
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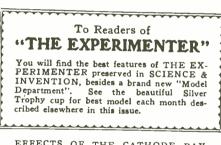
Free Cathode Rays

(Continued from page 728)

a calcium "getter" tube attached to the cathode arnu of the tube. When any gas such as oxygen is detected in the main tube, the filament of the "getter" tube is lighted and chemical combination takes place in the smaller tube between the calcium and the gas, thus removing the gas from the main tube.

The electrons are generated at the cup-shaped cathode and as the end of the copper tube is at the same positive potential as the window is, the electrons gain their tremend-ous velocity (about 0.8 that of light, or approximately 150,000 miles per second) in the short space between the cathode and the end of the copper tube, this space being about one inch. From this point on, the electrons continue with undiminished velocity, until they reach the window. Most of them pass through the window and at a voltage of 350,-000 are hurled through the air more than two feet beyond the end of the tube. The bombardment of the air in front of

the window, by the escaping electrons, produces a beautiful purple glow. Due to the collisions of the electrons with the atoms of the air the electrons are scattered and the beam spreads out and bends around until it extends perhaps half as far behind the This bending window as it does in front. of the ray is not clearly shown in Fig. 4, but some idea of the scattering effect may be seen.



EFFECTS OF THE CATHODE RAY

Although as yet there have been found no practical applications for these rays that come through the end of the generating tube, there have been some most interesting results obtaind from the experiments which are being conducted.

Before the advent of the Lenard tube, it had been impossible to ascertain the effect of cathode rays on different substances without considerable trouble, due to the fact that whatever was to be studied had to be sealed within the tube. Now thanks to the fact that the rays can be brought out through the window, a vast number of experiments can be performed, with no more trouble than placing the substance in the path which the rays follow at the end of the tube.

A few interesting experiments will now be described.

It is a well-known fact that under cathode ray bombardment, lime becomes luminous and glows with a bright orange color, the glow ceasing immediately when the bombardment stops.

Use is made of this property of lime in an experiment to show the range of the cathode rays in the air in front of the window. A block of lime is moved back and forth in the path of the rays until the point dow. is found at which the orange glow just be-gins. The distance from this point to the window may be taken as a measure of the range of the electrons at the particular voltage at which the tube is being operated.

Previous experimenters have shown that, while lime is luminous only while it is being rayed, calcite (Iceland spar, noted chiefly for (Continued on page 740)



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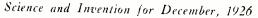
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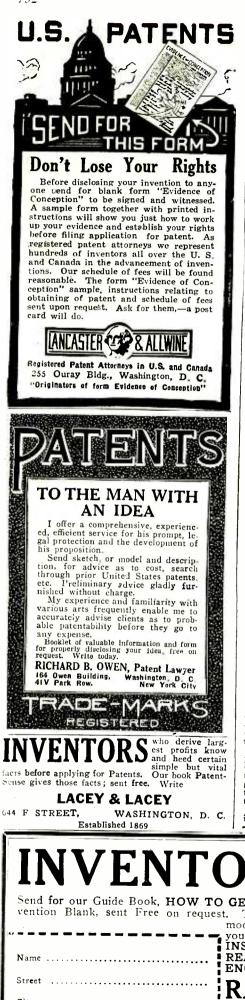
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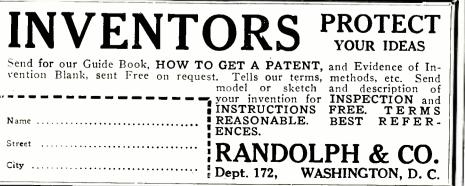
FOUR ELECTRODE VACUUM TUBES (978) Thos. Denike. Caldwell, N. J., has sub-mitted idea for a fourth electrode in a vacuum vatisfactorily with the fourth electrode inserted. He asks whether he should secure a patent on the easing the should secure a patent on the easing the secure as the should secure as the secure of electron tube very carefully, we have arrived at the opinion that we do not believe that such a tube presents any advantages over the present of the opinion that we do not believe that such a tube presents any advantages over the present obviously would have to soll at a higher price hat the present-day tubes. Furthermore, we do fourth electrode in the position you mention and for the purpose you design it should increase the efficiency of the tube. We do not believe that it would pay you to prosecute this idea as we are resently laced on the market and given quite some publicity. In a short space of time, the manu-tacturers had to go out of business as they could out one the market today.

### GASOLINE TURBINE

GASOLINE TURBINE (979) Irven Culver, Riverside, Calif., submits an idea for a gasoline turbine having a rotor ec-centrically located, said rotor being provided with a series of sliding baffle plates. At the position of maximum compression an explosion is to take place between two adjacent baffle plates and the compressed gases are to drive the rotor around. A. We do not see that your idea for a gas turbine is practical at all, and we even doubt that you can secure a patent on the system. The method for compressing gas and also for clausing the explosions to occur on the far side of the rotor or in other words under full compression has been employed before. The difficulty of all mechanisms of this nature is that the valves slide, as they enter the center shaft or rotor and the slide is rarely, if ever, gas-tight. The mechanisms carbonizes easily and does not give a full-power stroke. stroke

stroke. You must also remember that when gas ex-plodes, it acts quickly in all directions. Conse-quently, there is no reason why your system should move, because the force exerted by the gas will act against the casing as well as against the center drum, and also against both sides of the moving vanes or valves. We do not advise applying for a patent on the idea

idea.



### PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRE

PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRE (980) Edward G. Crookes. East Hartford. Conn., asks for patent advice on a puncture-proof tire the nature of which is not described. There are a great many puncture-proof tires on the market, and we would suggest that you secure a complete group of patents on this same subject from the Patent Office at Washington. These pat-ents will cost you 10c each. There are puncture-proof tires using air; there are others containing balls of soft rubher; still oftes which are filled with rubber sponge or other composition, and another group which contains a rubber cement in the center, so that when punc-tured the tire becomes self-repairing. We do not suggest a patent on a puncture-proof tire unless it will give the identical riding qualities of the air tire and unless it is absolutely puncture-proof.

### REMOVABLE RING STONES

**REMOVABLE RING STONES** (981) Geo. B. Hess, Jr., North Lake, Wis., requests our opinion of a ring with removable stones and also a cakeless salt shaker, the top of which is to close automatically. A. The same objections that apply for re-movable stones for tic-pins apply also for finger rings. Furthermore, in the case of rings, the stones would be subjected to a much greater vibra-tion and amounts of mechanical movements than would be found in a tic-pin. Therefore, unless the lock for holding the gems in position was very strongly constructed, frequent losses would occur. We are of the opinion that such a device is not to be desired and would therefore not advise you to attempt to prosecute the same. It is all very well to say that a salt shaker with a closing top wilk keep the salt from caking, but it is quite another matter to design such a closure that will be practical in all ways. You have not explained how the salt shaker top is to be closed and therefore we cannot advise you more fully. **DINNER PAIL** 

### DINNER PAIL

DINNER PAIL (982) Chas. Coleman, Jr., Mildred, Pa., has designed a dinner pail and requests advice. A. We do not see anything at all new in your proposed combination dinner pail. However, you do not give any details on the construction of the compartment for containing liquids. This com-partment would have to be tightly sealed in order to prevent the liquids from leaking out. However, the basic principle of your, whole idea is so old that we are sure a patent on the same would be of no value. of no value.

### TIMING EXHAUST VALVES

(983) H. Skan, San Pedro, Calif., submits an idea for timing the exhaust valves of a gasoline engine and requests information on its patentabil-

cugine and requests information on its patentabil-ity. A. We certainly do not believe that your pro-posed automobile device should be patented. We are very much of the opinion that it would not be at all practical and that if ever adopted, it would cause more trouble than it would ever be to every trouble that is ever found in any mechan-ical device and probably would have a few that would be peculiar to itself. Furthermore, we do not believe that the advan-tages you mention in your letter would be of suffi-cient value to overcome the complicated mechanism that would naturally have to be used for a system of this nature. Also, the retarding or advancing of the action of the exhaust valve would un-doubtedly have a detrimental effect upon those valves which would not be at all desirable. It is our frank opinion that you should certainly not attempt to proceed further with this system as we do not consider it at all practical.

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which I must play a part. The whole seen and thought of in terms of my own world. And I realized that I-to these others of this other realm-must have seemed a stranger, but not so very strange. Thought of by them in their own terms—each of us upon a common ground, an equality of material state, to visualize the other in terms of ourselves.

### CHAPTER IX THE ATTACK ON THE MEETING HOUSE

HLA was saying, "At last--it is so good to be back." For her the struggle was wholly past; she was smiling, relieved, and upon her face there was solicitude for us. "You are not injured? At rest-now?" "Yes," said Will. "It is over." His hand

touched Bee affectionately. "It is over." His hand touched Bee affectionately. "The strange-ness will soon be gone, I think. You all right, Rob?"



The people we passed did not heed us; the globes, from whatever angle we viewed them, were circular, seemingly flat, but always flat in the unseen dimensions. We passed close to one. were circular, seemingly nat, out always that in the unseen dimensions. We passed close to one. It appeared solid. It had no apertures—no doors nor windows. A man went by us—a shape in the guise of a man; and he entered the globe by passing through it. It yielded to his passage; its substance closed after him. opaque. sleek distance a hafter him. opaque. sleek, glistening as before.

"Yes." I said. In truth every moment a "Yes," I said. In truth every moment a rationality of being was coming to me. And curiosity, of itself evidence of normality, made me ask, "Where are we going? What are we going to do?" "Going with Ahla," said Will briefly." Her people are friendly to us—deploring the threatened invasion of our world."

threatened invasion of our world." I realized that he and Ahla at their first meeting must have exchanged knowledge, and planned what we now were to do. Bee asked, "Are we going far? Will it

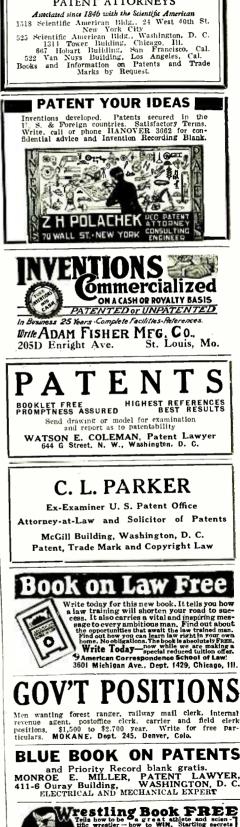
take long? "Far"--"long."

Ahla seemed puzzled. The words involved Space and Time. I saw

that at first they had no meaning to her. "We are going there," she answered. Her gesture was vaguely downward ahead of us. "Come," she added.

We started. My impression now is that we were walking. I could feel a part of my body in movement, quite as though of my volition I were moving my legs. A sense of lightness again possessed me; a lack of

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stability. But I could feel solidity beneath me, and I was moving upon it.

We walked then, down the hill. There was vegetation; things, let me say, seemed rooted within the ground. But they bent from our advance as though with a knowledge and a fear that we might tread upon them.

The scene was no longer empty. A rolling land, with what might have been a mountain range rising in the distance. All in that half-light of seeming phosphorescence. I noticed now that the familiar convexity of earth was gone. The scene had a queer concavity; to the limit of my vision it stretched upward, as though we were upon the inner surface of some vast hollow globe with the concave darkness overhead coming down to meet it. A hollow globe within which we were standing; but it seemed of infinite size.

Not far away now was that region which first I thought was water. We passed over it—partly through it. I felt the resistance against me. Like water with no wetness; but to my sight it was a heavy fog lying upon the land. Its breath was oppressive; I was glad when we were past it. emerging again into the twilight with a city before us.

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A city! Houses-human habitations! I knew it-divined it with a new mental alertness; and Ahla's words presently confirmed my thoughts.

"Our Big-city," she said. Before us lay an area upon which was spread a confusion of globes. Circular, yet visually flat of depth. In size I found them later to be, from the smallest some twice my own height, to others I would in my own world have said to be a hundred ieet in diameter. Opaque grey globes, of a material unnameable. Of every size they lay seemupon the other. All of grey color that glistened with a sheen of iridescence.

The Big-city. Diminished by distance it seemed indeed as though a thousand vary-ing-sized soap-bubbles, smoke-filled, lay piled together. And the whole flattened, queerly unnatural like a picture with wrong perspective.

The globes were scattered about: but as we approached I saw open spaces twisting among them like tortnous streets. Horizontal streets; and vertical streets as well. Abruptly I realized that this realm was not cast like my own upon a single plane. O11 earth we move chiefly in a world of two dimensions-only in the air or water do we have the freedom of three. Here, the vertical and the horizontal seemed no different.

Bee said. "The Big-city. Houses-" Her voice trailed away into wonderment. From our presently nearer viewpoint, movement



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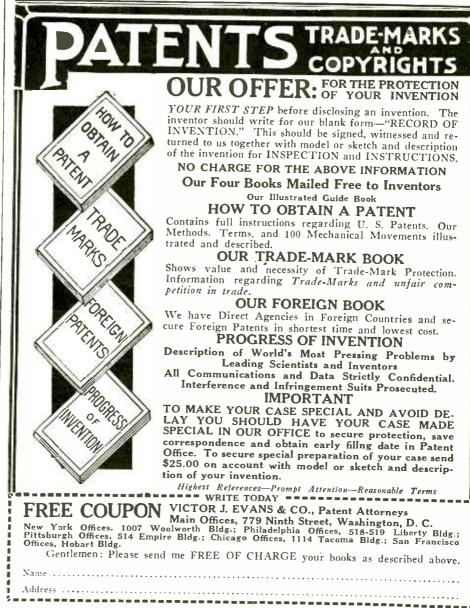
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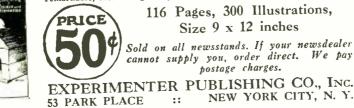
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showed in the city; beings—people like our selves—moving about the streets. And soon we were among the globes—within the city.

I say "soon." I can remember no conception of time, save in terms of the events within my ken. How *long* it was from our crossing the borderline until we reached the city I do not know—we moved, walked and entered the city. How far we walked —that too I do not know.

The people we passed did not heed us; the globes, from whatever angle we viewed them, were circular, seemingly flat, but always flat in the unseen dimension. We passed close to one. It appeared solid. It had no apertures—no doors nor windows. A man went by us—a shape in the guise of a man; and he entered the globe by passing through it. It yielded to his passage; its substance closed after him, opaque, sleek, glistening as before.

We stopped at a globe of larger size. Ahla said, "I will leave you here. And when I come back—we will go together to the meeting place. They are waiting for you."

Will nodded. "Very well, Ahla. How long before you come?"

Again she was puzzled. "How long? Why I will come."

### Articles In December "Radio News"

The Loud-Speaking Christmas Tree, By Hugo Gernsback. The New Hammarlund-Roberts 5-Tube Receiver, By V. T. Baird. Electrifying Your Phonograph, By H. B. Whiffen. All About Loud Speakers, By M. L. Muhleman Home-made Coils for the Browning-Drake, By C. A. Oldroyd. Magnetic Fields in Vacuum Tubes, By Robert Serrell. The Improved "Bass Note" Circuit, By George V. Rockey. An Infradyne Combination Set, By Clyde J. Fitch.

She left us; I did not see how or where she went.

Will said, "Come on. This is our house they have given us."

Together we passed through the side of the globe. I felt almost nothing—as though I had brushed against something, no more. Were the globes of a material solidity? I do not know.

Within the globe was a hollow interior. Call it a room. The same luminous twilight illumined it. A room of circular concavity. No walls, no ceiling; it was all floor. We walked upon it and though we had passed through it, nevertheless it sustained us; and in every position beneath us seemed the floor, above us the ceiling. A memory of the vanished gravity of our earth came to me. The word—the conception—had no meaning here. Yet we had *weight*; the substance upon which we rested attracted us perhaps. I cannot say.

We gazed around us. There were places of rest—rectangles of a misty white into one of which I found myself instinctively reclining as though with a need of physical quiet. A sense of ease came to me; but it was only vaguely of the physical. I was indeed now barely conscious of a body; but of my mind I was increasingly aware. I could be tired in mind. I was, and I was resting.

Will and Bee were resting also. I saw upon Bee's face that same queer, wistful expression which had marked Ahla's; I

saw her regarding me intently; and I answered her affectionate smile. Will said. "The strangeness is leaving us.

I'm tired—I wish I did not have to talk, but I feel that I should."

He told us then what he had learned from Ahla. This Big-city was the most populous place of the realm. Ahla's parent-I might say her father, to make the term more specific—was leader of the Big-city people. One among them—one whom they called Brutar—had found a way to get into the Borderland. He had gone there—and I think that it was he whom we termed the first of the ghosts-whom we had seen that night on the little Vermont farm. He had returned, with tales of an outer world. . tales of the consciousness of a different body . . . a physical being with pleasures unimagined.

The craze to follow him spread. An element undesirable among the people seemed most inspired to join him.

"Ahla told me little more than that," Will went on. "The method they are using to get to the Borderland—I do not yet know. But I know that this Brutar—he would sweep with his followers into our world. Physically possessed, in a fashion they could not understand " not understand. ,

He stopped with the sentence unfinished;

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it left me with a memory of that Kansas farm-house, and of the young girl who had died of fright.

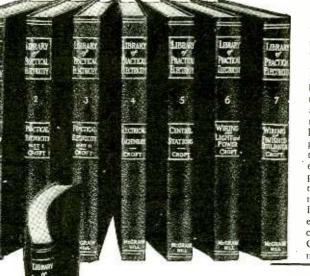
Bee asked. "What do they call themselves --these people? This race-beings-" She floundered. "There are no words, yet I have so much to ask."

He shook his head. "All that we have to learn. There is a civilization here-a mental learn. There is a civilization here—a mentat existence in which we'll soon be taking a rational part. For myself, it is less strange every moment." I nodded. "And Ahla's people—they re-fuse to join in this invasion of our world?" "Yes," he said. "They deplore it—they're trying to stop it. A meeting is to be held —Ahla is coming to take us to it."

Ahla is coming to take us to it." I drifted off into a reverie: and Ahla

came. I glanced up to see her beside us. "If you are ready," she said, "we will go." Again we passed through the enveloping

globe which was our home; passed along the city street. It was now deserted. We the city street. It was now deserted. We walked on its level surface; it wound and twisted its way between the globes. At times a group of them piled one upon the other—the smallest on top like a disarray of bubbles—obstructed the street. But the substance upon which we walked (it was often begin wich a disarray of the substance upon which we walked it was often barely visible) turned upward; a sharp upward curve to the vertical; then straight



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up, again leveling off, and then downward. We trod it; with no more effort going up than upon the horizontal. It seemed, indeed, only as though the scene about us had shifted its plane.

In silence we proceeded. I wondered where the inhabitants of the place might be. Not walking openly, Then I saw a few. these iew we now encountered; one I saw lurking in the curve between two adjacent globes. A man . . . robed darkly . . . a dark hood seemingly over his head . . . like a shroud enveloping him to mingle his Darkness: outline with the darkness . . . Had the twilight turned to night? . . . Was this the Borderland again? . . I seemed to see its darkness . . I strained my vision for the familiar shadows of our own world ... Was that a tree? ... A street? ... Was that Will's house over there? .... Bee's agonized voice reached my conscious-ess. "Rob! Rob dear, come back to us!" ness. My mind had wandered, and had drawn with it the tenuous wraith of a body it so easily dominated. I fought myself back. easily dominated.



We passed through one of the bands of the gigantic globe, and found ourselves in a single great room. A globular amphitheatre; to use earthly measurements it had perhaps a thousand feet of interior diameter. Its entire inner sur-face was througed with grey-white shapes of neople people. . . .

Told myself vehemently I was not in the Borderland; I was with my friends. With Will-Bee; with Ahla.

I saw them, distantly; with Space I know not how much, nor Time, how long-between Saw them; saw Bee with horrified arms 11S. held out as though to bring me back. felt myself whirling in Nothingness. "Rob! Rob!" "Yes," I called. "I'm here—con And

"I'm here—coming."

res, i caned. I'm nere—coming. And at last again I was with them. "You're careless. Roh." Concern mingled with the relief in Will's tone. "Careless— you must not wander that way." Ahla said quietly. "There are many like that A wandering mind brings cuil to the

that. A wandering mind brings evil to the body it tosses about."

"But with us now, it is additionally hard" Will said. "Every instinct within us draws us away-as it was with you, Ahla, in the Borderland."

Yes," she agreed. "I know that."

We continued our passage toward the meetinghouse. That shrouded shape I had seen was not of my wandering fancy, for now I saw others. Peering at us from dark spaces; eyes that glowed unblinking; or shapes of mantled black skulking furtively shapes of maintee black shares, the streets along the streets. Avoiding us, yet always watching as we boldly passed. "Brutars," Ahla said. "Those who with Brutar would attack your world. They are

Brutar would attack your world.



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everywhere now about the city. I am afraid of them."

We came upon the meetinghouse. It was tremendous globe, in outward aspect no different from the others save that its size was gigantic. As we neared it I saw that upon its luminous grey surface were har-row circular bands of a lighter color—bands both vertical and horizontal. These also I had noticed on most of the other globes; a lighter color in bands, or sometimes in small patches. I questioned Ahla; the lighter-colored parts were where one might safely enter, thus not to encounter the occupants. or the furnishings within. We passed through one of the bands of

the gigantic globe, and found ourselves in a single great room. A globular amphitheatre; to use earthly measurements it had perhaps a thousand feet of interior diameter. Its entire inner surface was thronged with greywhite shapes of people, save where, like aisles, the space of the outer bands divided them into segments.

The segments were jammed; the people seemed crouching upon low pedestals one close against the other. A few of the pedestals were vacant. None where we entered, and the nearest I saw were almost None where above us. We passed along an aisle to reach them. The globe and everyone in it appeared slowly turning over, so that always we seemed to be at its bottom with those opposite to us over our heads. At last we were seated. In the center of

the globe, suspended there in space by what means I could not know, was a ball some fifty feet in diameter. Upon it men were sitting. Dignitaries; leaders of the people facing from every angle the waiting throng. And one-a man of great stature-Ahla's father, walking around the ball restlessly, awaiting the moment when he would begin his address.

A silence hung over everything. Again I was reminded of the utter soundlessness of this realm. I felt the suppressed murmurs of the people-but I know no physical sounds were audible. Nor ideed, had I ear-drums with which to hear them had such sounds existed.

Time passed as we found our seats. Im-mobile we sat; and for me at least, time ceased to exist.

Then Ahla's father spoke. "My people-danger has come to a strange race of friendly neighboring beings. And it brings a danger also to us all-to you, to me-"" He stopped abruptly. I felt a sound; a

myriad sounds everywhere about us. Shouts of menace; a swishing, queerly aerial sound

as of many rapidly moving bodies. Through all the aisles of the globe, from outside, the shapes of men were bursting. Swishing through the opaque surface of the globe, entering among us, whirling inward. Like storm tossed feathers they whirled, end over end, uncontrolled with the power of their rush. A cloud of hostile grey shapes in the fashion of menacing men come to attack us! —END OF PART 4—

-----

## **Radio Wrinkles** Wanted!

The Radio Editor, Mr. J. Francis Clemenger, wants to hear from you, if you have a good idea or wrinkle. Make a pencil or pen and ink sketch of the contrivance, write 50 words or so of description, and mail to the Radio Editor, c/o this magazine.



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Free Cathode Rays

(Continued from page 730)

its property of double refraction) retains its luminosity for several hours after being subjected to the cathode rays.

When subjected to the powerful radiation from the new tube, calcite shows, in addition to the orange glow, bright bluish scintillations or sparks. These continue to occur after the raying even for as long as a minute. The area in the neighborhood of these scintillations loses all luminosity as the scintillations occur and then appears black against the orange of, the glow. When these spots are subsequently observed under a microscope they are marked by a minute crater with tiny straight canals running at right angles to one another and parallel to and about 0.01 of an inch beneath the surface. From the microphotographs in Fig. 8 it will be seen that the canals are not continuous channels; but appear to be frequently interrupted, looking like dotted lines in the crystal.

When a thin sheet of celluloid is rayed at a very low temperature, craters are formed as in the case of calcite, but the canals leading to them are curved and of no regular formation. Although the causes of some of the peculiarities of these craters and canals is not yet fully understood, the difference in the form of the causls in these two substances is due most likely to the fact that calcite has a crystalline and celluloid a noncrystalline structure.

The effect of the cathode rays upon such an organic substance as glue is very remarkable. Two small circular areas on the piece of glue have been exposed to the rays, but not visible effect is producted until the sample was subsequently gently heated. Then the exposed areas lose their brown color and become white. Examination under the microscope shows the exposed areas to be full of minute gas bubbles.

Another interesting effect to be observed is the action of the rays upon acetylene gas  $(C_2H_2)$ . Several grams of a yellowishbrown powder have been formed and this material has been found insoluble in all of the many different chemical agents which have been tried. Also under the influence of cathode rays, castor oil rapidly changes into a solid material; crystals of cane sugar turn white in color and upon heating, give off quite a bit of gas, and an aqueous solution of cane sugar becomes acid to litmus upon being rayed.

That temperature in some cases has a marked effect upon results produced by the cathode rays is shown by an experiment performed on a card coated with cadmium tungstate. At room temperature the cadimum tungstate glows with a brilliant bluish light, and as soon as the ray is turned off, the material is no longer luminous. However, after allowing the card to remain in liquid air for about 30 seconds and then placing it in the rays for an instant, the bluish glow quickly fades out and as the card warms up from —180 degrees Centigrade to room temperature, it undergoes a series of brilliant color changes.

### EFFECT OF CATHODE RAYS ON PLANT AND ANIMAL TISSUES

A portion of the leaf of a rubber plant, when rayed with one milliamperc for about 20 seconds, was immediately covered with white latex, as though the walls of the cells of the leaf had become ruptured. This same effect could be produced by pricking the leaf of this plant at a great many places with a sharp point. Even though the exposure was reduced to 1 second and the current to 0.1 milliampere, there was a color change with a subsequent drying-out of the



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rayed area to a depth corresponding to the penetration of the rays.

A portion of the ear of a rabbit was rayed with 1 milliampere of current for 1 second. After a few days a scab formed over the rayed portion of the ear (Fig. 10, right) and in another few days the scab came off, taking the hair within that area with it. In about two weeks after this, (Fig. 11, left) snow white hair started growing on this spot and soon became longer than the original gray hair. Another area was rayed with 0.1 milliampere for 0.1 of a second. The effect was much less marked, as is shown by the upper part of Fig. 10, and when the hair came back again it was partly gray and partly white.





Electric hand drill mounted on base to ac-commodate emery wheel or buffer, etc. Photos courtesy Electro-Magnetic Tool Co

FOR drilling radio panels and dozens of **r** other purposes, the electric hand drill shown above will prove indispensible. The ordinary hand drills and breast drills, do the work very well, but the average home mechanic and radio set builder today finds the common hand drill far too slow. This eleccommon hand drill far too slow. This elec-tric motor-driven hand drill illustrated above is a universal tool, the makers supplying it also furnishing drill press stand and the grinding wheel support shown in the lower picture

> **Motor Hints** (Continued from page 706)

To use this means, either convert one of the socket handles to fit the jaws of the brace or make up a part from cold rolled steel that will allow of rotating the socket with the brace.

A single socket bar or handle, will permit of use of all the sockets in the set, in the same brace.

Naturally, the use of the brace is not confined to cylinder head bolts alone, as the same brace means of turning the socket is applicable to removing tires. transmission bolts or for work on any of the bolted mem-bers in the car. This simple means makes overhaul and adjustment work far less tedious

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Home Mechanics By W. M. BUTTERFIELD (Continued from page 707)

**************

bit and with yellow for wheels, shaft and handle.

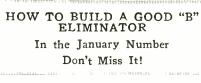
Following this is a bird toy (C) with weighted rockers. It is made of 3%" ply-wood. The rockers are weighted by boring 1/2" holes and filling with bar lead slightly riveted into the wood at each end. lf a small, flat spot is made about the screw head on the bottom of the rockers, the toy will come to a stop, when rocked, in an upright position, otherwise it may end its rocking and come to rest in an inclined position. The toy is painted with red beak, green body with black outlines, black wings, yellow legs and black rockers.

The rocking bird shown at (D) is made of  $\frac{1}{3}$  plywood and is a roomy, unbreakable and safe toy. Five  $\frac{1}{4}$  iron rods are riveted in the positions shown to hold the sides firmly in place. Washers are provided and put over the ends before riveting. The washers lie flush with the surface of the wood. The shallow holes for the washers are counterbored by using a bit of the diameter of the washers first, then a smaller one for the rods afterwards. The holes can then be filled, when the rods have been riveted in place over the washers, with putty, giving a smooth painting surface for the outside parts. The rocker is painted white with black markings as shown. The beak of the bird is yellow and the inside of the seat, the handle bar, shelf, foot rest and floor is blue. All the other inside parts are painted white.

A small variety of kiddy-car, or a coast-ing or push car is shown at (E). This car is made of  $\frac{5}{8}$ " plywood and is constructed in exactly the same way as the kiddy car al-ready described (A). Cord attached to the front shaft can be used to pull the car. It is painted with yellow platform, red wheels and under-parts and brownish red for the monkey figure. Black is used for outlining the figure-that is drawing the arms, ears, eyes, etc. The ears are used as handle bars

as on the kiddy car (A). An automatic toy is shown at (F). It is made of  $\frac{3}{2}$  plywood and represents a swan that rocks backward and forward as the toy is drawn over the floor. The crank shaft is made by bending a brass rod of the desired size,  $(say \frac{3}{16}'')$  as shown. The wooden wheels are secured to the shaft by means of washers that are first screwed to the wheels, then deeply grooved with a round file (see detail).

The groove fits over a pin in the shaft and is held against the pin by another washer on the opposite side of the wheel, also held in place by a pin driven through the shaft. A third washer holds the shaft, wheel and crank in place on this side. It is placed as shown on the inside of the hanger-post. This washer is also held in place with a pin in the shaft. The connecting rod is made of a brass rod with flattened ends (made flat with a hammer). The holes are large enough to slip over the crank shaft, then over the bent parts of the crank and thus into place. The bar is held in position, when the toy is fully assembled, attached to the slotted projection on the swan's body, by a pin passing through it and through this slot-ted part. The toy is painted with a white swan having a yellow bill and black markings, a green wagon body and under-parts and with red wheels and handle.





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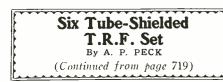
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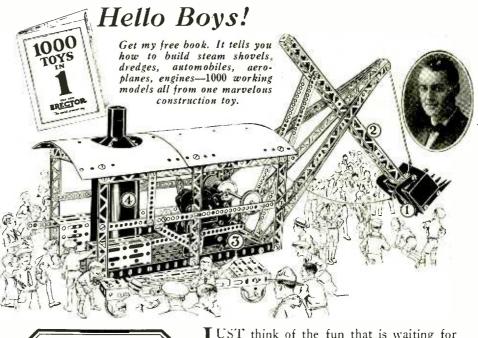


the yoke. This provides a two control receiver which is far more selective and flexible in tuning than any single control receiver, yet that will give many of the advantages of three, or four-control sets. In Fig. 7, the "cans" have been replaced over the various units. Note that everything is enclosed, and there is no possible chance of stray currents from the radio frequency amplifiers interfering with each other or with the audio-frequency amplifying parts of the receiver.

It will be seen in the diagram that the negative filaments of all the tubes are grounded to the chassis. This is most easily accomplished by means of the little stunt shown in the various photographs and in particular in Fig. 3. Two soldering lugs are employed for this purpose. One of them is placed under the set screw which makes connection to the negative prong of the tube through the socket. The other one is placed under the head of the mounting bolt adjacent to the set screw. The two lugs are turned to overlap and then soldered together. This makes a very neat connection between the metal base and the negative lead, and eliminates the necessity of making a wire connection between these two points. stunt may be carried through, and in fact should be carried through, on all six of the sockets. Failure to do this will result in an open filament circuit at some point throughout the set.

Some of the readers may be puzzled to account for the placement of certain of the fixed condensers used in this particular receiver. Some of them are visible in the circuit diagram in Fig. 2, but not in the various photographs. This is because of the fact that they are mounted underneath the metal chassis. Reference to Figs. 6 and 7 will show that the chassis is in a pressed form and has a raised edge. This allows ample room under the base for wiring and for the placement of certain of the fixed condensers. It is also usual to place a ½ohm filament resistance, the two small switches and the special 25,000-ohm potentiometer in this position. This puts them out of the way and still in a convenient location for wiring.

for wiring. When assembling a receiver of this nature, and before attaching the panel, be sure the three yoked variable condensers are placed correctly in position. Possibly the best way to do this is to slip the three collars on the three shafts and then turn the condensers to minimum capacity. This point can be to minimum capacity. This point can be held by cutting three short strips of rather thick cardboard and placing them before the ends of the rotor plates and the ends of the stator plates on the side where the two will start to mesh. Closing the rotor plates over this strip will hold it in position and will cause the strip to serve as a guide and to keep all three of the condensers at the to keep all three of the condensers at the same capacity while the yoke is being placed in position and fastened. When this opera-tion is accomplished, a 180 degree rotation of the controlling shaft will cause a like rotation of the other two variable conden-This adjustment cannot be carried on sers. quickly and must not be slighted as the receiver will not operate properly if the three condensers do not travel in perfect unison with each other. If, after the set is assembled and placed for operation, stations will come in at two points on the dial that controls the single condenser, this indicates that the yoke mechanism is not set cor-rectly. Therefore, the adjustment method described above should be carried through again until proper results are obtained. When



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the condensers are adjusted correctly, stations come in only at one point on either dial.

The audio frequency amplifying end of this receiver is of the standard two stage transformer-coupled type having a special output transformer which is employed to prevent the high voltage DC from reaching the talker. This is all indicated in the circuit diagram in Fig. 2. One point that must be impressed is the connection of a .25 megohm (250,000 ohm) resistance across the secondary of the first audio amplifying transformer. This will assist materially in providing good reproduction of the received signals.

In the receiver as designed, no provision is made for using less than the two stages of audio-frequency amplification. To do this would only cause further complications, and the average radio user today desires quite a bit of volume. However, the stabilizing potentiometer will also be found to operate as an excellent volume control. It may be used for this purpose as well as for pre-venting oscillation. It will be found that as this control is turned toward the left, the signal strength will decrease gradually until it reaches practically zero. When the direc-tion is reversed, the volume will increase up to a certain point and beyond that point a squeal will develop. This indicates that the circuit is in a condition of oscillation and should not be allowed to continue thus. Always keep the knob just to the left of the point where a squeal or click is heard.

After setting up a receiver of this nature and checking over the various connections for continuity, the "A" battery circuit should be tested. To do this, leave one terminal connected to the negative "A" post and touch the other wire to each of the other binding posts in succession. This should binding posts in succession. be done with a tube and one of the sockets. If the tube lights when connected to any terminal other than the positive "A" post, there is a wrong connection and it must be found before the "B" battery is hooked up.

After everything is correct, the shield should be placed over the three radio-frequency stages, and the set should be placed in its cabinet. It is important that an overall cabinet be used for housing this receiver. This serves to deaden mechanical vibrations from the loud-speaker which might otherwise set up an unpleasant noise in the set. This is evidenced by a hum caused by feed-back from the loud-speaker, or a "drum" effect when low notes are reproduced. Removing the loud-speaker from the vicinity of the set and placing the set in the cabinet tends to reduce mechanical vibrations and vibrations due to sound waves to a minimum.

With a sensitive receiver of this nature, the "A", "B" and "C" batteries should al-ways be of the best. A run down battery will change the operation of the set con-siderably. If the "A" battery becomes weak, an occasional high pitched squeal will often be evidenced. Depleted "B" or "C" bat-teries will cause the reproduced signals to sound unnatural, particularly on the low notes.

Furthermore, a sensitive three-stage radio frequency amplifying set of this nature should not be operated without the shields for which it is designed. Here again unpleasant and unsatisfactory results will be found if this warning is ignored. • As indicated in Fig. 2, the first five tubes are of the UX 201A type, while the sixth

tube should be of a power type such as the UX 171. If this is carried through, the receiver here described will give maximum all around results.

A complete list of parts required for this set will be forwarded upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope mailed with your request to the Radio Editor.

-Photos courtesy Silver-Marshall.

Science and Invention for December, 1926



**********

****** Sir Oliver Lodge's "N" Circuit By JAMES FRANCIS CLEMINGER (Continued from page 721)

tion, 5XX, at Daventry, England. This switch is fitted inside the receiver and, the switch is moved so that for the 300- to 500-meter wavelength band a condenser of .0003-mfd. can be inserted if necessary, while for the 1,600 meters one of .0003 or .0003 + .0004, or .0003 + .0004 + .0005 can be inserted if necessary.

be inserted in necessary. For the broadcast wavelength of 1,600 meters both the "A" and "N" coil have to be substituted for by another "A" and "N" coil respectively. For 1,600 meters the "A" coil has 220 turns, while the "N" coil has 500 turns. The rest of the circuit needs very little evoluation very little explanation.

It will be seen in this case that the filament is grounded and this was found to give the circuit much greater stability. Only one filament rheostat is included in the set and this is found to be quite sufficient for ade-quate control of filament supply. The "B" battery voltages vary according to the type of tube used.

The photographs which illustrate this article show the back of panel layout and wiring of some of the first two-valve Lodge "N" set receivers. So far Lodge "N" sets using radio-frequency amplification have not been put on the market, and I understand that there is still some experimental work to be done before really satisfactory R.F. amplification can be obtained. But from the tests I have made and from advices received from those in personal contact with Sir Oliver, I have satisfied myself that a two-valve Lodge "N" set as illustrated in Fig. 4 gives better volume than an ordinary straight two-tube set with regenerative detector; and furthermore its selectivity is considerably greater.

It must be remembered that one of the fundamental principles of the Lodge "N" circuit is the employment of a single connection between the aerial system and the detector tube. The "N" circuit principle is included between the aerial and the detector tube and, as will be seen from the diagram. this circuit consists of a variable condenser in parallel with an inductance and it is there-fore a resonant circuit. The aerial itself, including the "A" coil, is, however, a non-resonant circuit and is heavily damped. Therefore the resistance in the resonant circuit being very low, high voltages may be generated by comparatively small voltage impulses.

Sir Oliver Lodge maintains that for good quality of reproduction there should not be more than one tuned circuit, as if two tuned circuits be employed there is great liability to distortion due to heterodyning between the circuits. So you will see that in the "N" circuit, the coil is made of a very high inductance value while the capacity of the condenser is small and, owing to the much condenser is small and, owing to the much greater wavelength of the aerial system and to its damping, radiation from the aerial is practically impossible. This has been proved by the fact that, in recent dual broadcasts from the London broadcasting station, the wavelengths were separated with the greatest ease, and it will also be found that static is reduced very considerably and that for short-wave work the circuit has many advantages.

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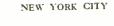
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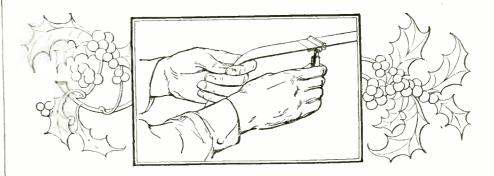
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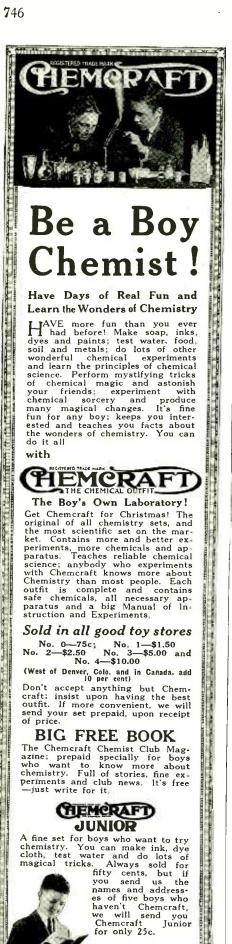
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that in designing the "N" circuit his object was first to provide a radio set that would not oscillate or cause interference with another neighboring set (and in Great Britain this is very necessary, for the bug-bear of howling is very bad indeed), and second-ly to provide a set which would be perfectly simple to operate and yet would give all the programs from the local station and from the special station at Daventry without the use of regeneration and without increasing the number of tubes as would be necessary after to bring up the volume upon the elimination of regeneration. "If," said Sir Oliver Lodge, "the 'N' cir-

cuit be universally adopted there would not, in my opinion, be any further oscillation nuisance. Moreover, the set is simple and efficient; it involves no complications and it is essentially a family wireless set. My hope is that it will make possible the enjoyment of wireless reception by the vast sec-tion of the public who have hitherto felt afraid of its technicalities. With the 'N' set there are practically no technicalities; the tuning is very simple and the set should thus make in the widest sense a popular appeal; I hope it may solve a problem and supply a want.

This article, while theoretical, should furthis article, while theoretical and the nish considerable food for thought to the circuit has been redesigned and adapted in our laboratories to meet American conditions, and you will find a complete constructional article of a particularly excellent 4-tube receiver, using the "N" circuit, in an early issue of this magazine.



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Insure your copy reaching you each month. Subscribe to Science & Invention-\$2.50 Experimenter Publishing Co., 53 Park Pl., N. Y. C. The Astrology Humbug By JOSEPH H. KRAUS (Continued from page 692)

and the wise man can control the stars, would not the phrase, "a fool obeys," contra-dict the statement that "only thinking individuals are influenced by the stars?

Here are but a few letters from those who are either student astrologers, astrologers or those interested in the subject and our answers thereto.

#### THE ASTROLOGY HUMBUG-SOME 1 TERS FROM ASTROLOGERS AND -SOME LET-ANSWERS

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TERS FROM ASTROLOGERS AND ANSWERS
Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
I have read your article in the October number of Science and I note your offer of \$6,000.00 for proofs of the science, but inasmuch as you yourself are to be the judge, jury and prosecuting attorney of the case, and your article discloses abundant evidence that you are imnocent of any proper knowledge of the science. I do not propose to accept your offer and enter the contest.
However, if you are still anxious to get the fruth, and are willing to publish it, I am ready to write you an article in refutation of your unsound statements regarding astrology. This article discusses for accept your offer and enter the contest.
In addition I should like to state that in the article by Mr. J. H. Kraus termed "The Truth About Astrology" wherein he states that he sent Prof. Gustave Meyer, an astrologer, the data of a person requesting the horoscope of the same. Mr. Kraus admits that he supplied the wrong set, stating that it was a Miss instead of a Arr. Had he known the very simplest elements of the science is not even elementary.
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as this not another sample of the horoscope hum-bug? If you can give an astrological reason why the two Blazack twins had different lives, why one married and had a child and the other did not, and if you can eliminate from this reasoning, natural causes, such as environment and associa-tions, basing your reasoning purely on planeary configurations, we shall certainly be glad to read it with a view shall certainly be glad to read it with a view shall certainly be glad to read it with a view shall certainly be glad to read it with a view toward determining its availability for publication. The verifer will admit that he knows very little about astrology. He merely knows coungh not to be fooled by those profess-ing to be able to cast horoscopes. Our judgment in avarding prizes of any na-ture has never been questioned heretofore. We believe we are just as able to judge an astrology contest as we are able to judge an astrology contest, a \$21,000 Spiritualism Contest, a \$3, 000,00 Wirekraft Contest and kindred others. What we desive is evidence, and if the evidence is accurate we shall pay the prize monies. If it is not accurate, naturally the prize woill not be paid. We shall mention nove, that at the close of this contest we shall publish the com-plete details of the lives of the individuals upon whom horoscopes are now to be cast, and we are confident that the prize winners, (if there are any) will have made correct statements, whereas all of the others, who fail, will know just in what particular points they failed.— Editor.)

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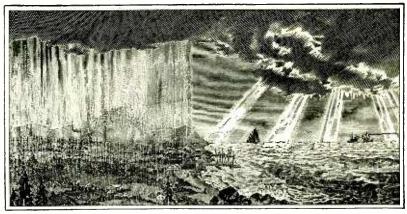
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................ Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

For the past six years I have been reading your articles with a great deal of interest, especially as you have shown yourself to be a man of wonderful vision and far in advance of your times. This being the case, I was surprised and disappointed by your editorial in the current issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION. Frankly, I am favorable to the claims of astrology, and this fact you may attribute to my ignorance if you please to do so, for I was reared in the backwoods of Florida and have never attended school or any other "institution of learning." My protest against your editorial is not, however, intended to prove the truth of this science, for my knowledge of it is too small to warrant me in such an undertaking. All I wish to do is to point out that some of your assumptions are not in harmony with the facts of the case. I am certain that you had no in-tention of being unfair, and you can easily verify the statements I am going to make. In the fourth paragraph you ask why a planet

In the fourth paragraph you ask why a planet should be supposed to influence a person "exactly at birth." and not before or after. Some astrolo-gers count the life of the subject from the moment of conception, while ail teach that he is influenced by the planets during the whole course of his life.

In the fifth paragraph you ask why the lower animals should not be affected by planetary in-fluences as well as human beings. Astrology teaches that they are; but naturally not nauy people care to have a horoscope cast for a dog a cat. or

people care to have a horoscope cast for a dog or a cat. In the sixth paragraph you say: "Furthermore, if the astrologers are right, then every human being born at the same instant all over the earth should have exactly the same horoscope and the destiny of each should be exactly alike." But astrologers who are thorough in their work require you to give the place as well as the date of nativity. (Correct, this was well as the date of nativity. (Correct, this was well as the date of nativity. (Correct, this was inferred. See contest conditions; location of birthplace is gladly given.—Ed.) You can readily see that a planet rising in one part of the earth is setting in another, for instance. Again, you call at-tention to the indisputable fact that sometimes twins born at the same time "have entirely different careers and destinies." Allow me to remind you of a favorite motto of astrologers: "The wise man rules his stars, the fool obeys them." Astrology merely reveals the influences to which you will be subject, while your destiny depends on the manner in which you react to them. Again: there are characteristios which in themselves are neither good nor bad, but which are capable of being directed into channels either extremely good or extremely bad. Take twin boys born with a keen curiosity concerning sexual matters: One may grow up a "peeping Tom," the detestation of the community, while the other develops into a fanous gyuccologist. Again: if you regard the opposite careers of twins are arguments against astrology, why should you not consider them as proof that the kind of train-ing a child has is unimportant, inasmuch as two children brought up in the same home often turn out very differently, one being the pride and the other the shane of his parents?

In paragraph thirteen, you argue that if it were forecast that you would die in a railroad wreck on a certain day, you simply would not board a train at that time, and so would prove the fallacy of the prediction by not fulfilling it! The fact is that you would merely prove the truth of another favorite motio of the astrolo-gers:—"The stars incline, they do not compell."

Truth of another favorite motio of the astrolo-gers:—"The stars incline, they do not compell." It is undeniable that horoscopes are often un-satisfactory, but this may be explained without reflecting in any way on the scientific nature of astrology. Some are intended only to apply in a general way to those born under a certain sign, and no one with even a rudimentary knowl-edge of the subject expects them to fit in detail all born under that sign, for the reason that there are many astrological influences besides that of the birth sign that go to the shaping of one's life. Such horoscopes may be compared to a summary of February weather as being cold and stormy, when we all know that it varies greatly according to location, and varies in the same place in different years. Other horoscopes, based on data regarding sex, and date and place of birth, and written by painstaking and con-contain a great deal of truth. If they also in-clude mistakes, it is not fair to assume that the astrologer is to blame, for they may well arise from inaccuracy in the basic data. If everybody believed in astrology, care would always be taken to ascertain the exact time of a child's birth, but as a natter of fact, the chances are great against one's determining his precise birthdate. You may have been told that you were born 'about" three in the morning, but that "about" may allow for some very important change in planetary re-lationships. Even if you know you were born at just three hy the clock, can you be sure that that clock was right? Two clocks in the same house may vary as much as half an hour. Even correct data would not insure an absolute-ty infallible horoscope, because astrologers—like

Even correct data would not insure an absolute-ly infallible horoscope, because astrologers—like all other scientists—continually find they have something yet to learn. Science as a whole is just in the making, and if its usefulness were to

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So writes W. H. Adams of Ohio. Letter from three months. Jacob Gordon of New Jersey \$4000 profits in two months." Alexander of Penn-eylvania "33000 profits in four months." In Shock 3365 sales in one day. Bram bought one outfit April 5 and 7 morps by August 28. Iwata, bought one outfit and 10 more within a year. Mrs. Lane of Pittsburg says "sold 8000 packages in one day. J. R. Bert says "only thing I ever bought that, equaled advertisement." John Culp says: "Crispette wrappers scattered all over town. It's good old world after all." Kellog, 5700 abeed end of sec



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be gauged by its utter freedom from all error, how little of it would escape the junk heap! MARIE SNOW,

Tampa, Fla

MARIE SNOW, Tampa, Fla. (Concerning your statements on Astrology, you have made the assertion that some astrologers count the life of the subject from the moment of conception. How can any astrologer count the influence of the planets from that instant when medical men themselves do not know when con-ception actually occurs? You make the assertion that the "wise man rules the stars and the fool obeys them." How can the fool obey anything which does not give him audible commands? How can he obey the stars when he does not know what their in-fluences are, if there are any? We deny the presence of such influences. We do consider the kind of training that an individual has as being very important in its bearing upon the future life of the child. Two children brought up in the same home turn out differently, not because one is influenced dif-ferently by the stars, but because the environ-ment of one of the children is markedly dir-ferent from that of the other. This will take place even if a family has as many as seven or eight children.

place even if a family has as many as seven or eight children. If you have a brother or a sister, you will remember that many times he or she was able to do things which, if you attempted to do as well, would have brought upon you the censure of your folks. You will undoubtedly recall that many times your people showed factoritism toward one of the children in the family. Consequently, the training and environmental stimuli were en-tirely different in each case. If the stars rule or control the life of any individual, they must control it in the face of all odds. Your statement that the "stars incline and do not compel" is very much like that fa-mous cross-examination answer, "I don't remem-ber." Neither of these statements mean anything. It is just a way astrologers have of trying to "pass the buck." You assert that "horoscopes are very often un-satisfactory, that they are never accurate, and we stand ready to prove this statement. Even those horoscopes written by a collage of painsking and conscientious astrologers and then averaged can not be any more than fifty percent, correct. The always result in approximately the same percentage of accuracy. Astrology is a very old science. It is older than

average number of guesses to a given question will average number of guesses to a given question will always result in approximately the same percentage of accuracy. Astrology is a very old science. It is older than astronomy, but instead of improving with age, it is becoming worse as the years go along, because now we know which things do influence our lives and we do not follow the sheep at the head of the herd. Your statement as to whether or not the clock was right when a child was born, may, of course, carry some weight. As far as a difference in clocks of half an hour is concerned, we doubt that such a difference always takes place. It is known that Kaiser Wilhelm II was born at 3 P. M. You don't meen to infer that the half dozen or more physicians who were at the bedside at the time of birth all had clocks or watches with them which varied as to the exact time of birth? Also, please remember that even though the plan-ets still hurtle through space at a terrific speed their positions do not vary to such an extent that a difference of a few minutes would be apparent. The exact positions in the heavens could only be calculated, and then the possibility that the planets were miles from the planets, and also due to pos-sible refraction or bending makes it ridiculous for any astrologer to insist on the time correct to the second.—Editor.)

### Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: The article on "Astrology" in the current issue of SCIENCE AND INVENTION is highly interesting. The following four hundred year old quotation from Luther, in which the Reformer uses very similar arguments against this fake, may or may not he new to you. With characteristic distaste for anything that savored of superstition or trickery, Dr. Luther expressed hinself rather feelingly about astrology: "I praise astronomy and mathematics, which have to do with demonstrations. For astrology I have no respect. I have no patience with such stuff. Let any man answer this argument. Esau and Jacob were born of the same father and mother at the same time and under the same planets, but their natures were wholly different. I caught the Pope by his hair, and he caught me by mine. I married a runaway nun and begat children with her. Who saw that in the stars. Astronomy is very well, astrology is maught. The example of Esau and Jacob proves it." Such statements of course scandalized Melan-chthon, to whom astrology was almost an article of faith. The translation given is that of Dr. Wm. Dall-mann, on page 277 of his Luther (Concordia Publ. House, St. Louis, 1917). MarHUR PIEPKORN, *Concordia Theological Seminary*, St. Louis, Mo. (This letter speaks for itself. Need we say more?—Editor.) (Continued on page 751)

(Continued on page 751)

# Man-power



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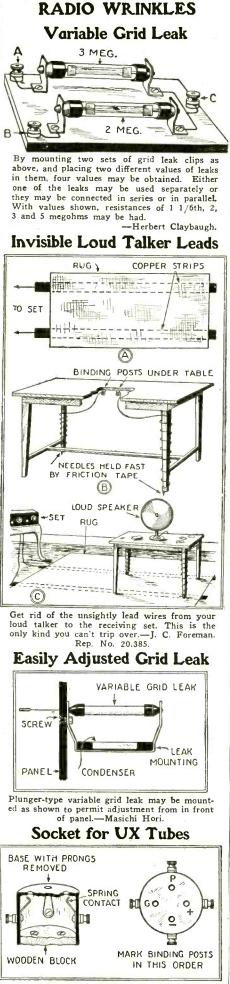
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Science and Invention for December, 1926



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### The Astrology Humbug (Continued from page 749)

Editor, Science and Invention:

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: I have just read your challenge to astrologers in your October issue, and wish to be sent the data for the three horoscopes. However, in order to cast a horoscope not only the exact moment of birth is necessary, but also the exact place so that one may use the correct latitude and longi-tude. It is also necessary to know the sex, for rulership. (*This was sent.—Ed.*) From your experience with so-called professional astrologers, I do not wonder that you are thorough-ly disgusted. The sort of astrologers who do not work from an accurate horoscope and who merely tabulate consecutively a series of influences are indeed pseudo-scientists who obviously are preying upon the ignorant public to extract all the money they can. The trouble is not with the science of astrology, but with the interpretation. Since a horoscope is a "map" of a life in all its al-most infinite complexity and inconsistency, it is evident that the wisest, most compretent astrologer must weigh and balance with utmost care in order to render a judgment which approximates the truth. Therefore. I am glad to see your offer, for I be-lieve it will being a response from sincere and

must weigh and balance with utmost care in order to render a judgment which approximates the truth. Therefore. I am glad to see your offer, for I be-lieve it will bring a response from sincere and competent astrologers who will prove to you and through you to your readers that astrology is a true science. After completing a scientific college course 1 looked upon astrology and all kindred subjects with great contempt. So bitter was up prejudice that it required the most overwhelming, repeated. and conclusive evidence to convince me of astro-logy's truth. Now I know that the astrological influences, that seem so very impossible and absurd can be explained as logically and reasonably as any other of the laws of nature. Tardon me for saying this, but your discussion of the law of gravitation in connection with astrology exposes your total ignorance of the sub-ject and palpable unfitness to set rules for a con-test of its truth. If you, as editor of this con-test, are really sincere enough in desiring to find an explanation of the natural law involved to read a short series of manuscripts which will make the principles clear to you. I shall take pleasure in informing you as to where you may secure them at trifling expense. And don't you think for the sake of fairness you should acquaint yourself with just what astrologers claim to be able to do before establishing rules for your contest? As now stated your demands are unreasonable, particularly those relating to some public event. A horoscope of an individual merely maps the

should acquaint yoursent with just what astrobusts claim to be able to do before establishing rules for your contest? As now stated your demands are unreasonable, particularly those relating to some public event. A horoscope of an individual merely maps the organization of his sub-conscious mind at the time of birth. Then by progression the major influences that play upon the sub-conscious mind at the time to time are shown. These influences set up sub-conscious desires and trains of thought that cause the person to react in certain ways, just as the degree of heat causes us to act in a certain wanner. The weather predictions tell us when the day will be hot, but, while, from that one could judge that each person will act correspondingly could one judge the exact detail of the drink ice-water, seek shade, go to the shore, swim, or what? The horoscope shows the sub-conscious urges stimulated, their combinations, the intensity, and the harmony or inharmony and the departments of life concerned. But it is outside the province of astrology to indicate the exact details in which these definite influences will extendize. The same law holds for public events—the sort of influences operating at a given time are predicted, but to picture the details through which they will work out is impossible, at least to astrologer of this age. If you wish an example of the practical appreciation of the value of fact obtainable through astrologer, who furnished the information, is reliable. Two other New York astrologer shows the subtioned in Collier's May 15, 33, 39, 1926. I believe Evangeline Adams, the able. Two other New York astrologer and present interesting to erify your the sources through which you may do so. Whether on not you avail yourself of the optine of science and present the sources through which you may do so. Whether or not you avail yourself with the principles of actions of Science AND. The you was the other editors of Science AND. Whether or not you avail yourself of the optine the sources through which you may

MRS. IONE G. WILLIAMS. San Francisco, Calif. (Continued on page 754)



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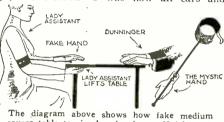
### **Our Spiritualistic** Investigations By DUNNINGER

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(Continued from page 693)

tions of the Orient, reflected in bits of ornaments that were scattered artistically about. Upon a slightly elevated platform the Rajah stood, and after inviting all to be seated, the lights were dimmed, save for two lamps in opposite corners of the room.

The subjects of his speech were well chosen, well rendered, and seemed to come from the lips of one entirely sincere. Perhaps this was a complex with our mystic, as his talk was truly convincing. He took pains to explain that delicate subjects were often discussed through the mouths of the dead, and in consideration of the privacy his believers demanded, he did not think it policy to deliver messages in public form. This was his excuse for giving these private seances in individual form. Expecting to see a psychical manifestation, and believing to be in for nothing more than a lecture, I felt a keen disappointment, but this was soon relieved, as the spiritulist announced, that in consideration of the many new faces present that night, he was about to offer a most unusual demonstration in spirit force, by causing a table to levitate in mid-air, by psychic control. I was now all ears and



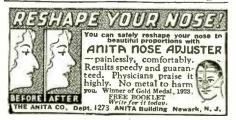
causes table to rise by showing artificial hand, secured to her right arm by means of the at-tachment illustrated.

The attendant brought forth a small bridge table, the folded legs of which were quickly opened, and the table placed in the center of the room. Whether the Rajah was center of the room. Whether the Rajah was also a student of mind-reading or not, I cannot say, but looking directly at me, he quickly said, "If you are skeptical, you might inspect the table. I would, in fact, ap-preciate your assistance in this matter if you will." Thanks to this invitation, I at once proceeded to do as he requested, secret-by pleased that I had been chosen ly pleased that I had been chosen.

It was plain to see, however, that the table was unprepared, so I pronounced the exwas imprepared, so I pronounced the ex-amination satisfactory, and slowly returned to my seat. "I'd rather you would help me," said the wizard, quickly. "Please bring your chair closer, and seat yourself to the side of the table." I obeyed. "Will two or three other subjects accommodate, and do likewise," came a further request. With little coaxing, another gentleman and two hadies stepped forth. They were seated about ladies stepped forth. They were seated about the table in a circle, and we were all asked to place our fingers lightly upon the table top. The Hindu placed his hands, to his head, and entered deep concentration head, and entered deep concentration. Several moments elapsed. In a soft, distinct tone, and with slow, drawn words, he commanded . . . lift your hands into the air, and in the name of Allah, I command the spirits to use their unearthly influence to spints to use their integrations influence to cause the table to rise. Slowly the quartette lifted their hands, and the table did rise. Anazement came over the faces of the spectators. Sounds of surprise were mur-mured, and in dramatic fashion, the medium minimum his pose as he uttand words in maintained his pose, as he uttered words in his native language. Lower your hands . . . came the sharp command. We did, and the table slowly followed to the ground. Raise them again . . . he shouted, and once more



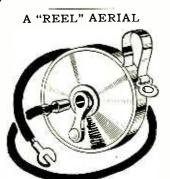
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the table clung to our finger tips, as if some magnetic power had suddenly settled within us, and radiated its force of attraction into this piece of furniture. While all this was going on, I tried to observe things as rapidly as the time would permit. There was noth-ing beneath the table that would cause this levitation. The knees and feet of the strangers about it were not touching it in any way. There was no evident explanation as to how it might have been accomplished. Silence again prevailed. Slowly the Hindu removed his hands from his face, and with a much exhausted expression, sighed deeply. As if in great effort, he quietly asked us back to our seats, and then uttered another short address, which resembled a good spokesman selling some product or other. We were presently informed that the meeting was over. The spectators quietly arose and many of the newcomers rushed to the Hindu, to shake him by the hand, and congratulate him upon his marvelous powers. There seemed no great haste for anyone to leave, as they all stood about in small groups, exchanging views with one another still ap-parently impressed with the mysterious spectacle they had witnessed. Observing that Rajah Hassid was busily engaged in controversy, I took this occasion to make my exit, and was helped by the attendant, who politely ushered me to the door. My host left with me.

"Well, Dunninger, what say you now?" he asked of me when we were some twenty feet away from the threshold. An expression of victory o'ercame his countenance. He evidently felt I had been mystified. Such was not the case, however, dear reader, as I at once proceeded to explain to my gullible iriend.

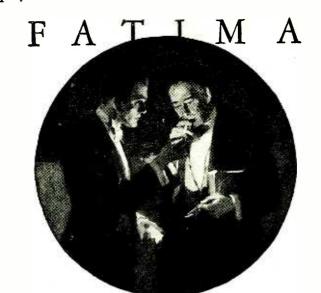
The Hindu used a confederate in his work. She was none other than the lady who sat directly opposite me, at the table. I had observed that throughout the evening, she wore gloves upon her hands, which reason is quite apparent. The gloves concealed two artificial hands, which were placed upon the table, and remained in full view of the audience, while her natural hands stationed themselves in firm grip upon the surface be-low table top, and raised the light piece of furniture into the air, as the Hindu dictated. A smartly tailored dress, with flowing sleeves, was not alone becoming to the charming Miss, but helped well to con-ord this action from the spectators, as the the charming Miss, but helped well to con-ceal this action from the spectators, as the flowing sleeve effect covered well the action of her double hands. The angle at which she sat, well away from the spectators, made it quite impossible for all others about to see this, with the probable exception of Rajah Hassid, who stood directly in back of the lady, but knowing well what was taking place had no particular interest in watching the lady's actions. This charming creature must have been the "Spirit Force from the East" referred to so proudly in the medium's slogan.



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### The Astrology Humbug

(Continued from page 751)

(As in the other letters requesting astrological data on the lives of three individuals, we would advise that we have also forwarded the data to Mrs, Williams.

data on the lives of three univerantis, we wonit advise that we have also forwarded the data to Mrs. Williams. If e do not claim that, every astrologer is know-ingly humbugging the public. As a matter of fact, many of them believe in astrology and they are absolutely sincere in their beliefs. You mention in your communication that horo-scopes cannot be cast on matters relating to pub-lic events. This being the case, your opinion is not in accord with that of other astrologers and certainly does not jibe with published articles in which the astrologers not only forecast the day's lucky hour and the events that will prob-ably happen during the day, but also give fore-casts for the week, month and year. Can it be that the astrologers themselves do not know their capabilities? If c thank you for the reference to Mrs. Doris K. Griffis or Kevah Deo Griffis about whom you worite that 'an interview might prove illuminat-ing.' It did. As a matter of fact, it was so il-huminating that it was made the subject of an article in the November issue of this publication. You may recall that we seen the birth date of Kaiser Wilhelm to Mrs. Griffis. We also sent her a money order for \$25.00, and we received a horoscope which told us that we were the Kaiser's double and told all sorts of remarkable things that were never true. The text of this horoscope is given in the aforementioned article. Possibly after reading this article you will change your opinion as to the reliability of horoscopes as cast by Mrs. Griffis. Whether Exangeline Adams or Miss Aldrich are in the same class probably re-mains to be seen.—Editor.)

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Lditor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: The attention of the writer has been directed to the editorial entitled, "The Astrological Humbug," and the article "The Truth About Astrology" cir-culated in the October issue of SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION.

and the arbete the first first Astrology cir-culated in the October issue of SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION. Enclosed, you will find four blank applications for Astrological analysis, which we ask you to fill out carefully and honestly. I care nothing about the names of your subjects, merely give the initials in the place allotted to names, but be careful to fill in the remainder under the caption "Information." except that if the minute of birth is in each case known, the personal description may be omitted. Be certain to give the sex of your subjects and incidentally, the dates of death. You will find enclosed a self-addressed envelope for the return of these blanks, properly filled out. In addition to your three test cases, kindly give the following, in regard to your subject. Florence B., born January 1st, 1889, died January 2nd, 1919, and on which you dishonestly trapped some practitioners, whether they were honest or otherwise is beside the question (*sic.*) The point that I am raising here is that in your zeal to discredit something of which you are evidently ignorant, you resorted to and employed dishonest and dishonorable methods. Kindly fill out one of these blanks for Florence B. in full, being careful to give me the residence of the Mother nine months previous to birth. I would like you to interview that Mother, as also the Mothers of all your subjects, and ascertain whether the periods of gestation were normal. long or short, whether the deliveries were natural or forced, or delayed, as this information is necessary to the work before us.

forced, or delayed, as this information is necessary to the work before us. I note that in your copyright announcement your rights are not reserved, that articles may be reproduced by giving credit to your magazine. However, as the work before us necessitates the reproduction of these articles, either in part or in whole, we would appreciate your written permis-sion.

Congratulating you on your very able efforts in eliminating the frauds and charlatans from (we hope) all departments of science, and thanking you for your kindly attention to the requests herein made, I remain

DR. CHAS. A. LOGAN, Fairhope, Alabama.

(This is the information we are requested to

air c.) Name in full ..... 

 gree)
 Race

 Name in full
 Place of birth

 Time of birth
 Minute

 Type of birth
 Surgical

 Prenatal term—normal
 Surgical

 Prenatal term—normal
 Surgical

 Prenatal term—normal
 Surgical

 Prenatal term—normal
 Bort

 Uother's residence at time of conception
 Prenatal

 'ersonal description—Photographs are helpful where they can be lent.
 Built—Slight

 Height
 Weight
 Built—Slight

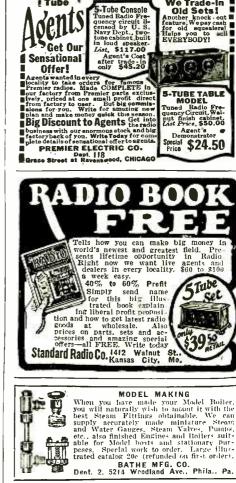
 Muscular
 Wiry
 Soft

 Complexion Ruddy
 Pale
 Dark

 Aruns and legs—Long
 Short (in porportion to body)

 Race .....

(Continued on page 758)



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square to a length of 68 inches and width of 101/2 inches.

The

Pilasters are 68 inches by 134 inches, planed straight and square, glued to the waist sides as seen in sections AA and BB; use lots of clamps, and see that the joints are up good and tight before gluing. Rabbet out the back edge of each side to allow the back to be set in.



sides with two dowels in each end.

a screw between the dowels to draw the rail

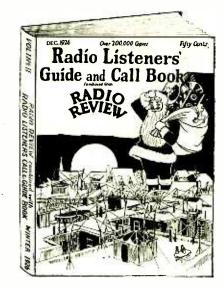
and screw around the waist sides. Miter the front piece first, glue that in place and

The base may now be moulded on the upper edge and scalloped on the lower. Glue

The lower front rail is 16 inches by 63/1 inches. This is made of poplar with the top edge of mahogany. Dowel the rail to the

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fit the side returns to it. Size the miter joints before gluing to prevent the glue working away from the joints. The bottom, made of poplar, should now be screwed in place, as it will help to strengthen the base. See that everything is straight, plumb and square. Screw a strip across the top on the inside of the pilasters to hold the sides temporarily until the hood is fastened. The hood-front should be made up of two

up to the pilaster.

pieces, the front of mahogany  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 5/16 inches; the second of poplar. This piece should be as long as the distance between the waist sides on the inside, 101/2 inches wide, 13/16 inch thick. and must be square on the end, not mitered. Miter the front piece and glue on the second. Miter and fit the hood returns, which are 11 7/8 inches by 6 inches by 1 5/16 inches. Rabbet out the top and back edges ior the top and back to set in. Lay off the 6¾ and 11¾ circles, bandsaw to the line and smooth un with a chore proceeday.

up with a sharp spokeshave. Care should be taken in clamping the hood returns to the front, not to draw too hard on the clamps, as the circle may be contracted and held there after the glue has hardened. Size all miter joints before gluing. The hood and arch moulding is to be laid out on a piece 24 inches by 8 inches by 1½ inches, and moulded at the mill. The re-turns may be worked in one piece 28 inches by 2 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The front moulding should be mitered

and glued in place. Care should be taken to have everything

square and all joints tight, as any imper-fection will show up badly. Dowel the hood to the waist sides and

fasten with hooks, so that the hood may be removed to place the works in position. The door is to have all joints strongly mortised, the tenons should not go all the way through the stiles, as they would not look well if exposed.

Rabbet the inside edge of the door for ne glass. The arch rail should be cut the glass. at the mill.

In gluing and clamping the door, have it on a level surface to avoid having a twist in it, and be sure that it is square. The door sits back from the pilasters 3/8 of an inch, and three extra wide hinges should be used to swing it clear of the hood and pilasters.

Rabbet strips should be screwed on the in-side of the pilasters to allow the door to shut against—two on the sides from the middle rail down (see sec. BB), and one across the bottom; two on the sides from the middle rail up for the dial frame to rest against (see AA); the arch circle furnishing around the arch.

The dial frame is intended to hold the dial and should fit the hood and sides neatly. The joints should be strongly mortised. The back may be made of poplar and either paneled or in one piece. Panelling is to be preferred as it takes care of the expansion and contraction. In panelling make the lower panel extend to the middle rail of the door. The top and back should be screwed in. not glued.

Finishing-Scrape well with a sharp cabinet scraper and sandpaper with the grain. using No. 1 and 0 sandpaper. Be careful to select a good mahogany stain, only a penetrating or water stain should be used. Do not use stain that contains varnish. After scraping and sandpapering, sponge the wood lightly with clean, hot water containing about a tablespoonful of glue. Allow this to dry



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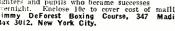
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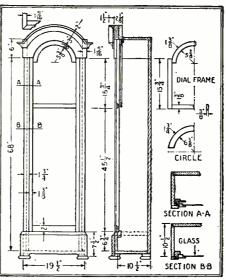
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The drawing above shows the complete wood frame of the grandfather's clock here described.

about 24 hours, and sandpaper with the grain, using No. 00 sandpaper. This will keep the grain from rising after staining.

Try staining and filling a piece of ma-hogany before attempting the clock case, so as to get the desired shade. After the stain is applied and given 24 hours to dry, sandpaper lightly with No. 000 sandpaper, taking care not to cut the stain, after which give a coat of filler. This should be well rubbed off after setting a few minutes. Use a piece of burlap, rubbing across the grain.

Allow the filler to dry for about two days, then sandpaper lightly with 000 sand-paper, clean off with a woolen rag and give a thin coat of orange shellac. This will dry within 24 hours, when it should be sanded with a fine paper and given a coat of the year best rehinst versiol This coat of the very best cabinet varnish. This should be flowed on with a fine brush and allow to dry from 4 to 5 days. It may now be rubbed down with fine punice stone and water; care should be taken not to cut through the varnish into the bare wood. Clean off the water and after the work is thoroughly dried, give another coat of var-nish. Let this dry as before and rub with rottenstone and oil. cleaning and finishing with a soft woolen cloth.

An enterprising clock manufacturing concern has for some years been specializing in the business of furnishing clock movements, dials, chimes, gongs and parts for amateur clock builders, also some of the more difficult parts of the cases as well, the special hardware and the finishing material needed. The name of this concern may be obtained from publisher or advertising columns.

STOCK SCHEDULE

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### TOOL LIST.

The tools required in building this grandfather's clock include harmer, coarse and fine carpenter saws, hand drills, files, rasp, rabbet planes, wood chisels, gouges, carpenter's finishing plane, screw drivers and twist drills, and scriber.

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You're Worried -

Your Pep Is Gone!

Your Pep Is Gone! You awaken in the morning all tired out, sluggish, nervous, con-stipated, dizzy, with heattaches and a nasty taste in your mouth. Your cheeks are sallow or sunken. Your cheeks are sallow or sunken. Your eyes—black rings under them, bloated, bloodshot, and burning—in other words, you are bleary-eyed. You go to your Builder of Men Builder of Men bition, but with a slouch and a grouch. Work drags. Your head is befogged—you can't think straight. You feel miser-able. You are wretched. Why is it? Ah—you are paying the penalty for those wild days of youth. The terrible mistakes you then made, the terrific pace at which you traveled, the awful abuse of your body, have come in for a reckning. I Restore Your Health, Your Strength! No matter how far down you have gone, I can and

I Kestore Your Health, Your Strength! No matter how far down you have gone, I can and will help you. Only give me the chance. I am your friend, holding out my helping hand to you. I don't care how serious your mistakes of youth were, how mich you dissipated, or how badly you abused your bdy. I don't care how miserable and wretched you and don't care how miserable and wretched you will help you. up Inch by inch — internally and externally—until you are a robust powerful fellow—a tion wherewe will do it for you through my original and unfailing methods of

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Name			
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### Science and Invention for December, 1926 ****************

The Astrology Humbug (Continued from page 754) .....

Far apart .....Sight-normal...Defective.... Hair-Color....Fine ....Medium .....Course Thick .....Thin ....Curly ..... Wavy ......Straight .....Early baldness in men?

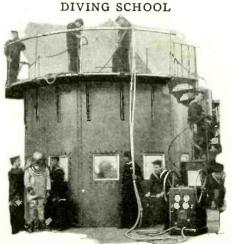
Dates-Marriage Children Important journeys Illness or operation (please describe). Emotional or psychic crises Please give date of death or fatal disease In filling out this blank, the dates of events are not so necessary if you have a correct birth time. If it is not certainly known, then all the items you care to give are needed to arrive at your cor-rect time.

you care to give are needed to arrive at your cor-rect time. Please indicate carefully just the sort of work you want done, fill out the blanks, and return with check. You will probably have your work within two weeks, unless some condition exists which makes for delay—in which case you will be notified.

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money will be promptly returned. Address all in-quiries to DR. CHAS. A. LOGAS, Drawer F, Fairhope, Alabama. (We shall be glad to give you permission to re-publish the article on astrology in SCIENCE AND Is-ventors Magazine and make any comments thereto that you care to, provided that you give this pub-lication credit and also with the hope that you will send us a marked copy of the magazine or pamph-let in which this is reproduced. Inasmuch as the writer was intimately acquainted with Florence B. for many years, he is able to state with a fair degree of accuracy that there was absolutely noth-ing abnormal im either the period of gestation or the delivery. If hat is there that is dishonest and dishonorable in sending for a horoscope of a departed friend to see if an astrologer knows his business? If the astrologer had sent us an accurate horoscope would it have been houst? Was the forecast of the Dempsey-Tunney bout dishonest because it proved a fazle and resulted in a negation of the astrologer, Prof. Gustave Meyers' calculations? Was the sanalysis by Dr. Lillian L. Honghtaling on the Wills-Sharkey prize-fight obtained dishonestly? If hy should both winners have held the worse for a fazle at the dish and in the second at 3 to 1. Why should the astrologer's honesty be "beside the question." Code initials of three men and birth places as well as dates and times were then given. Dr. Logan did not request a check for drawing up an astrological chart. We merely republished his printed form above.

astrological chart. We merely republished his printed form above. Inasmuch as the questions concerning life or death, the nature of the teeth, the height, weight and build of the individual or the complexion of the person are supposed to be ruled by the planets, we are omitting this information for the present. The individual's occupation is also not given.— Editor.)



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wire for the purpose may be bought at most hardware, radio and electrical stores, but if you can not secure the right size of wire, a stamped addressed envelope sent to the Editor of Wirekraft Contest will bring you the information where this wire can be secured in your vicinity.

### TECHNICAL DATA ON WIREKRAFT

Wirekraft is a simple craft and requires no great amount of skill. Any one handy with a pair of pliers and a soldering iron can build Wirekraft articles. Here are a few simple rules that should be observed in Wirekraft building

STRAIGHTENING OF WIRE Most wire comes in spool form. Wire as wound on spools usually does not come off straight. In Fig. 7 is shown one simple way to straighten the wire. Simply drive three nails along a straight line into a piece of board. Run the wire in and out between the nails, and now when you pull you will find that the wire comes off straight. By placing the nails in correct position, best results are obtained.

After being straightened, the wire can then be cut into the required lengths, all depending upon what lengths are needed. In Fig. 6 is shown a form for bending the wire after it has been straightened, where a great (Continued on page 761)

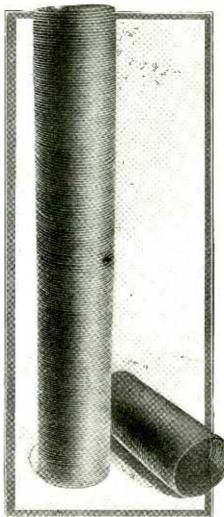


Fig. 17. Here are two cylinders made of wire then soldered. The one at the left is 3 feet long. It is obvious that the diameter could have been much narrower and that a tube of this nature can be employed in a var-iety of different ways.

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MEDICAL

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(Continued from page 759) number of wires have to be bent in a certain shape. Wire can also be bent and shaped by means of round-nosed pliers of small circumierence, or else it can be shaped by wrapping the wire around drums or prepared wooden or metal forms. Heavy wire can be hammered into shape by using a vise, which can be fitted with extension blocks ot suitable shape, if many heavy wires are to be thus bent. Fig. 18. A convenient form of wire can be obtained on the market in spools which are provided with metal stops and which hold the wire in place on the spool after it is cut. With this type of spool it is quite impossible for spring wire to slide off its holder. The method of straightening wires shown in Fig. 7 is not advisable when the wire is thicker than No. 12 B. & S. gauge. In that case it is best to cut the wire to size and use a hammer or a piece of wood to straighten the wire, first giving it rough straighten-Then it can be made absolutely straight ing.

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Wirekraft.- A New Art

by placing the wire between two pieces of thick board and rolling the cut wire between the two boards, applying pressure to the top board. It will be found that the wire rolls easily back and forth until a perfectly straight piece of wire results. If a great number of heavy wires are to be straightened in this manner it is advisable to use iron plates, as the wood will not stand up for any great number of wires and will become badly dented and broken up.

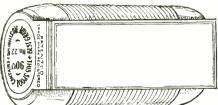
### FASTENING WIRES TOGETHER

Various methods can be used in Wirekraft join wires together. This may be done to join wires together. either by soldering, spot welding or wrapping thinner wires tightly around two adjoining wires. The mechanical joint can be held together simply by the wrapping, or, to make stronger, by soldering the wrapped wire. it Adjoining wires may also be twisted together, or spliced, or held together by some sort of metal fastener. Any and all of these methods may be used, whichever is the most practical and suitable for the purpose. In most cases, however, ordinary soldering may be used.

At this point we wish to state that wherever soldering is done, flux solder should be used. Never use acid, as sooner or later the joint will corrode. Soldered connections with flux can be wiped clean and will last ier years.

Be sure, when soldering, that you have a good iron, and be doubly sure that the point is nice and clean, because you can not make

(Continued on page 763)



This illustration shows a top view Fig. 19. the patented wire holder found on some ot spools of wire.





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### Wirekraft 🗝 A New Art.

(Continued from page 761)

a perfect joint with a dirty iron. If you have had no experience in soldering, any tinsmith will show you how to do it, or you might experiment a little yourself. You should be able to master the art of soldering within an hour by trying different materials. Always remember, when soldering, that no good joint can be made unless the articles to be joined are clean and tinned first. For instance, iron wire will not solder unless the wire is first tinned. The tinning is done by running the solder with the hot soldering iron, using a good flux, around the clean iron wire, and then letting the wire and solder cool. Two articles thus treated can easily be soldered afterwards.

Remember that in soldering, success can only be had when the articles to be joined are perfectly clean. Copper, brass, and iron wires can not be soldered well unless they are scraped metallically clean. Wires can also be spot welded. This spot welding requires electricity-a storage battery or transformer is preferred.

A small alcohol or gasoline blow torch can also be used in lieu of a soldering iron, but the danger here is that the whole contrivance will get so hot that other joints already soldered may become unsoldered, due to the heat. With the soldering iron there is no such danger unless the wires are very closely adjacent, in which case they should be cooled by a wet rag or water so they do not come unsoldered.

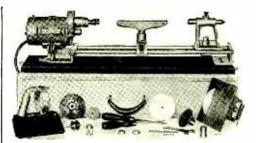
Cylinders of any size and very solid can be fashioned by winding the wire on either cardboard, wooden or iron cores, or even bottles. While still on the form, a straight line is scraped or sandpapered up and down the entire cylinder, when the various wire convolutions can then be soldered together. If soldered at four points around the circumference, you will have a very solid cylinder after you take it off the form. Such a cylinder can even be made waterproof by solder-ing every point of contacting wire. Usually tacking a straight strip of solder straight up and down the cylinder will hold it together and make it a workmanlike job. Cylinders thus formed in our Laboratory are shown in Fig. 17. After sandpapering the soldered joint smoothly, and after the article has been painted, it is quite impossible to detect the soldered joint.

### TOOLS

Wirekraft does not necessitate expensive tools. A pair of good shears, several pairs of pliers-round nose, flat nose, and side cutters-a good soldering iron, solder, flux, a good vise, small hammer, a few boards, and maybe a steel plate or two (the latter to be used in straightening out wires) are all that is needed. You will be surprised to see what wonderful models and articles you can build with just these few tools and a few spools of wire. Nor is the work very intricate or hard. The more Wirekraft models you build the more interested you will become in this new art. which should prove of great interest to all those handy with their hands and those who wish to fashion things themselves for the pleasure and instruction gained thereby.

During the coming months you will be astonished at the tremendous variety of articles that can be fashioned from wire. Thousands of dollars in prizes will be awarded, and the sooner you start, the quicker you will win a prize.

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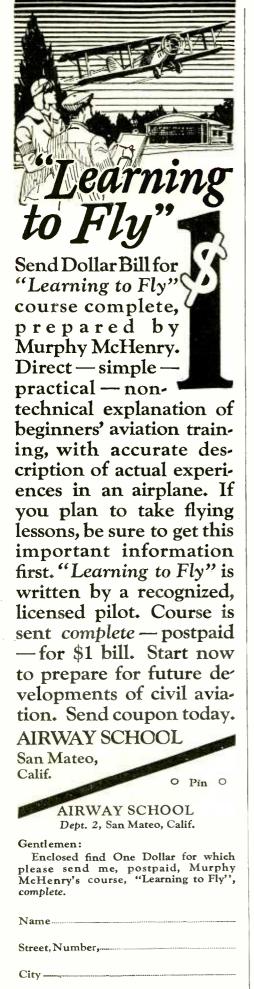
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### CARBON IN AUTOMOBILE CYLINDERS

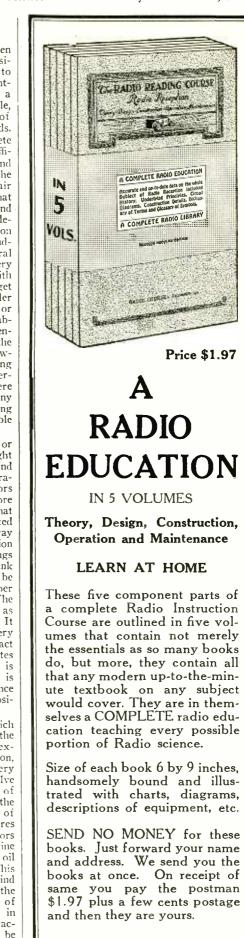
Some very exhaustive tests have been made to determine the causes of the deposition of carbon in automobile engines and to ascertain or discover the means of preventing it. It might be attributed largely to a deficiency of air, but this is a minor trouble, as is also the cooling effect of the mass of iron in the cylinder and cylinder heads. These causes operate to prevent complete combustion. It is quite possible that sufficient air to burn the gasoline completely and perfectly may be in the mixture, and yet the cooling effect of the cylinders acts to impair the combustion. It has been found that various substances can act as catalyzers and separate the undesirable carbon, but to determine the definite cause of the deposition has not been so easy. The Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Mines, both federal organizations, have found that it is very difficult to draw reliable conclusions. With the utmost care they were unable to get two runs of an engine apparently under similar conditions to show the identical or relative deposition of carbon. This is lab-oratory work, and on the road no such identical conditions can be established, and the problem is much more complicated. However, it was tried on the road with changing about of chauffeurs to eliminate the personal factor. Four new automobiles were driven twelve thousand miles without any consistent results, but at last by applying refinements to the test some very tangible results were obtained.

Whenever oil appeared on the heads or on the pistons, carbon was formed, as might have been expected. Variations in the kind of oil used in the gasoline and the temperature of the cooling jacket and other factors influenced the depositon. Eventually a more or less definite conclusion was reached that carbon deposition was intimately connected with the amount of oil that found its way in above the pistons into the combustion chamber. With bad or broken piston rings gasoline would find its way into the crank case, and oil on the intake stroke would be drawn up above into the combustion chamber The and would spray all over the walls. vacuum on this stroke may amount to as much as twenty-five inches of mercury. It follows that the piston rings should fit very well, but this is not all. They do not act only by their fitting, but oil accumulates around the back of them, so that what is known as an oil-seal is formed, and this is a very critical thing, and its maintenance has a great effect in preventing the deposition of carbon.

Tests were made under conditions which practically prevented oil getting into the combustion chamber. Analysis of the excombustion chamber. Analysis of the exhaust gases showed imperfect combustion, but with a very rich mixture, there was very little carbon deposited after the first twelve hours. Economy dictates the importance of perfect combustion, but oil seems to be the criminal when it comes to the depositon of Without giving the exact figures carbon. reached, it was found that the major factors of carbon deposition in an automobile engine are: (1) The amount of lubricating oil projected into the combustion chamber. is by far the greatest factor. (2) The kind of oil used. (3) The temperature of the combustion chamber. (4) The extent of time the preceding factors have been in effect. The general result is that in practice, which means on the road, oil cannot be tice, which means on the road, oil cannot be kept out of the combustion chamber and carbon will be deposited. The data are taken from a paper by J. W. Orelup and O. Ivan Lee, the latter a familiar name to our readers. (Reprinted from *Industrial and* Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 17, No. 7, page 731.)

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### Science and Invention for December, 1926



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it steadily increases and becomes brisk. The barometer begins to fall, while black, threatening clouds darken the horizon and threatening clouds darken the horizon and rapidly cover the upper sky. Rain suddenly falls in torrents, the wind screeches and howls, lashing the waves of the ocean into a menacing sea. On land there is a weird and torn mass of wreckage. The hurricane has arrived in full force. The more furious the steme the guidles it preserve and the more the storm the quicker it passes, and the more rapid the rise in the barometer the harder the wind blows after the center has passed.

Hurricanes have been more numerous this season than for many years. No less than three have been in operation at one and the same time during the past month.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP. MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.
 Of SCIENCE AND INVENTION, published monthly, at New York, N.Y., for Oct. 1, 1926.
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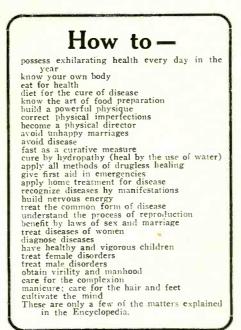
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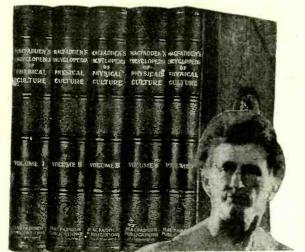
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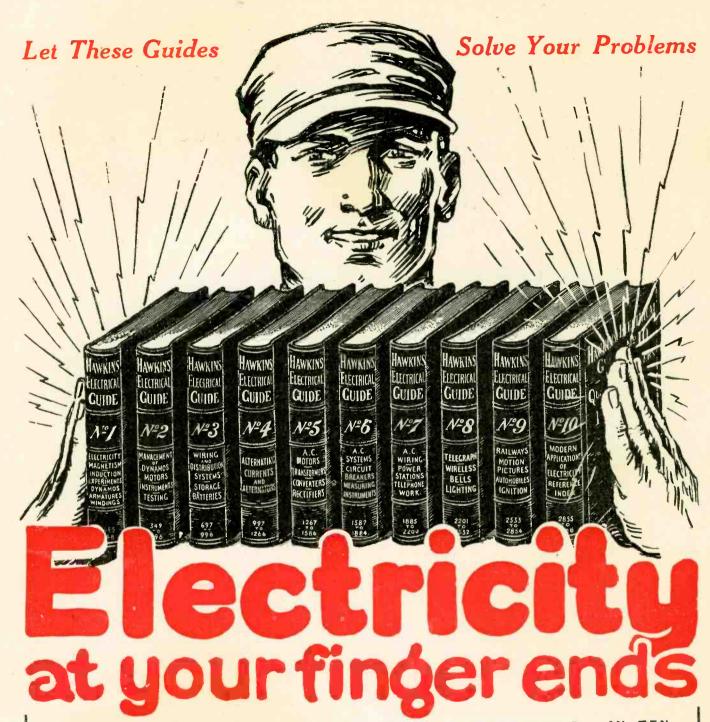
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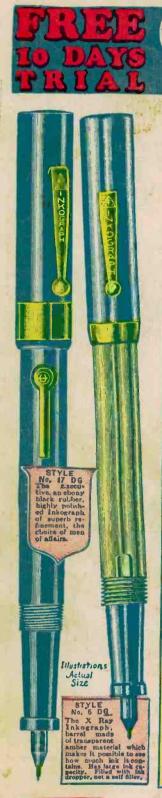
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