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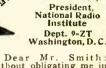
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UP-TO-THE-MINUTE ARTICLES in this Issue by WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

General Science

Scherus Stience	
Have You Musical Fingers?	676 682
2,500 Feet Under the Sea By H. E. Serner	684
Mansions of Mud By A. Hyatt Verrill, famous Archeologist and	6 8 6
Tropical Explorer	
Ashes Removed by Vacuum	687
Newest Aviation Ideas	688
Gas-Electric Car Has No Gear Shift This Car Pulls Instead of Pushes	690 690
Baird's Newest Televisor	691
By H. Winfield Secor, E. E.	071
Measuring Heights and Depths With Sound	692
By Botho Von Romer, German Correspondent	
New York Plans New Tunnel	693
New Ways to Detect Icebergs By Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Department of Physics,	693
McGill University	
40.000 Horse-power From a Three-Foot Pipe	694
By Charles W. Geiger	
Six Miles a Minute!	694
Would You Believe It?	695
New Toys	696
By Joseph H. Kraus New York to Manilla by Air	699
You Can't Fool This Plane!	699
Some Recent Inventions Based Upon Modern Chemistry	700
When the Fates Fooled Harry Kellar	701
By "Dunninger"	-
In the Scientific Spotlight	702
Super-Refined Oil	704
Von Opel Makes First Rocket Plane Flight	705
Huge Circular Air Station for Kansas City	705
Amateur Talkie Equipment	706
What Oil Heat Offers	707
By Harry F. Tapp	708
Motor Hints for Owner and Driver Conducted by George A. Lucrs	708
Latest Automobile Devices	709
Magic—A Monthly Feature	710
By "Dunninger"	
Can You Answer These Scientific Questions?	711
Cross-Number Puzzle—To Test Your Wits	715
What Our Readers Think	728
The Oracle	729
Latest Patents	730
Financial Article	764

By Alfred M. Caddell

NEXT MONTH and LATER

The City of Tomorrow Is Space Curved?

A highly interesting article treating in a popular manner the much discussed curved space of Professor Einstein, explained by Dr. Menzel.

How Useless Swamps Are Becoming Airports

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VOL. XVII

SCIENCE AND INVENTION. Published monthly by Experimenter Publications. Inc., at 184-10 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. Entered as second class matter, at the Post Office at Jamaica, N. Y., under the Act of March 3.

Patent Advice By Joseph H. Kraus	742
Amintion	

Aviation

Newest Aviation Ideas	688
Latest Aviation Toys for the Kiddies	696
Six Miles a Minute!	698
New York to Manilla by Air	699
You Can't Fool This Plane!	699
Von Opel Makes First Rocket Plane Flight	705
Huge Circular Air Station for Kansas City	705

Chemistry and Electricity

Baird's Newest Televisor	691
New Ways to Detect Icebergs	693
Electric Power From Water	694
Latest Electric Toys,	696
Recent Chemical Discoveries	700
Super-Refined Oil	704
How to Make Rayon	714
Short-Cuts for the Young Chemist	714

Home Movies

Amateur Talkie Equipment	706
How to Develop Your Own "Home Movies"	712
By Don Bennett	

Automotive

Gas-Electric Car Has No Gear Shift	690
This Car Pulls Instead of Pushes	690
Toy Racing Auto	696
Making Used Oil Better Than New	704
Motor Hints	708
Newest Auto Devices	709

Radio and Television

Baird's Newest Televisor	691
Remote Radio Control for the Amateur	724
Look In! R. C. A. is Televising	725
New Radio Devices	
Radio Oracle	727

How to Make It

Christmas Gifts From the Home Wood Turner	713
By H. L. Weatherby	
How to Make Rayon	
Hints for the Home Workshop	
How-To-Make-It Department	718
Wrinkles and Recipes	720

WITH OUR AUTHORS

H. E. SERNER, author of "2500 Feet under the Sea." is a mechanical engineer of many years experience and he has worked out many of the details and the general design of the sub-sea exploring tank used by Dr. Hartman. Dr. Hartman is also an engineer of many years' experience, particularly in the special field of sub-sea photography.

A. theological photography. A. theologist and tropical explorer, makes annual pilgrimages to his favorite stamping ground—Peru. Mr. Verrill is the author of many extraordinary scientific fiction tales and has written a great deal concerning his interesting discoveries over a period of many years spent in Peru. Mr. Verrill is "full of his subject," and we are sure that our readers will be delighted with his "Mansions of Mud" article in this issue.

DUNNINGER, who writes on "How the Fates Fooled Harry Kellar" in this number, is a famous magician and mentalist of many years experience; he enjoys

Whole Number 200

1879. Title registered at the U.S. Patent Office. Copyright, 1929, by Experimenter Publications, Inc. The contents of this magazine must not be reproduced without giving full credit to the publication. the unusual distinction of numbering among his personal friends all of the leading magicians. His last story told how fate fooled Houdini.

DR. HOWARD T. BARNES, of McGill University, Montreal, is professor of physics at this famous institution, and he is particularly noted for his work in destroying huge icc jams in rivers by the use of thermit. He is the author of the book "Ice Engineering" and undoubtedly the greatest living authority on the problem of ice elimination.

of ice elimination. **R** ICHARD HOADLEY TINGLEY, who prepared the cross-number puzzle on which you will prohably expend several hundred foot-pounds of mental energy, is a civil engineer hy profession. In his later years he has been writing for a number of leading American magazines and newspapers. Mr. Tingley has prepared a great number of cross-word and cross-number puzzles, which are appearing in newspapers clear across the country. He possesses the happy faculty of not only making a puzzle interesting, but educational as well.

December, 1929, Number 8

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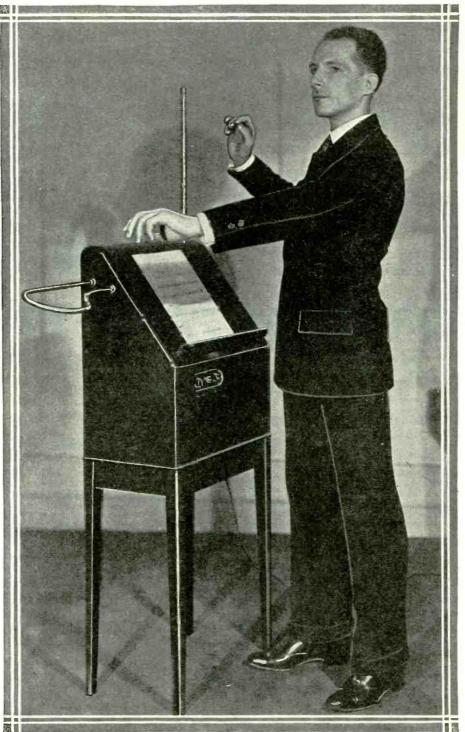
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Editorial

... THE TALKIES. One by one, and in large groups, the motion picture houses are going "talky." Within a few months we have witnessed a complete recasting of the motion picture industry. This upheaval has caused many stars to lose their brilliance and has made more lustrous some other lucky individuals who, up to now, never had a chance.

Most of us know little and care less about the mechanics of this change, but it is a most interesting story and is just another indication of the rapidity with which our business methods may be completely upset and rebuilt. New actors, new directors, new continuity writers. new camera men and new technique, are but a few of the changes the talkies have brought us.

From the standpoint of applied science, most of us can learn a great deal from the talkies. When the recording is done by an electrical reproducing method employing wax, great care must be taken in the preparation of the wax to hold what is termed "surplus noise" down to the lowest possible scale. Where the voice and music recording is made a part of the film, there is a great opportunity for chemists to exert their skill in the proper compounding of those chemicals which form the film emulsion, sensitive to the light ray, as well as in the production of the extremely delicate light-sensitive cells which are used in converting the rapidly changing sound frequencies into the light frequencies which are recorded on the film. One of the least understood among the electrical phenomena is high-frequency alternating current. This form of current is, to a large extent, the current used in the talkies. The intricate mechanisms providing synchronism between the electrical and mechanical units, which comprise the recording and reproducing units for the talkies, require an accuracy of manufacture usually confined to such skilled arts as watch manufacture.

The application of a great many of the fundamentals found in the commercial talkies has come directly from the large radio laboratories. This is indeed a fertile field for experimentation, and it is very likely that a great many home talking movie outfits will be used by many experimenters for the development of ideas which will further improve the commercial product.

In spite of the giant strides that have been made in the last year, there is still plenty of room for improvement in color motion picture photography, recording equipment, and the proper application of all of these ideas to fit the particular acoustic properties of the theatres to the talking movie systems.

.... SANE **F**LYING. The Department of Commerce insists that pilots engaged in regular passenger transport service shall pass a physical examination every six months. The wisdom of this ruling cannot be questioned. It means better flying by better men, and a very fine protective measure against any irregularities in the actual travel on air routes.

It is very gratifying to know that the Universal Air Lines believes so thoroughly in the fundamental idea, that arrangements are made for examination of every one of its pilots every *two* months. By this method the pilots are known to be in excellent condition, and just as soon as their record indicates a tendency toward staleness, they are given a rest. A few more intelligent steps of this nature will do much to reassure many of those who are still to become air-minded.

... THE ROCKET DRIVE. Fritz von Opel, in Germany, and Prof. Robert H. Goddard, in this country, have been devoting a great deal of time to the study of propelling vehicles by the explosion of rockets. The most recent, and perhaps most spectacular of these tests, was concluded by von Opel a short time ago. He drove a rocket propelled plane a mile and a quarter, at the rate of about 60 miles an hour. The plane he used was to a large extent an adaptation of one of the famous German gliders. This means of providing power for the movement of automobiles and airplanes would, it seems, be extremely expensive and inefficient, but the gentlemen whose energies are being turned in this direction believe that most of the present inefficiency may be eliminated, and that there is a real possibility of applying more highly developed devices of this kind successiully.

unt. Synch

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

- HUXLEY



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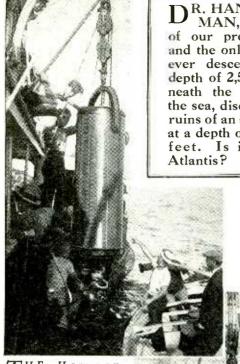
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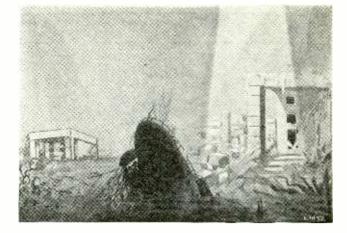
684

Science and Invention

December, 1929



DR. HANS HART-MAN, the hero of our present story and the only man who ever descended to a depth of 2,500 feet beneath the surface of the sea, discovered the ruins of an ancient city at a depth of about 350 feet. Is it the lost



2,500 FEET UNDER the

THE Har man deep-sea exfloring bell, in which he was later submerged to great depths rever before resched be man is shown being Laisted overboard in the Mediterranean in the photo of diving bell here shown he movel camera was en osed in a separate steel bell fitted with a seartz glass window, and at tached to the bottom of the sell with a magnetic coupling; if the main bell brame fouled, the oprator could release it, eaus-



 $I^{\scriptscriptstyle N}_{\scriptscriptstyle special}$ the photo above the special quartz high candle-power electric lamps are shown on either side of the diving bell. Dr. Hart-man can be seen standing at the left of the diving bell at the left of the diving bell in the photo above; while the photograph at the imme-diate left shows the diving bell being lowered into the waters of the Mediter-ranean. The top steel cover on the bell is bolted on, but in the newer design of bell guick-acting hand-screw clamps will be employed, the old design requiring too much time to open. In all such sub-sea work, it is im-perative to be able to rclease

perative to be able to release the diver quickly in case he should collapse and have to be hauled to the surface. American Scientist Breaks All Depth Sunken City in the Mediterranean.

An Interview with

Dr. Hans Hartman

By H. E. Serner

Consulting Engineer

OURAGEOUS men went to frozen poles, into tropical wilds and burning deserts in quest of knowledge. Others traced ancient culture, establishing piece by piece the earliest dawn of human civilization. The earth has now been explored and white spots on the maps have vanished.

And vet-the greatest veil lingers-a veil covering the invsteries of more than two-thirds of the globe. The depths of the oceans are still unknown. True, they have been sounded, and fragile nets brought up a few of the smallest luminous denizens of that mysterious abyss, proving that life extends far down into the greatest depths, into eternal darkness and tremendous pressure.

According to science all life began in the water. From microscopic forms in the flat shelves of the ocean it grew to gigantic types, the Saurians who probably were wiped out by the first ice-age, after some had emerged and lived on land while others went deeper and deeper during untold generations to the ocean floor. Those great depths were not affected by the ice which may have enveloped our earth for ages to be counted perhaps by many thousands of years. Are their monstrous descendants still down there and have any higher forms of life been gradually born in that unknown abyss? We do not know!

What are the obstacles in the way of exploring the ocean depths? Only pressure and darkness! Can they be sur-mounted by modern engineering science? Three hundred years ago the diving bell with open bottom was invented and much later diving suits; both exposing their users to the pressure of the water. Since then almost no real progress can be recorded. A few pioneers tried at the risk of life and fortune, to descend deeper with devices they invented. But they seldom found moral support, or financial

Science and Invention

THE latest Hartman deepsea bell: 1, magnet coupling; 2, clamps; 3, oxygen; 4, depth gauge; 5, window; 6, movie camera and window, 7; 8, air purifier; 9, propeller motor.



> S OME idea of the remarkable depth ob-tained by Dr. Hartman in his M ed it erranean sub-sea explorations with his Krupp built steel diving bell will be gained by looking at the picture at the right. Here we see that a diver reaches his limit at about 300 feet below the surface where the pressure is 133 lbs, per sq. inch.

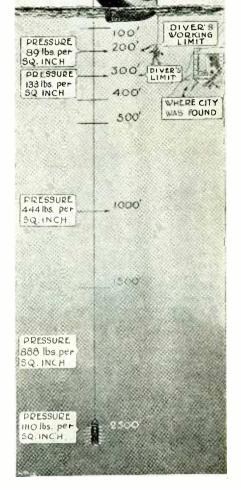
Records and Discovers Is It the Lost Atlantis?

assistance. Some were ridiculed, others lost their lives. Some inventors constructed armored diving suits, joints which afforded possible leakage

which were very dangerous due to many joints which afforded possible leakage of water. Others built hermetically closed diving chambers.

One of the later pioneers in this magnificent and virgin field is Dr. Hans Hartman, an electrical engineer of New York City, who has worked and dreamed all his life to penetrate the depths and illuminate and photograph the secrets of the sea. Already in the December number of 1916, this magazine described and illustrated his automatic deep sea camera, for which the U. S. Navy Department placed the U. S. S. Vestal at his disposal, to enable him to make tests and experiments. Dr. Hartman soon found that he needed a diving chamber, wherein he could accompany his camera down on its perilous way.

After several years of work following the close of the World War, Dr. Hartman had developed a deep sea diving cylinder, organized a small expedition to the Mediterranean sea, where he conducted, handicapped by limited finances, interesting research work in and around the Gulf of Naples, photographing submerged ancient ruins of Roman palaces, of the sunken city of Paleopolis and also the subaqueous arch which illuminates the famous Grotto of Capri. Premier Mussolini himself overruled obstacles made by local authorities in Naples, by telegraphing from Rome to Dr. Hartman his special permission. Europe became interested in the American submarine explorer's work (*Continued on page* 738)





The Man Who Found the Sunken Prehistoric City Off the Coast of Africa

IN conjunction with his consulting engineer, Mr. H. E. Serner, the author of the accompanying article, Dr. Hartman designed the steel cylinder shown in the accompanying pictures. The editors have inspected the final construction blue-prints made by the famous Krupp steel experts in Ger-

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many, who built the seamless steel bell used in these remarkable explorations at great depths. The Krupp built steel bell was designed to stand a pressure of 2,500 pounds or a sub-sea depth of about 5,000 feet. Dr. Hartman descended to a depth of 2,500 feet. Dr. Hartman and his colleague, Mr. Serner, deserve the highest credit for their energy and courage.

Dr. Hans Hartman has just returned from Europe and this exclusive story tells of the wonderful discoveries he has made in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily.



The map reproduced above shows the point between Sicily and the coast of Africa, where the prehistoric city was discovered.

INTERESTING telegram received by Dr. Hartman from Mussolini appears at the left and reads as

Irom mussion appendix a the left and reads as follows: Dr. Hartman, Hotel Excelsior, Naples, SS Roma: Referring to your letter of the 21 of the present month, we give you authorization for submarine photographic operations for scientific purposes at Capri and the Pozzuoli Gulf, and Baia and Cape Miseno. This is by arrangement from the military authorities in Naples. Marine Minister, Mussolini.

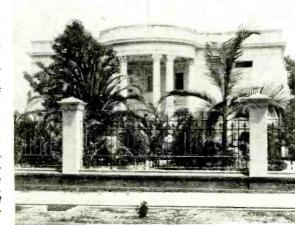
The beautiful Rimac apartment house in Lima, Peru, is a marvelous example of a mansion built of mud or adobe. This building has all modern improvements including electric elevators.



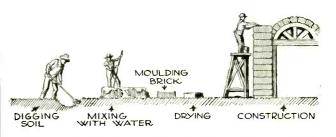
Mansions of Mud Would Be Washed Away in First Heavy Rain By A. Hyatt Verrill Famous Archeologist and Tropical Explorer

T HOUSANDS of years before Columbus the inhabitants of Peru built cities, palaces and temples of mud or adobe. In an almost rainless and treeless land it was the ideal material, and although deserted and exposed to the elements for countless centuries, the massive adobe walls, the immense

Above we see a glori-ous medieval castle in Peru, all built from mud or adobe. The method of making adobe construction is shown below. At right: Another handsome home of a wealthy Peruvian-and it's all made of mud!



ADOBE (MUD) WALL CEMENT PROTECTIVE COATING SIDEWALK OLD STYLE ADOBE BRICKS CEMENT OLD STYLE ADOBE OTHER FOOTING temples and the houses of the people still remain almost intact and unaltered. The Spaniards were quick to profit by the experience of the people they conquered and destroyed and adopted adobe as the material for their own buildings. Practically every edifice of Spanish colonial times in Peru was constructed of mud, and churches, government buildings, palaces, cathedrals and forts were made of this humble material. These earlier mud buildings were constructed by the simple process of piling large adobe bricks or blocks one upon another to form the walls, and in order to support the weight of heavy timbers, floors and roofs, these walls were of necessity enormously thick and massive. Moreover, there was a limit to the height to which such walls could safely be carried. The weight of the adobe itself was enormous, and its resistance to a crushing strain is not very great, and as a result most of the earlier adobe buildings were low and seldom more than two stories in height. Occasionally, however, very imposing buildings were erected, and the great cathedral in Lima is (Continued on page 736)



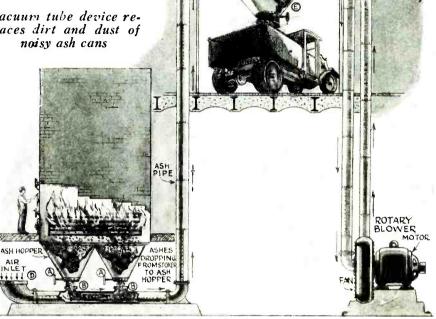
Beginning at the extreme left, the lower row of pictures show mud or adobe wall with a cement coating to protect it against rain spatter; comparison of old-style adobe wall with thinner new style, which utilizes a wood frame; and, above, warious stages in adobe construction.

Ash Removal by Vacuum

NE of the most novel and effi- Vacuum tube device recient means for the removal of ashes has recently been installed in the new manmoth New York Life Insurance Building.

The ash-removal plant operates in e following manner. The rotary the following manner. The rotary blower motor, at the right, is started, and the air is allowed to filter in through the air inlet at the extreme left. This air is forced by the blower through the ash pipe and the ash tank to the smoke stack, where it is discharged to the outer atmosphere. The plug "B" is now removed from under the hopper to be emptied. Then a large square gate at "A," on the bottom of the hopper is opened and the ashes are fed into the ash pipe. The velocity of the air at points "B" and "D" is sufficient to carry the ashes up to the ash tank, one hun-dred feet higher. The ashes fall to the bottom of the tank while the air passes out as mentioned before. The ash man arrives, backs his truck under the tank, makes sure the blower is not working, and then proceeds to open gate "E." The ashes fall into his truck, and after it is loaded, he closes the gate and the tank is ready to receive more ashes.

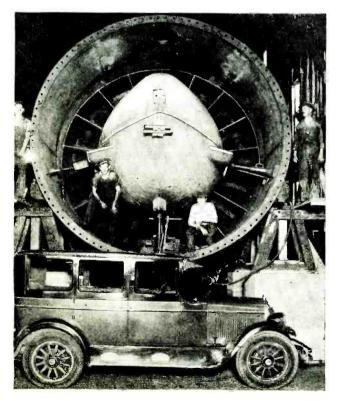
places dirt and dust of noisy ash cans



Above is a complete schematic diagram of the vacuum ash-remover. This drawing shows only two of the five boilers operated under this system. The hot ashes drop into the hopper and are conveyed up the ash-pipe.

Pumps to Empty Rain-Filled Streets

 T^{o} drain accumulated rain water from the streets of New Orleans, which is below sea level, that city has installed seven new mammoth pumps, with a capacity of 25,000 to 28,000 cubic feet of water per second.



One of the huge pumps, motored by General Electric, which will aid drainage of New Orleans streets.

Model Plane Sets Endurance Record

NOT content with reading about endurance records for airflights, the airminded youth of the country set out to make juvenile history in the recent National Miniature Aircraft Tournament at Glendale, Cal. Boys of all ages, 250 in number, competed in this meet, with models of planes of standard design, to prove to the world that they were vi-tally interested in aviation. All the planes used were scale models of famous planes, ranging from copies of the well - known Curtiss - Hawk to the intricate Byrdwho managed to keep his tiny plane

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Fokker plane. The Above is John Bratten with the working contest was won model of his Curtiss-Hawk plane, which by Cecil Schwartz, won first place.

in the air for a period of eight minutes and 44 seconds. This is really remarkable, when one considers that the only means of propulsion on these planes were spring motors and rubber bands. Compressed air engines should prove effective.

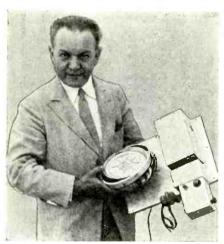


Uncle Sam's All-Metal Dirigible

T HIS 200,000 cubic foot dirigi-ble will be used exclusively in experimental work and for training purposes. It was designed and built by the Aircraft Development Corporation, a division of the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, at Detroit, Michigan. It. is here shown in the

Radio Wave Works This Aircraft Compass

⁴HIS photograph shows William Dubilier with the Eadon Automatic Direction Indicator. This device continues to point its needle in the direction of the broadcasting station



to which it is tuned. If the apparatus is set in a plane and the plane should hover above the broadcasting station, the needle will point directly down to the ground. This indicator has been sold to the govern-ment and will be available to foreign governments and private organiza-tions. It will be of service in foggy weather and at night time to guide the aviator to land.

hangar in the process of construction, with the control car not yet in position. The gondola illustrated below has two Wright J-5 motors developing 440 horsepower. Observe the unique construction of the control fins.

Double Hull Seaplane



HE American Savoia-Marchetti double hull seaplane has two 500 horsepower motors in tandem. It will carry 14 passengers at a speed of 128 miles per hour, with a 5,500 pound load. This is the type of plane in which Commander de Pinedo made his celebrated 60,000 mile flight.

This Airplane Can't Fly

A^N air-minded citizen in Salt Lake City built this gasoline station in the form of a large monoplane. Accessories and parts are contained within the structure and there are lights under the wings to illuminate the ground at night. The propeller in front of the plane can be slowly revolved by a small

motor. On the side of the airplane fuselage one can see a group of spigots where oil is dis-pensed. The wing serves as an awning.

Thoto Ewing Galloway

Science and Invention

689

Aviation Ideas





HIS biplane is powered by a one horsepower motor. L Flight is very limited, lasting but a few yards, and the plane rises but a few feet in the air. It was built in Rome, Italy, for this child, who appears to be a flying enthusiast.

A Monoplane-Dirigible

REPLICA of a rigid metal-A covered ship which Captain W. F. Cooper, of Hollywood, California. in tends shall be 780 feet long. Seven motors are to be used to drive it, and its estimated load is 125 pas-sengers and a crew of 25. The vessel will glide on water.



When One Motor Goes Dead

HERE is a striking photo of a three-motored De Havi-land Hercules plane with three engines, totaling 1,500 horsepower, demonstrating its ability to fly on any two engines. This type of plane is used by the Western Australia airways on a portion of the route from London to India, and in particular on the section from Cairo to India. A performance of this nature makes a forced landing on the desert a remote possibility.

Shot-Gun Shell Starts Engine

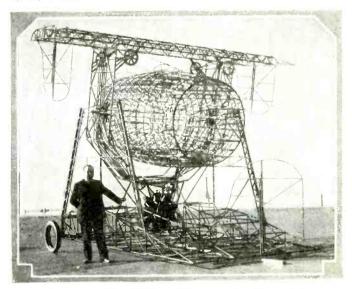


HARLES A. LE-/ VINE is sponsoring a new type of starter for airplane engines which uses a half length 12 gauge shot-gun shell to supply the starting force. The starting force. starter weighs only 4 pounds and is screwed into the spark plug opening of a cylinder, after discharge the spark plug is replaced. The shell is inserted in the starter and fired. There is no noise when the shell is discharged.

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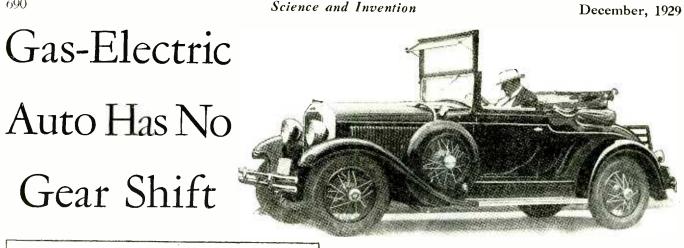
Caterpillars Going Down!

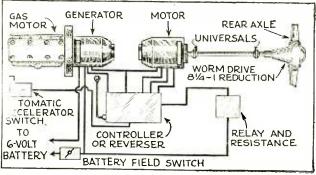
HESE men are training for future membership in the Caterpillar Club, the organization of fliers whose lives have been saved by parachutes. Note that one of them is descending head first. The picture was taken at San Antonio, Texas.



Screws Its Way Through the Air

HERE is a skeleton frame-work of the Airworm, a new type of aircraft previously illustrated in this publica-The "barrel" turns and the large worm on the outside tion. propels it. No extensive flights have been made with it.



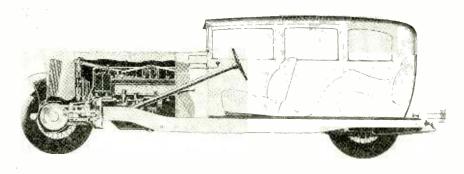


NEW type of gas-electric automobile built in this country was recently purchased by Col. E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, world's richest woman. This car, equipped with a new type drive, operates without a transmission, clutch pedal or gear shift. As shown in the diagram, a standard auto engine under the hood drives a generator. Current here produced operates a motor with shaft geared to the rear axle. The photograph shows Col. Green in the car. Note that the windshield is double. so that the owner can get into the car without stooping over. This Stearns-Knight car was built at the Rauch & Lang plant, in conjunction with the General Electric Company experts.

This Car Is Pulled Instead of Pushed

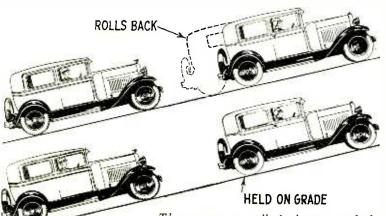
THE new auto-1 mobiles are going to be frontwheel drive, if one can interpret the trend by examining the newest models made by leading manufacturers such as the Cord here shown. This pulling traction instead of a pushing effect provides many ad-vantages. The driving force is always applied in

Front Wheel Drive Presents Many Advantages



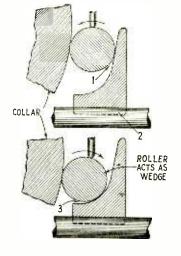
the same direction of motion. This reduces the likelihood of skidding. There is also a reduced thrust on front-wheel bearings. The body can be lowered, reducing wind resistance and providing greater roadabil-ity. The front wheel drive also lessens vibration because the long drive shaft has been eliminated.

No More Sliding Back on Hills



The average car rolls back on a grade be-fore the brakes will hold. I new system prevents this.

NEW system, which can be applied to any car as an added unit or as an integral part of the transmission, prevents back rolling regardless o f whether the shift lever is in neutral position or in any forward position. It is released when the lever is put in reverse. Diagram explains how it works. Collar is attached to drive shaft.



TRANSMITTER

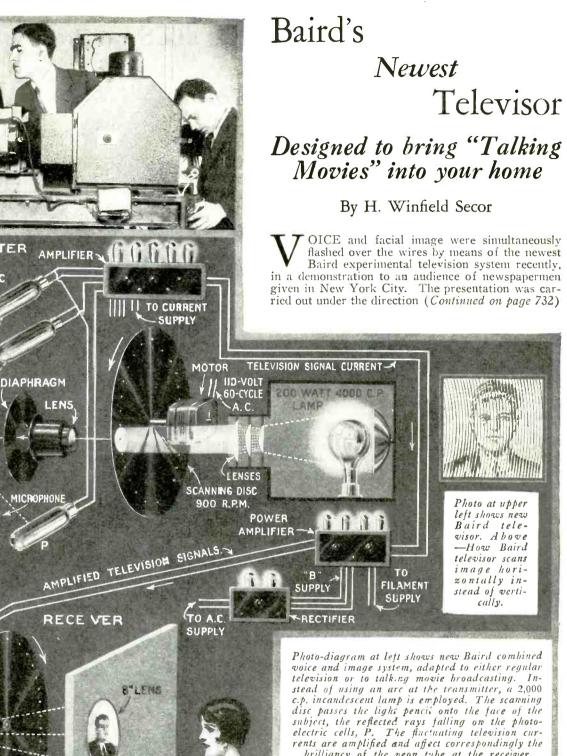
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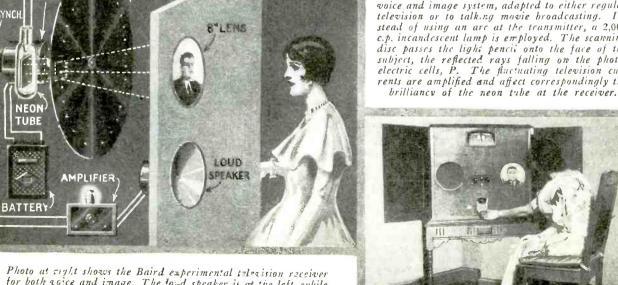
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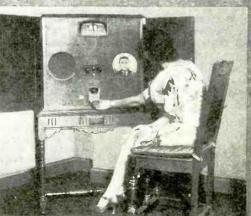
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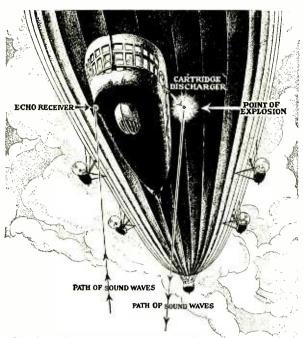


for both acice and image. The lond speaker is at the left, while the lens and its television image are seen at the right. The observer is shown in the act of tuning ir a station.



691

Measuring Heights and Depths

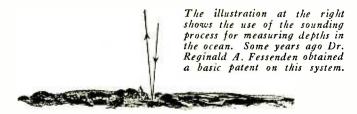


The above illustration shows how aircraft may determine their height above the ground by means of an echo measurement system. The sound reproducer is fastened to the fuselage from which the cartridge is discharged. The sound waves go to the surface of the earth, as shown below, and are reflected back to the craft.

FORMERLY the measuring of the depths of the sea was restricted to the seaman's lead with its measured rope or wire. In the most modern times an entirely new method for measuring depths has been developed. 'The system of echo measurement here described is that devised by the well-known physicist Behm. who, after lengthy research, has succeeded in bringing his experiments to a brilliant and successful conclusion. The illustration appearing here shows how the sounding process is used for measuring depths. The solution of the echo-sounding problem was obtained when Behm used the damping agency, which the hull of the ship provides, to prevent the echo receiver from being affected by the direct action of the sound signals when they are discharged on the other side of the ship.

On one side of the ship, by means of a cartridge, an explosion signal is given, through which agency it is quite possible to measure slight depths of the channel. After the cartridge is released, an explosion occurs when it has penetrated 3 to 6 feet below the surface of the water. The sound waves which are first received by the so-called discharge receiver go down through the water until they reach the bottom and are then reflected back to act upon the echo receiver.

By means of a time-measuring device, the interval from the starting of the sound waves, after the cartridge has exploded, until the sound wave is received by the echo receiver, can be measured accurately and produces a visible record. The exact time which has intervened can then be read off on a scale, which may either be used for depth measurements or for height measurements.



with Sound

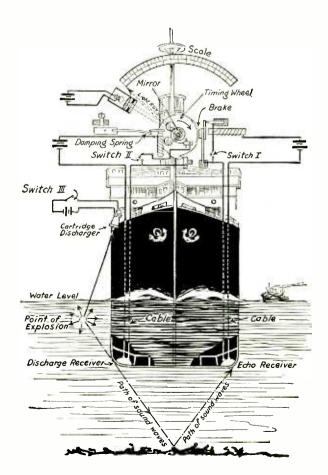
By Botho von Romer

When the measuring system is to be used by a dirigible or airplane, the sound producer is fastened to the fuselage from which the cartridge is discharged. The point of explosion is thus clearly defined. The sound waves go down to the surface of the earth and are reflected back to the echo receiver. Behm has succeeded in measuring heights in airplanes using this method which gives an extraordinarily rapid estimation of the height of the elevation of the airplane or dirigible within an accuracy of about one foot.

Measuring by Radio

FOR the last five or six years the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have employed a method called "Radio Acoustic Ranging." It is used to determine exactly the position of the survey ship during hazy or foggy weather or when the ship is out of sight of land. The purpose of the survey is to chart the coast lines at regular intervals out to a certain depth. In using the radio method there are two shore stations set out by the ship about 35 miles apart. Each of these is equipped with a radio transmitter, receiver and a three-stage bomb audio amplifier. About a thousand yards off shore is a box containing three hydrophones. At a given signal a bomb is dropped overboard from the ship and the exact time and log reading are taken at that instant.

In the ship's radio shack is a chronograph which records seconds with one pen and under-water sounds and radio signals with another pen. As the bomb explodes, the chronograph pen makes a dash on a tape. (*Continued on page 757*)





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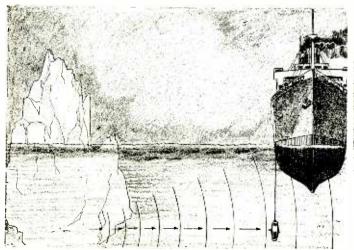
N EW YORK has seen in the rapid growth of the automobile merely one more transportation problem. The task of keeping commercial and pleasure traffic moving has been the greatest dilemma the city fathers have been faced with in some time.

To aid in the solution of this commercial conundrum, a new tri-borough tunnel has been proposed, which will link the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn with Manhattan. This tube will be similar in construction to the Holland Vehicular Tunnel, which connects New Jersey with New York, except that it will be larger and embody several improvements. One of these improvements is the proposed doubledecked tube under Manhattan. It will consist of twin-tubes passing under the East River and having numerous exits in

New Ways to Detect Icebergs By Dr. Howard T. Barnes

McGill University

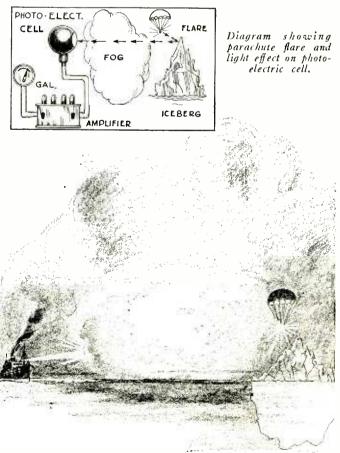
I HAVE recently returned from an Iceberg Expedition, which was made for the express purpose of finding some method of detecting icebergs by means of illumination. As the use of searchlights has been abandoned, since the fog reflects back the light and blinds the eyes of those on the bridge, it was my hope to develop some powerful lights which could be thrown sufficiently far ahead of a ship, to enable the light to penetrate the fog and silhouette the iceberg. In case the fog was too dense, it was my intention to adapt a photo-electric cell sensitive to the infra-red rays; so that the shadow of the iceberg could be made audible, through one or two stages of amplification. We used parachute flares, but they do not seem practical, as they are too much at the mercy of the four winds of heaven. Fortunately



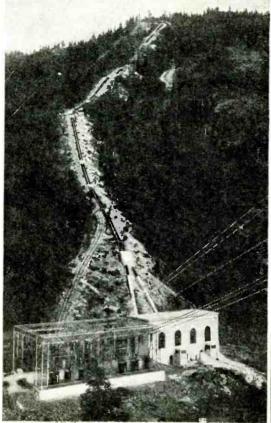
all three boroughs. In Manhattan it will be connected with all the main arteries of traffic, passing up 38th Street to Lexington, Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and in Queens and Brooklyn it will have one main exit leading to a strategic point of distribution.

This tunnel, in spite of its high proposed cost (\$100,-000,000), has been looked upon with much favor and with serious thought on account of the huge success of the Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River. Its capacity will be 4,000 vehicles per hour, which is 200 more than that of the Holland Tunnel. It will provide an easily accessible outlet for the large amount of traffic which daily plies between these home boroughs and the business borough of Manhattan.

I was able to stumble upon a simple method of detecting icebergs by using a low-pitched submarine microphone, which gave loud and distinct sounds of the melting iceberg six miles away. Temperature changes are also noted in the water at considerable distances.



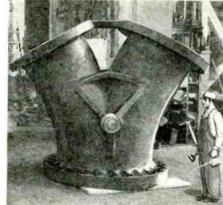
At left, submerged microphone which picked up sounds of melting iceberg six miles away.

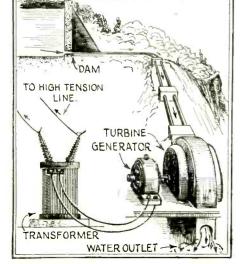


Above is shown a photo of the pipe line and power station. The photograph at the right shows two 40,000-IIP. Pelton aouble, overhung impulse turbines and one G. E. generator turbine, operat-

ing under a 2,350-foot effective head. IV aterpower plants of this type show an over-all efficiency about five times greater than plants using (coal) steam power.

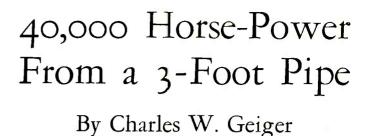
The "Y" pipe supplied for use where the two water penstocks branch out. There are two of these large pipes supplied for each of the turbines; note man.





At the right is shown the Pelton overhung impulse turbine wheel, built for operation under the highest head in America. This wheel is of unique construction and design.

Diagram showing how power is generated at a water-power electric plant. The water runs down the double penstock, drives the turbine and electric generator; transformer raises the voltage.



H IGH-HEAD water-driven electric power plants are no novely on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in California, where the rapid fall of numerous mountain streams makes it possible to develop unusually high heads without long conduits. The Ducks Creek hydro-electric power plant of the Feather River Power Company, recently placed in operation in Plumas County, California, is designed to operate under a maximum static head of 2,562 feet, making this the highest head hydro-electric development in North America. How long this new plant will hold this record is a question, for the advance in hydro-electric development is so rapid that today's wonder may be tomorrow's commonplace.

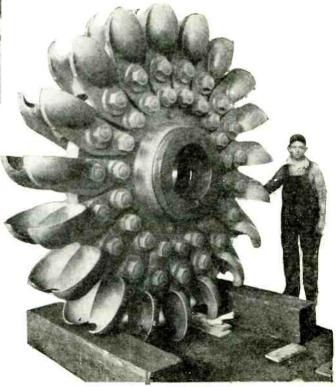
An interesting feature of the Ducks Creek development is the system of remote indication and control which has been devised. By means of polarized relays, the opening and closing of the valves at the reservoirs



and intakes to the tunnels are operated from the power house. Also, it is possible for the operator to select any one of ten valve positions at the main storage reservoir and upper diversion tunnel, or two positions at the intake to the lower tunnel. The operator can read from his operating board the position at which any valve is set. In addition to this, the water level at any moment in either of the reservoirs is indicated and also recorded in the power house. Through this sys-

tem a flexibility of operation is attained which would otherwise be impossible.

The average slope for the 4,800-foot penstock is 30 degrees. The plant generates 40,000 horsepower. This is the highest head hydro-electric project in North America. Such high heads produce high pressures, necessitating the unique design of apparatus.



Would You Believe It?

Truths Stranger Than Fiction Are Here Photographically Presented



A Mysterious Head

T first glance this might be the face of some unusual stage character with a very prominent chin. However, as you examine it

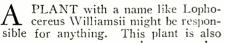
closer, you wonder what the two extensions in back of the head might be. There now, we have given the secret away. It is a head, but that of a male beetle with very unique horns. There is little reason for these horns, because the beetle is quite harmless. Like all other beetles, this one will fly against a light. Only the head alone has been photographed, the body having been blocked out by the artist.

Does Land Sink?

HERE is an actual photograph of what was once a perfectly level prairie. This began to sink, and within three days it dropped 75 feet, leaving sheer walls. The former level prairie

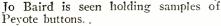
land, still unbroken, was at the bottom of the cavity. This event caused no small amount of excitement when the residents of Danvers, Montana. where this happened, learned of the fact. Geologists state that a "fault" probably existed at this point, or else the land dropped down into the bed of a subterranean river.

Dry "Whiskey" Has Strong Kick





known under the name of Peyote, a spe-cies of cactus. Mexican Indians treat it and then chew it, thereby getting a better jag than from



sults.

the poorest grades of moonshine. Miss Marv



this tribe, such distortion of the lips is

a sign of beauty. Openings are cut in

the upper and lower lip and pegs of wood inserted. These wooden pieces are

repeatedly removed and larger ones sub-

stituted until this pelican-like mouth re-

 $A^{
m LMOST}$ any vear one may read in the dailies that, somewhere in the world. frogs, toads, fishes, sea-turtles and the like have rained down from the clouds. Most people think such accounts are just newspaper yarns and

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Yes, Colored Girls Do Blush

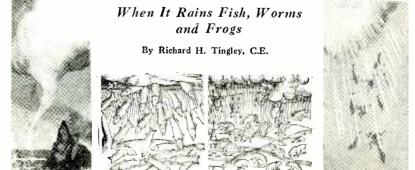
THIS colored girl is a member of the "Hot Chocolate" Company and her blushes (the rush of blood to the face causes a minute rise in heat) are being detected by a heatsensitive instrument held in the hand of Mr. E. E. Fair-banks, of the Museum of Peaceful Arts. This instrument

measures very slight changes in tem-perature. The results disclosed that a white girl has better control over her blush and a colored girl at times will outblush the whitest girl in the land. Too bad the blushes can't be seen.

This Tiger Made of ??



R. FIEVET is very good at stamp-MR. FIEVEI is very good at com-ing other things than his feet. As a matter of fact, he used over 50,000 stamps and took over 3,000 hours to complete this tiger head. Postage stamps of different countries were cut up and glued down to give this faithful reproduction of a tiger.



don't believe a word of it. I used to be that way myself until I saw it rain thousands of little perch and bullpouts at Providence. R. I., in 1900. Then I investigated and found at least two hundred accounts (Continued on page 761) Science and Invention

Hydroplane

THE hydroplane below is con-structed entirely of wood. Be-neath the top wing there are two small spring motors which can be wound up with a key and which early operate the propellers. The pro-pellers will run several minutes with one winding. The device will not fly, but makes an entirely new water toy that will be well received.

Destroyer

THE destroyer below is I made of wood and equipped with turrets and

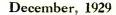
guns. It is operated by a spring motor. As can be

seen by comparison with the ruler, it is more than 2 feet

long. Wheels are provided

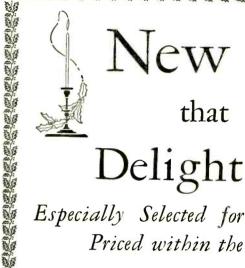
so that the toy does not lose

its usefulness as an indoor or outdoor plaything.



Magical Outfit

MAGIC appeals to the youngster just as it does to a person of maturer years. An enterprising American manufacturer has placed several magical kits on the market to meet the the market to meet the pocketbook of the every-day man. The tricks are well chosen and the set so arranged that no effect in outful 1 is duplicated in set 2 or 3.



Especially Selected for Priced within the

Flying Airplane Model



THIS Stinson Detroiter air liner can be built from model parts by the average boy. The plane has a wing spread of 36 inches, and when properly constructed, it will actually fly. Note the perfection of the skeleton construction indicated in the photograph.

Skipping Game

THIS inexpensive item requires con-siderable skill for its proper manipulation. A marble is put in the socket at the top, the lever pressed down, and then re-leased. The marble is supposed to hop from one opening into another.





T HIS photograph shows a dirigible that This photograph shows a dirigible that has been constructed from small metal girders. These girders are all assembled by means of small bolts and after the framework has been completely built, the dirigible is covered with cloth. The gon-dolas are then added, the propellers fitted. By directing the air from a fan against this model the propellers could be been to which

model, the propellers will be seen to whirl realistically. The model is more than four feet long.



Dolly's Clothes Washer

ALTHOUGH this is a miniature clothes washer, it will act the same as large electric ones. A powerful spring motor drives the device and achirls the clothescontaining receptacle back and forth, lashing the water into foam and washing dolly's things. The wringer automatically applies itself to vary-

ing thicknesses of The rollers are material run through it. covered with the conventional rubber.

Miniature Doll House

A LL of the furnishings in this living room suite are made entirely of wood. Each article is a replica of the full-size model. Some of the items are double-



faced, as for instance the radio cabinet in facea, as for instance the radio cabinet in the left foreground which can be turned around so as to represent a phonograph. The child can get much amusement rear-ranging rooms. Other rooms are available.

Windmill Pump

THE variable speed gear and windmill pump shown here are two pump shown here are two rnew acquisitions to the toy field. When belted to a motor the windmill turns and the pump actually pumps the same water over and over again. Both novelties are beautifully finished.



Electric Auto

THE auto below is powered by an elec-tric motor. It will travel against the fence, from which it receives its power, at a high rate of speed. The front wheels always have a tendency to turn the ma-chine in towards the rails. The track can be changed in shape or form so as to pro-duce breath-taking curves. The device is very well constructed and the track itself is made in but two sections so that it can be quickly taken apart.



Lassoing Cows

N the 50c game below, the object is to lasso the metal cowe, the object is to lasso the metal cowe by pressing on a lever, causing the rider to toss a metal ring. The game seems quite easy, but you do not think so after you once try it.



Names and addresses of manufacturers furnished upon request.

696

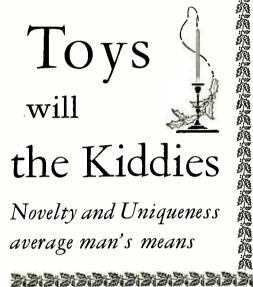


Saxophone

ANY child can play this saxophone. One does not however have to suppose that this instrument is of the ordinary wood wariety. The construction here is beautifully nickel-plated and the bell is handsomely finished. There are enough keys present to enable one to play complete melodies and the reeds are of true tone.

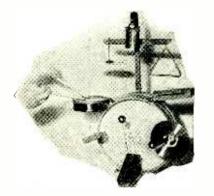


KIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIE



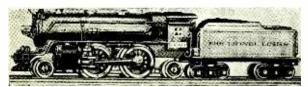
Miniature Drum Set

THIS complete set of drums is bound to delight the youngster, but the racket will probably not please Dad if he is trying to take an afternoon nap. The bass-drum measures 11 inches in diameter.



Electric Locomotive

THE locomotive shown in the photograph below is driven by a powerful electric motor. Nevertheless, the article faithfully reproduces some of our larger steam locomotives. Of course, the pistons move back and forth and the fittings are realistic throughout.



Science and Invention

Monoplane

THE illustration at the right shows a monoplane built of parts easily available on the market today. This monoplane has been noted for its long flights.



Sewing Machine

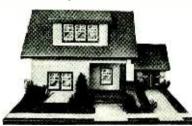
THE setwing machine below will do practically anything that mother's machine can do. As a matter of fact, mothers find it convenient to setw on it because it is so



The toy sewing machine here illustrated is operated in simple fashion by rotating the wheel at the right of the machine. A spool of thread is placed on top of the machine and the thread is then led through a tension dewice, thence through several guides down to the needle.

Model Architecture

In 'new architectural construction sets, realistic reproductions of homes are



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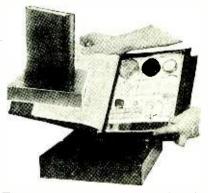
now possible with materials the same as used in actual building operations. All parts are cut to size and shape. The doors and windows are complete with frames, just like in real homes, and covering material such as stucco, etc., is furnished ready to apply in plastic form. Chimneys, driveways, sidewalks, shrubbery also come with the outfits. THE construction parts for making the airplane are shown at the left. This model is made largely of balsa wood, has indestructible landing gear, aluminum cowling and wheels. Of course it is inexpensive.

Electric Range



ONE of the best constructed, most reasonably priced electric ranges that will actually work, which the editors have ever seen. Compare size with plug in foreground.

Telephone Book



THE story of the telephone is only a portion of this outfit gotten up in book form. The remainder consists of materials for building a telephone, even including the battery.

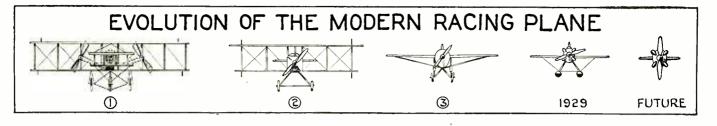
Pump Air Rifle

THIS air rifle shoots very accurately, and with good force, is a repeater and is operated in

the usual pump fashion. No great pressure is required to set the gun, which is also equipped with a safety trigger.



697



Six Miles A Minute!

TIX miles a minute—365 miles an

ron leader, who took part in the

hour-was the terrific pace set by

Augustus Orlebar, British squad-



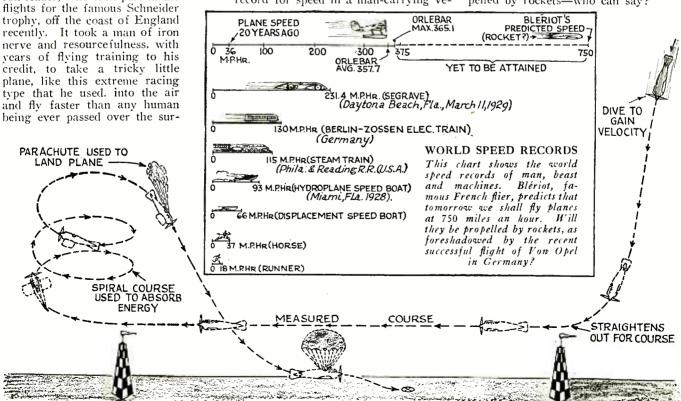
The fastest airplane in the world, the supermarine Rolls - Royce S-6, is here shown in flight.

face of the earth before. Orlebar is the world's speed king today. Next, we should salute the engineers who designed the plane made famous by Orlebar, the supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6. Orlebar established the world's supreme record for speed in a man-carrying ve-

Orlebar The Man Who Did It

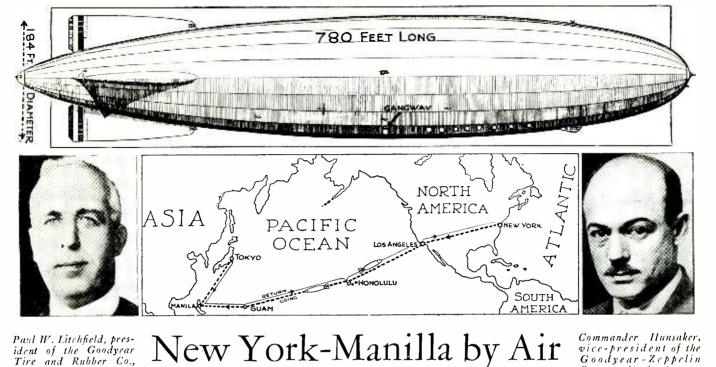
The smiling face of Augustus II. Orlebar, who smashed all world speed records for any kind of craft when he flew his supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6 at an average speed of 357.7 miles per hour.

hicle on September 12th, when he made four flights over the 1.8-mile course at Calshot, England, his average speed being 357.7, this value being found by taking the average value of two fights with the wind and two flights against the wind. As will be seen from the picture of Orlebar's famous speed record holder, the plane is fitted with large pontoons, and it took off from the water and also landed on the water. Such planes as this have a landing speed in the neighborhood of 100 miles an hour, and it takes a super pilot to handle a plane at such speeds. In the diagram at the bottom of this page you will get a glimpse into what the future may hold for us, if we ever attain the 750 miles per hour speed, predicted by Louis Blériot, the first man to fly across the English Channel. Perhaps the racing planes of a few years hence will be propelled by rockets-who can say?



Blérioi's formula for the 750-mile-an-hour plane of tomorrow: Shot from a catapult, the practically wingless plane flies across

the course and, by ascending in a spiral, the tremendous momentum is reduced, the plane and pilot landing with a huge parachute.



Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., interested in Zeppelin trans-Pacific project.

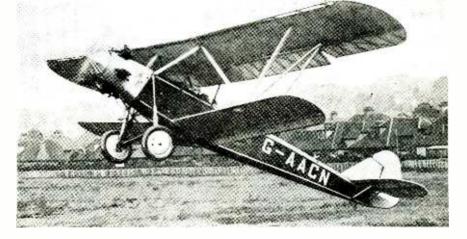
New York-Manilla by Air Plan Projected by Steamship and Zeppelin Company

T the top of this page is a sketch of the proposed dirigible, 780 feet long and 184 feet in diameter, designed to carry eight motors and 100 passengers, which is planned by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company to be built for the Dollar Steamship Company, to be used in service from

New York to the Orient. If the negotiations result in a satisfactory agreement between these two companies, the first service would probably be between San Francisco and Hawaii. Passengers, mail and light freight would be carried. The dirigible would be four times faster than a ship.

CAN'T FOOL THIS PLANE!

Wing Slots and Flaps Permit of Safety in Unusual Take-Offs



The powers of automatic intercon-nected wing slots and flaps are shown in this remarkable photograph. The machine here illustrated is the Handley-Page taking off in a perfectly normal manner but at a very acute angle. This machine is to compete for the Daniel Guggenheim Aircraft Safety prize. Tail spins are said to be impossible.

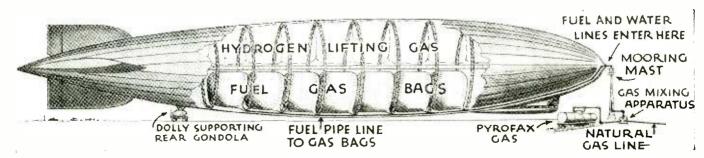
Corp., active in the pro-posed Zeppelin develop-

ments.

Fuel Gas Piped to Zeppelin Through Mast

THIS diagram shows how natural gas taken from a well was mixed with pyrofax gas to supply the fuel gas bags of the *Graf Zeppelin*. The mixed gases were led through a pipe in the mooring mast at Los Angeles and from there fed

to the fuel gas bags of the giant air liner. These fuel gas bags also serve to aid in the lift of the air liner. Water is piped to the air vessel in the same way. The use of gas fuel operates to secure an approximately constant weight.



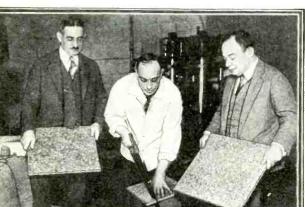
How natural gas and pyrofax gas is mixed and piped through mast to dirigible.



Pocket Alcohol Tester

WITH this pocket testing outfit any liquid can be tested for the presence of wood alcohol and the percentage noted. An alcoholometer shows the percentage of wood alcohol present and "proof" may be obtained by multiplying the reading by two. When testing the liquid for the presence of wood alcohol, a pale pink color will be produced by a faint trace of this poisonous substance, and with increasing amounts the color deepens to a redviolet. Absolute absence of color after fifteen minutes proves that a liquid is free from wood alcohol.

Lumber from Farm Wastes



Testing lumber fabricated from farm wastes.

MR. A. HAWERLANDER, a German chemist, with his associates, recently demonstrated a process by which farm waste, such as cornstalks, sugar cane, and shavings can be converted into lumber. The fabricated material possesses the characteristics of true wood and can be sawed, planed or nailed. 10,000,000 tons of cornstalks would make 9.000,000.000 sq. ft. of lumber.

Recent Inventions Based on Modern Chemistry

By Henry Townsend

Lindbergh's Aeroplane Ice-box

A naeroplane ice-box which was built for Colonel Charles Lindbergh is being demonstrated by the young lady. Dry ice, frozen carbon dioxide, is used for refrigeration. The refrigerator is made of balsa wood and weighs only 2 lbs. Ice-boxes of this type will soon be installed on passenger-carrying aircraft.

Balsa wood is of extreme lightness, yet it is a true wood of an exogenous tree. It has been used to construct boxes or retainers for ice-cream.



Dry Ice Machine

DRY ice is made in the laboratory with the machine shown at the right. Carbon dioxide, which is a gas in its normal state, is solidified with this apparatus, thereby greatly reducing its temperature. Dry ice is so cold that it cannot be held in the hand without producing a severe burning feeling. It is called dry ice because it does not melt into a liquid but into a gas.

This new substance has many uses in the laboratory, as the actual temperature that



can be obtained is much lower than that of ordinary ice. A machine of the type shown would therefore be useful in the laboratory, as it makes it no longer necessary to have complicated apparatus to experiment with the lower temperatures.

Science and Invention

When the Fates Fooled HARRY KELLAR

Master Magician

How man who mystified thousands was fooled by a "ghost" that didn't materialize.

By Dunninger

T HE theatre was filling rapidly. Beautiful women attired in evening gowns escorted by faultlessly groomed men were consulting programmes. Neatly uniformed usherettes were leading late comers to their seats. The air was filled with rare perfumes emanating from silken-clad members of the fair sex, all alive to the possibilities of a new thrill. Groups were discussing the master of magic, Harry Kellar, whose yearly visit to that city always brought out theatre-goers who never were disappointed by the type of show this wizard presented.

The orchestra was tuning up. Talk ceased. All eyes from orchestra seats to top balcony were centered on the stage.

The overture was being played . . . a medley of weird oriental airs. . . .

With a crash the music stopped. The footlights threw fantastic shadows onto the main curtain, which hid the *myster*-

ies of the past and present from the world before the curtain.

Slowly, majestically, the front curtain draped upward... the house was still . . . out onto the stage walked the Great and only Harry Kellar, the dean of magic, mystifier par-excellence.

A tremendous volume of applause greeted him.

Kellar gracefully bowed his silent thanks to their appreciative outburst . . to him this was no new thing. In this manner he was greeted upon his entrance throughout the world, wherever he had appeared.

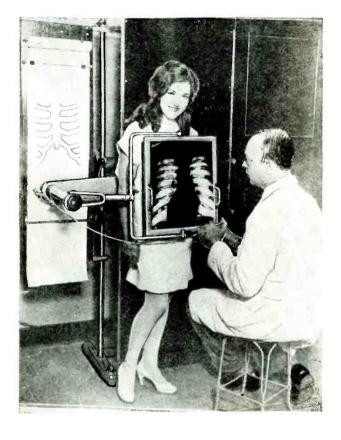
Enthralled, they sat watching every trick, deep in the mystification of this master's artistic efforts.

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(Continued on page 749)

DUNNINGER, famous magician and mentalist, and a personal friend of Harry Kellar, tells here some of the most interesting incidents imaginable in Kellar's career. The public likes to be fooled, but sometimes the tables are turned on the magician—all by a stroke of Fate.

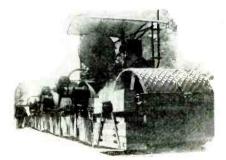
Farry Kellar, famous magician, had just announced 'o his anaience that the ghost of "Katy King" would appear in the caeinen. But the "ghost" is locked ont! Kel ar's aid forgot to unlock the door.



This Machine Maps Your Ribs

N the examinations of patients by means of X-ray, the physician often wants to record things that he sees and yet, for some reason or other, does not care to take X-ray photographs of the patient. A mechanism has been devised whereby the physician can, by merely tracing a pointer along the screen, reproduce on a chart against the wall every movement which the pointer makes. The chart can be filed for future reference or unusual features can be directly marked on it for further study.

Taking Skids Out of Streets



I NSTEAD of blaming all skidding on the automobile, Berlin, Germany, prevents much of the skidding by running along asphalt streets with the ma-chine here shown. This heats the asphalt and then the roller engraves a pattern in the street, producing a skid-proof surface.

The increasing use of concrete surfacing of streets reduces the scope of work of this machine.

In the Scientific

Unusual Developments in

Air- and Water-Tight Life Suit

"HE first demonstration of a life suit designed for shipwrecked victims was recently given in Germany. The paddles propel the victim. The lock at the waist separates the



two parts of the suit and makes it air- and water-tight. The window on the helmet is open for calm weather. A valve allows for breathing when this is closed.

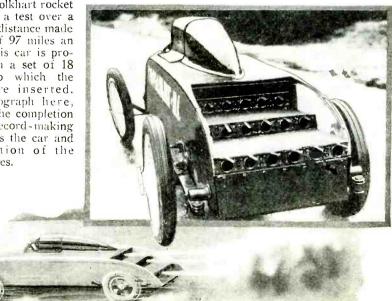


AN enterprising milk distributing organization produced an automobile which could be controlled from the running board. This saves the driver many steps and quite a considerable length of time, particularly when the run between deliveries is short as in neighboring houses. The auto is steered by a lever, and clutch and brake are located on either running board.



Ninety-seven Miles Per Hour in Rocket Car

THE Volkhart rocket L car in a test over a measured distance made a speed of 97 miles an hour. This car is provided with a set of 18 holes into which the rockets are inserted. The photograph here, taken at the completion of its record-making run, shows the car and the location of the rocket holes.

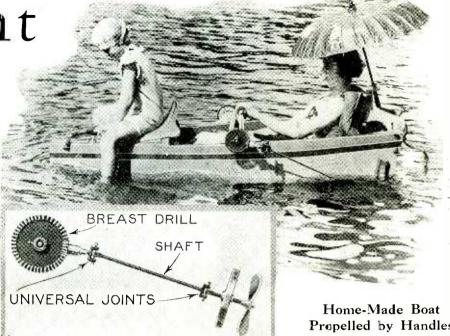


Spotlight Different Parts of the World

World's Longest Kite N China kite flying is



IN China kite flying is far more popular than in this country. Many attempts are made to produce kites of fantastic designs or exceptionally large kites or establishing some sort of record for such fliers. The kites are usually made of bamboo and Oriental silk and are grotesquely decorated. One of the largest kites that was ever built was recently sent up at the Exposition Park in Los Angeles. This kite was built by Lee Shaw and is in the form of a dragon 240 feet long. It is powerful enough to lift a man off his feet.



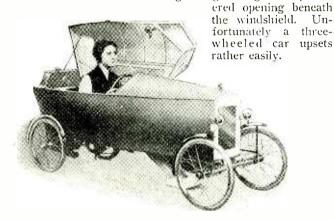
HE novel boat shown in the photograph here was demonstrated on a lake called the Aldershot Lido, because it is ideal for both boating and bathing. This lake is in England. For the benefit of those readers who might like to duplicate the novelty, an illustration showing

Propelled by Handles

how two old breast drills can be pressed into service is found immediately under the photo. This hoat requires no rudder. one propeller being speeded up slightly for the turn. Propellers and shafts are on either side of the boat as the photo shows.

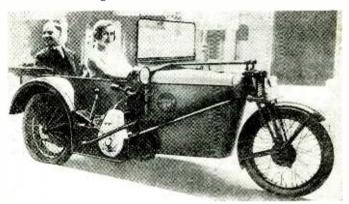
This Auto Has Three Wheels Only!

ERTAIN laws in Germany make a three-wheel automo-J bile very much to be desired, because no automobile license is required, and such a machine is exempt from the state automobile tax. Here is one that was recently put out by the Manos Auto Works in Germany. It will attain a speed of 25 miles an hour. Note the motor on the outside of the car and the rod for steering rising through a flap-cov-



French Automobile for \$100.00

IN Paris. France, a car was recently exhibited that was hardly larger than a toy. This attracted a great deal of attention in the Paris Automobile Show. The automobile is powered with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor. The wheels and tires are but little different from those found on a motor-cycle. Their construction is lighter. To get into the car, one lifts the top, as shown, and steps in-This auto can be purchased at a price of side. \$100.00 in France and will attain a speed of 20 miles per hour.

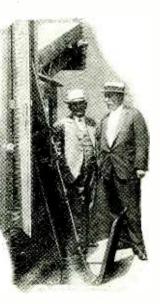


Dustless Removal of Ashes

HE new pneumatic conveyor shown in the photograph here sucks the ashes directly from the cellar and deposits them in a special car. This car then delivers the ashes to the dumping grounds. The conveyor was recently given a test in New York City before members of the Street Cleaning Department and the Fire Department. It aims to do away with unsightly ash-cans and eliminates dust.



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HE motoring world -and that includes practically everyone in the forty-eight states of the U.S.A. and a good share of the population of other countries-is gradually learning a lot about the stuff that permits motors to spin and wheels to go round. During these last few years lubrication engineers have been engaged in a splendid educational work, which has meant considerable money in the pocketbook and a great deal of motoring satisfaction to every motorist. And now with aviation and motor-boating stepping along pretty fast, he is

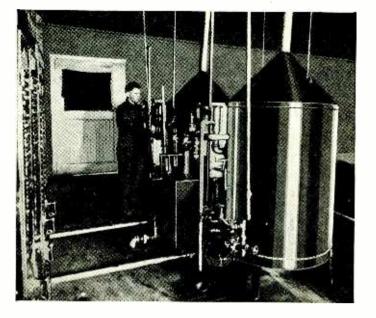
a wise man who takes sufficient time to learn a few pointers about the stuff that can either crash him from the clouds, tie him up on a roadway, or, on the other hand. permit his motor to purr a pleasant "Home. Sweet Home."

Not much of a popular nature has been written about oil. Most people simply regard it as slippery stuff and faithfully follow the recommendations of various oil companies to have their crankcases drained every 500 miles or so and refilled with new oil. If they are a little more careful than usual, they will request the grade of oil that the car manufacturer has specified, but, beyond that and beyond the distant landscape, lie the unknowing fields of innocent bliss. To most of them, oil is oil; to most garage men, oil is oil! But, to the dumb though sensitive motor, oil may be any one of a hundred things.

Compared to astronomy, chemistry.

The illustration below

metallurgy and several other sciences that were handed down through the ages, the science involving petroleum is virtu-ally an infant. Although petroleum had been observed seep-ing out of the ground for ages, even as recently as George Washington's time, it was regarded as something that merely spoiled good drinking water. In Pennsylvania the Indians collected small quantities of it and it was sold under the name of Seneca Oil for medicinal purposes. Then in 1859 Col. E. L. Drake drilled a well near Titusville, Pa., and following a blaze of excitement that developed, when the



Super-Refined Oil

Many Gallons of Lubricant Can Now Be Saved by Cleansing Old Oil

By Alfred M. Caddell

The photograph at the left shows the oil-cleaning ap-paratus in the oil supply house at one of the government aviation fields.

possibilities of oil struck the popular imagination. an era of industrial prosperity set in and is continuing up to the present days. For, contrary, to popular impression, the age of machinery did not develop the age of oil. Quite the reverse—lubricating oil made pos-sible the development of machinery. Remove it from any machine or motor even for a few minutes' time and said

machine or motor would speedily burn out its bearings or cease to move.

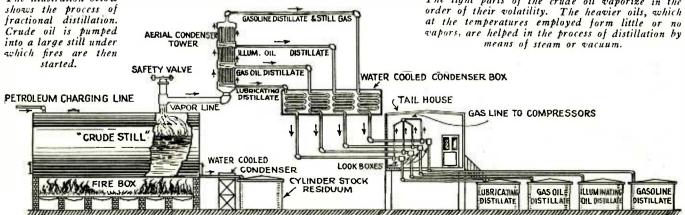
Crude petroleum is a highly complex mixture of compounds of hydrogen and carbon, running about 10 to 15 per cent. hydrogen and 80 to 85 per cent. carbon, the balance consisting principally of compounds of sul-phur, oxygen, nitrogen and metallic salts.

Hundreds of different compositions, ranging between the extreme limits of gasoline on the light end and coke on the heavy, are separated from crude oil by distillation, after which these products are divided into many different grades, according to their physical and chemical characteristics and varying with the purpose for which they are to be used. Oil technicians, who necessarily must also be mechanical technicians, have spent their lifetime fitting lubricants to machines, in order that they may deliver a maximum of

work. As a result, during recent years a vast oil technology has sprung up, the coming of the automobile contributing not a little intricacy to the problems of lubrication engineers.

How lubricating oils and fuels (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) are produced is of course beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that the various groups and sub-groups are obtained through processes of fractional distillation. The crude oil is first pumped into the boiler of a large still, under which fires are started. Naturally, the light parts of the crude, like gasoline and kerosene, (*Continued on page* 745)

> The light parts of the crude oil vaporize in the order of their volatility. The heavier oils, which at the temperatures employed form little or no means of steam or vacuum.



705 Science and Invention December, 1929 Von Opel Makes First Rocket Plane Flight Rear view of Von Opel's rocket plane, showing 16 rockets mounted at rear of the cockpit. RITZ VON OPEL made the first successful rocket plane flight on September 30th at Frankfort, Germany. Von Opel was in the air for one thrilling minute and a quarter and covered a distance of a mile and one-quarter, at an average altitude of 49 feet. The drawing below shows

Rocket plane taking off.

of approximately 90 miles per hour. The rocket plane, which was really a combination of glider and engineless baby plane, weighed about 500 pounds with the pilot and the rockets on board. It rested on a wheeled carriage, which was hurled along a 50-foot length of track at tremendous speed by three powerful rockets weighing 10 pounds each and possessing a propulsion pressure equal to twice the weight of

CASE

CAPING

DETAIL OF ROCKET

the loaded plane. The plane was catapulted into the air by the explosion of rockets fired by the pilot. The detail of one of the rockets is illustrated herewith, and they are ignited electrically one after the other by the pilot at his discretion.

A CIRCULAR AIR STATION for Kansas City

TRACK

HEAVY ROCKETS USED

START CAR DO



VERY beautiful airport and a huge terminal station A to house the largest airplanes has been designed for Kansas City, Mo., and is illustrated herewith. The circular terminal building will measure 450 feet in diameter on the

how the rocket plane was catapulted into the air at a speed

-154 MILES

ROCKET PLANE CATAPULTED IN AIR AT 75 TO 90 M. P. H.

OCKETS FIRED PROGRESSIVEL

AVERAGE HEIGHT 49 FEET

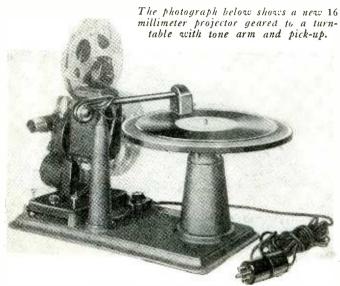
METHOD OF STARTING

AN

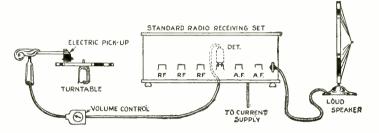
50 FEET OF TRACK

ground floor, and the building will cover an area of 159,000 square feet. Around the building will be a concrete taxi path 100 feet in width, so that planes landing on the field can taxi in and be housed in any part of the structure.

Amateur Talkie Equipment



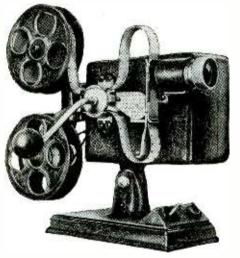
AMATEUR movie makers will be interested in a new home talking movie outfit which consists of a regular 16 nm. projector which is geared to a turn-table equipped with an electric pick-up. The latter connects to the audio amplifier in the radio set (a separate amplifier may be used) and a gear shafting synchronizes the action on the screen and the sound on the record. The drawing below shows how the record programs are reproduced through the radio receiver. Films or records can be run separately if desired. The operation is simple; it is simply necessary to thread the film through the projector, put the phonograph record on the disc, plug into the radio set and press a button.



New 16 mm. Projector for Home Movies

A NEW 16 nm. projector for home use was recently announced. This projector, while extremely low in cost, has many admirable features. It is made of die-cast aluminum, and is therefore very light in weight. While it is handdriven, a motor can be added so that the machine can be entirely electrically operated. The motor possesses a unique feature, that of being controlled by an adjustable governor instead of a rheostat.

The optical system is very efficient and a specially designed bulb of the coiled type rated at fifty watts is used. At a distance of about twenty feet this gives a clear brilliant picture, about two and one-half by three feet. A quick threading gate and claw type intermittent movement, together with a single feed and take-up socket comprise the mechanism



for shifting the film with regularity. The magazine arms have a capacity of one hundred feet, although auxiliary arms can be obtained of four hundred feet capacity.

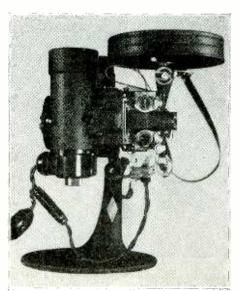
For use in rural districts where there is no electricity, a special lamp that consumes only six volts may be used, operated from a storage battery or from four dry cells.

The machine comes complete in a carrying case that contains space for the extra film.

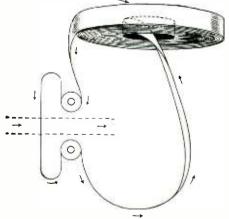
The manufacturer expects to soon announce a low-priced sixteen millimeter camera in combination with this projector, thus opening the home movie hobby to many heretofore unable to enter it because of the high cost of equipment. The photograph shows a view of this low-priced projector.

Continuous 16 mm. Movies for Advertising

NE of the larger amateur movie equipment manufacturers is now making a continuous projector attachment for use with their regular projectors, by means of which the same film is shown over and The over again. attachment consists of two major units which are slipped upon the projector. A drum at the top contains a continuous reel upon which the film is wound, and in place of the lower reel arm, a mer-



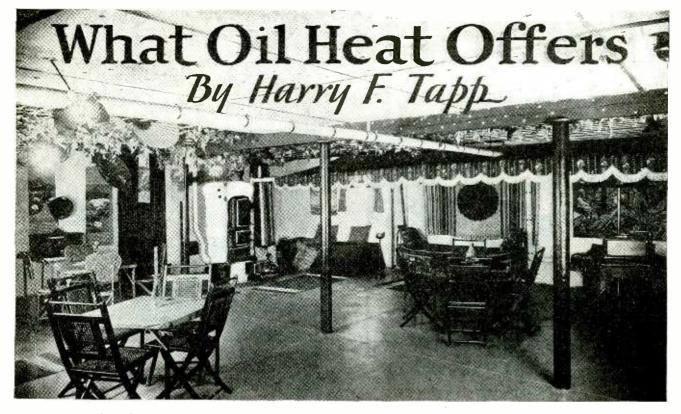
FILM REEL BOX



The continuous projector is shown in the photograph at the left. A drum at the top replaces the other reel arm, and houses the continuous reel containing the film, as shown in the above drawing.

Names and addresses of manufacturers on request.

cury switch is provided which automatically shuts off the current should the film break. The ends of the film are, of course, spliced together. In the drum the film rests on its edge and is kept moist by a humidifying device which is an important factor, especially when projection is continuous. All rollers over which the film passes are designed so that contact is made on the film edges and margins only. The film is never scratched.



Your basement may be used like this, when an oil burner is fitted to the boiler, seen in far corner.

The user of oil-heating equipment adds to his life real liberty. He has been released from the traditional furnace chores and in the changing of a dull cellar filled with coal bins, ash cans and coal scuttles to a pleasant room, or rooms. free from dust and grime, there are infinite possibilities for the pursuit of happiness for all members of the household.

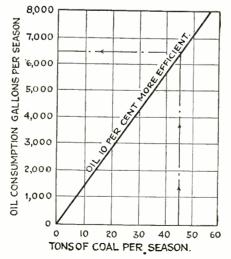
Once the basement has emerged from its primitive state you may decide to what use to put the space. If it is to be used as a children's play room—let them help work out the plan themselves. Most children like to draw or paint, and they should take great interest in drawing a frieze of animals walking to the ark, across a beaver-board wall space.

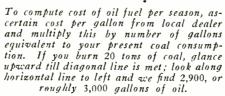
Older children would find it an ideal place to put the articles from their manual training classes, room for a permanent platform for the electric trains, always underfoot upstairs, or an unequalled opportunity for a real play house. An important point is that all well designed burners have all moving parts and adjustable features inclosed so that children playing in the vicinity are not able to tamper with the mechanism.

If the children's play room, assuming that your family includes the youngest generation, is incorporated in your upstairs floor plans, then why not fit up part of your basement as a gymnasium, with possibly a standing shower bath in one corner? This, too, would be the logical place for the scales and any heavy gym equipment which cannot always be installed with safety upstairs.

For a man who does his work at home a basement studio or workshop makes a secluded retreat from wailing infants, ringing doorbells, vacuum cleaners and other domestic activities. HARRY F. TAPP, the engineer who prepared this series of articles on oil burners for residence heating, is one of the foremost experts on this subject. Mr. Tapp is the author of the "Handbook of Domestic Oil Heating." This is the second of a series of articles.

A division of space is, of course, possible. although if rooms are walled off the heating will usually have to be taken care of by extra radiation. A sewing





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room would be appreciated by the woman who makes her own clothes, with room for a cutting table, sewing machine and dress dummy. So much more work can be accomplished when one does not have to put everything away at meal time or at night, but can go back to work and find things as they were dropped.

And what a place for parties! All you need is the dance floor and a victrola, or run an extension loud speaker from your radio. You can be very Greenwich Village on almost nothing, with candles in bottles and all that sort of thing. We've even heard of people installing a miniature bar in their cellar. Of course that is optional, but it does add atmosphere. The saving on wear and tear on the living-room furniture is no mean item, as any hostess will tes-tify. The "morning-after" duty-picking cigarette stubs and ashes from between the cushions and gathering in the stray glasses that will be left in the most unlikely places-loses half of its terrors when you know that, no matter what was spilled, or if a cigarette missed the ash tray, no one need worry.

Many people utilize their new basement rooms as servant quarters or an emergency guest room. To quote one owner who found good use of this room : "If I hadn't been burning oil, it would have been necessary either to make an addition to the house or move into a larger place when my son and his wife came to live with us. The fact that the basement could be used made this expense unnecessary. I honestly believe, in estimating heating costs, a rental charge should be made against the coal bin."

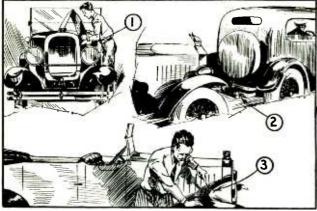
Even if you don't go in for gymnastics or hilarious parties, if your children are grown up, (*Continued on page* 744) Science and Invention

December, 1929



For Car Owners and Drivers

Conducted by George A. Luers Automotive Engineer



1—Hood scratching causes chromium break; 2—Bumper scraping helps ruin chromium; 3-Screw-driver nick does it too.

Take Care of Your Chromium

FEW car owners are aware that chromium plating must be treated carefully. The layer of chromium is from .0002 to .0004 of an inch in thickness. Present methods do not permit of a heavier deposit. Where the plating is over brass, the film is easily worn through by abrasion. If over steel, the scratching of bumpers and engine hood edges will break off the chromium. Once broken, the rust and corrosion tends to cause peeling due to these scratches.

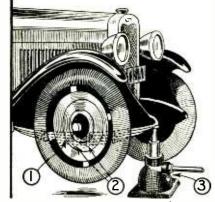
Another weakness of the thin plating is that the film, by reason of electrical deposition, is inclined toward being porous. If wet mud or dirt is allowed to remain on it, rusting of steel under it will occur.

Stop Springs Breaking

IOLENT spring action, due to frozen roads, result in many broken springs.

A solution of beeswax in gasoline or of resin in turpentine is applied between the leaves of the spring.

The spring clips should then be made tight, the saddle bolts should be taken

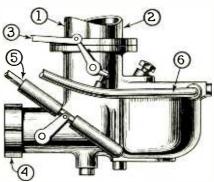


1-Solution is brushed on spring; 2-Then make clips tight; 3-Position of jack while treating springs.

up solid and the shackles should be adjusted so as to take outside play.

More Mileage with New Carburetor

TEWS is gradually getting around Notel "A" Ford is an effective gas saver for old model cars in cases where it can be attached. Recently two owners, one an Essex and another a Studebaker owner, applied these in place of the old equipment. A gain of fifteen



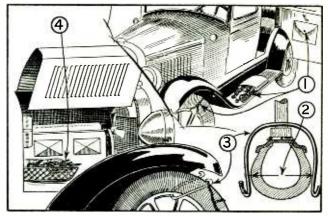
1 and 2-Intake manifold of engine; 3-Accelerator connection to dash; 4-Hotair pipe can be used; 5-Dash choke control rod.

per cent or more in gasoline mileage resulted.

Carburetor flanges are now made uniform, except for diameters of intake manifold. The carburetor mentioned has a one-inch opening for the intake manifold. If an elbow fitting is required, it is possible to obtain a suitable part from one of the dealers in carburetors.

How to Handle Tire Chains

THE best chains for short trips or to pull the car out of snow are the quick snap-on chains. which encircle the tire and rim. Three of these for each rear wheel will pull the car out of a



–Door-pocket for snap-on chains; 2—Wire hook to fit snug; –Snap chain on, using hook; 4—Regular chains under hood. 3-

tight place. Have a small waterproof container for these and they will stow in a side pocket, ready almost instantly.

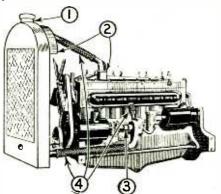
Regular duty tire chains are required for long trips through snow trails and in mountainous sections. A good way to place these on the wheels is to use a hook, made of quarter-inch wire, bent to the shape shown. Two of these are used so that both rear chains can be put on at one time. To put on the front chains, the car is driven backwards. Chains may be stowed in a wire basket under the engine hood.

Preparing the Radiator for Winter

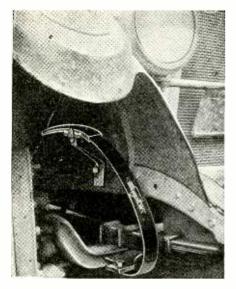
'HE radiator should be prepared in . _ advance for the anti-freeze mixture. Not alone should the radiator be flushed, but all weak spots should be made tight.

The procedure outlined below shows the main items which should be attended to.

If one-half pint of kerosene is poured into the radiator water, prior to this work, it will do nuch to clear out scale, kerosene being used for this purpose in water and steam boilers where it has proved effective.



1-Clear out scale; 2-Force iron cement into crewices; 3—Repack pump gland; 4—Inspect hose, tighten clips.



Science and Invention

A Review of Some of the Latest Accessories Which Will Add to the Comfort and Pleasure of Motoring. A Two-Way Shock Absorber, an Oiler Which Effectively Lubricates the Combustion Chamber, and a Windshield Cigarette Lighter Are Shown

Bump Control for the Auto

Automobile Spring Control Insures Freedom from Jolts and Clatter

HOUSING

 $A^{\rm N}$ automobile spring control which eliminates to a great extent the shock felt when passing over bumps is shown in the illustration. It requires no lubrication and uses no fluid-filled chamber for checking the shock. The chassis springs can work both ways unresisted by friction within the desirable limits. It not only cushions part

of the compression thrust but checks violent rebounds. The line drawing shows the bump-check spring which is inserted under the main spring. The compressed position of the spring is indicated by the dotted lines. When the main spring is compressed the check spring slides over a friction mat.

The spring control effectively resists the double throw of balloon tires and soft chassis springs and maintains a free center under any load. The device stabilizes steering by preventing side-sway and augments the natural straight-away characteristics of the steering system.

Cylinder Lubricator

THE life of the automobile engine can be lengthened and L better performance obtained through the use of a combustion chamber lubricating appliance. The device introduces

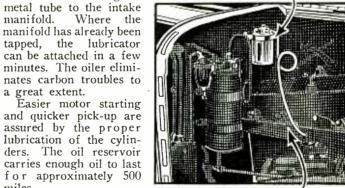
a special penetrating oil into the cylinder. It operates by vacuum to the intake manifold and thence to the cylinders, thoroughly lubricating the cylinder walls, the upper piston rings and valves. An oil container is provided which is bolted to the car in a suitable position. The oil flows from



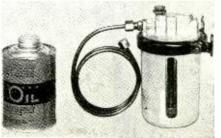
The above photograph shows the automobile cigarette lighter in operation. The cover is pulled off to light the device.

FOR the motorist who smokes, the new cigarette lighter shown in the photograph will prove to be a valuable accessory. A rubber suction cup on the base allows it to be fastened to the windshield or windows of the car. When a light is required it is simply necessary to pull the top or cover of the lighter from the base. The wick and fuel are placed in the removable top and alloy in the base. A special spring contact brushes across the pyrophor when the top is removed.

Names of manufacturers supplied upon request



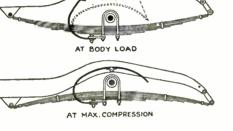
INTAKE MANIFOLD



The above drawing shows the lubricating device attached to the car with connection made to the intake manifold. The photograph at the left shows the oil container, connecting tube and can of spe-cial penetrating oil.

The above photograph shows the shock ab-sorber installed on an automobile. The illus-tration at the right shows the check spring and main spring under static or body load and the position of the check spring under maximum compression of the main spring.

Windshield Cigarette Lighter



automobile appliances on which inventors can expend some of their ingenuity. The devices described here will give some idea of what other inventors have produced. There are still a surprisingly large number of automobile specialties which someone should invent.

the container through a

tapped, the lubricator

Easier motor starting

ders. The oil reservoir

for approximately 500

a great extent.

miles.

Money from Auto Inventions

HERE is hardly a better field today than that of

COMBUSTION CHAMBER

LUBRICANT





Allah's Candle

THIS magical device can easily be constructed by the reader. Effect: The magician exhibits what seems to be an unprepared tallow candle. He lights this—then with some patter (talk) about an Indian high priest who could light candles by power of will, he blows upon the candle and extinguishes it. A few passes and the candle relights—another pass and it goes out again. Secret: A wick saturated with benzine and operated by the slide pulls the flame in and out of the metal candle.



The Enchanted Cornucopia

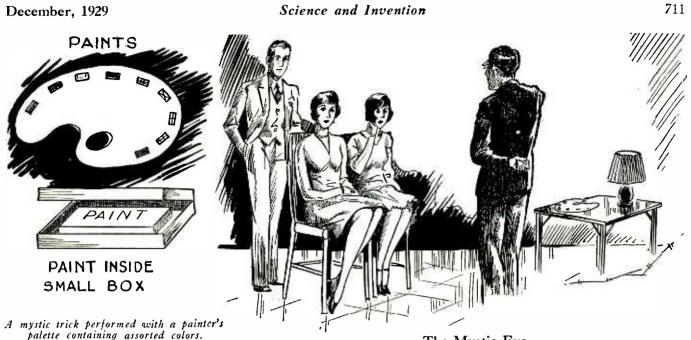
THIS effect trick is illustrated at the top of the page. The magician first makes a cornucopia of paper. He then fills this paper cone with water from a pitcher. Putting the pitcher aside on the seat of a chair, he asks his assistant to light a match and set fire to the cone. This slowly burns until entirely transformed into ashes, which drop to the floor. The water has vanished. Explanation: The cornucopia, which can be rolled out of flash paper to produce

a more spectacular effect or out of newspaper, is rolled up and then, while reaching for the pitcher of water, is passed behind the chair to pick up a celluloid cone hanging there. The water is now ostensibly poured into the paper, but actually into the celluloid cone. Another pass and the cone containing the water remains suspended on the back of the chair after which the paper is burned. With a little practice and misdirection, this trick can be presented so as to leave the audience quite bewildered. This and the Allah's candle trick are good foils for each other.

Ultra-Coin Trick

ONE of the greatest difficulties in the manipulation of coins is to handle them with that dexterity only possible by experts at sleight of hand. The novice or student often prefershort-cut methods because they have not the time to devote to hours of practice. A thimble, soldered to the center of the coin will prove of great advantage. With the coin palmed, the wizard has but to close his fingers, insert the middle finger into the mouth of the thimble and open his hand. The coin will be carried to the finger-tips in an expert-like move.





The Mystic Eye

♥HIS is a novel and effective thought-reading trick. A painter's palette, with a number of small squares of paints of assorted colors, is passed for inspection. A small nickel-plated box, slightly larger than the squares of paints, is likewise examined. As these articles are actually unprepared, rigid inspection is invited. During the wizard's absence from the room, one of the spectators is requested to place one of the paints into the Upon the magician's return, he is handed the box, which he holds box. behind his back in the one hand, while he raises his other hand to his head, to enact a picture of deep concentration. Shortly he calls the color of the paint concealed in the box.

Secret: In the act of holding the box behind his back, the wizard quickly opens it for a moment and secures a few grains of the paint beneath his finger-nail by scratching the nail across the surface of the square. In the act of raising his hand to his head, he thus has but to secretly observe the color beneath his nail.

Can You Answer These Science Questions?

THE following questions on general science can be answered, if you have carefully read the articles appearing on the pages mentioned. Practically no one today considers himself well read unless he possesses a fair knowledge of scientific subjects. Here are the questions:

GRAIN

OF PAINT

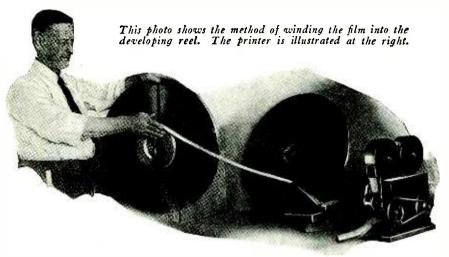
Above: How the magician gets a sample

of the paint as he holds the box behind his

back.

- 1-What is the water pressure in pounds per square inch at a 2500 foot depth below the surface of the sea? How far can a diver ordinarily descend into the sea? (See page 684.)
- -Where are palaces and apartment houses and other buildings constructed of mud, and what would happen to them if a heavy rain descended? (See page 686.)
- -How many engines can safely go dead on a tri-motor airplane? How can a shotgun shell start an airplane engine? (See page 689.)
- -How is the latest automobile device arranged to prevent a car sliding backward down a hill, when the brakes will not hold it? How are the rear wheels driven in the newest gas-electric automobile? (See page 690.)
- -Does the new Baird televisor use an arc or incandescent
- lamp at the transmitter? How is the voice transmitted in this television system? (See page 691.) -How can a dirigible ascertain its height above the ground by measuring the echo of a sound wave? (See page 692.)
- -If you were sailing in a ship at sea in a fog and you wanted to determine if icebergs were in the vicinity, what simple scientific test would you apply? (See page 693.)
- -Can you explain in a simple manner how high voltage 8 electricity is developed from water stored up in mountain reservoirs? (See page 694.)

- -What is the fastest airplane speed? What is the fastest railroad train speed? How fast can a horse run? (See page 698.)
- 10-If you had to lift many tons of ashes one hundred feet each day, in a simple mechanical manner, without using elevators or dumbwaiters, how would you do it? (See page 687.)
- 11-How is gasoline obtained from crude oil? What other important products are obtained by the same process simultaneously? (See page 704.)
- 12—How did Fritz Von Opel launch his rocket plane into the air, and what was its initial speed? (See page 705.)
- -Can you compute quickly the approximate relative cost of burning fuel oil to heat your home through the winter, when you know how many tons of coal you burn per season? (See page 707.)
- 14-What special precautions should be taken in order to preserve the new chromium-plating on your automobile trimmings? (See page 708.)
- 15—How would you go about developing and printing your own "home movie" films? (See page 712.)
 16—Do you know how to make rayon? (See page 714.)
- 17—What is meant by a "growler" for electrical testing purposes, and how is it used? (See page 717.)
- 18—Do you know what simple formula can be used to "brown" gun barrels? Do you know how to drill holes through glass? (See page 721.)
- 19-Without using any relays or magnets and provided with a switch and a fan motor, how would you rig up a simple remote control "station selector" for your radio set? (See page 724.)
- 20--Describe the Diesel engine cycle. How is a lady's head made to appear as if floating on swords by means of mirrors? How is a hail stone formed? (See page 729.)



HOME MOVIES

How You Can Develop and Print Your Own Movies at Home

By Don Bennett

VENTUALLY, every amateur movie maker feels the urge to try his hand at processing his own This is a laudable urge and one films. that deserves the utmost assistance from those in a position to help the amateur.

Professional laboratories are full of expensive equipment. Complex mechanisms are necessary for the processing of reversal film. And although the equipment needed for professional negative-positive work is not as elaborate or expensive, still it is beyond the reach of the average amateur. Our problem then is to find some means of placing in the hands of the user the most inexpensive equipment that we possibly 16 mm. printer in use. Note its small size. can. The amateur must use small quan-

tities of chemicals or the expense will be prohibitive (the commercial laboratories use forty gallons of developer in each tank). This requires the use of small tanks and smaller racks than the professional uses.

Figures 5 and 6 show two racks that can be easily made by anyone handy with tools. The easier one of the two only holds ten feet of film because of the spacing that is required between the pins. If this spacing were not there, there would be a possibility of the adjacent layers of film touching each other and preventing development of the image. The rack shown in Fig. 6 is more difficult to build but is more satisfactory and holds more film. It is made of brass or copper ribbon 1/32 inch thick by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The ribbon is arranged in a spiral from the center, each layer of the strip being 1/4 inch from the next. At the center is a round piece 2 inches in diameter that serves as a well for pouring in the solution. The spiral is laid out as shown by the table in the illustration by cutting notches that gain 1/16 inch from the center on each arm. After the first mark has been

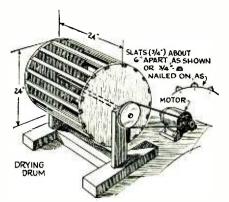
The tanks for the developing and fixing of the film are to be seen on the table top. This also illustrates the developing reel.



Photo by Herbert C. McKar



Photo by Herbert C. McKay Fig. 3. This photo shows the Stineman



December, 1929

Fig. 7. Here is an illustration of a drying drum that the home movie enthusiast can make for his own use.

laid out on each arm, it is only necessary to mark spaces a quarter of an inch apart until the end of the arm is reached. Involved calculation is unnecessary.

Four quadrants are cut out of brass so that they will fit into the spaces be-tween the arms. The arms may be grooved to take these quadrants or they may be spot soldered to the stripping. These pieces form a bottom plate to prevent the film from sagging down below the strips and becoming tangled when the film stretches after being wet.

When the rack has been assembled, have the whole thing heavily nickelplated or dip it in Probus paint (an acid-proof compound). This will prevent action of the chemicals on the strips and consequent spoiling of the developing solutions. The extreme diameter of this rack is twelve inches and it provides for a film capacity of almost seventy-five feet.

Three tanks must be made to hold the solutions for developing, fixing and washing the films. These tanks may be circular in shape, the inside diameter measuring twelve and a half inches; they are two inches deep. If desired,

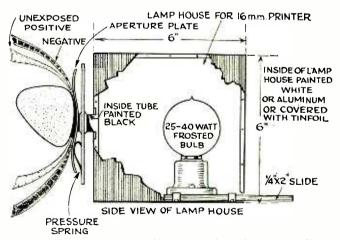


Fig. 2. Details for the making of a printer for 16 mm. film.

they can be made to nest, each tank of a different size, the smallest one twelve and a half, the next thirteen, and the last thirteen and a half. Then all three tanks and the rack can be stored together in a very small space. The tanks should likewise be nickeled or painted with Probus.

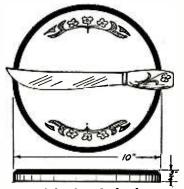
For developing the negative the formula known as Num-ber 16 is the best to use. This formula will be found at the end of the article, together with the formula for the positive and for the fixing bath. These are printed together so that they may be cut out and pasted in the scrap-book.

(Continued on page 758)

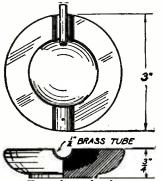
Science and Invention

Christmas Gifts from the Home Wood Turner

By H. L. Weatherby



A handy cake bowl.



Turned wood ash tray.

10

LEAD

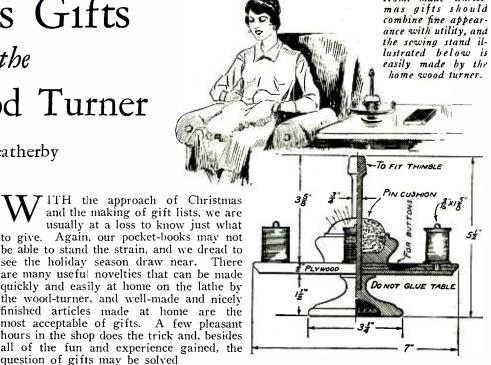
A turned wood fruit or nut bowl is shown above.

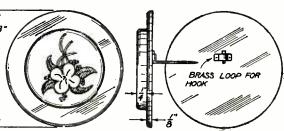
A

Nut bowl and holder for the cracker and picks turned from wood; mahogany or walnut makes a very pretty job. The finish may be rubbed The varnish.

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85





The Cake Board

to all members of the family.

question of gifts may be solved

Most of the gifts illustrated will appeal to the feminine taste, even to the ash trays; however, they are all for the home and will prove to be very acceptable

in a large measure.

 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{BOUT}}_{\mathrm{group}}$ the easiest one of the group of articles illustrated

is the cake board. It simply calls for the turning on a face plate of a flat, circular piece, with a bevel on the top side, careful smoothing up and decorating. The decorating may consist only of a two-color enamel combination on the edge and bevel, or in addition a spray of flowers may be

painted on the top surface. A knife, that should go with it, to make the gift complete, should have the handle painted and decorated to match the board. It is guite likely that

most housekeepers would pre-fer the top surface of the board simply sandpapered smooth and left free of decoration, so that the board could be thoroughly cleaned and scraped if desired. A close-

BORE HOLES FOR NUT CRACKER AND PICKS

A neat drapery tie-back, turned in the lathe, is illustrated above. In the event that a transfer design is used, the wood should be war-nished or shel-lacked.

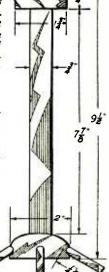
A modern style hat-rack, with a gaily painted design upon it, can be turned by following the drawing at right.

grained. wellseasoned wood should be used and the size of the board. of course, is optional.

Drapery Tie-Back Ornaments

SET of these ornaments will appeal particularly A to the women. Most curtains and draperies are held back near the bottom with tie-back pieces, which usually loop over a hook placed in the casing. These disks, painted in gay colors to match the window hangings, will add very much to the appearance of the room. The turning is a simple matter, and the decoration may be done with transfer designs by those lacking artistic ability.

clearly shown. The shoulder of the hook, any number



Home-made Christ-

The construction of the loop which holds the hook is of which may be purchased (Continued on page 754)

How to Make Rayon

By Raymond B. Wailes

NE would think that such a scientific and technically controlled process as the manufacture of artificial silk could not be duplicated by the amateur chemist in his little home laboratory, but quite the contrary, the actual manufacture of threads of this new industrial fibre is really possible as a laboratory demonstration.

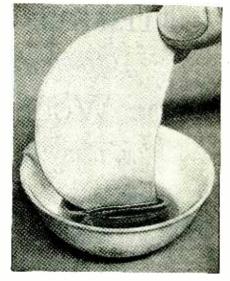
Rayon, or artificial silk, can be made in the laboratory by dissolving purified or cleaned wood pulp or cotton in

a solution of a copper salt and then squirting this chemical solution through holes into an acid or alkaline solution. This latter solution precipitates, as it were, threads of the artificial silk, which are then washed in water and dried. the drying often being done under tension.

Although the laboratory preparation of artificial silk, or rayon, will not yield fibres which may be woven into cloth, the process is easily carried out, and positive results are usually the outcome of even the most careless laboratory technique.

The first step in this beautiful experiment is to prepare a solution of cellulose (cotton or wood) in a copper salt solution. The copper solution is cupro-ammonium sulphate and can be casily made by dissolving copper hydroxide precipitate in very strong ammonium hydroxide, the stronger the better. The precipitate of copper hydroxide will immediately dissolve, forming a deep blue solution. This deep blue solution has the curious property of dissolving cellulose. Cot-

Blowing the cellulose solution through a small hole into a ten per cent. solution of sulphuric acid produces the rayon threads.



Filter paper dissolves in the copper salt solution.

ton, wood and paper are cellulose, and it will be found that if a sheet of filter paper is dipped into the solution, it will become pasty and disappear.

To squirt the threads, take an ordinary pipette and suck some of the cellulose solution up into it and thrust the tip of the pipette down into a weak sulphuric acid solution. Blow from the upper end of the pipette, and the cellulose solution will be squirted out through the hole in its tip and instantly be changed into artificial silk. The threads should be collected while moist, washed and dried.

and at the same time make it un-

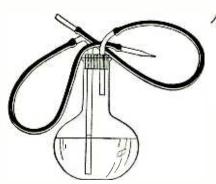
necessary to contaminate the regular wash-bottle containing

Wash-bottle to use to avoid contaminating the regular wash-bottle.

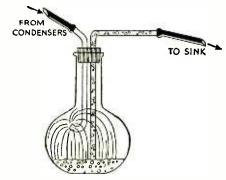
distilled water.

Short-Cuts for the Young Chemist

A WASH-BOTTLE that will stand on the table while in use, leaving both hands free, is



Improved wash-bottle.



Condenser flow indicator.



Breathing tube for use when working with chemicals that give off dangerous fumes.

obviously an advantage. Such a washbottle is shown in the diagram. The rubber tubing may be made any convenient length.

An indicator that will show when water is flowing through the condenser during a distillation may be made from a small flask, some rubber tubing, a rubber stopper, and some pieces of glass tubing.

Chemicals of the halogen group give off dangerous fumes in different combinations. It is, therefore, necessary for the chemist to have some means of getting fresh air. A glass mouthpiece and rubber tube extending outdoors will allow him to breathe fresh air.

Several small wash-bottles like the one shown will have many uses in the amateur chemist's laboratory. They are handy

Making burette cleaners from glass tubing. Science and Invention

Test Your Mathematical Knowledge on this CROSS-NUMBER PUZZLE

By Richard Hoadley Tingley

6

J UST to start you off, we will give the answer to the first "across" line at 1; the hirst "across" line at 1; the answer is 33, twice the value of 1 pole, which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Now proceed with the rest of the problems. Try to solve every one before turning to the answers on page 763.

- 1. 3.
- ACROSS Two poles. Multiply the first of the "teen" numbers by seventy. Then subtract two. Simple interest on \$100 at 5 per cent. for one month. In cents. Decimal point in front first figure. The age at which a girl is said to be "sweet." Maiden loved by Zeus who was turned into a heifer by the jealous Hera. Add twenty to thirty two times the cube of three. The 3rd, the 12th and the 22nd letters of the alphabet placed in a row. 6.
- 9.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

- times the cube of three.
 13. The 3rd, the 12th and the 22nd letters of the alphabet placed in a row.
 14. The next to the last of the "teen" numbers.
 15. Half of D.
 17. Add four and eight tenths to one and six tenths times the Fahrenheit boiling pt. of water.
 19. One less than M.
 21. Three hundred dollars less than the monthly salary of a United States Cabinet officer.
 22. Twenty-four divided by sixty four. Decimal point in front.
 23. Ten times the date of the Norman Conquest, plus two thousand.
 25. The number of degrees in a quadrant.
 26. Add thirteen to the date of the Hegira.
 27. One and eight one hundredths less than the square of the number of square feet in a square of the number of square feet in a square simple the offst figure.
 28. The slang expression for a five-dollar hill and the chemical symbol for carbon placed one after the other.
 29. Multiply the foot-minute pounds in a horsepower by 2,065234. Nearest whole number.
 31. The abbreviation for the part of the country where the capital of the United States is situated.
 33. Twenty-four thirty-seconds, expressed decimally.

- 34.
- is situated. Twenty-four thirty-seconds, expressed dec-imally. The symbol in chess for castelling on the queen's side. Add four to the age of Benjamin Franklin when he died. 35. 36.
- 38.
- 39.
- 43.
- when he died. Six more than ten times an abbreviation for the Lehigh Valley (Railroad). Nine hundred years before George Wash-ington was born. Sixty feet less than the height of the highest mountain peak in the world—Mt. Everest. The number of rods in two furlongs. Charlemagne was crowned King of the Franks and Emperor of the Romans eight years before this date.

- 13 12 14 11 17 19 20 15 18 16 22 23 24 21 25 26 27 28 32 29 30 31 35 33 34 39 41 36 37 38 40 44 45 43 42 48 47 49 46 52 51 50 54 55 56 57 58 59 61 62 63
 - Six and a half times the chemical symbol for chlorin. Capitalize last letter. Two. 44.
 - 45
 - Two. The number of square feet in an acre. Fourteen less than the square of twenty-46. 48.
 - 50.
 - 51.
 - 52. 53.
 - 54. 56.
 - Fourteen less than the square of twenty-six. The number of acres in a square mile. The cube of eighty-five one hundredths. Decimal point in front. Seventeen hundred years before Napoleon met his Waterloo. The number of cubic feet in a cord. Divide the year when the World War be-gan by 47.85. Six less than M. Goods cost \$2.50 a yard; how much will 3.54 yards cost? Decimal after the first figure. figur

 - 61
 - figure. A baker's dozen. Three score and ten. Suhtract forty from six gross. Twenty less than twenty perches. Number of days from January 1st to March 30th. Not leap year. 63.

- 1. Add twelve to the last of the "teen"
- Add twelve to the last of the "teen" numhers. Multiply the chemical symbol for didynum by 603.808. Nearest whole number. Capital-ize last letter. Twenty-four and a half times the number of perches in a furlong. Divide six hundred and forty by eight thousand. Decimal in front. Twenty-seven thirty-seconds expressed decimally. 2.
- 4.
- 5.

Seventy less than one tenth of the number of square yards in an acre.
 The number of men "on a dead man's chest "

0

715

- in an acre.
 The number of men "on a dead man's chest."
 Multiply the year in which Coolidge was elected President by 34.26351. Then subtract one. Nearest whole number.
 Square three hundred and forty-five and add six hundred and sixty-five to it.
 Four more than the square of the number of quarts in a peck.
 The twelfth alphabet letter.
 The number of ounces in eight Troy pounds.
 Increase whole of a soft more than fresident theory of the number of end the first Crusade started.
 Interest on \$10 at 5 per cent, for eight months, in cents. Decimal point in front of last figure.
 Fre-war value of a gold French france. In cents. Decimal after second figure.
 Fire one hundred ths. Decimal point in front. Add a zero at end.
 Eleven hundred years before

- 24. Five one numerication. Add a zero at end.
 26. Eleven hundred years before the "Deacon finished his one hoss shay."
 27. Forty-two minutes is what part of a degree expressed in decimals? Decimal point in front. Suffix two zeros.
 30. CLXXVI.
 31. The number of days from January 1st to August 25th of the year after. Not a leap year. Add the number of acres in a square mile. Five per cent. interest on \$J.00 for three months in cents. Decimal point in front of last figure.
- 32.
- 34.
- The B. C. date occurring four hundred and five years before the Battle of Marathon. Eight more than the square of a couple of dozen. Add the number of seconds in a degree to a half a million. Ten times the boiling point of water by the Reaumur thermometer. The number of days from January 1st to September 29th. Not in leap year. Multiply 40.7409 by twenty thousand. The chemical symbol for carbon and the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet placed one after another. Add 23138 to the number of inches in a mile. 36.
- 37.
- 38.
- 39.
- 41.
- 43.
- 44.
- Add 20138 to the humber of menes in a mile. Multiply 62.3118 by MDL. The abbreviation for Long Island. The twelfth letter, the twenty-fourth let-ter, and the personal pronoun first person singular placed in a row. Thirteen less than six bits. The square inches in a square foot. One tenth of the abbreviation for the state of which Annapolis is the capital. Four less than the chemical symbol for lithium. Capitalize last letter. Fifteen and a third fathoms. Three cubic yards in cubic feet. Twelve more than the cube of three. (Answers appear on page 763) 48.
- 51. 52.
- 53.

Useful Ideas for the Home Scientist

Water-proofing Paper

ISSOLVE 8 ounces of alum and $D_{3\frac{3}{4}}$ ounces of white soap in 4 pints of water. In another vessel dissolve 2 ounces of gum arabic and 4 ounces of glue in 4 pints of water. Mix the two solutions and make the mixture hot. Immerse the paper in the mixture and then hang it up to dry or pass it between cylinders.

The alum, soap, glue and gum form a sort of artificial covering which protects the surface of the paper from the action of water and, to a certain extent, from fire. This paper will be very good for packages which may be exposed to the inclemency of the weather.-Eugene D. Yates.

Iron Cement

THE following formula for cementing iron is very efficient and makes a strong, neat-looking joint.

Break up a pound of rolled sulphur and mix thoroughly with 1 pound of white lead, then add 3 ounces of borax and mix until you have a smooth mass.

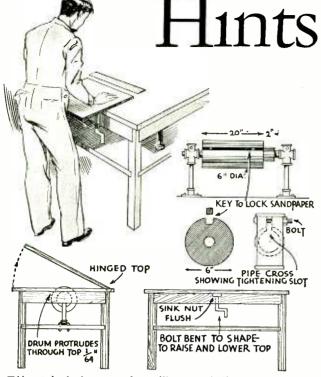
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Take the quantity needed for the job and moisten with sulphuric acid. Apply a thin layer to both surfaces and put under pressure as in a vise or clamps. Let stand 24 hours.—Mark L. Gluckman.

Dish Protection in Refrigerator

AKE a piece of sheet rubber pack-L ing or stair tread about $4 \ge 4$ inches. Punch holes through it any size or shape that may suit you. This is used under dishes that are set on the ice to prevent them sliding off.-Mortimer M. Epstein.

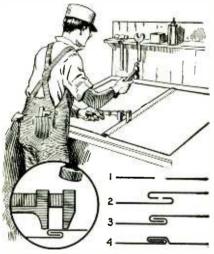
DOWN



This 18-inch drum sander will prove indispensable to the home mechanic.

Use Monkey Wrench as Seaming Tool

A MONKEY wrench will lock any sheet metal seam within its scope. To use it for this purpose, simply fold the metal to the desired width,



The drawing shows the four successive stages in making a lock joint between two pieces of sheet metal in the manner here described. First the edges of the two sheets are bent to the shapes shown at figure 2; next these two bent edges are interlocked as shown at figure 3. Finally the joint is locked as in figure 4, by simply holding the wrench over the ridge of metal formed by the juncture of the two folded hends, and repeatedly striking the wrench with a hammer as the man in the picture is shown doing.

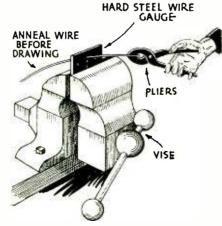
then apply as shown. Adjust the wrench to the correct opening and tap with hammer as shown, moving along

seam as the lock progresses. Lay the metal on something with a flat hard surface under seam, before starting to hammer.

Reducing Size of Wire

WHEN small diameters of soft wire, such as soft iron, or spring wire of brass and german silver. are desired, anneal the wire by heating. Take an ordinary hard steel wire gauge and clamp it in a vise. Pass the end of the wire through, after filing slightly to reduce the end. With a pair of pliers, grip the end firmly and pull the wire through the gauge.

The wire may be reduced most any amount if the precaution is taken to anneal before each successive drawing. Try this novel means the next time you need a special piece of wire.—G. A. Luers.



Reducing diameters of small soft wire with steel gauge.

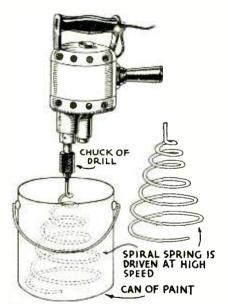
Hints for the Home

A Drum Sander from the Scrap Pile First Prize \$10.00

T WO crosses, two nipples and two flanges are needed to make the bearings of this 18-inch drum sander. Before assembling the fittings plug the nipples where they enter the crosses. This will save babbitt. Assemble the fittings and tighten until they are of equal height. To babbitt within a reasonable degree of accuracy cut a crotch in two pieces of wood, trim to desired length and nail to a base. Heavy box paper clamped on each side of the crosses will prevent the babbitt from running out at the ends. Insert the shaft through the crosses, allowing the ends to rest in the crotch. Pour the babbitt, stopping it $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the top of the crosses. This space serves as an oil cup. Remove the shaft and drill holes through the sides of the crosses for stove bolts. With a hack saw cut through the top part of the crosses and babbitt. Insert the stove bolts with nuts and you have an excellent spring bearing.

For the drum a 6×6 piece of redwood or soft pine may be used. Locate the center of the lumber and bore half way through from each end. If this is done by hand it will be found that there is a slight variation where the holes meet which will make the shaft fit tight.

Round one end of the drum for a belt and assemble parts on block A. Clamp to the bench and turn to desired diameter. The pulley is turned on one end of the drum. A one-quarter horse motor is sufficient power for slow work.—R. S. Glover.



Paint mixing by means of motor-driven stirring rod.

Paint Mixing by Motor

THE writer recently saw a clever means for stirring paints and enamels, quickly, uniformly and less laboriously than that involving the use of a paddle.

A spiral-shaped spring was attached to a small electric drill and rotated by this means.

The operator had only to press the electric trigger of the drill and the improvised paint mixer went whirling around at high speed, mixing and smoothing out the paint without delay or exertion.

Such a spring for this use can be obtained from upholstered seats or is readily coiled from eighth-inch wire.—G. A. Luers.

Science and Invention

110

Workshop

Testing Motor Faults with "Growler"

THE growler herein described is a device for testing electric motor armatures for grounds, short and open-circuits. In this article a 110 volt A.C. growler will be considered; its principle is identical to that of the transformer. The windings on the armature become the transformer secondary, the iron armature core completing the magnetic circuit. Procure sufficient sheet iron about 1/32'' thick, cut enough of these to the dimensions shown to make a thickness of $2\frac{1}{4}''$. They are then clamped together in a vise and 4 holes drilled as shown. Cut and drill 2 pieces of angle iron and place these at the base of the assembled laminations and bolt them together. The two top holes are also bolted and the whole assembly is smoothed down with a file or emery wheel.

The coils consist of 5 layers (each layer containing 33 turns) of No. 14 B & S Gauge S. C. E. magnet wire, 165 turns for each coil, both being wound in the same direction and connected as indicated. They are then shellacked, taped and baked, and when thoroughly dried, placed on the core. The finishing ends should be flexible cord connected to an attachment plug.

Place the armature between the pole-pieces and insert cord plug in A.C. outlet. The armature is slowly revolved with one hand, while a small piece of steel (hacksaw blade) is held lightly on the top of the armature with the other. If there is a short-circuited coil, the blade will be strongly attracted to the slot carrying the defective coil, due to magnetic force caused by the induced current. The coil will also become noticeably hot. An open coil may be detected by shorting every pair of adjacent commutator segments. The bars that do not produce a spark have an open circuit. A grounded coil will produce a spark between the commutator and shaft when contact is made with a piece of wire.—Hugh Bureton.

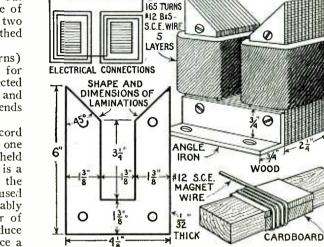
Electric Glue-Pot

I N reading the August number I came across the pages devoted to Shop Mechanics and was very much interested in the other fellows' patiencesavers, so I am submitting one of mine.

The heating problem of glue pots has been and is still the bug-a-boo for the back-yard cabinet maker. Before discovering the possibilities of a brokendown coffee percolator, I had depended



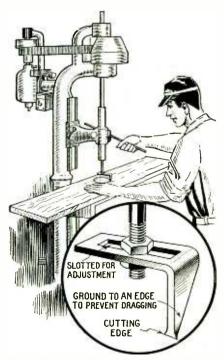
Remove handle of percolator and cut at dotted line; make glue pot with flat rim that extends over side of percolator.



Various motor armature faults can be located with this "growler."

Home-Made Circle Cutter

THIS home-made tool, used in connection with a drill-press, cuts neat holes up to eight inches in diameter in wood up to four inches thick. Bore a small hole for center and cut half way through from each side.—R. L. Allen.



A circle cutter is easily made after the simple manner here ill_strated.

\$10.00 MONTHLY FOR BEST HINT

SEND us a photograph or sketch of your own hint for the home workshop. \$10.00 is paid monthly for the best hint accepted and published. Others that we publish are paid for at regular rates. Here is a chance for you to win a prize for a useful workshop hint.

on either a coal oil stove or rushing back and forth between the shop and gas stove.

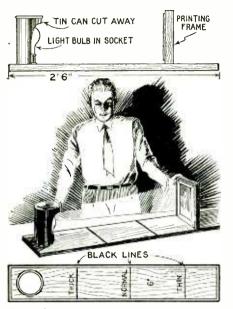
One day I noticed that our percolator was not in use and on inquiry I was told that it was battered and broken beyond further household use, so like a lot of other discarded things it found its way out to the shop.

Some time later while building a little furniture I had to use the glue pot. I was out of coal-oil, so was getting prepared for the kitchen parade, when I noticed the old percolator and an idea dawned. I filled it up with water and plugged it in and the experiment was more successful than I expected. Since then I have cut the percolator down and made a glue pot to fit it, and have sure enjoyed it.—A. L. Leonard.

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How-to-Make-It

Photo Print Guide



An easily made guide for making photo prints is illustrated above.

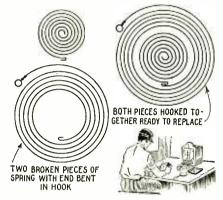
YOUR films can be roughly divided into three groups. Some are underexposed. Others are over-exposed and, we hope, most of them are of normal density. This guide which will enable you to make the right exposure with only the clock to watch, consists of a single board 30 inches long and 6 inches wide, and a tin can. Cut one side of the can away as shown and set it up on the board at one end. Mount a light socket inside and run a cord from this to the outside, through a hole in the

edge, so that it can be connected to a light plug in the house. Paint three lines evenly spaced. Mark the line closest the can "Thick," the middle line "Normal" and the third "Thin," meaning - thick, normal

density. If it is thin, or under-exposed, then set on the third line and expose a uniform time of 10 seconds, or whatever time you have found to be the best with the bulb you are using. If the next film is thick, set the frame on the first line, and so on .- D. R. Van Horn.

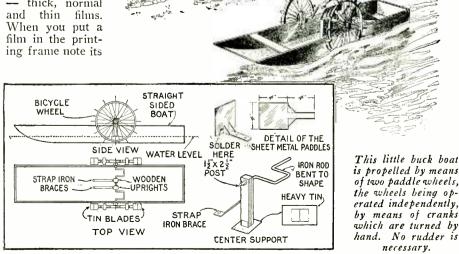
Mending Broken Springs

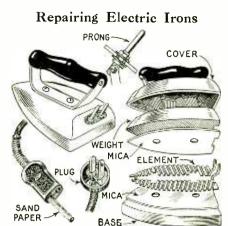
O repair the spring, heat both ends L in a clean flame till they are red, then bend both ends with pliers while red in a hook as shown, making them as flat as possible. Hook both together and replace.-Donald Gilmour.



The two pictures above show both inner and outer parts of a broken clock or other spring, with hooks bent on annealed ends before and after joining the hooks, thus making temporary repairs.

This method, though satisfactory, is not permanent, and may not work unless broken ends are very flat.





Various parts of an electric iron are shown clearly above.

 $E_{\text{placed in three classes: (1) Iron}}^{\text{LECTRIC iron troubles can be}}$ be placed in three classes: (1) Iron does not heat at all. (2) Blows fuses. (3) Iron does not heat to proper temperature. The first trouble is caused by a break in the circuit somewhere. The element may be burned out and in this case a new one must be installed. The connections where the element connects to the prongs may be broken or burned off, or the cord may have a break in it. Examine carefully the connections in the attaching plugs at the ends of the cord. On account of the high heat attained, these connections must be carefully watched and the plug re-set if they are found to be in bad condition.

If the iron blows fuses, there is a short in the iron or cord. Sometimes the bare wires become twisted or otherwise come in contact with each other in the socket plug.

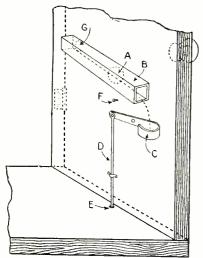
Have Sport With This Buck Boat

THE buck boat is a straight sided boat, preferably home-made and of a medium size with paddle wheels. These are turned with the hands and will send the craft at a good speed through the water. No rudder is needed, because all you have to do to turn the boat about is to stop turning one wheel while the other is kept turning. To speed up the turning process, one wheel can even be reversed. By reversing both wheels at the same time the boat can be brought quickly to a

stop. The mechanism is easily made. Two rods are required for the handles. These should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. One end is to be keyed or otherwise fastened into the hub of the bicycle wheel and then next in line is formed a crank as shown with about a 6-inch bend to give a 12-inch stroke. Each rod is nearly symmetrical except that the end projecting through the outside bearing is a little longer than the other and both rods must be shaped to fit the width of the (Continued on page 755)

necessary.

A Secret Lock



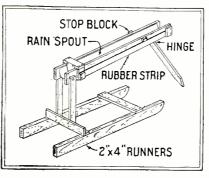
When a marble is pushed through a hole, G, into a tube, B, it runs down, and falling on lever, C, opens lock.

A VERY simple form of secret lock which hardly anyone will get wise to, is illustrated in the accompanying drawing. A simple pivoted lever and rod system, C. D. E. is employed and when a marble is pushed through the hole in the door, it falls down through the tube B, thence onto C and thus opens the lock,

Science and Invention

Snow-Ball Catapult

FIRST lay out the runners and across their tops nail a couple of cleats for braces. Nail a third board on edge to the rear of the back cleat, and to this nail two uprights of the same length, about 5 inches apart. Fasten two boards to the tops of these, each 5 feet long, and between them fasten with brads, a section of rain gutter or strip of curved tin. A cleat nailed to the lower side of these at the front holds the hinge. To propel the ball, a special piece of stiff sheet iron is cut out, with its lower end rounded. The upper edge is nailed to a wooden slide to which side guide strips are nailed. Then on each side the rubber strips are fastened.—D. R. V.



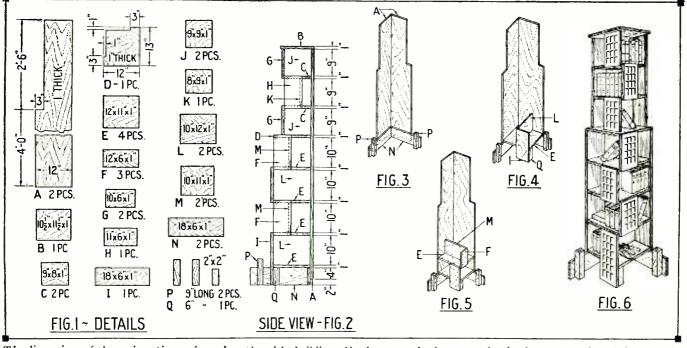
A simple snow-ball catapult.

Car Polisher

Lamp wick rolled up in can makes a good car polisher.

COIL a length of ordinary cotton lamp wick into a roll that fits into a shallow metal can, such as a wax polish box, with half the width of the wick projecting from the can. This makes a pad that can be saturated with polish or liquid wax for readily repolishing the automobile. When not in use cover the can to keep out dust and prevent drying of the polish.—K. B. M.

How to Build a Skyscraper Bookcase



The dimensions of the various pieces of wood employed in building this skyscraper bookcase are clearly shown, as well as their assembly.

THIS bookcase has a shelf capacity of nine feet. If you make it yourself, from white pine, it will cost about \$4.00. Only forty feet of lumber are required, and 100 2-inch wood screws (40 round head), plus wood dye, white or orange shellac, and a little black paint.

Figure 1 shows dimensions of all wood pieces for a case 7 ft. high.

Caution: in making pieces "C" and "D," make one-half of each batch of pieces with the wood grain running in one direction and the other half with it in the opposite direction. the mechanical strength will rest entirely upon assembling the floors ("C," "D," or "E") such that the floor grain runs perpendicular to the upright partitions ("I" or "J"). The uprights "A" are screwed and glued together. Notice in Fig. 3 that the uprights "A" do not touch the floor there is a clearance of 1½ inch or so, indicated by the dotted lines. The sequence in building a story is, first lay the floor "C," "D," or "E"; second, put in the upright partitions "I," or "J"; and third, fasten the vertical truss "F," "G," or "H."—*Esten Moen*.

Science and Invention



"Dropping" Bottles

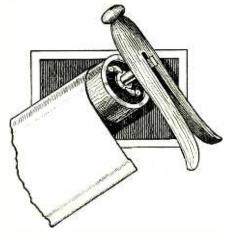
HANDY dropping bottles can be made by inserting tubes through holes in corks. The glass tubes are drawn out in a flame to a fine point or nozzle. The opposite end dips into indicator solution, etc. In handling glass tubing in a flame, rotate the tubing and move it back and forth so as to evenly distribute the heat and thus prevent cracking.—F. R. Moore.



T OOTH BRUSHES may be kept clean by placing them in a test tube or vial. Tooth-brush holders of this type should have a ventilated cork or cover.—Frank R. Moore.

Wrench for Shade Rollers

WHEN the window-shade falls or is drawn so far that it locks, use a clothes pin as a wrench by inserting



How clothes pin serves as a wrench to adjust shade springs.

the flat projecting end of the shade roller in the groove of the pin. The shade is rewound and replaced without the necessity of first rolling up the shade, placing it in the lock, unrolling it and then rewinding. If the shade is locked by being drawn down too far, use clothes pin to move the spring slightly to permit loosening the ratchet.—August Jeffers.

Tin-Plating Iron

MANY a person has experienced great difficulty in making tin adhere to the surface of an iron object that was to be tin-plated. This condition can be satisfactorily remedied by the following process. Clean off the iron surface first by

Clean off the iron surface first by pouring dilute sulphuric acid over it and washing it with plenty of water and then rubbing with sand until it is perfectly smooth and clean. When this operation has been concluded, apply a solution of chloride of zinc, the socalled soldering acid.

When an object, the surface of which has been prepared in the above manner is dipped into molten tin, the tin will adhere easily to all parts. This method is the best practical method for use in tin-plating iron that can be found for the amateur mechanic without expensive apparatus in his shop. The acid and zinc solution must be handled with care, especially the acid.—Ncil~H. *Tasker*.

A Cheap Generator Overhaul

WHEN sandpaper fails to liven the ammeter needle, it is usually necessary to have the commutator "turned down" on a lathe. But a lot of fellows like myself have no lathe and would like to fix it themselves. Here is what I did on a Ford. I disconnected the generator wires and removed the metal strap that keeps out dust and covers the commutator. Instead of using sandpaper, I inserted a file, just the width of the commutator, while the engine was throttled down to its lowest speed. The file must be kept on the commutator only and not on any engine or body parts. Commutators do not generally wear out of round, so if an even pressure is kept on the file an almost perfect job will result. When the commutator surface is bright and shiny all over stop filing and remove the generator from the car. Take generator apart and with a piece of hack saw blade undercut the mica insulation on the commutator very carefully. If installing new brushes, sandpaper them on the new surface and set them in the brush ring. Before assembling the generator all parts should be wiped clean from filings, gummy oil or dust that may be on any parts. Reassemble the generator and replace it on the case. Connect the battery terminal and then adjust the output with the third or small brush.—Frank Placerean.

Watch Holder for Bedside

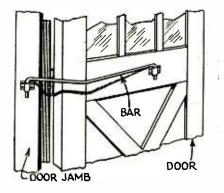
WRINKLES

Two pieces of wood placed at right angles, varnished and trimmed, makes a handy watch holder. The watch is held in a vertical position during the night, which is the best position for sat-



is factory timekeeping. Another idea is to place a small flashlight bulb in front of the watch and a small battery back of the upright, together with a suitable push button or switch. This will provide a very convenient and useful time indicator in any bedroom.—K. B. Murray.

To Hold Garage Doors Open



A simple iron bar, bent to the shape shown, serves to hold garage doors open.

MANY a garage is built where it is inconvenient or impossible to plant posts to hold the door open. George Dolby of Saco, Maine, built such a garage, and here is how he solved the problem. He fastened a socket to each door and door jamb. Taking a threefoot iron bar, he had a hook formed on each end and the bar bent in the middle. When the doors are opened, the two iron bars are dropped in their sockets and George Dolby's "patent," as he laughingly calls it, holds the doors open against the strongest wind that blows.— *Edward Cloudman*.

and RECIPES



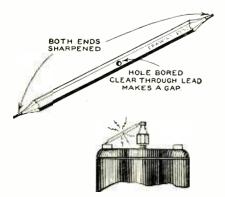
Shading Drawings Without a Pen

IN the making of ink drawings, it is sometimes desired that a portion be shaded, which is a tedious process with pen and india ink. Make a *dusting box* as illustrated, with a wire shelf near the bottom to support the drawing. In the box is placed a spoonful of black resin dust, made by coloring melted resin an intense black and pulverizing it when cool. The drawing should be covered with a (paper) cut-out mask, protecting all parts of the drawing that are not to be shaded.

Shake the resin in the box well and then insert the drawing on the wire shelf. In a few moments the exposed parts of the drawing will be covered with minute black dots of resin. When the shading thus obtained is sufficient, the drawing is removed from the box and gently heated, when the resin will melt and make the shading permanent. -K. B. Murray.

Spark Tester from Pencil

THE illustration below shows how to make an efficient spark plug tester. A hole is drilled exactly through the center of a pencil, giving two distinct electrodes; when the two pencil ends are touched to the engine frame and the spark terminal respectively, the spark jumps in the hole if the plug is O. K.



An easily made spark plug tester constructed from a lead pencil.

Drilling Holes Through Glass

¬O drill glass, prepare a solution of camphor in turpentine and add some ether. While proportions are not very important, a good solution is made by taking spirits of turpentine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; camphor, 1 oz., and ether, 3 drams. Break the tip from a three-cornered file so as to have a sharp and very hard point. Dip the tip of the file in the solution and give it a twisting motion on the glass where the hole is to be made. Use sufficient pressure to cut the glass, but do not break it. Practice will soon enable you to do the trick. Work on odd pieces of glass till you get experience. Be very careful when the tip of the file

\$5.00

will be paid each month for the best wrinkle or recipe submitted to the editors and which they accept and publish in these columns. All other ideas accepted and published in this department will be paid for at regular rates. Address your ideas to—Editor Wrinkles and Recipes.

is about to come through the glass. After the hole is made it can be enlarged to any size by a round file. Keep the glass constantly wet with the solution.—*Charles McFarland*.

A Solvent for Rust

 \mathbf{I}^{T} is often very difficult and sometimes impossible to remove rust from articles made of iron. Those which are most thickly coated are most easily cleaned by being immersed in a solution, nearly saturated, of chloride of tin. The length of time they remain in this bath is determined by the thickness of the coating of rust. Generally 12 to 24 hours is long enough. The solution ought not to contain a great excess of acid, if the iron itself is not attacked. On taking them from the bath the articles are rinsed, first in water, then in ammonia, and quickly dried. The iron, when thus treated, has the appearance of dull silver. Polishing gives it its normal appearance. -- Charles McFarland.

How to Put Brown Finish On Gun Barrels

A SIMPLE preparation for the browning of gun barrels may be made from tincture of iodine. diluted with one-half its bulk of water.—Vernon V. Johnson.

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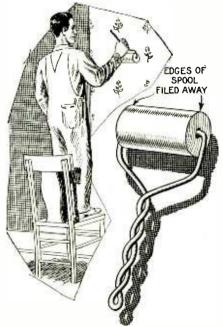


How to Wash Films

FILMS and plates can be washed entirely clean in a quarter of an hour by placing them in a trough made of a flat board with side pieces. Film in the strip can be pinned to the board at the upper end and the board suspended in the sink with the upper end at an angle under the faucet. This saves water, as but a small stream is necessary, and the method is twice as quick and certain as any other.—K. B. Murray.

Useful Wall-Paper Roller

A ROLLER such as used by paper hangers to level the wall paper from paste lumps, and to smooth the finished work, may be made by smoothing down the edges of a large spool with an emery wheel or file. The handle is made by twisting a piece of strong wire into the shape as shown in the illustration. The wire handle on a large syrup can will do.—Louis Andrews.



If you do any wall-papering, then you need this roller.

Readers' Opinions and Comments Will Be Welcomed by the Editors

Perpetual Motion Solved!



Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: In SCIENCE AND INVENTION MAGA-ZINE you offer to give \$5.000.00 for perpetual motion. This is what I call perpetual motion. Kindly send me the \$5.000.00. Here is my solution:

Electrons and atoms moving in a molecule are perpetual motion.

Јонм Рісом**і,** McKeesport, Pa.

(Unfortunately our contest calls for a demonstration of a working model of a perpetual motion machine. You cannot demonstrate electrons or atoms moving in a molecule. We can demonstrate the Brownian movement, which comes closer to a demonstration than your device, but this likewise is not a machine. We are acting in good faith. There is no catch to our proposition. We therefore anticipate that perpetual motion inventors will act accordingly.—EDITOR.)

Likes Chemistry

Editor, Science and Invention:

I have been a reader of SCIENCE AND INVENTION for a year and a half and will keep on getting it until the last publication. Being an amateur chemist, I enjoy the chemical experiments. As soon as I receive it. I turn to the "contents" page and look for chemistry. I think Wailes is an excellent writer and knows his chemistry and physics. I especially enjoyed the "Absorption" and "Experiments with Acetic Acid" articles. The next thing I turn to is Scientific Humor, where I get a good laugh out of Scienty Simon. The jokes are well chosen, which makes them quite



enjoyable. I like to see fat people laugh, because there is so much of them to enjoy it. Hoping you are fat.

HERBERT F. WIESE, 1308 E. 141st St., East Cleveland, Ohio.

(Mr. Wiese hoped that we were fat because he included some jokes with his communication. If he ever saw the Joke Editor's face, he would wonder how a person so solemn and thin would ever sit in the chair of the Joke Editor. Perhaps some of the humor is so pathetic that it produces the lines of worry and care on this individual's smileless countenance.—EDITOR.)

Anti This and That

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Your utterly unjustified at-

tack on alleged fraudulent curative devices has assumed the conditions of a childish fanaticism. You seem to have fallen in line with the despicable attitude of the present-day reformers: your crusade against the above-mentioned articles paral-

lels that of the "Purity League," "Anti-Nicotine League" and countless other "Antis."

Such an attitude inevitably characterizes narrow-mindedness. Just why anyone should attempt to regulate or modify the life and actions of someone else is not

discernible to one of the intellect. I am willing to admit that a vast number of the population of the country are incapable of governing themselves to best advantage, but to attempt to control them to the point where they may not even spend their money as they please is absurd. Admitting that the devices which you pronounce fraudulent are really so and have no actual curative power, still anyone who is sufficiently ignorant to succumb to the wild claims and advertising propaganda of the dispenser has a possibility of being benefited by sheer imagination.

While I am as firmly convinced as you of the uselessness of these products. I do not believe that one should be too hasty in condemning them. What harm is done by them, other than separating some illiterate and superstitious human of some of his worldly goods, which, were the specific product of his choice not available, would be spent for something equally useless? But you, in your disbelief in the merit of these contrivances, must attempt to completely efface them, thereby helping to make the world safe for hypocrisy.

> L. P. BERNARD, Royersford, Pa.

(We do not presume to dictate to the entire populace of this country what they should do with their money. We feel, however, that the public is entitled to know the facts. When an advertiser deliberately misrepresents, when he makes misleading claims, when he garbles science so as to make it fit a distorted theory on the control of various diseases, when he makes a statement ostensibly scientific, but which is purely buncombe and piffle, it is time that some publication or some organization exhibit spirit enough and backbone enough to bring out the false claims and show them in their true light. We believe that pseudo-science is far worse than no science at all.

What Our

SCIENCE AND INVENTION MAGAZINE is an educational institution. It has been so characterized not only by the



but by the majority of readers of this publication. It is being used in public schools today, as well as in high schools, in

the science classrooms and for collateral reading.

Anyone of us "sufficiently ignorant" has a perfect right to get the facts. We strive merely to educate the public. We strive to bring forth the ridiculousness of misstatements found in advertising propaganda for systems supposedly based on scientific principles for the cure of illness and disease. Is the fact that a man is illiterate an excuse for separating him from his hard-earned cash? We will leave further comments upon this letter to any of our readers who may have been benefited or injured by our exposés.—EDITOR.)

Is a College Education Worth While?

Editor, Science and Invention:

After spending thirteen years in college, the writer feels that he might make a few comments.

A number of years ago a young man came to me and said that he had only one year of high school, had been working for several years and wanted to return and, after graduation, take a college education. This would mean at least seven years to him. He was at the time receiving a salary from the rail-

road of \$1.200 a year. This would mean a loss of some \$9,000 in salary, would cost him about \$5,000 plus a probable increase in wages and when he got out he probably would not get a salary equal to the loss of interest on this amount of money and the probable increase plus his present one. Eventually he would be the loser.

In many cases we find that men are the losers by a college education. In other cases, perhaps they are the gainers. A man in college loses personal contact with business men; he figures only in the classroom. He does gain many friendships. He can look at life from a different aspect. He can fit into different companies and his reading vision is enhanced. As an example, a young man once asked the dean of an Science and Invention

Readers Think Questions and Discussions of General Scientific Interest

(There is no doubt but that if both apply themselves to the task equally well, the college-trained farmer is by far more successful than the individual who uses the cut-and-try method. The man who has the soil of his field analyzed to determine whether it needs more phosphate, more ammonia, or more lime automatically knows exactly what he should apply, instead of waiting for the crops to come up and answer his question. The man who knows to what truck his farm is best suited, never makes a mistake in cultivating plants which could not possibly grow on his land.

But how many college graduates keep up their friendships after they have secured their diplomas? The alumni of many colleges will show you that the percentage is extremely small.—EDITOR.)

Dog Days

Editor, SCIENCE AND IN-VENTION :

Will you kindly give me a general description of the term "Dog Days"? When they ap-pear? How long they last? Are they governed by the "Dog Star"?

etc. I might say that I have been a subscriber to Sci-ENCE AND INVENTION for a number of years and wouldn't

be without it. ("Sirius," or the "Dog Star." is the largest and brightest of all stars and situated in the mouth of Canis Major. The ancients reckoned the "Dog Days,' which are forty in number, as twenty before and twenty after the rising of this star. The rising of this star was supposed to presage extreme heat and the diseases incidental to this period. However, it was by mere accident that the rising of this star coincided with the hottest season of the year in the times and countries of these old astronomers. This star rises later and later every year because of precession and the time of its rising depends also on the latitude of the place. The time will come when the star will rise in the dead of the winter.-EDITOR.)

Nikola Tesla

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Some years ago you published a series of articles on the inventions of Nikola Tesla. Are copies containing this series of articles available, and what is Dr. Tesla doing at present?

S. W. HUNTER, New York City.

(Back numbers containing the Tesla articles are not available, but you can consult them at most public libraries. Dr. Tesla is occupied right along in the development and patenting of new electrical and mechanical inventions. -Editor.)

Popular Magic



Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

I recently purchased your most wonderful magazine. "Popular Magic and Card Tricks No. 3." and have been more than pleased with its contents. The tricks explained are many of which the value alone would be worth more than what is asked for the book.

I am an amateur magician and I delight in collecting books, magazines. etc., on the art of magic. I have gotten most of my books for the sake of having them, but with your magazine it is dif-ferent. I would like to ask you if you have volumes 1 and 2 of "Popular Magic" in stock.

> JOSEPH S. COTTON, Turner Falls, Mass.

(Unfortunately there are no copies available of volume 1 and volume 2, "Popular Magic," both by Dunninger.

It is likely that some of your magical friends would be willing to send you a copy should they happen to have two on hand. Should anyone have such numbers and should they care to dispose of them, we would be glad to forward the let-

ters to Mr.



agricultural school, "If I go to college, do you think I can return to the farm and make more money?" The dean an-swered him. "I am afraid you can." and explained to him that if he took a course in college he would be able to return to the farm and do the work with ten times more interest because he would know why he was doing each operation. This statement may apply in all fields of work to a young man who can afford an education.

A college education does not entirely make a man, but it adds much to his capitel.

The president of one of our universities said. "If you educate a crook, you put tools into his hands for his work, but if you educate an honest man you do the same.'

The days spent in acquiring a college education will never be forgotten, neither are the friendships made, and there are things that may not show themselves at once in dollars and cents that are of value and give pleasure in life. This everyone must consider in choosing a college education. REED O, BRIGHAM, M.S., Ph.D., M.D.,

Toledo, Ohio.

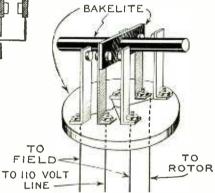
Remote Control for the Amateur

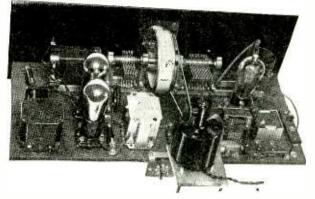
LIKE many new improvements which have come to radio during its infancy, the device for push-button selection is not of very much interest to the radio fan unless he can construct it himself. Here is one of the most simple push-button selectors we have seen yet.

The material necessary for building this set is a small oscillating fan motor, some bakelite or hard rubber rod 1½ inches in diameter, a pulley belt, a variable resistance, one cable of four wires, and a long two-wire cable. Remove the blades and guard from oscillating fan, disconnect wires

ROTOR FIELD FIELD RESISTANCE LINE

Above is diagram showing circuit of motor in series. At left is diagram showing selection switch and hook-up for circuit. from armature to field and solder on four long wires two from the brushes and two from the field. Use the four screws that support guard to





Above is rear view of set showing oscillating fan motor connected by pulley to drum of gang condenser.

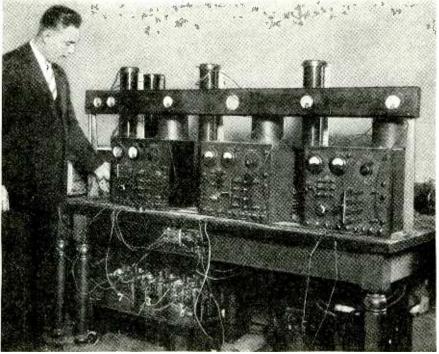
place motor on. Next, make a groove around oscillating gear pulley. Put motor on back of the set and adjust the belt, made of cord or spring, from the pulley to the drum of the condenser gang. Then place variable resistance in series with the line. Now take the bakelite of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and drill seven holes in it—six to secure the contacts and one

hole in the center for fixing the bakelite rod to the base. Then affix a long two-wire cable to the main switch, using a pear push button to control it.

The four-wire cable should next be fixed, as shown in diagram, and led to an easy chair or any other place from which the operator desires to operate his selector.

This selector has proved very satisfactory in operation and has been practically troubleproof. It is very simple in construction and can be made at home without any trouble. This has been hooked up on a 110-volt line; and if some resistance is not used, the motor will tend to overspeed. It is advisable in this case to use a power clarostat or its equivalent.—*Carlos Frowcin.*

Now-Three Transmitters on One Aerial



Ollarris and Ewing

A scene in the laboratory at Washington, D. C., where three transmitters operate on one antenna.

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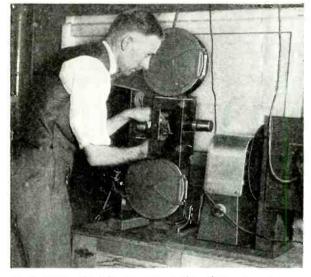
 $R^{\rm ECENTLY}$ the U. S. Signal Corps radio engineers have developed an innovation in radio transmitting which is highly important and noteworthy. We all know of the unusual amount of trouble and interference caused by the neighbor's radio in the days of the old regenerative sets. This interference was due to a number of things-one of these was the aerial of the troublesome set. Now the Signal Corps experts claim to have perfected a system whereby three sets may transmit at the same time on the same aerial. Each transmitter uses a different wave-length without any interference from cither of the other sets; they are shown at the left. The three transmitting sets are all lined up close together, yet there is no interference with the individual trans-

mission of the respective messages. The Signal Corps, under the direction of Major William Blair, is now working on a similar device for army receiving sets. One method of connecting more than one receiving set to the same antenna was illustrated and described in the November issue of this magazine.

....

Sends "Movies" by Radio

RADIO Television amateurs are now building apparatus to transmit motion pictures as well as receive them. J. F. Brott, a radio engineer of Seattle, Washington, has designed and built his own television transmitter and receiver. With this apparatus, Mr. Brott broadcasts motion pictures, which are regularly received by his neighbors.



J. F. Brott with his amateur motion-picture broadcaster.

Portable Televisor

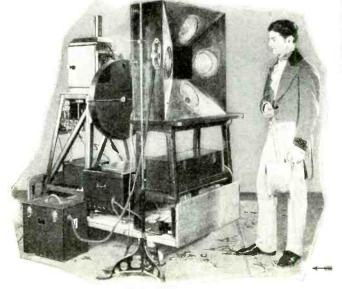
A PORTABLE outfit for taking television pictures has been invented by Dénes von Mihaly, a radio engineer of Germany. The apparatus may be used to take motion pictures and transmit them via radio to various distances. Through the medium of this apparatus it is not necessary to have a huge permanent transmitting station; pictures can be transmitted from any spot desired.

Such a development of television brings it into the realm of the news photographer. What seemed like a wild dream a short time ago is now a scientific possibility. We are now on the threshold of witnessing the latest news events at the same time that they happen. Directly we shall see athletic games and the like while they are going on.



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Dr. Mihaly with his portable television transmitter.





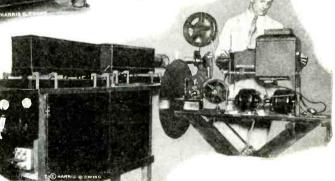
The Brott amateur television receiver.

The transmitter, shown at the left, consists of a motion picture projector, modulator, and light-sensitive cells. The cable going to the ceiling runs to the radio transmitting station.

The box-like affair above contains the television receiver motor, scanning disk, and neon lamp. The image forms on a plate approximately one inch square.

Jenkins Now Broadcasting Movies

M OTION pictures are now being broadcast nightly by short waves over a powerful radio station located ten miles outside of Washington, D. C., near Silver Springs, Md. These broadcasts are being made over the new television transmitting station of C. Francis Jenkins. This station is powerful enough to be capable of covering the Eastern United States with radio pictures.



The Jenkins motion-picture projecting machine, scanning disk and radio amplifier. The radio transmitter is located in another room.

Look In! R. C. A. Is Televising

N IGHTLY broadcasts of motion pictures and still pictures are being sent over the R. C. A. experimental station W2XBS, located in New York City. These broadcasts are made on a frequency of 2.000 kilocycles, or 142.8 to 149.9 metres. The photograph at the left shows the television transmitting apparatus. Announcements of the station's call letters and other information are sent out like movie sub-titles. A card with the information to be broadcast, printed in large letters, is held before the televisor screen. Occasional attempts are made to broadcast pictures of people directly.



Interference Screen

A NEW screen cage for the use of dentists or other persons using electrical devices in the proximity of radio sets has been put on the market under the Tobe trade-mark. This screen cage is designed to protect electrical instruments from affecting radio receivers. Screen Gridifier

HERE'S a really ingenious device manufactured by the Insuline Corp. of America. It's called a screen gridifier and enables any radio set owner, with a supply

of 110 a.c., to enjoy the benefits of screen-grid tubes without any trouble. It is completely shielded, requires no wiring changes and will fit any standard UX four-prong and fiveprong socket. With this device, the problem of using screengrid tubes and being up to the minute is readily solved.



New Filterettes

HESE filter-

上 ettes are de-

signed to act in

conjunction with

the screen cage

shown above. The

Tobe filterettes are

plugged in series

with the line. The

manufacturers

claim that the use

of these two de-

vices will eliminate





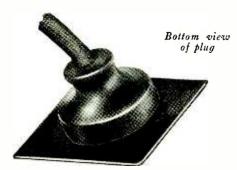
all causes of electrical interference and distortion on radio sets, due to X-ray or other electrical machines in the immediate neighborhood.

The causes of distortion in a radio receiver may be due to numerous things. Here are a few ways of telling the reason for the distortion or any unusual noise in the set.

A universal type motor will cause either a high-pitched whine or singing tone. A rough buzzing tone is the result of disturbance from the ignition system of an oil-burner. The electric refrigerator causes an intermittent crackle in the set, sometimes being steady and coarse for several seconds. The easiest way to eliminate these various noises is to plug a filterette into the line.

Four-Pronged Plug

THIS plug is manufactured by the National Co. and is said to have better contact points than the ordinary



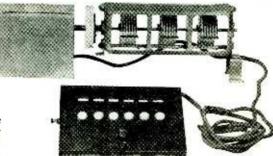
Shows plug fitting snugly into socket.

plug. It is of sturdy construction and the danger of breaking wires from binding posts is minimized.

It has a special thumb-shaped end; this prevents the usual wear and tear on the wire from pulling. The plug is especially adapted for connecting dynamic speakers and comes with 4 and 5 prongs.

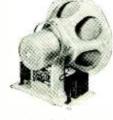
Push-Button Selector

THE remote control device shown here is manufactured by the Motormatic Radio Appliances and works on the principle of motor operation and magnetic control. It is available for any six stations on the dial drum, and



any number of remote control boards may be used. This selector is intended for standard sets and has the advantage that when the station has been tuned in, a light by the button flashes on.





Oxford dynamic with Kuprox rectifier.

Improved Dynamic Speaker

HERE is a dynamic speaker, the product of Oxford Radio Corp., which uses a Kuprox double rectifier. The cone has metallized cloth and the speaker is designed for 110 a.c. 60-cycle circuits.

Master Voltage Control

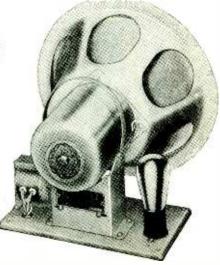
THIS is the prod-L uct of the Master Engineering Co. and it is designed to prevent excess voltage reaching the set and burning out the a.c. tubes. It may be plugged into any wall or floor socket. The control has a scale of desired voltages on its side. One has merely to plug into the control and the necessary voltage is obtained.



A New Tube Speaker

 $B^{\rm ELOW} \ \text{is another Oxford dy-} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{namic speaker, using a 280-} \\ \text{tube rectifier. It is designed to} \\ \text{handle large volume and has a 121/2-inch metallized cone.} \end{array}$

Both of the speakers shown here are designed for auditorium use; other models are available for use on home sets; both are designed for 110 a.c. operation. The unique feature in both of these speakers is the special processed metallized cloth which is used. This cloth is impervious to all atmospheric changes.



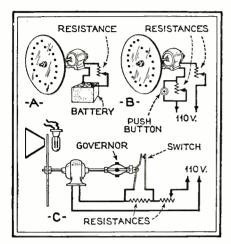


Television Speed Control

(737) Arthur Jones, Jersey City, N. J., inquires.

Q. 1. Sometime ago I saw an article giving several means of controlling television motors so that they could be easily synchronized. Will you please show the methods used?

A. 1. Several methods of keeping a television motor in synchronism are shown. The method shown in diagram A is probably the simplest and in some ways



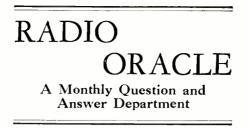
Three ways in which to control the speed of television motors; "C" is automatic.

the most reliable. This is to use a twelve volt motor connected to a twelve volt storage battery with a controlling rheostat in series. The motor on such an arrangement will not vary in speed to any appreciable extent as the current supply from a storage battery, providing it is well charged and has sufficiently large capacity, is constant long enough to supply power for quite a series of pictures. Once the speed of the motor is adjusted, it will not vary for about one-half hour at a time.

This method is used in many television laboratorics, chiefly because it is simple and reliable.

The method shown at B is for use with a motor connected to the regular lighting circuits. The current supply of such a circuit is not so constant as that from a storage battery, so that the speed of the motor will vary to a certain extent. The approximate speed is found by varying the large resistance. The resistance is then increased about one notch and the desired speed obtained by pushing the button. When the speed of the motor increases beyond the point of synchronization, the push button is released, throwing in the small resistance, which will slow the motor up to synchronization, and if it should become too slow it can easily be brought back to the proper speed by again pushing the button. This method will work satisfactorily if the line voltage is fairly constant.

The arrangement shown at C provides for automatic synchronization control. This arrangement is similar to the arrangement in B, except that the push button is replaced by the automatic switch and centrifugal governor. When the motor goes too fast the governor opens the switch, connecting the small resistance into the circuit. When the motor goes too slow, the resistance is automatically

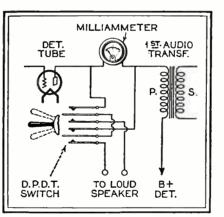


shunted out. This is a good arrangement but requires some manipulation before it can be made to operate smoothly and successfully; it will be necessary to do some careful experimenting with the governor and the small resistance, to find the proper size and adjustment of each.

Visual Tuning

(738) James Wailes, Freeport, Texas, writes:

Q. 1. I recently noticed an advertisement of a radio set having a so-called *tuning meter*. This was an ordinary meter on the panel of the set which showed when stations were tuned to their maximum point without depending on the loud speaker. Will you kindly show me the



How to connect a tuning meter. With switch down, meter is in circuit and speaker cut out; switch up, speaker is cut in.

wiring diagram of such an arrangement, and how it operates?

A. 1. A diagram of the automatic tuning meter is shown. When the switch is in down position, the speaker is switched out of the circuit and the milliammeter thrown in. This makes it possible to tune in a station without the usual squawks and squeaks and to a definite maximum point of resonance. This will be indicated on the meter at the highest reading.

When the switch is in up position, the milliammeter is switched out of the circuit and the loud speaker goes into operation.

Such an arrangement is a definite improvement to any radio set. It eliminates guess work in tuning, and saves wear and tear on the nerves of the people listening to the programs. The device is particularly useful where a dynamic speaker, which handles a great deal of volume, is used.

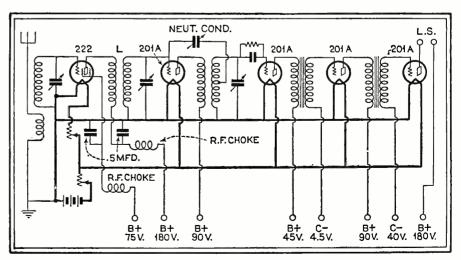
Improving the Neutrodyne

(739) Joseph Hanson, Gaston, Ill., asks: Q. 1. I have a five-tube neutrodyne which I purchased several years ago when this type of set was considered the best obtainable. There are many sets now on the market much more sensitive than my set. However, it gives me quite satisfactory service, except that I should like to be able to improve the sensitivity. Would it be possible to convert this set to permit using screen grid tubes?

A. 1. In order to convert your set into a screen grid set, it would be necessary to rip out most of the apparatus in the set, change the coils, put everything in special shields, and incorporate a number of chokes and by-pass condensers. This would be a rather expensive proposition and in the end it would be easier to build a complete new receiver. You may improve your set, however, by adding one screen grid tube. It will only be necessary in this case to change coil "L" and add the usual choke coils and by-pass condensers. A complete diagram showing the changes necessary to add one stage of screen grid amplification to your neutrodyne is shown.

With your set rearranged in this manner it will be much more sensitive than originally.

We do not advise you to try to construct the coupler "L." This should be a standard screen grid coupler, as the regular neutrodyne transformers are not suitable for screen grid tubes.



This diagram will interest owners of neutrodynes and other sets, as it shows how to make the set more sensitive by adding a shield grid stage.

Scientific Humor

A Monthly Fun Page for Those Who Enjoy a Laugh

ALAS, TOO TRUE

A teacher was explaining to her class the meaning of the word bigamy." "It means having two wives at one time," she said. "Now tell me what word means having one wife?"

A boy responded—"Monotony."

—.Albert Deluca.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TIME EXPOSURE



DARING PHO-TOGRAPHER — I was scaling the bluff attempting to get a close-up of the cliff bird's nest, when my suspender broke. A wed LIS-

TENER — And then... DARING PHO-TOGRAPHER —

Why...er... an under exposure resulted.—*Fred E. Erdos.*

NUTTIER BY THE 2ND 1st—That's a cuckoo clock. 2ND—Yeh, I noticed it isn't right.



AVIATORS-USE THIS! AVIATOR --Wanta fly? F L A P PER --O-oo yeth. AVIATOR --I'll catch one for

Paul Kopetka.

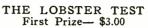
you. --Frank Gora.

IN THE ROUGH

It was a hot, sultry session in the courts and the judge was thinking other than judicial thoughts. Finally the lawyer said: "He claims his wife was intractable, your Honor, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club." "How many strokes?" asked the

judge absently.

-Mrs. H. E. Chrisman.

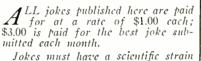


MRS. HIGH—Now. Mary, when you bathe the baby be sure and test the water with the thermometer.



MRS. HIGH (one hour later)—Did you use the thermometer?

MARY-No, ma'am. I didn't need it, If the water's too hot, the baby turns red, and if it's too cold, she turns blue. —Earl Bennett.



and should be original.

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

Unavailable material cannot be returned.

LET GO THAT WHEEL!

The average woman's idea of intelligent driving is to stick a hand out each side so she can turn either way she wants to.

-Annie Richard Taylor.

DARKENS SKINS

"Why do you leave your shoes in the sunlight?"

"I am trying to make them tan." —Florence Harmon. A PANACEA

OLD LADY TO DRUGGIST (Angrily)— Well. sir, what can you mean? You sold me this thermometer with the instruction that I should keep it under my armpit for half a minute. I kept it there for half an hour and yet I was none the better."

-Scavax Framroze Desai.

YEARS OF COLLEGE FOR THIS

Good heavens, Mr. Druggist, I'm poisoned! It must have been the sandwiches my wife gave me.

PHARMACIST —Yes, that's it. I tell you. you're taking a chance every time you eat a sandwich that isn't pre-



that isn't prepared by a registered pharmacist.— Miss Ursula Greene.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

The man with a lot of personal magnetism unfortun ately walked through a hard ware store. --Cletus Gardner.



APPLY WITH GUN!

WIFE to Impatient Hubby—If you had a face like mine, what kind of powder would you use? IMPATIENT HUBBY—Gunpowder.

-Miss Shirley Clarke.

WE'VE SUCCEEDED!

"Science and Invention reminds me of a man with poor blood." "Why?"

"Both are trying to work up a good circulation." — Earle Bennett.

SCIENTY SIMON SCIENTIST



SCIENCE LESSON NO.37 HIS FAMOUS ROCK-SPLITTING-STUNT, COMING FROM INDIA, INVOLUES NO TRICKERY, AND IS BASED ON A SOUND SCI-ENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. IT IS REALLY POSSIBLE TO CRACK A HEANY BOULDER HELD AS SNOWN, WITH NO INJURY TO THE ONE HOLDING IT THE REASON IS THAT THE GREATER INERTIA OF THE LARGE ROCK PRE-VENTS THE FULL SHOCK FROM BEING TRANSMITTED TO THE HEAD., WITH A SMALL STONE THERE IS NO SUCH PRO-TECTION

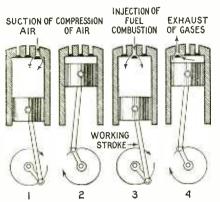
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A Monthly Scientific Question and Answer Page

The Operation of Diesel Engines (2334) Joseph Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.,

writes: Q. 1. Will you give a simple diagram of

a Diesel engine, showing how it operates?



This diagram explains the operation of the Diesel engine. Air is first sucked into the cylinder, then compressed, which causes heating, after which the oil is sprayed in, combusts, producing the power stroke, and then exhausts.

A.1. A schematic diagram of a simple Diesel engine is shown. Its construction is similar to a gasoline engine, except that there is no spark plug and the construction is heavier to permit a higher pressure to be used. Instead of sucking in its gasoline vapor, air is sucked into the cylinder and this is compressed. When air is compressed to a great degree, as in an engine of this type, the temperature rises to a great extent. Oil is then injected into the cylinder in a spray and the heat of the compressed air ignites the oil, causing combustion and forcing the piston down, as shown in position 3. The burned gases are exhausted on the upstroke and the cycle is repeated.

Decapitated Head Illusion

(2335) Howard Petersen, Quincy, Ill., writes:

Q. 1. I remember attending a fair once and seeing an arrangement of a woman's head resting on two swords placed across the arms of a chair. The head was alive, but there was no body attached to it. The result was weird. I should like to know how this was done and whether I could produce such an illusion.

A. 1. The illusion you refer to is called the "decapitated head illusion." The head is exhibited in a curtained recess and reposes upon two swords lying across the arms of a chair. The chair is upholstered in red plush and is placed close to a curtain at the back of the recess. At the back of the chair is an opening just below the level of the tops of the chair arms. This opening is not seen from the front, as it is concealed by a mirror that is placed between the arms of the chair at an angle of 45 deg. The ends of the mirror rest in folds of the fan-shaped upholstery on the inside of the chair arms. The lower edge of the mirror rests on the bottom of the chair and the upper edge is concealed by laying one of the swords on it, as may be seen in the illustrations. At the proper angle the bottom The Oracle

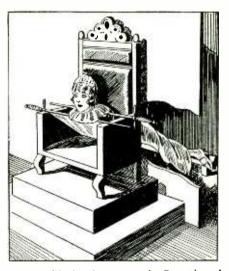
of the chair is reflected in the mirror, giving the impression that one is looking at the back. The folds in the upholstery of the inside of the arms effectively conceal the right and left ends of the mirror. There is a hole in the red curtain, directly opposite the hole in the chair back, through which there passes a board, supported at one end by resting on the seat of the chair, and at the other end by a small box or any convenient article. The performer rests on this.

Formation of Hailstones

(2336) Henry Cowan, Miami, Fla., writes:

Q. 1. I should like to know how a hailstone is formed.

A. 1. Some recent scientific experiments by Dr. C. E. T. Brooks, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society of



How the illusion known as the Decapitated Head is constructed. The mirror hides the body, as this diagram shows.

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

1. Only three questions can be submitted to be answered.

2. Only one side of sheet to be written on: matter must be typewritten or else written in ink; no penciled matter considered.

3. Sketches, diagrams, etc., must be on separate sheets. Questions addressed to this department cannot be answered by mail free of charge.

4. If a quick answer is desired by mail, a nominal charge of 50 cents is made for each question. If the questions entail considerable research work or intricate calculations, a special rate will be charged. Correspondents will be informed as to the fee before such questions are answered.

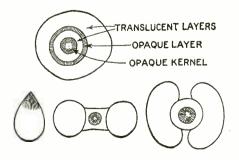
www.americanradiohistory.com

Great Britain, definitely explains the process of the formation of a hailstone in *Discovery*:

"It begins as a number of scattered molecules of water vapor in moist air near the ground, in the path of an advancing thunderstorm. When the air is drawn into the storm it rises, expands and is cooled by expansion until it becomes The water vapor condenses saturated. and forms drops, but these are small and are still blown upward, growing all the time. They pass into air below the freezing point and rise through a further height of five or ten thousand feet as super-cooled drops, until some of them freeze and form small particles of ice. At this level we have ice particles and super-cooled drops together and whenever an ice particle touches a super-cooled drop the latter freezes onto it. The incipient hailstone so formed, being now too heavy for the air current at that great height to sustain, begins to fall and on its downward path it meets and absorbs more of the super-cooled drops which are blown up against it. At the same time ice crystals are being deposited on it direct from the moist air and by these two processes it gradually becomes coated with a layer of opaque ice.

"On its downward path the hailstone meets with warmer and warmer drops, until it enters the level at which their temperature is just above 32 deg. F. Here it becomes coated with water which freezes more slowly and forms clearer ice. From this point the hailstone may continue its journey to the ground, arriving at a simple sphere of moderate size, consisting only of an opaque kernel and a single translucent layer; or it may be carried up again into colder levels and begin the process of formation afresh with a layer of opaque ice. Finally, however, it finds a way to the ground, either breaking through the upward current by the mere force of its weight, or else finding a way around the edge of the current to less disturbed air. It is possible that some hailstones freeze together during the formation of the outermost translucent layer. but it is hardly probable. The freezing together most likely takes place on the ground and accounts for many of the most sensational stories about hailstones ranging up to the size of a man's head, if not larger.'

The diagram shows various types of hailstones, although the spherical form is the most usual.

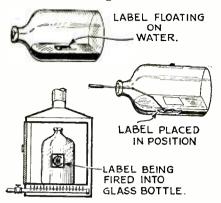


This diagram explains various types of hailstones. The spherical shape is most common.

Science and Invention

Latest Patents

Labeling Bottles



No. 1,725,199, issued to Antonius R. Kuhn and James J. Furlong. Decalcomanias when wet are easily injured. It therefore becomes difficult to place them on the inner surfaces of bottles where labels would be naturally protected. In this method the label is floated on water, and when the design is free, it is pushed down to adhere to the side of the bottle while the water is removed. After this the label is fired into the glass bottle by means of heat.

Milk-skimming Bottle



No. 1,722,396, issued to Winfield S. Reiber. With a milk bottle constructed with a division, as the illustration here shows, it is possible to separate the milk from the cream by merely tilting the bottle. For purposes of this illustration, the cream is shown being poured off in one position, but to prevent bubbling, the bottle is preferably turned around, so that opening is on top.

Dandelion Weeder



No. 1,725,191, issued to Thomas C. Holmes. This simple tool is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket. It has a bent handle to protect the user's knuckles and is employed for removing dandelions and similar weeds from the lawn.

Notice to Readers:

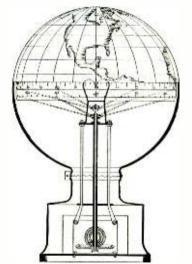
These illustrated and described devices have recently been issued patent protection but are not as yet, to our knowledge, available on the market. We regret to advise that it is impossible to supply the correct addresses of inventors of the devices to any of our readers, as the only records available are at the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and give only the addresses of the inventors at the time of application for a patent some time ago.

Illuminated Pencil

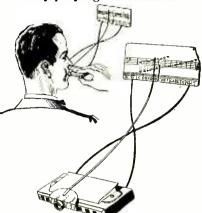


No. 1,722,238, issued to Albert Weber. The bulb containing the filament is provided with a central bore through which the lead is fed. The pencil itself contains the dry cell or battery.

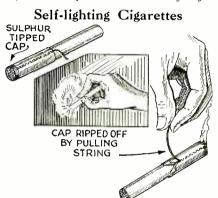
World-time Clock



No. 1,720,902, issued to Elmer T. Isaacson. This unique clock has a stationary pointer and graduated horizontal dials which are mowed by a clockwork mechanism. The time can be readily ascertained. The spherical representation of the earth's surface is associated with the clock in such a way that standard time, at any designated point on the surface, may be ascertained and the relative time at other points may be readily determined. Easy-playing Harmonica

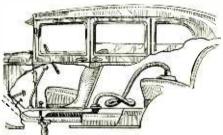


No. 1.722,852, issued to Frank Miller. By means of this attachment a harmonica may be played by amateurs in an easy and accurate manner. A bent wire rack holds the music and a slide fits over the recd openings and communicates with a piece of bent wire. By moving this slide-mouthpiece back and forth, the user can play any music arranged for the instrument. The design of the mouthpiece eliminates tonguing.



No. 1,723,877, issued to Nicolai Mednikoff and Leo Liberthson. Attempts have been made to develop cigarettes with a striking compound on the end so that the cigarette need merely be rubbed against the side of the container to light it. Usually in striking such a cigarette against a prepared case, the paper of the cigarette is either ruptured or distorted. In this system a heavy paper wrapper surrounds the cigarette and this wrapper is removed by pulling on a string after the cigarette has been lighted.

Auto Vacuum Cleaner



No. 1,722,265, issued to Lester Filmore Beaulieu. In this invention the necessary vacuum has been obtained from the exhaust of the engine without the use of any fan or any mechanism driven by the exhaust. A simple trip in the base of the car directs the exhaust gases downward, which produces a partial vacuum in a branch passage.

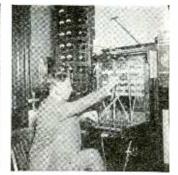


Radio Inspectors \$2000 to \$4500 a Year.



Radio Operators \$90 to \$200 a month (board free).

Broadcast Operators \$1800 to \$4800 a Year.



Radio Repair Mechanics \$1800 to \$4000 a Year.



Science and Invention

SAY "Good Bye" to long hours and low-paid work. Pick yourself a big-money job in Radio! Hundreds of men just like you earn from \$2,000 to \$25,000 a year in this giant world-wide industry... It's the livest money-making business of today!

The Whole World is Calling for Trained Radio Men

Broadcasting stations and manufacturers all over the country are eagerly seeking trained men... Thousands of ships require experienced operators ... and now comes nationwide radio telegraph service, telephony, television, photoradiograms!... Thousands of opportunities like this are waiting for you.

Easy to Learn at Home With This Magnificent Laboratory Outfit

There's no need for you to know a thing about Radio. The Radio Corporation of America sponsors this marvelous, simplified home-training course . . . by means of which you, too, can now prepare for success in every phase of Radio . . . You learn by actual experience with the remarkable outlay of apparatus given with this course . . . learn how to solve every Radio problem . . . such as repairing, installing and servicing fine sets. That's why you, too, can easily have the confidence and ability to hold a big-money Radio job.

Only Course Backed by Radio Corporation of America

The progress of Radio is measured by the accomplishments of the great engineers in the huge research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America. This gigantic organization sets the standards for the entire industry ... and sponsors every lesson in the course. That's why graduates of this school are always posted in newest up-to-the-minute developments in Radio. That's why they are always in big demand.





FREE BOOK SHOWS HOW:

Money Back if Not Satisfied

This marvelous home-laboratory training practically insures your success by preparing you thoroughly in every phase of Radio manufacturing, servicing, broadcasting, photoradiograms, television and airplane radio equipment. As a student you will receive an agreement signed by the president of this school assuring you of complete satisfaction upon completion of your training—or your money will be instantly refunded.

Read This Free Book

The young men in Radio today will be the industrial leaders of tomorrow . . . that's what happened in the automobile business...in aviation ...and in everyother essential industry...Get in on the ground floor and climb with this tremendous industry!

Free ... everything you want to know about Radio ... 50 fascinating pages... each one packed with pictures and descriptions about the brilliant opportunities in this fort arguing metrical metrical sections.

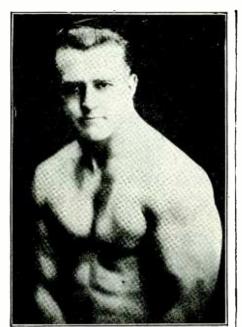
PFAMERICA

opportunities in this fast-growing profession. See for yourself why R. I. A. training has placed thousands of men in well paid positions--usually from 3 to 10 days after graduation. Mail this coupon now and receive your Free Book.



Gentlemen: Please send me your FREE 50-page book which illustrates the brilliant opportunities in Radio and describes your laboratory-method of instruction at home.

Name.....



EARLE LIEDERMAN-The Muscle Builder Author of "Muscle Building." "Science of Wrestling," "Secrets of Strength," "Here's Health," "Endurance," etc.

What Do Women Want Most?

Women want he-men for their husbands and succethearts. None of this chorus-man stuff for the real girl. She wants to be proud of his physical make-up, proud of his fluore in a bathing suit. She knows that it's the fellow that is full of pep and vitality that gets alhead in this world. He's got the physical backbone to back up the mental decisions he makes. He'll win out every time.

Look Yourself Over!

Look roursell Uver! How do you shape up? Are you giving yourself a square deal? Have you got those big rolling muscles that mean health and strength inside and out? The vitality that gives you the ambliton to win out at every-thing you start? Make that girl admire you first and fore-most for a real he-man and the hardest part in winning her is over.

I Can Give It To You In 30 Days

I Can Give It To You In 30 Days In 30 days I can do you over so that she will hardly know you. I'll put a whole inch of solid muscle on each arm in 30 days, and two whole inches of rippling strength across your chest. I've done it for over a hundred thousand others, and I can do it for you. I don't care how weak and puny you are. I like to get them weak and puny, because it's the hopeless cases that I work with best. It gives me a lot of real joy just to see them develop and the surprised look in their eyes when they step before the mirror at the end of 30 days and see what a miracle I have worked for them. You'll Be a He. Mar From Now On'

You'll Be a He-Man From Now On!

And it's no temporary layer of muscle I put on you, It's there to stay! With those newly broadened shoul-ders; that perfect neck and great, manly chest, you can maintain your self-respect in any society. Every woman will know that you are what every man should be—a forceful, red-blooded he-man.

I want You For 90 Days

I want You For 90 Days If at the end of 30 days you think you have improved, valt till you see yourself at the end of 90 days. Then the friends you thought were strong will geen like chil-dren by omparison I'm not called the Muscle Builder for nothing. My system scientifically builds real muscle faster than you ever imagined.

Watch Them Turn Around

Watch Inem Jurn Around Notice how every woman prefers the fellow who carries himself with head up. Notice how the broad shouldered nan always gets their eye. They want a dependable he-man when they make their eloice—one who can protect them. And you can be that mun. Remember, I not only promise it—I GUARANTEE IT. Now don't put it off a minute. Get going to new happiness and real manhood today.

Send for my Muscular Development 64 Pages and New Book Muscular Development - IT'S FREE

New Book Intestitut Detectorymetric ____T'S FREE Tt contains forty-eight full-page photographs of myself and some of the many prize winning pupils I have trained. Some of these came to me as pitiful weakings, implote and a real inspiration to you. This will not obligate you at all, but for the sale of your future health and happiness do not put it off. Send today— right now before you turn this page.

EARLE	LIEDERMAN
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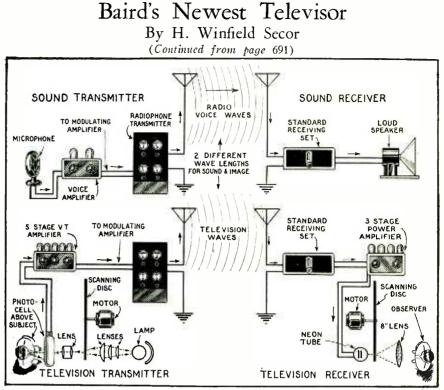
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The diagram above shows schematically the radio circuits for transmission of the Baird television image as well as the voice; two different wavelengths are required, one for the voice and one for the television image.

of Captain W. J. Jarrard, who represents the Baird interests in America. This newest television and tele-talkie system has a number of interesting details. To begin with, the usual carbon arc lamp is done away with and a high candle-power incandescent lamp takes its place. A scan-ning disc is used, provided with 30 square holes and revolved at 900 revolutions per minute. An 8-inch diameter lens is used at the receiver to magnify the image and thus give greater pleasure to the observer, the usual image on most of the television machines being about one inch square. One of the principal ideas which the Baird experts have in mind for the application of this newest development in dual television and voice transmission and reception is for the broadcasting of talking movies.

At the transmitter, a powerful source of light, such as that obtained from a 2,000 watt, 4,000 candle-power concentrated filament lamp, is condensed through a specially designed triple lens arrangement as shown in the drawing, this powerful beam of light falling on the rear of the revolving scanning disc. This transmitter disc is revolved by a 110 volt, 60 cycle a. c. motor of the synchronous type. No extra synchroniz-ing wavelengths or circuits are necessary with this improved television system. a special self-contained sychronizing or constant-speed attachment being fitted onto the scanning disc motor at the receiving station.

As each one of the minute square holes in the whirling disc at the transmitter passes across the beam of light, it causes a small pencil of light to pass out to the second lens system and diaphragm, and thence onto the face of the person, as shown in the picture. As the pencil of light from any given hole sweeps across the face in a vertical plane, the reflected pencil of light (whose angle is constantly varying, owing to the irregularities of the face for example) falls upon the photoelectric cells.

The Light-Sensitive Cells

THESE cells in the new Baird system T are large affairs, about 3 in. \times 12 in.,

and contain a single wire electrode passing along the center of the tube, the inner surface of the tube being coated with a chemical which is sensitive to light changes in such a manner as to cause a slight electric current to be produced when light falls upon it. The secret of these cells lies in the fact that the electric currents produced are proportional to the degree of light which falls upon them; the stronger the light, the stronger the current and vice versa. The very minute photo-electric cell currents are then passed into a five-stage amplifier, of the vacuum tube resistance coupled type, and the television image or signal currents are then passed over a wire circuit to a power amplifier at the receiving instrument, as shown in the diagram. If the television image current is to be transmitted by radio waves between two stations, the image current coming from the five-stage amplifier, is passed into the modulating amplifier of a regular radio transmitter of the vacuum tube type, such as used at present for broadcasting. The fluctuating ether waves whipped off from the transmitting aerial are intercepted at the receiving aerial, from whence they pass to a suitable tuning circuit; they are then amplified sufficiently to cause fluctuations in the neon tube placed behind the scanning disc, with its spiral of whirling holes, at the receiver.

Synchronizing System

ONE of the greatest bugaboos of all tele-vision systems lies in keeping the transmitter and receiver scanning disc rotating in exact synchronism or step. If the two discs do not rotate in exact step or synchronism, the image will be distorted. Instead of using a separate circuit or an ad-ditional, separate wavelength for carrying synchronizing currents to the receiver scanning disc motor, the Baird experts have devised a simple electro-mechanical arrangement. which is fitted into a small casing right onto the receiver motor. Once the picture is framed at the receiver, the machine does not have to be adjusted again. To frame the picture, the automatic syn-

(Continued on page 734)

732



OU know this man as well as you know YOURSELF. His mind nibbles at EVERYTHING and masters NOTHING. At home in the evening he tunes in the radio—gets tired of it—then glances through a MAGAZINE—can't get interested. Finally, unable to CONCENTRATE on anything, he either goes to the MOVIES or FALLS ASLEEP in his chair.

At the OFFICE he always takes up the EASIEST thing first, puts it down when it gets HARD, and starts something else. JUMPS from ONE THING TO ANOTHER all the time!

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If YOU have a "grasshopper mind" you know that this is TRUE. And you know WHY it is true. Even the BLAZING SUN can't burn a hole in a little piece of TISSUE PAPER unless its rays are focussed and concentrated ON ONE SPOT!

A BRAIN THAT BALKS at sticking to ONE THING FOR MORE THAN A FEW MINUTES surely cannot be depended upon to get you anywhere in your YEARS of life!

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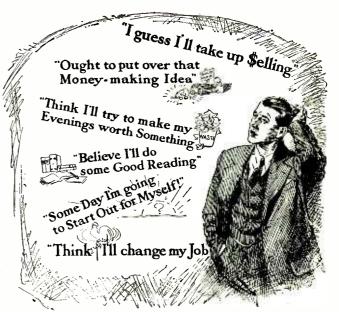
That fact is one which has been PROVEN and stated by the world's foremost scientists and psychologists. You are only ONE-TENTH as successful as you COULD be! Why? BECAUSE, as Science says, you are using only ONE-TENTH of your real BRAIN-POWER!

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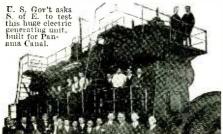


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Education

Baird's Newest Televisor

(Continued from page 732)

chronizing device is disconnected for a fraction of a minute and then connected again. This is the same method as that used in synchronizing two alternating current dynamos, where no automatic synchronizing switches are used. The motor which revolves the scanning disc at the receiver in this newest system is a 12-volt d. c. machine, operated from a storage battery. It is well to mention in passing, that in many television laboratory experiments a motor of this type is used, operating from storage batteries, as it will maintain constant speed for a considerable length of time; corrections in speed being effected by means of a simple rheostat or variable resistance connected in series with the motor.

The reconstructed image of the person sitting before the television transmitter is built up by means of the whirling disc and its spiral of square holes mounted in front of the neon tube, and in this case the usual *postage-stamp* size image is enlarged many times, thanks to the use of an eightinch lens.

How Voice is Transmitted

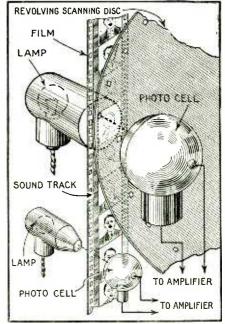
WHERE the voice is to be transmitted simultaneously with the television or notion picture image, a studio type micro-phone is employed in the manner shown in the large illustration. The fluctuating voice currents coming from the microphone, are passed through a voice amplifier at the transmitting station, and they are then passed over a two-wire metallic circuit to a power amplifier, and thence into a dynamic or any other loud speaker de-sired. Where the voice is to be transmitted by radio, it requires a separate wave-length and the voice currents, as they emerge from the voice amplifier, are passed into the modulating vacuum tube amplifier of the radio transmitting set. The voice is then carried by ether waves to the receiving aerial, where it is tuned in by the standard radio receiving set, and it may then be caused to reproduce the voice by means of the usual loud speaker.

To those uninitiated in the operation of television in general, it might be mentioned that with a 30 hole disc, each hole scans 1/30th of the image, which is made clear by looking at the small lined picture in the large illustration on the title page. when the 30th hole has finally Thus passed across the light beam and caused its ray of light to traverse the image, the entire image has been scanned or explored. It will be clear from the foregoing, that if we have a second revolving disc containing exactly the same number of holes placed in a spiral, placed before the neon tube at the receiver, at any given instant we will see a spot of light on the receiving lens, of corresponding strength to that received by the photo-electric cell at the transmitter. It is up to the television engineer then to cause his scanning light pencil at the transmitter to pass over the image so rapidly, that the eye at the receiver will not notice that such a step-by-step scannot notice that such a step-oy-step scal-ning process is going on. At the present time this effect is noticeable to quite a degree, principally for the reason that the image at the receiver seems to be built up of parallel light bands. It is the hope of television experts that they will be able to overcome this and produce a practically perfect image at the receiver.

Talking Movies by Radio Promised

EFFORTS have recently been made to experimentally transmit talking films

by television. One modern form of talking movies consists of an ordinary film, having printed along one side a ladder-like band of light and shade, representing the sound. This ladder-like band, as the film is projected, passes in front of a narrow ray of light, which is transmitted through the varying densities, and falls upon a photo-electric cell, setting up in the photoelectric cell an undulating electric current, which, after amplification operates a loud speaker, and reproduces the sound accompanying the visual projection of the film. In adapting this to television the visual effects are transmitted in the ordinary telethe image at the transmitted in the ordinary tele-the image at the transmitting end by means of a disc, perforated with a spiral series of holes; and at the receiving station using a similar disc, in conjunction with a neon lamp, to reconstruct the image. The sound effects are simply picked up from the marginal record on the film in the



In the Baird "Radio Talkies" scheme the disc scans the image where the film is stopped "intermittently," the picture image currents being picked up by the photo-electric cell and amplified. The second photoelectric cell picks up the fluctuations of the voice from the sound track on the film, through the medium of a light beam at a point where the film is traveling "continuously."

usual way, by means of a photo-electric cell, as used in the standard talking picture practice, and these sounds are broadcast simultaneously with the film picture image. Tele-talkies as Baird calls them are

Tele-talkies as Baird calls them are sent out in a manner very similar to the transmission of television, and are received on the identical machine which receives television images. The standard films are used, but naturally subjects must be chosen suitable for transmission by television, such, for example, as head and shoulder representations. As in television, larger scenes, such a boxing matches, can be sent, but such transmissions are lacking in detail. The frequency band at present available for television is 9 kilocycles, which sets a limit to the amount of detail which can be transmitted, but as the art progresses there can be no doubt that larger wave bands will be set aside, and images of larger scope will be transmitted.



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Mansions of Mud

By A. Hyatt Verrill (Continued from page 686)



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ed of adobe.

the largest adobe building in the world. For nearly five centuries adobe buildings were made in the same old way, exactly as they had been made by the Indians for thousands of years, but with the demands for modern dwellings and buildings the progressive Peruvians developed an entirey new method of mud-building construction, and today practically all the edifices made of this material are of reinforced adobe. Instead of erecting immense, thick walls of adobe bricks, the modern structure has a framework of light wood covered with a lathing of cane. metal lathes, wirenetting or light steel as a foundation for the mud bricks. By this method large, high and elaborate adobe buildings are erected, and when the outer surfaces have been covered with a stucco of plaster or a coating of sprayed cement, and have been painted and finished with ornamental plaster work, no one would dream that they were of adobe.

Such, for an example, is the magnificent Rimac apartment building which may aptly be called a "mud-flat" with its beautifully finished interior, its passenger elevators,



The new style adobe construction involves the use of a wooden frame, with the adobe blocks built around it.

and every up-to-date convenience. Palatial homes and mansions, office buildings, bun-galows and Moorish palaces are all built of reinforced adobe, which in and about Lima still holds its own in competition with concrete, and one ambitious citizen even erected a medieval castle of mud.

Not only is adobe admirably adapted to Peru's climate; but it is the cheapest and the most abundant of building materials. One has only to mix some water with the soil, and presto! Your house lot becomes the source of material for building a house. But as a rule only the smaller houses are built from the mud on their own grounds. The adobe-brick industry is a very important one, and everywhere about Lima are

endless walls of the brown adobe bricks ready for use as occasion demands. And when a house is to be built the workmen move bag and baggage onto the property along with the mud bricks. A niche in the pile of adobes serves as their temporary home, and there they dwell together with their wives and innumerable children like modern cave-dwellers, until the last brick has been used and they move on to the next building-site. Sun, wind, time have little or no effect upon adobe buildings, and they will stand through an earthquake that will crumble and shatter concrete or even wooden houses. But rain is fatal to them. Ordinarily real rain is so rare on the coastal area of Peru that it may be said to be rainless. During the winter there is a misty drizzle, but occasionally heavy showers descend, and woe to the adobe buildings that are not prepared for the phenomenon. A few days of really hard rain would result in a large portion of Lima being reduced to its original mud, as was the case at Trujillo when, three years ago, a series of unprecedented rains fell



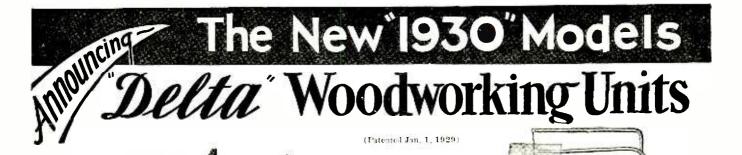
Preparing the adobe blocks.

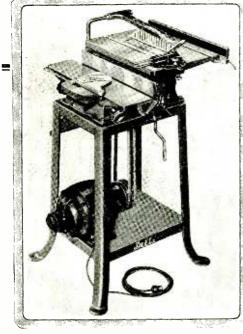
on that city. Scores of houses and buildings, that had stood unaltered since the days of Pizarro, melted and crumbled to shapeless piles of mud, while scores more became unsafe and were abandoned. But the catastrophe proved a blessing in disguise. It was found that in nearly every case the damage was caused, not by the mud walls dissolving, but by the water spattering from the ground and striking the walls at their bases and thus undermining them. To pre-vent this a thin coating of cement is now superimposed on the walls of all adobe buildings. This reaches from the ground or a few inches beneath the surface to a height of several feet and effectively protects the soluble adobe from the spattering of any rain. Truly, the Peruvians may be said to have

glorified mud!



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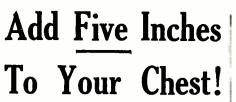
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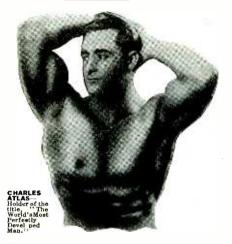


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2500 Feet Under the Sea By H. E. Serner

(Continued from page 685)

and many suggestions poured in on him. Prof. Maiuri, Director of the National Museum and of the excavation at Pompeii told Dr. Hartman that divers had seen near the Island of Rhodes, gold-glittering remnants of the fallen "Colossus of Rhodes," one of the seven wonders of antiquity, but at a depth which they cannot reach in ordinary diving suits; and he suggested that Dr. Hartman should not miss this wonderful opportunity during his next expedition to investigate and eventually recover so great a treasure. The Mediterranean, the sea of the an-

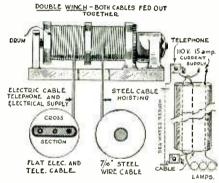
cient world, has a strong appeal, and Dr. Hartman believes that civilization was born upon its now water-flooded bottom. when it still was a fertile, semi-tropical valley, contrasting beautifully with the dreary steppes which then covered Central Europe. The Mediterranean, being a sea of intense evaporation, receiving little water through streams and rivers, was separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a natural, rocky dam which stretched across the Strait of Gibraltar from Africa to Spain. The deep, warm valley probably contained two lakes, separated by higher land between Italy and Tunisia, both lakes can be judged from soundings. Thus the fertile, semi-tropical valley presented the best conditions for human development. We find all ancient Western cultures around it. To the North the Neanderthal men roamed the bleak and cold steppes, while most of the Northern hemisphere was buried under hundreds of feet of ice; it was

towards the end of the last glacial epoch. Then a great change occurred. The world-wide glaciers slowly melted, and the level of the occans rose. The Atlantic began to spill over that low, rocky bar-rier at Gibraltar and finally broke it down, wohigh its ice worked. rushing its icy water in a terrific torrent into that beautiful, inhabited valley! This was probably the mightiest catastrophe which ever befell mankind. Was it the flood of the Bible? All ancient people around the Mediterranean preserved an old tradition telling of a tremendous, de-structive flood, which happened in some prehistoric time. Only those inhabitants who were able to escape to the adjoining continents and to highest points, which remained as islands above the water, saved their lives. It was at about that time when the civilized Cro-Magnon race ap-peared in Southern Europe and Northern Africa and eliminated slowly the Neanderthalers. who may have roamed in Europe for hundreds of thousands of years without any sign of progress. The island of Malta bears innumerable

mysterious, prehistoric cart-tracks which lately were photographed from airplanes and described by Prof. Zammit, the Direc-tor of the Museum at Malta in Antiquity March 1928 (London). They are worn so deep into the rocky ground that they so deep into the rocky ground, that they must have carried heavy loads perhaps for hundreds of years which were drawn by humans. It remains a matter for speculation to assume that a great popu-lation, marooned by the flood upon Malta, was struggling for a miserable, pitiable existence by dragging soil and water upon the high rocky flats, being unable to construct vessels to cross the suddenly formed Mediterranean Sea. Thus the place offers the most amazing and interesting field for submarine investigation and salvage work.

During his expedition and sarvage work. During his expedition Dr. Hartman found that additional improvements were required. A dangerous ballast weight, which could be released from the diving chamber in case of emergency, had to be eliminated. Better submarine illuminators had to be constructed, and the apparatus had to be designed large enough to hold two persons. After four additional years of labor, and after spending the last winter on the Mediterranean to make further tests, Dr. Hartman has now perfected a deep sea diving chamber, wherein all the above changes and improvements have been incorporated, and which will be used for a new extensive investigation of the Mediterranean during the next spring and summer

His new apparatus retains its buoyancy at all times, and can sink without addi-tional weight or ballast. This had been declared by experts as impossible. Noth-ing can sink which is lighter than the water it displaces. Dr. Hartman however solved this problem in a most simple and ingenious way, by attaching to his diving chamber a small, electrically driven propeller, mounted on a vertical shaft, the propeller pulling the diving chamber down. Should the thin rubber covered cable break, through which current is sent down from a ship above, the propeller will stop and the entire apparatus will automatically



The diagram above shows the general arrangement of the flat telephone and electric light cable and also the 7/16ths inch steel wire cables, which were reeled out together in lowering the sub-sea diving bell.

rise to the surface by its own buoyancy. However as its speed would accelerate too fast, a battery can be used to operate the propeller, thereby slowing the speed down. In fact by means of this battery the diving chamber can operate below the

water without any cable connection. There remained the danger that, if a cable is used, which also provides telephone communication, it might break high above the diving apparatus, turning it upside down by its weight, and holding it down. Dr. Hartman invented a special connector, consisting of two iron shells. placed upon each other, forming an electro-magnetic, egg-shaped connection, both halves being held together by magnetic force as long as an electric current passes through the cable. Should the line break the two halves fall apart and free the diving chamber from the weight of the cable. The new submarine illuminators consist of electric, luminous tubes, which are encased in strong outer glass tubes to withstand the great water pressure, and while only two are attached to the diving chamber, others can be lowered separately over any objects to be photographed. The men in the diving chamber direct the (Continued on page 740)

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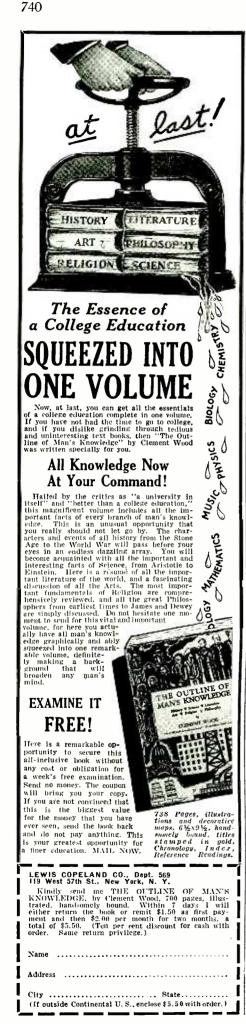
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2500 Feet Under the Sea

(Continued from page 738)

lowering and placing of these lights by telephone, so that only the desired objects are strongly illuminated, while the water between them and the camera remains com-paratively dark. Thus a sharp photograph results at longer distance in clear waters, because otherwise, due to intense diffusion. the reflection upon the sensitized film is too strong, and the pictures would be blurred.

How Air Is Purified

THE film camera, especially built to take flittle space, can be operated by hand or electric motor, and take *still* as well as *moving pictures*. The air within the THE film camera, especially built to take diving chamber is automatically supplied with oxygen from several cylinders of compressed gas, and the exhaled carbon dioxide is absorbed chemically in the lowest compartment, into which it is drawn by a small electric exhaust fan. This insures constant purification of all the air within the chamber. There is also a tubular electric heater below the seat, as the water in great depths is icy cold. A specially constructed pressure gauge indi-cates the depth. The diving chamber is provided with three external, vertical fins, to reduce rotation around the vertical axis, which is caused by the action of the propeller. Two propellers, turning in opposite direction, similar to those used on torpedoes, would eliminate such rotation; however, rotation at a very low speed is desired. Therefore a second propeller has not been found advisable.

The large port-hole which permits observation of the surroundings is closed watertight by a heavy quartz lens and special gaskets as also the opening for the camera below.

SION?

The cable disconnecting device is arranged directly above the top of the chamber. This top is hermetically sealed by a cover which the pressure of the water tends to hold in place still more firmly. The propeller, if its action is re-

has developed new salvaging devices, based on this principle; they consist of a globular shell containing powerful electric motors, driving two vertically mounted propellers The apparatus is further provided with gripping means, capable of lifting large gripping means, capable or ming large objects to bring them to the surface. The operation of those salvaging devices is directed by telephone from the diving chamber. The device may be used too for salvaging purposes in a limited way, as a gripping device can be attached to its lower end for handling smaller objects.

Dr. Hartman is now forming the first Deep Sea Research Society and hopes to be able to conduct scientific investigations every year in the Mediterranean, and to inaugurate with his submarine diving and salvaging apparatus a new era in real deep sea research, photography, archeology, and salvage and to bring to light sunken antique as well as more modern treasures, piercing the mystery of life at the bottom of the sea. If his ambitious plans mature, many surprising disclosures of the secrets of the ocean depths can be expected. One of the first objects to be explored and photographed is a sunken prehistoric city discovered by Dr. Hartman between Sicily and Tunisia, at a depth of about 360 feet. Its location, as shown on the small map, was ideal for a large ancient settlement, as there converged the cross-roads from Africa to Europe, and from the Western to the Eastern lake, and both existed before the Atlantic flooded the Mediterranean valley. And it remains open to speculation if this great sunken city is not the "Lost Atlantis" which Plato places as "beyond the pillars of Hercules" which may have marked the entrance to that

leading waterway from the Eastern into the Western lake, and not the Strait of Gibraltar, which did not exist before that mighty catastrophe which transformed an ancient paradise into the Mediterranean Sea, know it today. Do -olling blue ranean Sea, as we 2

waves of the Mediterranean hold the secret of the legendary "Atlantis"?

What Our Readers Think

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tional Prizes

Did you send in your solution of DUN-NINGER'S AMAZING BUZZ-SAW ILLU-

If not, see September issue of this maga-zine. Contest closes Nov. 21, 1929. Ad-dress your solution to Joseph Dunninger, care Science & Invention.

(Continued from page 723)

S. and I. in Classroom

versed, can exert a strong lifting instead

of downward pulling force. Dr. Hartman

like your simplified explanation of I the fourth dimension and relativity. use these articles in my physics classes. I cut out good articles and put them in folders and give them out for special re-ports. I would like to see articles put on consecutive pages so that they could more easily be put in folders for permanent filing. The short articles are not of much value to me as they do not tell enough to give us any definite knowledge. I would like to see more completely explained ar-ticles and less short subjects. MARTIN L. RYERSON,

Science Teacher, Roseville High School, Roseville, Mich.

(Many colleges, high schools and even public schools are daily using magazines more and more for teaching science to their classrooms.

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We would like to hear from more of our readers on the subject of "Short vs. Long Articles."—EDITOR.)

Beg Pardon

Editor, SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Please let me call your attention to a slight error in the October issue. You had four of my shorts in, but I note you credited one to Mr. L. B. Robbins.

It makes no difference to me whether my_name or a credit line is given or not, as I am not a professional writer and am not after a name or reputation in the least, However, you know a fellow does not like to see a "Short" meeting editorial approval, and credited to someone else. FRANK BENTLEY, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

(We are glad to list this correction in these columns. The story mentioned in Mr. Bentley's article was titled "Match Box Used As Measuring Tool."-EDITOR.)

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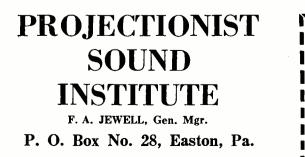
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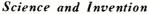
In the 20,000 theatres throughout the United States and Canada, which now employ approximately 50,000 projectionists, it is estimated that a very small per cent of this number are qualified to fill the position as Sound operators. Many thouands of new men will have to be taken into this field as fast as the many thousand unwired theatres are wired for sound as the additions of sound doubles the number of operators required. This condition will create many thousands of positions at salaries up to \$200.00 per week.

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PATENT ADVICE

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH H. KRAUS

In this Department we publish such matter as is of interest to inventors and particularly to those who are in doubt as to certain patent phases. Regular inquiries addressed to "Patent Advice" cannot be answered by mail free of charge. Such inquiries are published here for the benefit of all readers. If the idea is thought to be of importance, we make it a rule not to divulge all details, in order to protect the inventor as far as it is possi-ble to do so. ble to do so.

Motor-Driven Tooth Brush

(1196) George N. Buntin, Hermitage, Tenn., writes:

Do you think it would be advisable to get a patent on a motor driven rotary tooth brush which can be operated from a light socket? A small light waterproof motor will be located in the handle of the A rheostat switch combination brush. operated by the thumb would regulate the speed and the brush itself could be easily



A motor-driven rotary tooth brush represents a good patentable idea.

removed so as to allow several persons to use the motor with their individual bristles

A .--- If you will refer back to your filed copies of SCIENCE AND INVENTION Magazine you will find that such an article has already been devised and has been exhibited on the market. We unfortunately have no record of the organization that was exploiting this suggestion, and consequently cannot give you their address.

We might suggest that you have a search made of the patent office records to determine whether or not this idea has been fully covered and also to what extent you can protect the issue. It is doubtful that a broad and basic patent would be allowed on such a suggestion.

Combination Motor and Iron (1197) Mrs. T. C. Tucker, of Tampa, Fla., asks:-

Should I patent an idea of a combination sewing machine motor and electric iron. This is to be used in large readyto-wear factories in their pressing room.

A .- We do not see how a combination of this nature could produce any results and would suggest that you send a further detailed description thereof and that you mention the exact purpose of the inven-The advantages of such an idea tion. should be pointed out for a specific reply. Should advice be desired by mail, a nominal charge of \$1.00 is made for each question. Sketches and descriptions must be clear and ex-plicit. Only one side of sheet should be written on.

NOTE:-Before mailing your letter to this de-NOTE:-Before mailing your letter to this de-partment, see to it that your name and address are upon the letter and envelope as well. Many letters are returned to us because either the name of the inquirer or his address is incorrectly given.

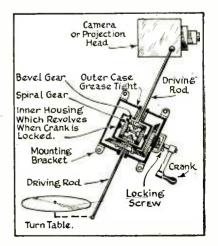
Talking Movies

(1198) Mr. W. M. Coates, of Meade, Kansas, writes :-

I have an idea for coupling a phonograph turntable to a motion picture camera. There is a drive shaft from the camera (or projector) of any suitable length which terminates in a small gear box. This shaft has a bevel gear which engages two differential gears in an inner housing, which in turn engage the bevel gear of another shaft which drives the turntable carrying the record. This inner case also has a gear encircling it, which in turn engages a pinion on a short shaft which projects from the case and has a small crank on its outer end and a lock ring. locking any position. In operation the driving rod drives the turn table through these differential gears at the same speed only in opposite directions. If the crank is turned by hand the driven shaft will slow down or speed up as the operator desires.

A .-- Practically all cameras that are used for taking commercial photographs are now equipped with electrical motors, which operate both the camera and the turntable synchronously. In this way the recording laboratory can be very remote from the place where the photographs are taken. The only connection between the two points need be a pair of wires which can, if desired, be an ordinary telephone circuit.

Even in small home movie projectors a motor drive is employed and gear boxes have already been devised which will connect the projector with a turn table so that the two can be used simultaneously. We do not see anything odd or unusual in this design and cannot recommend further procedure.



Method of driving record turntable and movie camera by gears for taking "talkies."

Science and Invention

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All drawingsand spec-ifications are prepar-ed under my personal supervision.

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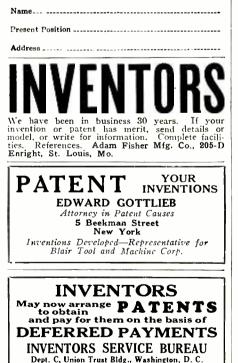
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Science and Invention

What Oil Heat Offers By Harry F. Tapp

(Continued from page 707)

your wife doesn't make her own clothes and your maid doesn't sleep in, you still should be interested in the effect that planning a house with an oil burner, or installing a house with an oil burner, or on the real estate value of your property. It is a well known fact that the real estate value of a house increases in proportion to its improvements and a good oil burner is a very tangible asset. How many people have you heard remark that the main reason they prefer an apartment to a house is to avoid playing nursemaid to a furnace? Such a person can soon be convinced that home owning may be accom-plished painlessly and pleasantly if he buys a house that includes an oil burner.

If the man of the house is away from home frequently, his wife doesn't have the worry of keeping the home fires burning down stairs—the burner tends to that automatically and keeps the house at exactly the temperature indicated in the thermostat. A far more healthful arrangement than waiting until everyone starts to shiver, then stoking furiously and overheating the house.

This is especially true in the between season months such as April or October. Often then a fire in the morning would be welcome, but would become decidedly too warm in the middle of the day. Since these between season months comprise, roughly, half the heating season, it can readily be understood how much more of a saving in fuel cost can be accomplished in these months by taking the chill off the air in your house for an hour or so, night and morning and then having the burner shut off for the rest of the day, instead keeping a furnace fire banked all day with the resulting waste of fuel.

All burners can be used for heating domestic hot water, if desired, by means of an indirect heater connected to the or an indirect heater connected to the boiler and with controls mounted in con-nection with the storage tank which regulate the temperature of the water, just as the temperature of the house is regulated. This is most satisfactory with steam heat, but it also can be done with regulated. This is most satisfactory with steam heat, but it also can be done with a hot water system. With warm air a separate unit must be used. There are several good automatic units on the market using oil fuel. The cost of heating water this way will be found quite econo-nical when compared with other auto-matic heaters matic heaters

The demand for homes equipped with all the conveniences of life is steadily increasing. Women are no longer satisfied with homes that are not modern in every respect. They know what they want and if the house they are offered does not have what they want, they won't take it.

Homes that have automatic oil heat are cleaner and easier to keep in order and almost sell themselves. Oil heated homes always sell quicker, all other things being equal, than those that are not. Therefor, most far seeing builders are putting oil heating equipment into their new houses as an insurance against carrying the houses unsold over a period of time which would then mean a mark down on the price.

Watch for the next installment in the January Issue



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Super-Refined Oil

By Alfred M. Caddell

(Continued from page 704)

vaporize in the order of their volatility. Then heavier oils, which form practically no vapors at atmospheric pressure, are helped in the process of distillation by means of steam or vacuum. This separation of grades goes on and on until all but approximately 15 per cent. of the original crude has been distilled, the various oil vapors in the meantime passing through cooling tubes and condensing at their respective vapor-condensation points, after which the products are piped to various tanks.

But in the group distillates used for lubricants, as also in the group used as fuels, there lies a whole world of combinations. Here the lubrication engineer steps in and, having ascertained the propcrties of the various grades by chemical and physical tests, and knowing the mechanical work he has in hand, writes specifications for the job just as a doctor writes his well-known prescriptions to make the body function as perfectly as possible. Some of the finest science of the age has thus come into being and mechanical creations, such as the automobile, airplane, motor boat and other contrivances powered by internal combustion engines, not only were permitted to be born but have been nourished into gigantic enterprises by virtue of this science.

Of all mechanisms contrived by man, however, internal combustion engines are without doubt the most difficult to lubricate. The exposure of a large part of cylinder surfaces to high temperature, caused by the heat of explosion and burning of the gas and air mixture, calls for lubricants of the finest grades to (1) provide and maintain the necessary film of oil between the piston and cylinder surfaces and (2) be sufficiently refined so that the minimum of carbon and other deposits will result from the breaking down process due to the heat and action of the motor. Other factors, such as freedom from sulphur and similar impurities, are also to be taken into consideration.

To make available the righ grade or specification of oil-in other words, to fill the mechanical and operating prescription properly-calls for the highest of technological skill and almost endless experi-menting. The type of cooling system, the type of lubricating system and the rubbing speeds of the moving surfaces—all these with their endless variations form part of the dotte of the problem. Were the open the data of the problem. Were the oper-ating temperatures, contact surface speeds and lubricating systems the same for each motor-and most assuredly they are notthe problem of lubrication engineers would be greatly simplified. With gravity, flash and fire tests, pour-point test, viscosity, color (which indicates uniformity), acidity or alkalinity, tarry or suspended matter and emulsion factors to reconcile with specific jobs, the intricacy of the technology involved is fairly well indicated.

For instance, when William F. Parish, dean of the lubrication engineers, was made Chief of the Lubrication Division of our Air Service during the war-he had previously established lubrication standards for various governments and indus-tries throughout the world, founded the lubrication divisions of some of our largest oil companies and done other work in this line—he set about the task of finding the most suitable lubricant to be used in the Liberty motors.

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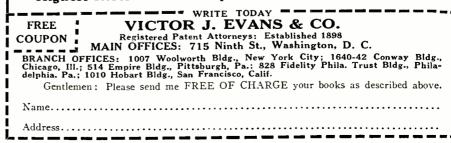
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Science and Invention

With a wealth of experience behind him but with a new motor and several new operating conditions, such as go with aviation, before him, he established an engine and oil laboratory testing program, and had no fewer than 4,662 analyses of oil made after many various kinds of oil had run in the engines under severe operating conditions. The stand-up and other qualities of the various oil compounds were tested with the engines on the block and in the air. Motors were taken apart to learn the operating effect under each oil at the end of the tests, Specification No. 3501 for Liberty acro-oil was chosen as the most suitable of the lot, and the prescription was forthwith transmitted to the various oil refiners to fill. Such is the care and the precision employed by men who know their oils and engines and who know the harm that will result from the use of im-proper oil or the good that will follow the use of proper oil.

Needless to say, therefore, that the op-erating success of the Liberty as well as other aero-motors, as far as lubrication was concerned, was highly successful be-

\$5,000 FOR PERPETUAL MOTION

The editors have received thousands of different designs of 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 the various machines.

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

Therefore, the editors of this publication say, "Just come in and show usmerely 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 hu-midity. It must be perpetual motion."

cause the lubricant had been properly standardized. But the wartime problem of supply and distribution-there were thirty army flying fields throughout the country and the forces in France to be served—brought about another development.

Mr. Parish, having gone into the tech-nology of lubricants from the laboratory as well as operating standpoints, knew, among other things, that while lubricating oil did become contaminated through service, and while the lighter components of it could be and were broken down into vapors and carbon deposits, the true lubri-cant itself was not worn out! The con-taminations consisted of gasoline, kerosene, dirt, metal particles and carbonaceous sludge. Therefore, thought he, if the used lubricating oil were put through a machine which separated the unwanted parts from the true lubricant, the lubricant could then be put back into service. Separating machines were thereupon devised and installed at the thirty flying fields, and during the last four months in which America was engaged in the war 109,560 gallons of lu-bricant were saved from what otherwise would have been discarded as waste. These





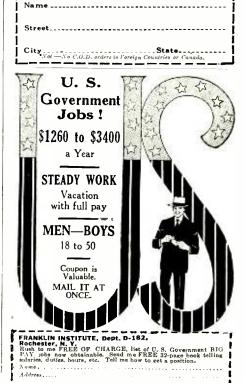
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separating machines are still in use at the various government flying fields today, and their use is fast spreading throughout the automotive world.

But is this cleansed oil as good as fresh lubricating oil? The surprising thing about it—at least surprising until one analyzes the situation—is that if the output of these separating machines is under the control of skilled oil technicians, the output is as good, if not superior, to the original oil! Put back into a motor—after the necessary tests to learn its chemical and physical characteristics, and blending it to the proper viscosity and other standards, if need be—this oil, being carbon-free and less volatile, will produce the most satisfactory results. Exhaustive tests in airplane, motor-boat and motor-car engines have been made. During operation, motor action has been superb, and when engines thus lubricated have been taken down, after a 500-mile test, they have exhibited a remarkably clean and sweet-running condition with the oil, which again and again may be put through the separator, found to be heavy in body and very much less contaminated—in other words, through this super-refining process, a true or net lubricant has been produced.

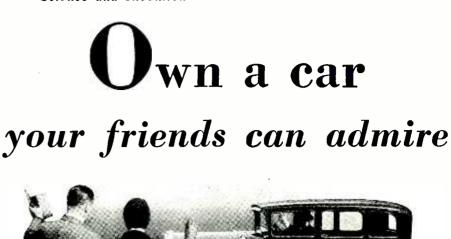
The reason for this is not hard to see, when one realizes, as of course the oil technicians do, that every finished oil put into the crankcase of a motor, is made up of a wide range of boiling points; various points representing the light oil, medium and up to the very heaviest cylinder stocks. Some of these fractions are naturally less stable than others. These are the parts that are destroyed quickest by the heat and action of the engine, and as a result of this destruction carbon is deposited on the metallic surfaces and becomes mixed with uhe oil itself.

Therefore this is where the beneficial effects of the heat and action of an internal combustion engine come in. The action which results in every particle of the oil coming into contact with the hot cylinder walls and piston heads enables the heat to break down the weaker components of the fresh oil, with the result that, while the oil does become contaminated, *it will become more refined* when the contaminations are removed. The greater the heat, the more thorough the refining job, the hot engine serving as a super-refining plant!

In fact, it has been said that in order to obtain the same grade or standard of lubricant that can be obtained from used motor oil, refiners would have to build very costly plants to duplicate the severe action of an internal combustion engine. And inasmuch as the carbon and weaker components would be broken down in such a process, the net result would be a reduced ontput by half, with the still further result that the cost of lubricating oil would rise to about \$5 a gallon—au almost prohibitive figure from the standpoint of the motoring public.

It is no surprise, therefore, to learn of separating machines being installed in various fleet-garages throughout the country, the worth of the super-refined lubricant having been so thoroughly demonstrated. But right here enters a factor of the utmost importance—though the machines are capable of doing a fairly satisfactory separating job, how is the average garage man going to know the quality of his output, technically and chemically? Is he capable of conducting emulsion tests, viscosity tests, flash point tests; of blending oils to obtain certain characteristics? It is hardly to be expected that he should know much more than that the output of his machine is oil. Under these prevailing circumstances, therefore, a real danger

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Science and Invention

December, 1929



confronts a motorist who pours an oil of unknown chemical and physical quality into his crankcase. He might be blessed with fool's luck and he might suffer the fate of fool's ignorance. So many factors enter into the science of lubrication that the field belongs entirely to the specialist.

The history of another industry yields a most striking parallel in this regard. Back in the early days of steel-making, Bessemer came upon a process by which he succeeded in making the finest kind of steel. His achievement was hailed by other steel and ironmakers and he sold licenses under his patent to them. But while they followed Bessemer's directions faithfully, they could not produce the steel that Bessemer could, and the inventor of the process felt obliged to buy back the licenses he had sold.

However, Bessemer was not discouraged by this setback. Far from it. He *knew* that he had and could always make good steel. Therefore, he reasoned, the trouble must lay in the iron which his licensees used.

Employing a chemist, he had this iron and also his own iron analyzed, and forthwith the reason for his licensees' failure came to light. Bessemer had unknowingly used an iron that contained only a small per cent. of phosphorous, while his licensees had used an iron high in phosphorus content. The small difference in the amount of this element's content made the difference between good, malleable steel and worthless, brittle steel!

and worthless, brittle steel! But could Bessemer interest his former licensees in his process again? "Once bitten—twice shy" was their attitude until the very enormity of his success so overwhelmed them that they eventually repurchased licenses.

Maybe separated or super-refined lubricants will travel the same pathway of experience and maybe not. In the hands of skilled oil technicians, super-refined lubricants are known to possess exceptional merit. But in the hands of men who know little or nothing about this highly technical subject—well, the chances are that a motorist will first consider the life of his car.

IMPORTANT

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When the Fates Fooled Harry Kellar

By Dunninger

(Continued from page 701)

The prosaic world with its weary round and monotonous sameness was forgotten, Kellar's audiences were always transfor ported upon a magic carpet into the land of perplexing mysteries.

No large cumbersome pieces of the old time magician were part of his paraphernalia; here was a wizard of a modern school ... a master of enchantment ... a prestidigitator de luxe ... a modern day iniracle man!

Kellar . . . a name to be conjured with! For he had earned the title of Master of the Magic Art, from not only enthusiastic audiences in all parts of the world, but from the magicians themselves, who worshipped this genial, ever-smiling and lov-able Grand Old Man of Mystery.

Kellar toured the world several times and met with deserving success, but in the earlier days of his career, his lot in life wasn't exactly a path of roses. Fortune didn't smile down on this world's great mystifier, and shower a deluge of golden coins for his efforts. His was the hard, uphill road... cov-ered with obstacles and disappointments.

ered with obstacles and disappointments. Sometimes it seemed to this master of magic that the woes and cares of the world were upon his shoulders. But he smiled and kept going steadily forward to success and prosperity. This sturdy plodder who knew not the meaning of

plotder who knew not the meaning of quitting, forged steadily onward, making magical history as he went along. The little old, back room in the Mar-tinka magic shop, which stood in Sixth Avenue, between 28th and 29th streets, years ago was the meeting place of magi-cians from all over the world. Kellar, whenever appearing or visiting in New York used to make that memorable shop York, used to make that memorable shop his headquarters, and many is the yarn that was spun there in what the magis call "those good old days."

Martinka's magic emporium was known the world over as the depot of magical supplies, including tricks, books and illu-sions. Managed and owned by Antonio and Francis Martinka, it was in this quaint shop, some of the greatest magical paraphernalia of the time was planned, built and sent out into the world to mys-tify and thrill audiences when presented by the leading wizards of the day, headed by the great and only Harry Kellar.

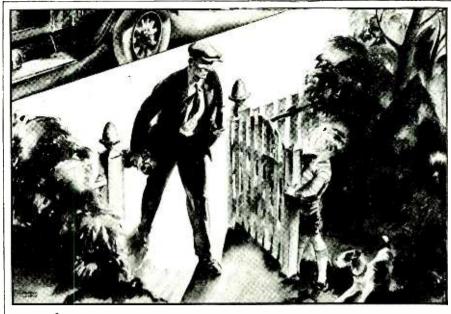
The Mystic Lobster

ONE of the stories told of Kellar was that one night after the performance be wandered into a restaurant, known throughout the city as the place that served the finest sea food obtainable, and picked himself a lobster which was in a show

numself a looster which was in a snow case that stood in the window. Telling the manager he wanted that lobster prepared for him, he sat down and looked over his newspaper. After a while the lobster was brought to him and the manager, who knew Kellar well, stepped over to the table and asked him how he

liked it. "That isn't the same lobster I fished out of the window," replied Kellar, in anger. "What?" questioned the manager, "You that the lobster before you mean to say that the lobster before you is not the same?"

"That's just what I did say," yelled Kellar, "And I'm right. I am surprised that you allow such substitution to take place in here, a place noted for its efficient service and-



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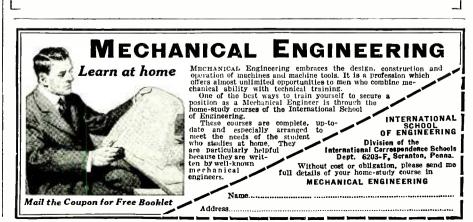
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"Come on out to the kitchen first," proposed the master magician.

So out into the kitchen they went, and upon inquiry the chef admitted that the lobster just served wasn't the one selected. and brought in by the waiter, that the manager had given him. The excuse was that the other one also being fresh and nearer to the chef's hand went into the process of preparation.

Leaving the kitchen the manager asked Kellar how he happened to know there was a difference, as both lobsters were of the same size, to which the wizard replied. "The lobster I picked had one of the teeth in the right claw broken." Which shows what sharp eyesight Kellar had and what a close observer of details he was.

Kellar enjoyed taking long walks. The used to amuse himself by picking out as many objects that came within his range of vision as he could. During his prom-enades he used to go over in his mind, different tricks and illusions he wanted to build at some future time. Kellar was democratic to his fingertips. Although his Kellar enjoyed taking long walks. He banners and lithographs shrieked his fame, he remained the lovable, gruff at times, triend of everybody. To know Kellar was to love him. Naturally he made enemies too. What famous personage doesn't? But even his jealous rivals had to one and all admit that Kellar stood for all that was straight, staunch and true . . . a real man among men and a master among magicians.

How I Fooled Kellar

 $M_{\rm of \ bic}^{\rm ANY}$ the time he unfolded the tale **IVI** of his earlier struggles when he had to escape from a hotel by hoisting his trunk through a window to a friend who stood below. That was in his younger days when the zest for adventure and the love of magic led him into tight places, from which he always somehow managed to escape.



You can easily do this trick as explained in the text, yet it completely fooled Kellar.

One afternoon in the old Martinka magic shop, I attained the distinction of mysti-fying Harry Kellar. I was standing in front of the iron grating, on the right coming into the shop from the street, looking over a book of magic. Kellar was stand-ing a few feet away, talking to Tony Martinka. Finally Kellar called to me to watch a new *sleight* he had figured out. Kellar vanished a handkerchief and later made it appear from his right hand trouser pocket. "Now loan me that silk and I'll show *you* one." I promised, silently pray-ing that the fates would not desert me before so critical a spectator.

Kellar handed over the red silk hand-kerchief he had just been manipulating. carefully rolled it up-held it in my closed fist, and asked the dean to blow



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upon it. This done, I allowed my hand, held about two feet from Kellar's face, to The handkerchief was gone! slowly open. I nervously laughed, but Kellar stood there blinking his eyes, completely mystified, "Well," shouted Kellar, "Where is the handkerchief?" "Gone," I replied.

Kellar began looking around, then started to search thru my pockets and sieeves. He was really completely mysti-fied for the time being. And it goes without saying, I was more than delighted. I had fooled Kellar, the greatest magician of them all.

Now, I will have to let you, dear reader. into the secret of the trick, so you will follow clearly what happened later. The trick consists of rolling a handkerchief into a ball, and holding it in the palm of your hand. The hand is closed and a throwing motion is made, and at the count in throwing motion is made, and at the count of "three," the handkerchief is thrown over the head of the victim. This move, the eye of the spectator is unable to follow. It's simple and an excellent trick and can fool the cleverest if he isn't in on the secret. Well, Dean Kellar wasn't, so he looked all around the place, and couldn't find the missing handkerchief. Now the thing that happened was, when I threw the handkerchief over Kellar's head, the silk supposed to fall behind the spec-tator's back, had landed on top of the master magician's black felt hat, and re-mained there. I decided to wait for an opportune moment to reach onto the hat and get rid of the handkerchief ... so the trick would not have to be exposed. But that was not to be.

Kellar suddenly looked at his watch and made some remark about having an appointment, left the store hurriedly with me trailing in his wake. Disliking the fact that I would have to give the stunt away which had fooled the master magi. I con-tinued to follow, hoping the wind would blow the handkerchief off the hat, but such was not to be the case. A number of people passing by, looked at Kellar and laughed. Several stood right in his path and burst into a spasm of laughter when he reached them. And all the time Kellar was growing more and more indignant and embarrassed, as he was wondering what the people were laughing at. Finally after looking himself over as well as he could, the professor took off his hat and there was the red handkerchief waving merrily in the breeze. Watching Kellar taking the silk from his hat, I spied him looking around suspiciously—assured that he had not seen me I took to my heels.

Laugh and the world laughs with you, believed Kellar, but there were moments when the laughs failed to arrive.

Assistants are a source of worry to magicians. It is far easier to find a clever magician than it is a good intelligent assistant.

One of the most competent and trustworthy of magician's assistants was Fritz Bucka, who travelled the world over with Kellar, and whom the dean of wonder with workers swore by and also at many times. Kellar trusted Fritz as he did himself, and Bucka was devoted to the grand old man of magic.

The Ghost That Didn't Appear

DURING the performance of the Kellar b show, more than twenty years ago, the leature trick was the spirit cabinet in leature trick was the spirit cannet in which the magician conjured up the ghost of the famous Katy King. This was a startling illusion of the spiritualistic type, and one that thrilled and mystified, in the years that followed, millions of lovers of mystery and spirit phenomena mystery and spirit phenomena,

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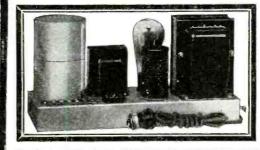
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Science and Invention

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The actor portraying the role of the ghost of Katy King entered the cabinet, unseen by the audience, through a door at the back. Fixed to this door was a special lock, the key of which Bucka, as the chief assistant of the Kellar show, had in his keeping at all times. The door be-tween performances was locked to prevent prying eyes sceking to find that which they should not see.

On this particular night of the show, Kellar dramatically worked up the spirit materialization, and in his iminitable man-ner, announced the entrance into the cab-inet of Katy King's ghostly spirit.

Once, twice, three times-the master announced the arrival of the spirit, but no spirit! What had happened? Kellar didn't know. Neither did any of the other as-Passing from that trick with an sistants. appropriate remark about the spirits holding a convention elsewhere that evening. he quickly went into another effect.

Bringing the next illusion to a fitting and sensational climax Kellar, bowing gracefully to the applauding audience, was as angry as a hornet.

His marvelous acting ability and show-manship hid his real feelings from even the members of the company, until the curtain fell on that act.

Kellar, who had worked himself into a frenzy, was beside himself with rage. Loudly he called for Bucka. "What is it you want, Mr. Kellar?" asked the quiet-going Fritz. "Want!" screamed Kellar, "Want! You're fired! You're through!!" "Want! You're hred! You're through!! Then he curbed his anger and continued on with the show. Between tricks he took back all that he had said in anger to Fritz, and wound up by saying, "Remember Fritz, don't let that happen again! See that the ghost gets into the cabine! hereafter.'

Years rolled on. The ghost of Katy King appeared at every show.

Some twenty-three years afterward, Kellar continued to present the Katy King spirit materializing cabinet séance. It still was a big feature with his show. And, maybe this time it was a prank of the spirits, for one night history repeated it-self . . . the spirit of poor old Katy King couldn't make its entrance into the cabinet.

Again the door to the cabinet was lccked!

Fritz was busy rebuilding some stuff tor the show and forgot to unlock the door.

This time Kellar didn't grow angry but after the curtain went down, the master magician called his trusty assistant aside. placed his hands on Bucka's shoulders, process instruction on Bucka's shoulders, looked him in the eye and in a pained voice said. "Fritz..., I am ashamed of you! The same mistake twice in twenty-three years!"

The Greatest Illusion of Them All!

SHORTLY after the above episode took place. Kellar arrived in New York and was royally entertained by members of the craft. One morning several magicians dashed into the magic shop rendezvous of Clyde Powers and each one displayed a circular announcing that at twelve o'clock that night a certain wonder-worker would present, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-Second street, in the middle of the street, the master illusion in which a woman would be levitated into mid air, and remain so, for a certain length of time.

Soon others of the magic clan arrived. each one with a similar circular. Much excitement and comment galore. Into the store walked Kellar. Some of the wizards showed him the circular. His face grew

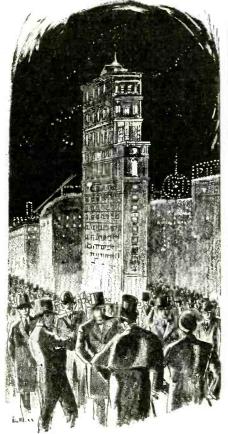


purple with rage. And no wonder, for the levitation mystery was his original il-lusion, and one that had met with sensational success, wherever the master illusionist had presented it.

Telephones became busy, and the news of the proposed open air mystery show was told and retold. The mysterious illusionist, whoever he was, for none of the conjurers knew him, was at least assured of a large audience for his midnight performance, at the busiest corner in the world.

Three hours or so before the scheduled time, the magician enthusiasts began to arrive. I was there, too, and accompanying me was Kellar, La Vellma, Rush Ling Toy, Leon Caesar, and many other mystics who were interested in this unique demonstration.

The time dragged slowly. Minutes passed into hours, and the hours seemed unusually long. More than five hundred people, many drawn by the sight of the magic



Finally the hour of twelve arrived . . . and passed.

crowd, stood around thinking that something had happened . . . just what, they knew not. Several of the more talkative magicians informed those who asked what was about to take place.

Finally the hour of twelve arrived . . and passed.

Nothing happened. Disappointment was written all over the strained, expectant faces of the magic fans.

Suddenly, someone hit the nail on the head as he asked, "What date is it?" "March 31st," replied another.

"It's after midnight . . . this is April 1st, isn't it?" queried the fellow. "April fool!" yelled one of the crowd.

A roar went up from the crowd . . . seemed as if a million throats had shouted in unison.

We couldn't resist laughing at the way we were all taken in by the cleverly planned hoax.

The tricksters had been tricked.

Another article by Dunninger relating how another famous magician was fooled, will appear in an early number.



Science and Invention



Christmas Gifts from the Home Wood Turner By H. L. Weatherby

(Continued from page 713)

at the five-and-ten-cent store, should be filed or hammered flat, front and back, to keep the ornament from turning. Painting should be done with bright lacquers or enamels, and in case a transfer design is used a coat of varnish should cover it.

Hat Rack

H AT RACKS similar to the one illus-trated are right popular now, and any-one with any turning ability will be able to turn this simple article. It should be gaily painted and zigzag modernistic stripes can be added to further the decorative idea. The feet are made by hand and glued in the heles borget for them. the holes bored for them.

Ash Trays

SET of ash trays for bridge tables A will make an acceptable present. This job calls for face plate chuck turning which has been explained before. It would be well to turn the bottoms of the entire set first, and then make a chuck to fit this bottom and turn the top or inside. The semi-circular grooves can be easily cut with a sharp half-inch bit by placing the lips of two of the turned trays together and boring in the crack. Short pieces of half-inch brass tubing split lengthwise and filed to fit should be tacked into these grooves. A Chinese red or jade green enamel will be the most satisfactory colors to use.

Fruit and Nut Bowls

THE fruit bowl is turned and built up right is simple turning with a tenon on each end to glue into the base and bowl. The bowl will call for a large piece of wood mounted to the face plate, hollowed out and rounded off in one operation, or the hollowing out may be done and then the piece turned around and chucked for the rounding off process. In either case, the rounding off process. In either case, due to the size of the piece, difficulty may

be experienced. The base has a hollowed out place in the bottom into which melted lead should be poured on completion, to keep the bowl from being top heavy.

The finish should probably be mahogany or walnut with a rubbed varnish finish. After gluing the parts together, a piece of felt glued to the base will complete the job.

The Sewing Stand

 $T_{\rm present}^{\rm HE}$ sewing stand will be a very useful present to mother, wife, or sweetheart, and may bring results in darned socks and sewed-on buttons.

It has a place for the thimble, a pincushion, button tray, and rods for spools of thread. The table must not be glued, in order to allow it to revolve freely, and it should be made from a piece of plywood

to prevent its warping. The rods are made from 3/16 inch dowels, or they may be planed by hand from hardwood squares and driven through a 3/16 inch hole to round them up. Great care must be taken to set them square, in gluing.

The construction of the post and base need no explanation. The base should be loaded as with the fruit bowl. The pin cushion hollow is packed with cotton and a piece of cloth is tacked over the top to form a cover. The finish may either be stain and varnish or painted.

Open to Every Reader of this Announcement

Have you sent a name? If not, do so at once. It makes no difference who you are or where you live we want you to send us a name for this new and unusual shampoo. Whoever sends the most suitable name will win the one thousand dollars nothing else to do. Just write or print the name on any kind of paper —neatness don't count.

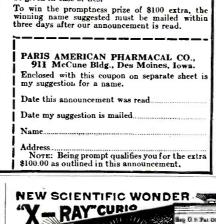
NOTHING TO BUY - NOTHING TO SELL

You can use a coined word or a word made by combining two or more words, such as "Sungleam," "Youthglow," etc., or any other name you think of. Your name might suggest the handy new container, our latest sanitary tube from which the Shampoo is simply squeezed out, thus eliminating waste and trouble caused by the old-fashioned liquid soap in bottles. There

is nothing to buy or sell—simply the person sending the most suitable name will receive \$1,000 cash prize, or if prompt \$1,100 in all. Any Name May Win

No matter how simple you think your sugges-tion is you cannot afford to neglect sending it at once. Any name may win.

Win this \$1000 cash prize by a few moments' thought. How can you earn this amount of thought. How can you earn this amount of money easier or more quickly? Remember, there is no obligation! The person submitting the winning name will have nothing else to do to win the \$1000 and the extra \$100, if prompt. In choosing a name bear in mind this shampoo is marvelous for cleansing the hair and scalp. It is designed to bring out the beauty, lustre and natural gloss of the hair. Remember, too, how handy the new sanitary tube is for traveling, no bottle to leak or spill, no cake of soap to lie around and collect germs. The only thing necessary to win is to send the name we choose as the best and most suitable for this shampoo. Only one name will be accepted from each contestant. This unusual offer is only one of a number of offers embraced in our novel distribution plan of ultra toilet goods, whereby those taking part may win any one of a hundred other prizes, the highest of which is \$8,000.00 cash. By participating in our distribution plan the winner of the \$1,100.00 cash prize may win an additional \$8,000.00, making a total of \$9,100.00. Everyone sending name, regardlessof whether it wins or not, will be given the same opportunity to win the \$8,000.00 or one of the other 100 cash prizes. Get busy with your suggestion at once—do not delayt hair. Remember, too, how handy the new



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This

Offer

Have Sport With This Buck Boat

(Continued from page 718)

boat being used. The inside end of each rod passes through the $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch upright and a pin put through a hole to hold it in place. These uprights are fastened to the bottom of the boat by a sheet iron collar cut and bent as shown at the right and the upturned portions are tacked to the post while the flat piece is tacked to the boat bottom. A strap iron brace is also provided for the front side, to set at an angle, the top being fastened with a lag screw and the lower end with a screw which is too short to pass through the boat bottom. This is, briefly, the manner of making the apparatus. Now for the details.

The two bicycle wheels should have the rims, spokes and hubs in good shape. If the rim is a bit wobbly straighten it by tightening some of the spokes. Then give the rim, if it is wood, two liberal coats of paint and let dry.

Twenty-four paddles will be needed for the two wheels. Each one is cut from a sheet of rather heavy galvanized iron 4 inches wide and 8 inches long. The paddle itself is 4 inches square and a 1¼ inch wide projection extends for another 4 inches with two triangular pieces left when the cutting is done for braces. These are bent on the dotted lines up to right angles when the paddle has also been bent to shape and are soldered in place as indicated. These braces will give the paddles much greater strength. The narrow tongue is provided with two small holes for screws.

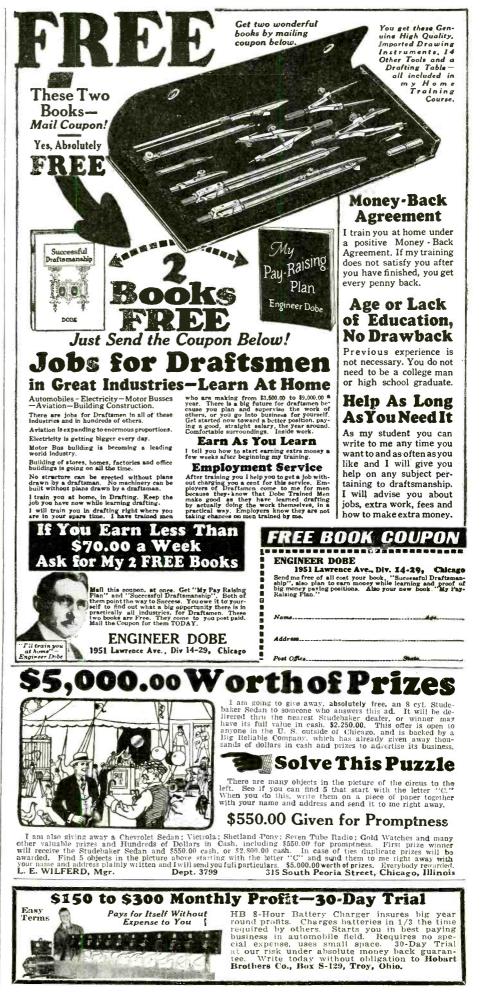
Space off each rim into 12 equal parts and then fasten the paddles in place with two wood screws. By pounding these tongues with a round headed hammer you can get them to lie quite snugly in the concave side of the rim. You can cut small notches in the bottom edge of each paddle for the edges of the rim if they will not fit tight enough otherwise. This done, apply paint or varnish to the edges of the tongue to keep out water from underneath. This would cause warping of the wood possibly, and perhaps rusting of the metal.

With the two wheels finished, fit the upright supports on the sides of the boat, about 2/5 of the distance back from the front end. These should be 1 inch thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and high enough to bring the lower edges of the wheel rims about 4 inches under the water line when the boat is in use. In doing this the paddles themselves will extend two or three inches below the bottom of the boat.

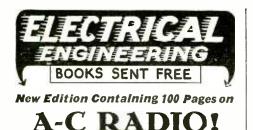
below the bottom of the boat. Now bore one hole through the top of each piece just large enough for the rod. If you have access to a junk pile find, if possible, a short piece of iron or brass pipe which has an inside diameter large enough for the rod to fit through it. If you can find such a pipe, bore the hole through the upright big enough for this pipe. Cut off a piece long enough to extend through it, then drive it to a fit. This will make an excellent bearing and the friction will be kept down. With the wood bearing even when the wood is well soaked with oil, water getting on it will possibly cause swelling and hard turning

bearing even when the wood is well soaked with oil, water getting on it will possibly cause swelling and hard turning. This pipe bearing idea can also be used with the upright bearings in the middle of the boat. Be sure the four bearings are in line and all exactly the same height. Insert the rods now and make sure that they turn easily. Nail or screw the uprights to the side of the boat. Place a washer between the pin and the inside upright bearing when assembling. Then

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put one wheel over each outer rod end and fasten in place. This can be done by drilling a hole through both wheel hub and rod, or by slightly deforming the rod at this point and filling the hub around the rod with melted babbitt. Be sure the wheel will turn true when the rod is revolved. In bending the rods to shape the sharp right angle bends can be better formed if the rod is heated at these points to a cherry red. Care must be taken to keep the rod perfectly round at least at the portions which are to pass through the bearings.

For greatest comfort there should be room between the boat bottom and the arms at the down stroke for the user's legs to pass under. A seat, built at a comfortable distance behind the rods will in some cases prove satisfactory; on others the operator will prefer to sit flat upon the boat bottom, or stand upon his knees. There is still plenty of room ahead of the mechanism for one or possibly two people and three wide boards set upon cleats nailed to the boat's sides can very easily be put in.

Several washers placed between the wheel hubs and the sides of the boat will prevent rubbing of the paddles although if the outside uprights are quite thick, this will not be necessary.

If the water in which you are to use the boat is quite deep and of uniform depth without any hidden obstructions, you can easily add to the side and area of the paddles by soldering a 4 by 6 inch extension to each one. This will cause the wheels to turn harder, but will give considerable more "push" to the boat. This same plan can be used with al-

most any boat but the home-made kind with straight sides will lend itself best to this arrangement. On the side of the boat near the front, letter on, with paint of a contrasty color, some suitable name. Then look forward to a lot of pleasant hours using it. It is an exceptionally good boat to fish in because you do not need to worry about the paddles floating off.— Dale R. Van Horn.

In RADIO NEWS

for December, 1929

- THE NEW VOICE OF EDUCATION-How modern speech amplifier apparatus is being used in one of the new high schools, and what such installations mean in a money-making way for radio servicemen.
- A SOCKET POWER RECEIVER FOR DI-**RECT CURRENT DISTRICTS**-Complete circuit and constructional detail of a receiver designed by David Grimes and intended for batteryless operation where the line supply is d.c.
- A UNIVERSAL METER-Circuit and construction details of a testing meter for the experimenter and radio serviceman.
- HAMS TAKE WINGS-Ralph P. Worden tells how the Cleveland Wireless Associa= tion maintained constant contact over the air meet race course with the judges' stand.

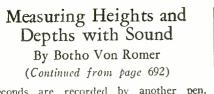
WHEN CAMERA MEETS "MIKE"-Carl Dreher discusses the intricacies of radio and sound technique in connection with the production of talking movies.

FOR THE HOME SET BUILDER-Circuit and constructional details of three of the most advanced a.c. operated broadcast receivers.



Science and Invention





Seconds are recorded by another pen. After the bomb explodes, the ship operator informs the two stations by radio and they switch on their amplifiers in order to receive the sound impulse from the bomb. The amplifiers are used to step up the sound of the bomb received by the hydrophones to such a volume as to trip a relay and start an automatic key. The shore operator throws over a switch and three telegraphic dashes are sent back to the ship. Both shore stations must be the ship. Both shore stations must be tuned to the same frequency, so that the ship's receiver can hear them without changing the dial setting. These three radio dashes from each

shore station are recorded on the chronograph tape and the exact time is noted. As sound travels under water with a speed of about 1,477 meters per second, the distance to both stations is found and the exact position of the ship can be located on the chart.

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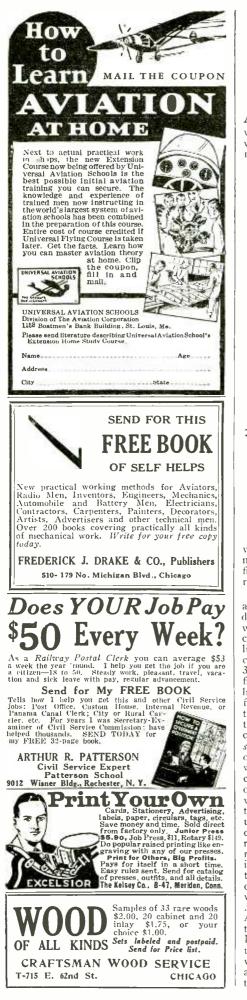
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Science and Invention

December, 1929

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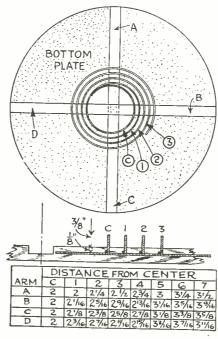
Home Movies

By Don Bennett

(Continued from page 712)

Developing the Movie Film

 $A^{\rm BOUT}$ a half gallon of solution is sufficient for filling the tank with developer, and after the rack has been filled with film, starting from the inside, the rack is placed in the tank and the de-



Details of film rack. Fig. 7.

veloper poured in the center hole. Normally exposed film will develop in from five to seven minutes at 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

All the operations of loading, developing and fixing must be carried out in the dark room under a safelight. A twenty-five watt ruby bulb is satisfactory if used not closer than six feet from the film. A safelight of the No. 2 type is satisfactory and can be used close to the film (Use No. 3 for panchromatic negative). When the film has developed sufficiently (until the black parts show through the back of the film) lift the rack out of the tank and transfer it to a second tank, which con-tains water with two ounces of 28 per cent acetic acid added. This is the *short*stop. Leave it in this tank for a minute so and transfer it to the fixing bath where it should stay until all the yellow color has been fixed out. After three or four minutes in the fixing bath, a dim white light may be switched on so that the film may be inspected. Twenty min-utes in the fixing bath is usually suffi-cient but if the bath is weak let the film remain until thoroughly fixed. It is then removed to another tank where the film is thoroughly washed. A short hose at-tached to the faucet is placed in the center hole so that no strong current of water strikes the emulsion of the film. An hour's washing is usually necessary. After the first ten minutes, empty the wa-ter from the tank and fill it up again. Repeat this procedure every ten minutes until the hour is up. Lack of proper until the hour is up. Lack of proper washing will cause the film to stain and appear dirty, in time bleaching away all the image.





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Drying the Film

A FTER the film has been washed it must be dried and the handiest way to do this is on a circular drying rack such as the one shown in figure 7. This drum consists of two circular ends 24 inches in diameter with half-round slats placed at about six-inch intervals around the edge. A shaft through the center supports it and it is revolved at a high rate of speed by a motor. On good days films will dry in an hour's time, less if placed in a draft.

After the negative has been developed, it is necessary for us to make a positive print. In order to do this we must hold the negative and the positive film in contact while a light is exposed to the film. Film finishing laboratories have special printers which do this thoroughly but they are expensive machines and we must improvise one that will do the work sufficiently well for our purpose.

How to Make a Positive Printer

FIG. 1 shows an amateur projector converted for this purpose. The conversion does not affect its use as a projector nor is it a complicated job. As you can see from the illustration, an extra reel arm has been added in front of the regular arm. This is simply a strip of wood or metal having at its upper end a shaft which supports a hundred foot reel. On this reel is placed the negative while the unexposed positive stock is placed on the regular reel arm. A C-clamp holds the strip in the desired position. The projector is threaded in the usual way except that two films are threaded instead of one, the positive away from the lamphouse and the light. The regular lamphouse and lamp are removed. The negative and positive are so placed that the emulsion side of each is in contact. The cover of the gear box is removed so that the film may be inspected as it passes through.

The lens is removed from the projector and in its place is inserted the tube of the lamphouse. (Fig. 2). This tube presses firmly against the aperture plate so that no light leaks out to fog the film and with this point in mind, we paint the inside of the tube dead black. As you can see from the photograph (Fig. 1) and the drawing (Fig. 2). The lamp is placed on a sliding base. This is so that the amount of light reaching the film can be varied to suit the density of the negative. (Light density varies as the squares of the distance from the source). When the light is against the tube it is at its strongest in relation to the film, when the stick is pulled back all the way, the smallest

END OF FILM OUT BUSHER CARDEN CARDEN

Simplest form of film rack for developing process. Fig. 6.





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DEVELOPING TANK FOR FILMS

Fig. 5.

of light reaches the film and therefore the exposure is less. The placing of the light for each scene must be determined by experiment. The simplest way is to make a test strip a foot or so in length, develop and fix it and then regulate your light to give you better results. With experience you will be able to judge the negative density and the strength of light to use in almost every case. You will notice that only one take-up reel is provided. The positive film is run onto this and the negative is allowed to run into a basket on the floor, to be reeled up later at your convenience.

Developing the Positive Film

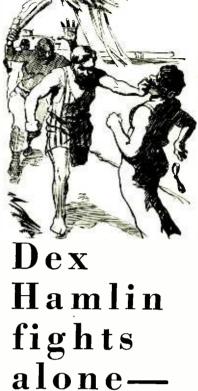
THE positive is developed in the same way as the negative except that a different formula is used. With both positive and negative you must remember to wipe off the back of the film after it has dried but while it is still on the drying drum, by applying a chamois dipped in alcohol to the back of the film as you rotate the drum by hand. This is essential, as otherwise "drying marks" will remain on the film and spoil the picture on the screen.

Figures three and four show a printer and nesting tanks that may be purchased. Any dealer can get these for you. Likewise your regular dealer can get the raw positive stock and the chemicals for you. The No. 16 developer can be purchased ready-mixed, requiring only the addition of the proper amount of water.

There are many tricks that can be done with the printer, you can reserve action, print upside down, double and triple print, make duplicates of your films and many other tricks that will be apparent to anyone. To print reverse action it is necessary to move the lamphouse around to where the regular lamphouse is placed so that the shutter will cut off the light. Place the negative on the upper reel and the positive on the lower. Put the crank on the projector and practice turning one frame at a time at a regular speed. Then thread the projector through the gate only, don't use the feed sprocket. Expose the first frame of film by quickly turning the crank. With the shutter closed (the light may be switched off each time) move the negative *down* one frame and the positive up one frame. Repeat this until the end of the scene is reached. It is tedious work but the good things don't come easily!

Comic Effects by Trick Printing

A COMIC effect can be obtained by making a stop motion of a person. This is done by printing a scene in the usual way but with the use of the crankso that all exposure will be the same and suddenly stopping the negative while allowing the positive to run on. To do this, just advance the positive film by hand and re-threading each time while the same negative frame stays in the gate for a while. If this is done for twenty frames, then the negative allowed to go on for ten



WHEN Dexter Hamlin signed on as ordinary seaman with an Amazon tramp steamer between college years, he little dreamed that the adventure he craved would almost prove his undoing.

It all started when the bos'n picked on his undersized pal. Dex, of course, had to fight it out, and then jump ship. That jump took him straight into the Brazilian jungle and a two-year jail sentence in the filthy rubber camps. How Dex rebelled and fought alone against the fiendish cruelty of the halfbreed rubber king is but one of the dozen stirring tales of strange adventure in foreign lands appearing in December Brief Stories.

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frames, when another stop is made, the effect on the screen is quite comic.

Double printing is simply the placing of two negatives in the printer with a single piece of positive. More light must be used than with a single negative. Action titles can be made in this way by negative of a scene. A trick "Talkie" superimposing a title negative over a scene could be made by having two characters talk dialogue, and over their heads have the words appear. All this involves the making of the negative titles, so that they will locate over the head of the character who is speaking the lines and then double printing.

Caution

When threading the projector for printing leave plenty of loop in both positive and negative and have the loops of different lengths.

Wash the backs of all films before removing from the rack with alcohol.

Always work in a dark room with the proper safelight. Use pure chemicals in the exact propor-

tions given in the formulae. Don't keep developer. It is no good

after standing.

Hypo may be reinforced by the addition of more hypo and a small amount of alum.

Developer Formulas for Use With 16 Millimeter Film

(Note—While this formula is excellent for both positive and negative films, separate solution should be employed, that is, use one batch of solution for negative and another batch for positive.)

Water1 gallon Metol18 grains
Sodium Sulfite
(Anhydrous)5 ounces, 130 grains
Hydrochinon
Sodium Carbonate
(Anhydrous) $\dots 2^{1/2}$ ounces
Potassium Bromide 50 grains
Citric Acid40 grains
Potassium Metabisulfate

Mix in order named, dissolving each chemical thoroughly before adding next one

Develop 7 minutes at 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

FIXING BATH

Hypo (Sodium Thiosulfate)3 pounds 6 ounces Water1 gallon Bisulfite Lye

(Saturated solution) .24 ounces (fluid) Dissolve hypo in hot water. When thoroughly dissolved add Bisulfite Lye. Fix film in this bath until clear of yellow color. (20 minutes). Wash thoroughly for one hour in six changes of water.

When It Rains Fish, Worms and Frogs

(Continued from page 695) of such showers, covering a period of many centuries and vouched for by scientific and other journals. Here are a few:

In 1804 the French Academy reported a rain of frogs and toads near Amiens, France, in immense numbers "covering the roads so that the diligence passed over, killing many."

killing many." In "Athenaeum," July 17th, 1841. there is an account of a thunderstorm at Derby,



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England, that brought down "hundreds of small fish and frogs"—"from one-half an inch to an inch long." In "Annals and Magazine of Natural

History," January, 1929, Dr. E. W. Gudger tells of a downpour of menhaden er shiners that fell on the deck of a fish-ing boat in Vermilion Bay, Louisiana, in 1921.

Frogs fell to earth at Ithaca, New York, in 1901, and at Spokane, Washington, in 1904, in such numbers as to impede railroad traffic by rendering the rails slippery.

At Santa Isabel, Mexico, on the authority of the Mexican Minister of Agricul-ture, salt water fish fell from the clouds in 1925. This town is two hundred and

fifty miles from salt water. In 1901 live pollywogs fell on Fourth Avenue, New York City, as told in the *New York World* by William Foulke, then treasurer of the American Bible Society.

At Iron Hill, Maryland, in 1900, the rain brought down small frogs, earth-worms and sea turtles. In 1857 Montreal was visited with a rain of little lizards; and jelly fish "about the size of a shilling, spattered" as they fell on the streets of Path Eveland Bath, England.

At Danville, Virginia, in June, 1926, local and other newspapers were full of accounts of a rain of immense numbers of little fish.

The popular and most plausible theory is that these creatures are sucked up by some passing whirlwind, carried about by the winds, and deposited to earth, often at some distant place. Opinions differ, however, as to whether the animals themselves are taken aloft, alive and matured, or whether it is the spawn that is so sucked up and hatched out in the clouds.

Although hundreds of reliable people have seen the down-coming phenomena, nobody has yet seen the creatures on the way up.

In AMAZING STORIES For December

- VAMPIRES OF THE DESERT, by A. Hyatt Verrill. After a rainfall, a good part of the arid deserts of Chile, Peru and Bolivia are covered with abundant vegetation. Suppose some change occurred in the ocean currents to give greater rainfall in those re-gions. Is it beyond the realm of pos-sibility to say that the almost fossil seeds of prehistoric plants might come to life again? At any rate, it is a clever idea, ingeniously built up into a scientifiction story of Verrill's high-est order. est order.
- A BABY ON NEPTUNE, by Clare Win-ger Harris and Miles J. Breuer, M. D. Any piece of fiction collaborated on by these two favorite authors ought to be good. It is. When Hertz got a little spark from a distant electric discharge through a stone wall, it was a triumph. Now we hear, without much comment, that a set made by one of the Edison students caught Byrd in the Antarctic. Is it such a far step to radio to an-other planet? These authors' concep-tion of life 'on another planet is differ-ent than anything else we have ever read about. It is well worth a studied reading. reading.

THE SECRET KINGDOM, by Allen S. and Otis Adelbert Kline. (A Serial in 3 parts.) Part III. A good number of things left unexplained in the preced-ing instalments are aptly taken care of in this one, and many new discov-eries are made. The hero goes through a series of very thrilling adventures— thrilling to him in retrospection only. The reader follows with breathless pace.

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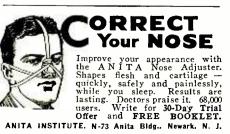


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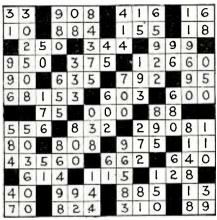
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tober 1, 1929. State of NEW YORK }^{+S.} Before me, a notary in and for the State and County of NEW YORK }^{+S.} Before me, a notary in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Arthur H. Lynch who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of Science and Invention, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24th, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit: 1. That the names and ad-dresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and husiness managers are: Publisher, Experi-menter Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York City: Editor, Arthur H. Lynch, 381 Fourth Ave., New York Gity; Managing Editor, II. Winfield Secor, 381 Fourth Ave, New York City: Rusiness Manager, H. K. Fly, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, 2. That the owner is: Experi-menter Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, B. A. Mackinnon, H. K. Fly. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, nortgages, or other security holders owning or bolding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, nortgages, or other security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given: also that the said two para-graphs contain statements embracing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. 5. That the average number of copies of eac

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The Why of an Investment Trust

Bv Alfred M. Caddell, Financial Editor **7**OU have often heard that this is an age of specialization; that the affairs of life have become so complicated that unless one specializes in this activity Translated into terms of investments, this means that unless he knows his subject backward and forward and is capable of viewing the investment situation with a clear perspective, he is not going to make himself as much income as his money, properly applied, is capable of making for him.

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Until recent years we did not have in the United States any outstanding institutions whose sole business was the management of investment funds by giving there-to the same intelligent study found in our other arts and sciences and professions. Each of us went on our own individual way, selecting investments calculated to increase our private fortunes But most of us, it may be more or less safely said, couldn't devote enough time to this important undertaking to make any huge success of it.

But, as with most everything else, scientific efficiency, either personal or other-wise, must always rise to the top. The Investment Trust type of company

came into being as a natural sequence of the growing interest in investments—a management institution to take care of the requirements of many investors, large and small. This type of institution had its origin in England where it has flourished successfully for many years. Lately, it acquired a foothold in the United States Lately, it and its expansion has been so rapid that today investment trusts number more than 450, about half of which sprang into being during the past year. The capital of an investment trust is

obtained by the sale of securities to the public. With this money the officers of the trust purchase or sell stocks or bonds, underwrite security issues and otherwise engage in a broad financial practice even to the extent of loaning out money on call. Most of the trusts safeguard their invest-ments by investing not more than five per cent of their capital funds in any one security. A good deal of their safety consequently lies in diversity of holdings, for with anything like conservative and intelligent management the law of aver-ages is bound to work in their favor—if one investment doesn't pay out so well, it should, by reason of wide diversity, be counterbalanced by an investment that yields a very good income. Naturally, the reputed super-knowledge

of investment trust management lies in the scientific attention that they give to their business. There are few investment trusts worthy of the name who do not maintain business. a staff of financial experts constantly employed—statisticians, economists, financial observers and such like, who keep a weather eye on the economic affairs of the world and a practical ear to the ground of things financial, so that the net result is knowledge upon which the executive

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Science and Invention

quires that such companies must incorporate-are worthy of public confidence, however. There are too many loopholes in the present laws which defects allow unscrupulous persons to engage in a blanket sort of investment—in some cases, sheer speculative-businesses, thus jeopardizing the funds entrusted to them by the public. Safeguards, such as are thrown around savings banks, life insurance companies and others, may probably come into being to prevent possible abuses of such funds. As with everything else, an investor must use proper discretion and discriminate most intelligently between the responsibility of one investment trust and another. There are plenty of good ones to choose among and unless all signs fail investment trusts are destined to play even a larger part in our investment world than they have up to the present. For one thing, this type of institution

when ably managed can do much to stabilize the market prices of securities. More and more bears are finding it difficult to raid the market in the hope of driving down prices to levels at which they would prove to be bargains. The recent buying on the part of investment trusts did much to bring back security prices from the low of last May. There are any number of instances on record where this type of were purchased 50 or 100 points lower than their present values. And what is more, owing to the large sources of capital at their command, investment trusts have been able to purchase what are ordinarily regarded as rich men's stocks-the securities that yield not only dividends but melons in the form of stock dividends. And as a general rule, investment trusts of this type are holding such stocks for future appreciation.

Questions and Answers Conducted by Alfred M. Caddell Financial Editor

Financial Editor Financial Editor Question-Can you tell me anything about the possibilities of Phillips Petroleum? I have been holding 100 shares for two years, same having cost me ten points higher than the present market price. L. L. F., Bayside, L. I. Answer-I would not regard Phillips Petro-leum as a risk, and would suggest holding it, believing that it will come back and show you a profit over dividends. The wrong time to sell any stock is when it is down, unless all signs point to a complete abandonment of an industry. This is far from the case with oil. Phillips estimates a satisfactory increase in net for the third quarter of 1929, and earnings for 1929 may confidently be expected to surpass those of 1928. Question-L am worried about any holding

Question—I am worried about my holdings in General Motors, which I bought at 80. Should I sell at the present market or hold in hopes of recovery to that point? F. P. B., Lancaster, Pa.

Answer-I'd hold General Motors, particularly Answer-L'd hold General Motors, particularly if you own it outright. At the present writing the stock is about 28 points from its 1929 high, but in so progressive a leader as General Mo-tors one can say that it is only taking a much-needed rest and that it will wake up with new energy as soon as credit conditions become easier. General Motors is in so many indus-tries-automotive, aviation, iceless refrigera-tion, etc.-that its potential earning power is increasing rapidly. tion, etc.—that its increasing rapidly.

Question-What do you think of Andes Cop-per? I have been disappointed in the action of copper stocks. H. R. A., Springfield, Ohio.

per: 1 nave been disappointed in the action of copper stocks. H. R. A., Springfield, Ohio. Answer-The trouble with the coppers is principally due to influences other than the in-trinsic merit of these stocks. Copper compa-nies began to show up good in earnings rather late, and inasmuch as much money was tied up in other securities coppers could not be taken care of. Andes Copper is a subsidiary of Ana-conda Copper, one of the best in the copper group, and Andes will undoultedly reflect its present earnings and possibilities in a much more satisfactory way at an early date. Information on securities will be furnished readers of Science and Invention free of charge by mail and through these columns. A 2-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope should be included in your letter. Address your inquiries to The Financial Editor, Science and Invention, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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PAGE

762

739

752

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

PAGE

Science and Invention

.... 756 Detroit School of Lettering..... 750 Jeffries Transformer Co. Airplane Spruce Allied Radio Corp. Inside Front Cover Douglas, Lyle 756 American Business Builders... 681 Johnson-Smith & Co. American Correspondence School Jowett Institute of Physical Cul-... 750 of Law ture American Model Aircraft Co... 761 American Sales Co. 765 748 American College Е American School, The 764 American School of Aviation. 752 Eagle Model Airplane Co. . . . 762 Elgin Radio760Encyclopaedia Britannica677Evans & Co., Victor J.745Excello Products Corp.762 American School of Photography 765 758 Arms, I. A. Atlas, Charles 738 Atlas, Unarres ... Audel & Co., Theo. Inside Back Cover F First Hawaiian Conservatory of Music, Inc. 764 Fisher Mfg. Co., Adam 744 Franklin Institute 746-754 В Bastian Bros. Co. 748 742 G Bernard & Heller Blandin, Ernest W. 752
 Gerold Co., The
 764

 Gilson Slide Rule Co.
 754

 Gottlieb, Edward
 744
 Bliss Electrical School 744 Bureau of Inventive Science ... 742 С н Health-O-Quality Products 763 High Frequency Labs. 751 Chicago Salvage Stock Store... 768 High School Home Study Bu-reau 736 Hobart Bros. Co. 750-755 Chicago Stock Gear Works. ... 752 Honigman, A. 756 Hoodwin Co., Chas. 764 Howard Engine & Mfg. Co..... 752 Craftsman Wood Service. 758 1 Crusader Apparatus Co. 746

PAGE

International Typewriter Ex-
changePan-American Band Instrument
& Case Co.Inventors Service Bureau744Paris-American Pharmacal754

K Kelsey Co. L Laboratory Materials 750 Lacey and Lacey Landon School, The 742

750 LaSalle Extension University.744-761 Liederman, Earle Lincoln Airplane School 764

м

McGraw-Hill	735
Marvel Mfg. Co.	754
Mead Cycle	760
Metal Arts Co., Inc.	762
Metal Cast Products Co.	765
Midland Appliance Corp.	748
Miller, Carl	742
Model Airplane Book Pub.	764
Motor Institute of America	756

National Radio Institute	673
National School of Visual Edu-	
cation	761
New England Mills Co.	750
New Method Mfg. Co., Inc744	-764
New York Institute of Pho- tography	759
Northwestern School of Taxi- dermy	758
0	
O'Brien, Clarence A.	743

Ρ

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р

Patterson School

Pelman Institute	733
Plapao Labs., Inc.	762
Plymouth Rock Squab Co	752
Polachek, Z. H.	742
Projectionist Sound Institute	741
Publishers' Classified Service	
R	
Radio Institute of America	731
Radio & Television Institute	683
Radio 'Training Ass'n of Amer-	
ica	679
Randolph & Co.	742
Remington Rand Business Ser-	(70
vice	
Roat & Lohman	756

Sasnett, Edward C.	744
School of Engineering of Mil-	
waukee	-753
See-Jay Battery Co.	744
Smith Typewriter Sales Corp	
Standard Business Training In-	
stitute	750
Stone, L. M.	757
Studebaker Corporation of	
America, The	747

Tamblyn, F. W.	752
Teleplex Co.	763
Thorola Radio Products	
Townsend Labs.	750
Tenor Banjo Studios	
Trilety, M.	756

U

U. S. Model Aircraft Corp..... 758 Universal Aviation Corp...... 758

w

Waco Tool Works	753
Western Radio Mfg. Co752-	765
Whirlwind Mfg. Co	763
Wilferd, L. E	755
Wollensak Optical Co.	765

While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index.

Page

758

D

Dayton School of Aviation 763 Deagon, Inc., J. C. 760 Science and Invention

Everything in

768

OWEST THOLESALE

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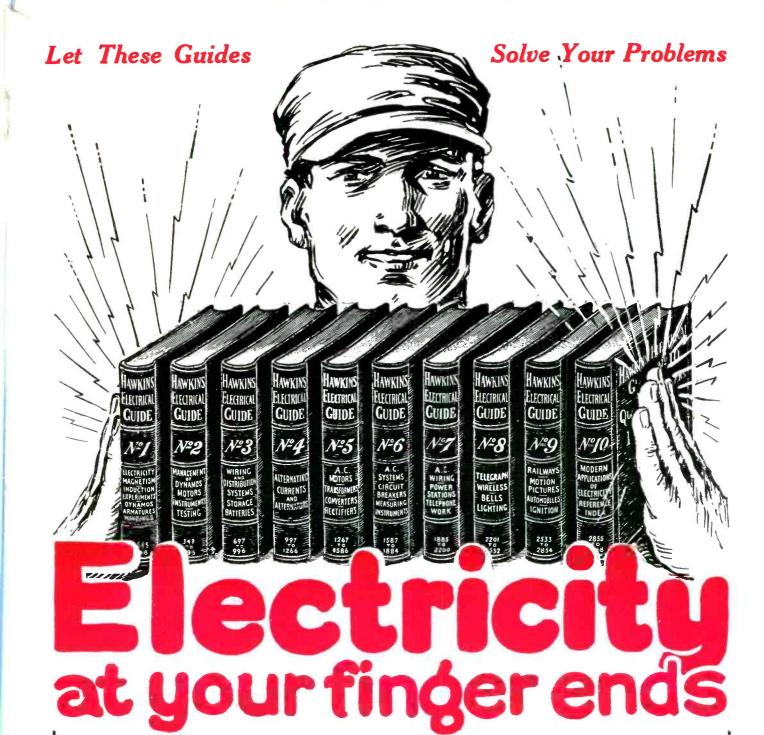
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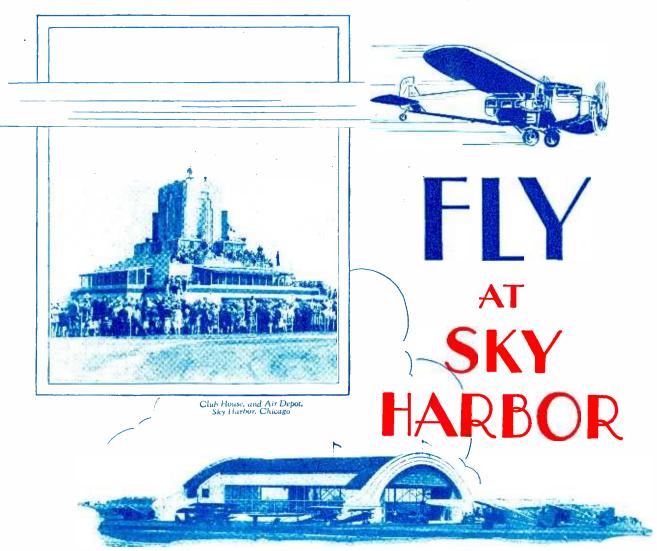
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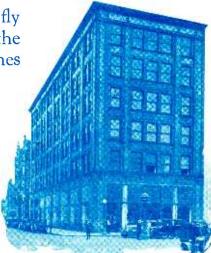
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