NEW SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON has recently been shown and described in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, by Mr. Gérard. If a ring of wire, whose diameter varies regularly so that one end is very thin, is suspended over an electro magnet, it will begin to revolve. Mr. Gérard proposes to construct a new form of telegraph upon this principle.

PETROLEUM.—M. Henry Deville, in a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences, upon American Petroleum, states that petroleum increases in bulk by one hundredth of its volume for every ten degrees centi-grade of heat. A double advance for this reason should be made in storing petroleum in vessels for fuel, otherwise the expansion is sufficient to burst the casks, thus giving rise to terrible explosions.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INTERIOR OF A TUBE.—Amongst a valuable collection of scientific books, Government reports on military and engineering matters, and photographs, just received by Mr. Walter W. Evans, President, of the Spuyten Duyvil Iron works, New York, to the Institution of Civil Engineers, is a stereograph of the interior of the high tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad, 7,017 feet above the sea. Every detail is clearly visible, even to the timbering of the drifted headings. The construction of the tunnel happens to face eastwards, and the interior is somewhat illuminated at sunrise. Advantage was taken of this, and by means of a large mirror, the light was reflected equally and evenly over the whole of the interior, whilst the picture—which was exposed fifteen minutes in the camera—was being photographed.

NEW INVENTION FOR WATERING AND CLEANING STREETS.—Workmen are at present engaged in Buchanan street, one of the principal Glasgow thoroughfares, laying down pipes which are to be connected with the water mains, for the purpose of watering and cleaning the causeway. The work is being done with the sanction of the police board, by Mr. Sim, who has patented the invention that he says is to be put on trial practically. The pipes are malleable iron, about three inches in diameter, and are to be laid down immediately outside the pavement on one side of the street only. The water is to be conveyed through at 71-16th inches in diameter, drilled about a foot apart. By means of this arrangemnt Mr. Sim expects to be able to lay down at a cheaper rate than by the old water-but process, and he will use it in cleansing likewise in conjunction with the scavenger's broom.

ITALIAN INDUSTRY.—Great efforts are now being made to develope national industry in Italy, and to put manufactures there on a level with those of other countries. At Lodi, upwards of 100 power looms for cotton and woolens are being fixed, and will soon be ready for work. A like number are being added to a factory at Honza, near Milan. Three factories are being established at Novara, Turin, and Bellinza. At a factory at Tolmezzo, in the Friuli, several power looms are being added. An extensive factory is being established at Pordenone. At Pescarola, Signor Camerini is establishing a spinning mill for flax and tow. Signor Rossi, a first woolen factory at Schio, of Signor Rossi, is also being enlarged, and various new machines are being fixed. At Tuscany the woolen factory is being enlarged. During the last two months each other in Italian and Belgian machinery has been sent to Italy. The Exhibition of National Industry, now open at Turin, is a great success, and great credit is due to the committee of the *Lega Pacifica* (a league for the promotion of international industry), who organized it on so short a notice. This exhibition will remain open until the end of June.

ELECTRO-BRONZING, FOR RAILINGS, GARDEN STATUARY, &c.—Monsieur Henri de Lovie, of this city, submitted to the last meeting of the Franklin Institute some very perfect specimens of electro-bronzing. Bronze, brass, German silver or any desired composite or simple metal, can (as is fully demonstrated by the specimen submitted, and by manufacturers in Berlin and Paris) be closely and perfectly deposited upon iron. The difficulties to be overcome are the proper preparation of the iron, so that every part of the surface presents a galvanic pole. To do this, every grease, dirt and and other impurity to be removed, which is accomplished by simple immersion in a chemical solution. Specimen No. 2, an iron star, shows to effect; the holes in the piece of rough iron casting were modelling perfect, and it was upon close examination, seen that no matter how deeply the sand penetrated the iron, it was perfectly removed without the slightest injury to the metal edges.

After the iron is thus perfectly prepared, all acid which may remain properly neutralized, a galvanic coat of tin is quickly applied, and the possibility of rusting is prevented. After being thus prepared, the copper, zinc, nickel, or any other desired metal, is plated on by the galvanic battery. The solutions of composite metals, the proper use of the battery and regulation of the current, are of course a matter of skill and experience. Mr. Lovie finds, from experience, that no failure. His batteries and solutions have been in practical operation all winter, and through a large surface of iron and brass, he has been covered, show no diminution of force.

Another specimen, a rosette, which is an experimental subject, was submitted; the outside is galvanized after being cleaned and tinned in the way described; the inside is simply galvanized with copper. This piece of iron has been exposed to the weather all winter; it has also undergone severe rubbings, scrapings and fumigations of muriatic and other acids, and yet the front, which was properly handled, presents a sturdy bronze front, while the back, copped in the way more generally known, has long since submitted to its trials.

The expense of this process is small, after the solutions, batteries, &c., are practically fixed and working order, but little skilled labor is required, and the galvanic combinations proceed day and night, without human assistance. Experience proves it makes the cost of bronzing iron about equal to four coats of paint.

Specimens of iron galvanized by contact were likewise submitted. These specimens, covered with copper, were of extraordinary brilliancy and comparative thickness. The cost of this process is as great as nothing as can well be; it is intended for common hardware, keys, locks, &c., and without claim to durability, but simply to be used for a short time, sale of goods and keeping them from rusting in handling. The iron destined to be galvanized in this manner are simply tumbled in a box filled with sand; afterwards with leather, until they attain a bright surface, when they are suddenly dipped in a cold, negatively electrified copper solution, and the iron being positively electrical, an instant galvanic combination occurs, and the iron is covered with copper, as you see in specimens. Proper handling and quick drying are very important in this process, and the specimens submitted seemed to exceed in beauty and durability anything before shown.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

The Chicago *Post* says: "Among the 'conservative' soldiers in Ohio named as delegates to the Democratic convention, is Gen. C. C. Head, of Toledo, who has been dead six months. And the rest of the delegates are like the Irishman's turtle—lifeless, but not sensible yet."

THE MAGIC LANTERN AS A MEANS OF DEMONSTRATION.

BY PROF. HENRY MORTON.

The use of photographs from engravings and wood-cuts, in connection with the thorough study of various branches, such as is or ought to be pursued in colleges and schools, opens to the teacher a wide field for the illustration of his subject, by which the interest and instructiveness of his course may be largely extended. With a good lantern and screen, enough diffused light from an open window or gas burner may be admitted, to give every facility to the class for taking notes, while the pictures illustrating the subject, are yet clearly distinguishable on the screen.

We speak here from experience, having employed this method during the past year, in the University of Pennsylvania, with entire success. In this case, perfect transparency of the film is all-essential, and the picture, combined with great opacity in the dark lines, is of paramount importance, and in this connection we can speak most highly of the very numerous specimens furnished us by O. H. Willard (often made at an hour's notice, the same day that they were first used), which leave nothing to be desired in both these respects.

In many cases, however, it becomes desirable to prepare some simple drawing or diagram, which would not seem worth the time and cost of photographing.

Several courses then present themselves.

1st. We may prepare a glass plate by flowing it with collodion, sensitizing it in the bath, exposing to bright sunlight, and developing, and then draw with a sharp steel point the desired figures.

This drawing may be done in the lantern, as suggested by my friend, Prof. Leeds, with very excellent effect.

The advantages and drawbacks of this plan under various conditions, are manifest without enumeration.

2d. We may draw on glass directly with India ink, using both brush and pen, as described in this journal some time since, in connection with pictures of sun-spots thus prepared and exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institute. The plan to be adopted is as follows: The glass plate to be employed should be thoroughly cleaned and polished, paper moistened with a drop of alcohol. The India-ink employed should be of that kind known as japanese, which will stand out in water, but requires to be rubbed on or applied by means of a pen (a piece of green glass is the best material), and which is or rather a greasy than aqueous character. Lines only are to be produced, but they should be made as thick as possible, short of preventing it from flowing from the pen. Perfectly sharp lines can then be produced with certainty, and no risk of blotting or running out upon the glass. If circles are to be struck, a fragment of paper may be pasted at the centre, to serve as a support to the stationary point of the compass, and scratches off after the drawing of these parts is finished. A strip of card held firmly at one end, will also answer where an entire circle is not required. Where half tones are required, three should, if possible, be put in first with this color, and rather too dark than too light. Then with a needle mounted on a stick or fine point of compasses, the shade may be lightened by stippling, or a series of light blows, producing dots of light in the shade, or by fine circular lines or circles intersecting and crossing each other in every direction. Lastly, with a stiff brush cut off short and lightly applied, first to some thick ink and then to the plate, black stippling may be easily and rapidly applied.

These are the only precautions, beside patience and practice, that need be here recommended.

Instead of a gray draw or trace with India ink on the film white or colorless sheet gelatine, prepared by engravers, and then coated with shellac between glass plates. This plan I first employed some days since, when my assistant, Mr. Gilbert, suggested the employment of the woodcuts and lithographs might be printed off on this same material, from the blocks or stones, and employed in like manner.

This plan on trial proved perfectly feasible, and has been of the greatest use in various connections. It promises, in fact, to open a vast field to the lantern system of illustration, for the cost of reproduction of any existing engraved or lithographic drawing, for this purpose, is thus rendered insignificant.

Mr. Outerbridge has also succeeded in preparing sheets of gelatine of the most excellent character for this purpose. An account of the processes by which they are made will be found at page 300 of this journal.

With regard to the coloring of photographs or other transparencies, we know very little, and wish very much that some one practically conversant with the matter would place some of his information before the public.

For mere purposes of indication, common water colors, varnished when dry, will be of use, and of course, colors ground in drying oil or varnish, will answer better yet, where the work required is of sufficient extent to repay for the time expended in their preparation. The best effects, however, are reached by flowing the plate with albumen, and painting with aniline colors.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Foreign Scientific Items.

The Prussian Cabinet has decreed 6,000 thalers towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to Aden in order to study the eclipse of the sun of the 18th of August next.

The geological changes that have occurred in China and Japan are almost incredible, and decidedly are more rapid than in other parts of the world. The land is elevated and gains on the sea. Mr. Bickmore, an American traveler, has made careful observations from Canton up to the mouth of the Amoor river, and his general conclusion is that the facts taken in connection with the dry beds of Tritus and bays along its Siberian borders of arctic Ocean, and the remnant of the gulf that once washed the eastern flank of the Ural, enable geologists to form an idea of the large increase of the Asiatic continent within a comparatively recent period.

One of the prizes awarded by the French Academy of Sciences—namely, that on vaccination—to Dr. Chauveau, is particularly deserving of attention. His experiments show that the natural virus may be produced at will on the bovine, and that the inoculation known as horsepox, and which has always been considered a spontaneous disorder, may also be produced by inoculation. The manner of performing the operation differs, however, from the common one. The virus be inoculated under the epidermis it is well known that the disease is localized, and pustules are formed in one particular spot. By injecting the matter directly either into the blood or lymphatic vessels a general eruption is obtained all over the body, but more particularly about the mouth. This eruption experimentally produces, identically the same as the spontaneous one, since the virus both communicates the cowpox to man, the horse rod to horned cattle. The question arises why the absorption of the virus by the skin does not produce a generalized eruption, as in the case of injection into the blood vessels. This is replied to by showing that this is not owing to there being a much considerable absorption of virus in one case than in the other, but to the greater rapidity with which the effect is produced by the subcutaneous inoculation, whereby the generalization of the eruption is prevented—while, on the contrary, the injection into the veins requires an incubation of at least a week to produce its effect. Inoculation on the skin is almost immediate in its action, and at the end of five days only the patient is safe from smallpox. The author of the essay is, moreover, proved the curious fact that even by inoculation a generalized eruption may be obtained if, on the morrow after the operation, the skin be peeled off from the place where vaccine pustules had been formed.

Owing to the numbers of accidents caused by the variations of the compass, especially now so much more iron is employed in the building, the attention of scientific men has been directed to the discovery of some plan by which the variation might be detected and the evil results avoided. A comparatively simple plan of ascertaining the error or amount of variation and deviation combined was devised and put in practice some time since. It consists in taking an ordinary compass card, erecting upon its centre and perpendicular to its plane a fine copper wire. At the time of the sun's meridian passage, as indicated by the noon observation for latitude, the direction of the shadow cast by the wire on the compass card is noted. The angle contained between this direction and that of the north and south line of the card will give the total attraction and variation combined. Small errors and many disadvantages are, however, found to attend this plan, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining the exact meridian altitude when the sun is partially obscured. To obviate this a new instrument has lately been invented by Mr. Lowlick, of the Royal British Navy. The instrument consists of a compass, dial, needle, hour-circle, and latitude arc. The hour-circle revolves, and is capable of being adjusted to the latitude, thus forming an ordinary sun-dial for any latitude; which by means of a wire, power to shadow from the sun can be obtained. All that is required to ascertain the error of compass by this beautiful simple instrument is the latitude and apparent time at ship.

Tissue of the cocoon and silk spinning lately found in Scotland threaten to derange some of our accepted theories. Till now the various names of Cashmere, or product of goats, medals, &c., but now arrives the important intelligence, "Old in the world's history." A Mr. Wilson ventures a hardy conclusion, that the ancients did smoke, and tobacco pipes supplanted the ancient hookah. A German *scientist*, pipe in hand, asserts that Columbus not only retraced the routes that were well known to the Car thagenians, Pharaoh, Ptolomeus, &c., and endeavors thereby to deprive the honest navigator of the laurels that have been showered on his memory for three centuries, and all on account of an old pipe. It is to be hoped some definite conclusions will be arrived at respecting these old clay pipes, which may tend to prove that they do not originate either from the manufactories of Tiffin or St. Omer.

Proceedings in Parliament

London, June 25.—In the House of Commons this evening the Irish reform bill was read for the third time and passed. The regium donum—the government grant annually made to the Presbyterian churches of Ireland—was voted. The new postal convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The government is endeavoring to make certain terms with all mail steamship companies. In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected. Many members of Commons on the floor, and the galleries were packed with visitors. Great interest, almost approaching a feverish excitement, was manifested throughout the proceedings. Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church appointment suspension bill. He said Fenianism had been received with approval and acquiescence by middle and lower classes in Ireland. The discontentment in that country was general. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditious movements, but long before this bill was proposed Mr. Gladstone had declared to the south Islands by the Queen on her accession to the throne. Her Majesty acted on the advice of her ministers. The agreement concerning the violation of the church property would be found to cut both ways. The Catholics had never contemplated the transfer of their church property to anglican church. On the contrary, the Catholics had never required an incubation of at least a week to produce its effect. Incubation on the skin is almost immediate in its action, and at the end of five days only the patient is safe from smallpox. The author of the essay is, moreover, proved the curious fact that even by inoculation a generalized eruption may be obtained if, on the morrow after the operation, the skin be peeled off from the place where vaccine pustules had been formed.

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