By swinging the magnets in and out while the armature is rapidly rotating, the strength of the magnetic field may be so altered as to produce a decided change in the strength of the induced current. As the field grows weaker, the galvanometer shows a smaller deflection, and as it is strengthened, the deflection is also increased. This proves that the value of the induced E. M. F. is a function of the strength of the magnetic field.

EFFECT OF VARYING "G" ON THE PERIOD OF VIBRATION OF A PENDULUM.

BY CHARLES H. SLATER,

Department of Physics, McKinley High School, St. Louis.

A common method suggested for demonstrating the above is to mount a strong magnet beneath an iron pendulum bob. The field being of unequal strength soon causes the ball to swing very erratically. The accompanying figure shows another way which has proven much more satisfactory. The number of swings for ten seconds is taken with no pull on the lower cord. It is again timed with a moderate pull and a third time with a harder pull. The effect is very marked and the application easily grasped by the pupil.