ranged in series, were necessary to produce the desired effect.

After the pendulum bob had been properly adjusted and the pendulum set in motion, the cell was exposed once per second to the light from the lamp. When the maximum surface of the selenium was exposed, the reduction in its resistance was just enough to allow the current to become sufficiently strong to operate the relay.

AN ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENT.

BY ELMER E. BURNS.

Joseph Medill High School, Chicago.

I found the following experiment described by one of the old masters in physics. It has proven so interesting to my classes that I repeat it every year. It suggests a possible explanation of the large drops of rainfall during the beginning of a thunder storm. The teacher may find it a profitable exercise to attempt to explain the phenomenon.

A glass tube is drawn into a pipette form with an opening of from one to two millimeters. This glass tube is connected to a water faucet by means of rubber tubing. The glass tube is pointed upward over a sink and the water gradually turned on until it rises to a height of about six feet. If the tube has been rightly prepared the water will rise in a jet and fall in a fine spray. If an electrified stick of sealing wax or vulcanite rod is brought near to the jet the spray will cohere and fall in great globules of water. The effect is plainly seen when the electrified rod is five or six feet from the jet but the nearer the rod is brought the greater is the cohering effect.

The jet can be made to sway to and fro by moving the rod near it. The experiment may be modified in a variety of ways such as the use of positively and negatively electrified rods at the same time, on the same side and on opposite sides of the jet.

ACID PROOF FINISH FOR TABLE TOPS.

BY FRANKLIN T. JONES.

All foreign substances must be thoroughly removed from the table top as the finish will not take except where the wood is fresh and clean.

Solution 1.		Solution 2.	
Copper Sulphate C P	125 gm.	Anilin Hydrochlorate C P	150 gm.
Potassium Chlorate C P	125 gm.	Distilled Water	1000 c.
Distilled Water	1000 cc.	Soluble in the cold.	

The above is equivalent to a saturated hot solution of CuSO_4 and KClO_3 .

Apply two coats of 1 hot and rapidly. (Little change in color of wood.)

Then apply one or two coats of 2. (Color is a sickly green).

Let dry thoroughly.

Scrub with hot soap suds.

Let dry.

Wipe off with a cloth carrying some linseed oil. (Color is a fine black).

This prescription was first recommended to me by The Bausch and Lomb Optical Co. I have had occasion to apply it a number of times and it has always rendered the best of satisfaction.