Not Only a Comfort But Has Also

The majority of farmers look on ice as a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich who live in cities and regard an ice-house as a needless extravagance. Ice in summer is a luxury, but it is also a substance that promotes health and comfort and which has many economic uses. Unless a farmer has a spring over which he can build a milkhouse he will find it difficult to make first-class butter if he has no ice. He will also experience much trouble in keeping the butter in a condition to be sent to market. With ice milk and butter can be kept in good condition with but little trouble. Cool milk is a most desirable drink during the summer, and one that should be used to a greater extent than it is. An icehouse or an ice-box is the best place for keeping eggs, vegetables and small fruits. Fresh meat, poultry, fish and game can also be kept in one for many days. A supply of ice promotes economy more than it does luxury. It enables one to save many things that would otherwise be wasted.

Ice saves fuel during the summer by diminishing the amount of cooks generally adopted. ing that is done daily if not three times each day. All kinds of cooked provisions as well as those that are not cooked can be keep a long time in an ice-box. During the summer we desire food and drink that are much warmer or much cooler than the temperature of the air, and it matters but little in which one of these conditions they are in. At a hotel table in a city about half the persons will call for ice tea for supper, while the other half will take that which is nearly boiling. To be grateful to the taste its temperature must be much above or below that of the body and the surrounding air. During the summer the majority of persons prefer frozen cream to hot puddings, and with a supply of ice it is cheaper. There is no good reason why farmers should not have ice cream on their tables during the summer. They have milk and eggs in abundance, and the salt that is used for forming a freezing mixture can be utilized on a farm.

Every farmer who has a creek, lake or fish pond on his place can obtain a supply of ice from it at the cost of cutting. If, however, ice is put up for commercial purposes within one day's drive from his farm he may find it more economical to buy it, as it costs very little. An ice-house need not be an expensive structure, and if it is only intended to preserve ice enough to supply one family there is no occasion for having it of large size. Blocks of ice that form a cake of ten feet will supply a family for five months. A building to hold ice should be so constructed as to leave a space of from eighteen to twenty-four inches on each side of the ice to be filled with sawdust. grain chaff, or straw chopped very fine. A double wall is not necessary. Experience has shown that it is best to have the sawdust or other material come directly against the cake of ice. As one piece of ice is taken out the material employed for preserving it falls and occupies its place. A tight roof, good drainage, and small doors in the gables that can be opened and shut at pleasure are necessary.

There is economy in large ice-houses. They are cheaper to build and to fill. There must be the same thickness of sawdust or other material around a small cake of ice as around a large one. It costs but little more to construct a building that will contain ice enough to supply ten families than one that will supply ice to but one family. Some creamery and cheese factory companies have arranged to supply milk at a low price to all their patrons. A block of ice two feet square will ordinarily supply a family for three or four days. In some places a dozen or more farmers have united in building and filling an ice-house. It is located at some central spot and the farmer living nearest to it has the care of it. The general plan is to have it opened one hour in the morning on alternate days. This gives every farmer an opportunity to get ice and prevents waste. Where this plan has ben pursued it is always found that considerable ice can be sold to persons who are not connected with the enterprise .-Chicago Times.

## Good Floors For Stables.

A great deal has been written about clay, stone, concrete and brick as materials for the floors of stalls and loose boxes. The theory is that earth is soft and moist for the horse's feet and that next to the original soil other cool moist material is desirable. In practice a stall or box with no other floor than clay soon becomes an offensive quagmire, a stone floor is cold and hard, concrete is soon broken up by the continual stamping of the ironshod feet, and bricks absorb offensive fluids to a greater extent than wood. A floor of good sound spruce or pine planks, thoroughly soaked through with crude petroleum, will resist dampness and decay for a long time and keep clean and wholesome. In a stail a double floor is laid, the lower course transversely of the stalls, and the upper one lengthwise and extending back only as far as the stall itself. There should be a very slight slope to the rear for drainage. It is a serious mistake to make the slope too steep, as it compels the horse to stand

-- Mud on the cows should not be allowed. Use the brush. A cow should be kept as clean as a horse.

#### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

- Eastern woodworkers are using naphthaline as a wood preservative It is said to be very effective, leaving the wood dry and with only a faint aromatic smell.

-The Austrians are constructing portable electric-light plants to be used in entraining and detraining troops at night, and the Germans are going to have a similar portable plant attached to their siege trains.

-The saving which will result in on the street railways of this country is hinted at by the fact that the operation of one street railway in England by electricity will result in saving \$60 .-000 per annum over and above the present host of operating it by horses.

-- A Swedish scientist claims to have discovered the secret of petrifying wood by artificial processes. He thinks it will be possible ere long to construct edifices of wood and convert them into stone. As it takes three months and costs about \$500 to petrify a block of wood of the dimensions of one cubic inch, it will probably be some time before his process will be

-The curious fact has been demonstrated by Sir John Lubbock that certain kinds of ants are unable to exist without keeping other ants as slaves, though why this is so he has not found out. On removing the slaves from a nest of fifty slave-holding ants he found that the latter immediately commenced to die off, and were speedily reduced in number to six. When the of the Constitution. These grand dislaves were returned the mortality

-A new Parisian industry is the manufacture of hoar-frost glass, which is covered with feathery patterns resembling those naturally produced upon window-panes in cold weather. The glass is first given a ground surface, either by the sand-blast or the ordinary method, and is then coated with soft varnish. The varnish contracts strongly in drying, taking with it the particles of glass to which it adheres, and this reproduces very accurately the branching crystal of frostwork. A single coat gives a delicate effect, and several coats yield a bold design

-A lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, attempts to "define poison accurately" as follows: "Any substance which otherwise than by the agency of heat or electricity is capable of destroying life either by chemical action on the tissues of the living body, or by physiological action after absorption into the living system." The fact would seem to be that "poison" is a question of quantity, not quality. Very small quantities of aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc., suffice to destroy life, but used in limited quantities they are valuable drugs. One well-known definition of poisons is "substances which derange the vital functions and produce death by an action not mechanical.'

-A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket laneous, yet not misnamed. Departand lowered by a parachute, is being ment of the Interior. developed by a French inventor, M. Amedee Denisse. In its experimental form the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses round its circumference with a sensitive plate in its center, and is provided with a shutter which opens and instantly closes as the apparatus commences to fall. The descent is eased by the opening of the attached paraoperator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's-eye views the photo-rocket offera several important advantages over balloon photography, such as comparative cheapness in operating and freedom from risk in case of use for military reconnoitering.

## How to Obtain Health.

amid the heaviest misfortunes and attempt at crushing her nose was unlife and make you alive all over, without over-working you; shun care and worry; be systematic in your habits; avoid dissipation; sleep enough; eat plain, wholesome food, the best of the kind, and, above all, devote yourself methodically to some athletic pursuit, such as will give you exercise all round, and spend all the time you can in the open air. Then forget you have a body that can by any possibility get out of order, and never think of your health. Newburyport Herald.

John Wentworth's Sobriquet. Long John Wentworth, who recently died in Chicago, used to tell this story of how he got the name by which he was so well known: When I was going to school down in Connecticut I was the longest and skinniest boy you ever saw. I was fourteen years old. I used to have a habit in those days of getting my heels up on the seat, so that my knees towered above my head. I was sitting that way one day in school, when one of the examiners came around. He said to the teacher: "What's that boy doing stading up on in an unnatural position with a constant strain upon the rear tendons of the logs.—American Agriculturist.

the bench? Why don't you make him sit down?" The teacher said I was sitting down. "Who is he?" asked the examiner. "John Wentworth." said the teacher. "He's a pretty long John," said the examiner; and ever me. -N. F. Sun.

#### UNCLE SAM'S GOVERNMENT. A Description of the Executive Powers of

the Different Departments.

The great mass of work imposed upon the Executive Power of the Government-embracing so many distinct subjects, and requiring so many thousands of agents to perform-must be arranged and treated in an orderly and systematic manner. To expect the President to give it his close personal attention and directly superintend the doings of each agent, would be absurd. substituting electricity for horseflesh The magnitude and diversity of the work demand its separation into parts. and the general supervision or management of each part must be intrusted to separate officer. On this business basis, and in accordance with the design of the Constitution, Congress has divided the work among seven executive departments, each in charge of general officer or "head of department," known, respectively, as the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior; and the work of each department is still further subdivided and distributed among bureaus" and "divisions" and minor "offices," in charge of lesser heads or chiefs, designated as "commissioners," 'superintendents," "directors," and by various other general or special titles.

> An executive department, then, properry means one of the grand divisions of Government work boldly marked out or suggested by the express provisions visions readily arrange themselves. The sovereign relations of the Republic with foreign powers, and its official intercourse with the Governments of the States at home may be regarded as one distinct grand division; accordingly, we have the Department of State. The coinage, currency, revenue, and general fiscal affairs suggest another great branch of work; hence, we have the Department of the Treasury. The mention of armies suggest work that in time of trouble is likely to tax the energy of a separate division; thus, we very appropriately have a Department of War. The prosecution of offenses against the Unite | States, and other judicial matters wherein the interests of the Republic are concerned constitute a general division, represented by the Department of Justice. The postal service, as one of the most intricate and important branches of Government work, certainly forms another grand division; therefore, we have the Post-office Department. Maritime protection, like the military or land defense, forms a separate division; and thus we have the Department of the Navy. The various matters of domestic concern, not covered in these other departments, but contemplated by the Constitution, such as the census, public lands, patents, and "odds and ends," may be conveniently grouped into another general division; and thus we have the very miscel-

To some of these executive departments are intrusted matters which, on How Their Seeds Are scattered by the Cold their face at least, do not strictly belong to the grand division to which they have been assigned by law. For instance, the "Weather Bureau" is a bureau of the War Department; the thought associated with a period of work being intimately connected with the peaceful interests of agriculture chute, which is drawn back to the and commerce, it is very generally demanded that it should be taken from military control and placed elsewhere. -Edmund Alton, in St. Nicholas.

# Witchcraft in Germany.

A farmer in Germany lost several head of cattle within a few months, and his family agreed that this could only be the result of witchcraft, exercised by a neighbor with whom they were The great secret of unvarying health not on friendly terms. A miller from is before every thing, to have a body the vicinity, famed for his power over in a high state of vigor, and once hav- evil spirits, was consulted, and ordered ing that to keep it. There is less wis- the doors to be painted with a certain dom in studying the ways of curing ointment. The evil-doer, he said an ailing frame than in giving your at- would be the first person to enter tention to those of obtaining a hearty thereafter, and could only be kept from one that never becomes ailing. A further mischief by having his or her proper physique sheds pains, aches, nose squeezed between the door and disorders, ilinesses, diseases, epidemics the jamb until the member was as a duck does water, and enables its crushed. The first person who entered owner to laugh at doctor's bills. It was the neighbor's wife, who was confers upon its possessor happiness duly captured, and who, though the gives the surest promise of longevity. successful, received some serious To obtain it, have some regular bust- wounds on the head in her attempt to ness that will give you an interest in escape her torturers. - Chicago Times.

What They Eat. The tailor-Roast goose. The builder-Plumb pudding. The druggist-"Pizen" things. The base-ball man-Fowl. The carpenter—Plane food. The stock-raiser-Bred. The actor-Supe. The printer-Pi. The singer-Oyster Patti The old maid-To mate, O. The Quaker-Peas. The prisoner-Cell-ery The profane-Cussed hard.

The acrobat-Turn-ups.

ington Post.

The smoker-Pipe plant. The real-estate man-Coffee grounds The dry-goods clerk-Fiannel cakes The tramp-Rag out of veal. The debtor-Owe it meal. The public speaker-Toast.

The funny man-Chestnuts .- Wash-

-She (looking over the autumn landscape)-"Isn't it perfectly beautiful, George?" He-"It is simply delicious! I could gaze on it for hours. Do you know that every time I look on those gloriously tinted naturan leaves they remind me of you?" "In what since that day the name has stuck to way?" "They look as if they appealed to one to be pressed." -Boston Courier. an entire barrel.

## JEWELERS' CUSTOMERS.

How Various Specimens of Femininity De Their Shopping.

"Whom do we have the most trouble with? Why, ladies, of course. I'll guarantee that two-thirds of the time our clerks spend behind the case they are occupied in answering the conundrums propounded by members of the gentle gender. This would naturally be a pleasure provided a sale followed. but such is not often the happy sequel. During the day I suppose at least half a hundred ladies come here with goods purchased elsewhere and use our employes as experts to determine their quality and value.

"There are three distinct species in this class of visitors. First in order comes the matron. Her husband has given her a watch or a piece of jewelry. She at once asks the clerk whether the works are of the best quality and what such a watch should cost. There is no beating about the bush with her. Her manner is business-like through and through. Sometimes it happens that the gentleman who is in charge of our watch department (he is married. by-the-way.) out of a freak of sympathy for the husband of his tormenter, places the value of the article at double its proper figure. He feels that if he told the truth and informed the matron that the watch was of inferior quality. her better half would eatch it.'

"Next we have the charming misses. A pretty girl with eyes brightened at the prospect of marriage with the man of her choice, but at the same time remembering that all is not gold that glitters, brings in her engagement ring. Does she say it is her engagement ring? No. sir. She is even smarter than the matron in finding out what she wants to know. In the calmest manner possible she will inquire: "What will you make me a duplicate of this ring for?" The clerk feels that he has a customer and he forthwith examines the stones with the greatest care. Probably he will reply, 'well, I think we can duplicate it for \$350.' That settles it. With an 'oh, thank you,' she smilingly departs. But if she be informed, why, these stones are paste,' she shuts off any further negotiations by stamping her shapelyfoot and frowningly hurries out. Woe unto her intended, for after that evening he will be her intended no more. In either event she buys noth-

"Thirdly, we have Mrs. Shoddy, who has a visitor from the country upon whom she desires to make an impression of her wealth and standing in society. She remarks that such and such a reception is soon to take place. and she really must get a diamond necklace. From one store to another she journeys the whole afternoon, examines goods costing thousands of dollars, but strange to say she finds nothing to suit her. The friend goes home with an idea that the city lady has more money than she knows what to do with. And yet not a single purchase has been made."-Jewelers' Weekly.

## PERNICIOUS WEEDS.

Winds of Winter.

There is a kind of winter seeding not generally entering into the plan of the average farmer. Winter is in rest and comparative death in the vegetable world. The winter wheat lies dormant in its frozen bed beneath the white blanket of fallen snow, and the ears of corn selected for next spring's seeding are stored out of the reach of the mice in the crib. All meadow and pasture land sleep on until wakened by the silent quickening of the spring. Nevertheless there is a work going forward through the short days and long nights of the severe months in the dead of winter. Every gust of wind that hurries by the street corner and dies away in momentary calm; every giant gale which comes down from the frozen North and sweeps whole States with a be-om of relentless fury, may carry with it the germs of weeds and deposit them in some secure place where the N. Y. Herald. spring sun finds and quickens them into new life.

All sowings are not confined to the newly-harrowed field or the rich and mellow garden. If it were so, farming and gardening would be a less serious matter than it is Many seeds like those of the dreaded Canada thistle are provided with light, feathery appendages by which the ripened seeds take long flights in the upper air like so many miniature balloons. Other plants, as the burdock and begger's lice, rely for transportation upon the passing animals to which they adhere by hooks, thus stealing a ride. Otherstill are left without any special structure for migration, and must therefore depend in part upon the favoring conditions of winter. The various sorts of tumble weeds break up into a number of parts, or by a decay of the main stem at its union with the soil the whole plant is set free and blown by the wind where it listeth. There are many weeds which remain upright with their seed-bearing portion above the fallen snow and when the smooth American Agriculturist.

#### OPENING A MINE.

An Operation Which Devours Many Thousands of Dollars.

Working a gold mine sounds very nice, but very few people are aware of the difficulties and expense attending

this operation. There are plenty of men in this city who have been "bitten" in small mining schemes, and who do not now understand why they were failures. It is a very common thirly for some hopeful prospector to stumble across "croppings" that show free gold, and that, from all appearances, could be worked to advantage with the expenditure of a little money.

The first thing the prospector does is to "think up" some capitalist friend whom he thinks would be willing to invest in the enterprise. He then writes a letter something after this

heard of. I have discovered croppings that indicate the presence of a ledge 8 feet wide, and which I am certain will be found permanent, The croppings show that the ore will mill at least \$25 per ton. Let us say then that the ore

will only yield half this amount.

This mine can be worked— hat is the ore can be mined and milled-at a minimum cost of #3 per ton. This will leave a net profit of say, Now the croppings show along the surfacfor 30) feet, and are so situated that a tunnel could be run 30) feet below. There is no doubt that the ore will hold out, and after the tunnel is run there will be 'in sight' practically 25.000 tons of ore, which, at \$8 a ton, will, as you will readily see, yield a profit of \$200,000.

All I need is enough money to run this tunnel. I can then haul the ore to a custom mill (there is one about a mile distant), and after that the mine will pay for itself. I only need \$3.00) at the outside, and if you will put up this amount you may have a half interest in the

On paper this is a fine proposition. A sure fortune for \$3,000. The capitalist is caught and up goes his \$3,000.

The first thing to be done is to drive This can easily be accomplished for \$50 Powder, tools, timbers, lumber and out breaking them. provisions will make the first \$1,000, to But now the Government itself is sick.

For the first few days the work near so encouraging.

The miners have "struck a horse." steel. A hole six inches deep may be if from a cannon.

There may be 10 feet of this sort of before the difficulty has been over ground scarcely scratched.

it generally works.

run in some other place.

Under the most favorable circum-"prospect" in paying condition.

As much sometimes as \$200,000 are spent in opening up a mine before any merely to those "little" mining propositions or "flyers," as they are called, in which the uninitiated, in the hope of becoming millionaires on a "dollar" investment, come out in almost every instance at the small end of the horn. -

## Safe Burial of Bowlders.

Having buried many large stones, I affirm that the dangers incurred is very slight if the work is attempted in the right manner. Do not dig under it at all. Keep the excavation about six inches from the nearest side of the stone. Make it long enough, wide enough and deep enough to contain the stone with room to spare. When the nole is dug, then with long-handled tools carefully remove the six-inch shell of earth as low as you can reach easily without taking any risk of being crushed. A plank laid along the further edge of the hole may give you some advantage in digging. Next dig a narrow trench along the opposite side of the stone from the excavation. Make to electricity refer to units of various this trench close to the stone and part- nature. Thus the unit of capacity is ly under it. Now pour water into the one farad; the unit of activity, one trench, and keep on pouring until the watt; the unit of work, one joule; the earth underneath is softened into mud, when the stone can usually be slid without much trouble into the hole. A lever can be used to give it a start.

-According to Engineering, some crust of ice forms over all, the seeds, experiments conducted at the Portsloosened by the elements, are blown mouth (Eug.) dockyard, with a view for miles over the frozen surface only to determining the resistance of metals to find lodgment in some ditch, hollow at different temperatures, indicate that or other place of safety. This helps the strength of iron increases unito explain how marvelously weeds formly up to 500 degrees F., while the spring up in cultivated ground - ductility diminishes up to about 300 degrees; it then increases until a somewhat higher temperature is reached. -Never sort apples when first pick- and then remains nearly constant up rd. If kept some weeks they must be to a temperature of nearly 500 degrees. sorted again, as some good ones will Steel, similarily tested, showed no show defects later. Grade with care, diminution of strength up to 500 do-Six poor apples will affect the grade of gress, but at this point its ductility was reduced one-half

#### PONDEROUS MACHINERY.

Preparations Made for Work on Uncle Sam's Army and Navy. Every year the machinery in the

Iron mills at Pittsburgh, Pa., is being made more ponderous. The necessity for this lies in the demand for immense castings. Every thing is growing larger than in former times. Ships are bigger, locomotives are more powerful. iron-front buildings are higher, and agricultural implements are vastly larger. The development of mill apparatus to meet this increase has been gradual, but within the last two years wonderful impetus has been given the forward movement by the building of the new war vessels for the United

Andrew Carnegle has just completed the building of a mill at Braddock, one of the suburbs of Pittsburgh, expressly "I have one of the finest propositions you ever intended for the manufacture of this government work. There is not a single bit of apparatus in it but what is the largest of its kind in the world. The shears, which snap a bar of iron in two as though it were tissue paper. exceeds any thing in size that has ever been known by the sons of Vulcan. The lathes are greater, the rolls are longer and heavier than any thing the remainder of the country can show, and even the steam boilers are the largest ever made by the hand of man. In the Black Diamond steel works, Thirtieth street, Pittsburgh, there is the largest steamhammer in the United States. The blow of lifty tons, which it strikes every second of time that it is in operation, shakes the earth for two squares around the mill. Yet it is so easily controlled, and so nicely adjusted, that the hammer-man has placed on the a tunnel into the solid rock some 8 feet anvil block beneath it a delicate wine square and a distance of 200 feet. A glass containing an egg and, turning double shift of men, say eight, are hired. on the steam full force, would let the also a blacksmith to sharpen the tools, ponderous weight above fall until at a men to clear away the ground, etc. certain distance, and then shut the steam off. In this way the hammer a day. A house or cabin has to be has been kept for several minutes built, but this will only cost some \$300. gently tapping the glass and egg with-

use a popular expression, "look awful going to throw all these marvelous achievements in the background by the improvements at the navy yard in progresses favorably, and the capital- Washington City. They will transform ist receives the most encouraging let- that quiet place into the most powerters from his mining friend. After that | ful workshop in the universe. For inthe letters are less frequent and not stance, there was not found in the mills and foundries of the whole United States "traveling cranes" big enough This is generally some rock about as to move about the immense castings and easy to drill through as so much cast wrought iron parts of large cannons which the war and navy departments drilled into the rock in about ten hours. have projected. These cranes are very and when the giant powder cartridges familiar objects in the yards of iron are put into this hole they shoot out as mills everywhere. They are simply a block and tackle arrangement so fixed upon a steam-ear that they will pick work, there may be 50; at any rate, up a heavy piece of metal and rush off speedily to any part of the building come, some \$2,000 or more will have with it. The largest of these "travelbeen sunk in the enterprise, and the ers" in Pittsburgh will carry a burden of thirty tons with safety to the ropes Of course more money will be de- and rigging. In the Midvale steel manded, and then still more until the works. Pennslyvania, a traveling capitalist becomes disgusted and quits crane of twenty-six tons capacity the thing all together. This is the way has been erected to facilitate the handling of castings for the new Difficulties are not only encountered war ships. These are now the two in running a tunnel or sinking a shaft, largest apparatus of the kind in the such as the caving in of the work, country. But work will soon be comrebellious rock and others too numerous menced on a traveling crane for the to mention; but it is often discovered Washington navy yard which will have after the tunnel has been run the de- a carrying capacity of 110 tons. This sired length that it should have been is intended for use in the manufacture of a 110-ton gun, which, when finished, To estimate the actual cost of the will be the largest in the coast defense opening up of a mine from the "grass of the United States. To "turn" this roots' would be a very difficult matter. wonderful cannon a lathe is now being made which will surpass all other stances, however, unless a pocket or lathes in size. The machine will have bunch of very rich ore is encountered, to be 120 feet long and will have a from \$60,000 to \$75,000 may be set down "tread" of nine feet. The gun itself as a very close figure to put a mere will be fifty feet long and to turn and bore it the lathe will of course be required to be double that length.

All the tools and machinery to make "money" is taken out. All this refers this big cannon are being made purposely for the job, so large and strong must they be. The contract for delivery of the necessary steel forging has been concluded with the Bethlehem steel works of eastern Pennsylvania. But before that company could make the forgings they had to erect a new plant large enough for the big sizes. The 110-ton gun will be of 13-inch caliber, will require a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, and will throw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds. To even make these projectiles will necessitate larger machinery in that line than is now in existence. Then, to transport the gun finally over the different lines of a railroad (if the ocean route is not taken), would require stronger iron bridges than are now in use. So the work of enlargement goes on almost indefinitely .- Filtsburgh Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Origin of Electrical Terms.

The technical terms used in regard unit of quantity, one coulomb; the unit of current, one ampere; the unit of resistance, one ohm; the unit of magnetic field, one gauss; the unit of pressure, one volt; the unit of force one dyne. These names are mostly derived from the names of men who have been famous in the field of electrical research. Thus Michael Faraday, James Watt, and James P. Joule, famous English discoverers, give their names to the first three units mentioned; Charles A. Coulomb and Andre M. Ampere, French inventors, to the two units following; G. S. Ohm and Carl F. Gauss, Germans, name two more units; and the volt is named from the Italian discoverer, Volta, The lyne is derived from the root word of dynamo, lise I menusing force -- Chicago Inter Ceran.