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WONDERS OF SCIENCE. Curious Effects of Heat and Cold

Tricks of Jugglers.

The effects of heat on some substances is truly wonderful. Its The bars are then heated by Swims round the purple peaks remote effects are of five different kinds; lamps placed beneath, and when -expansion, which changes the they have expanded the nuts are size of bodies; liquefaction and screwed up close to the walls. vaporization, which changes their As the bars cool they gradually which contract, and with such force as form; incandescence, changes their color; and combus- to bring the walls back to a pertion, which changes their nature. pendicular position. Liquids Atoms in violent vibration by heat when heated, expand much more O'erlocking the volcanic lands. urge each other apart, and cause than solids, but not all slike. Thus the body to which they belong to water, raised from its freezing occupy a greater space. Heat, point to a temperature at which it therefore, opposes cohesion. Sol- boils, has its bulk increased one Begn ids, in which cohesion is strongest, twenty-second; alcohol, between expand the least under the influ- the same limits, increases oneonce of heat; liquids, having less ninth. The higher the temperacohesion, expand more; gases and ture the greater the rate at which vapors, in which cohesion is entire- liquid expands. In proportion as ly wanting, expand the most. Heat heat expands liquids it rarefies converts some solids into liquids, them, the same quantity of matter liquids into gases and vapors by being made to occupy a larger weakening their cohesion. It space. This fact is shown in the turns ice, for example, into water, process of boiling. Water at and water into steam. All solids certain temperatures forms a reexcept clay are expanded by heat; markable exception to the general but not equally. Of the metals, law that liquids are expanded by zinc is among those that expand heat and contracted by cold. As most. Clay is contracted by bak- it cools down from the boiling ing, and ever afterwards remains point it contracts, and consequentso; this is supposed to be owing ly increases in density, until it it by heat. The expansion of degrees above its freezing point. From lands of sun to hand of snows solids is illustrated by a brass ball Below this temperature it expands. suspended from a pillar, to which The expansion of water in freezis also attached a ring just large ing is proved every winter by the enough to let the ball pass through bursting of pipes, pitchers, etc., Unto it at ordinary temperature. Heat containing it. The force with the ball with a lamp placed be- which it expands is tremendous. neath, and it will expand to such a Strong metallic vessels have been degree that it can not pass through the ring. Let it cool, and it will go through as before. A sheet- of water while freezing. When a iron stove in which a hot fire is liquid is converted into a solid the quickly kindled or put out, some- heat no longer needed to oppose Upbraids me with its lond uproar! With dreamful eyes times makes a crackling noise, in cohesion is given out. Extreme consequence of the rapid expan- cold is thus modified by the Under the walls of Paradise sion or contraction of the metal. very act of freezing. When a A blower placed on or taken from solid is rapidly melted, so much a hot fire produces a similar noise heat is absorbed by the liquid that for the same reason. New furni- intense cold is produced. This is ture standing in the sun or near a the principle upon which freezing fire is apt to warp and crack in mixtures operate. Ice cream, for consequence of the expansive ef- instance, is frozen with a mixture fect of heat. When boiling water of salt and snow or pounded ice; is poured into china cups and glass the latter is rapidly melted, and vessels they often crack. This is so much heat is absorbed in the because the inner surface is ex- process that the cream is brought panded by heat, while the outer is to a solid form. This process of not, china-ware and glass being vaporization is no lesss wonderful. bad conductors. The unequal ex- heat, applied to a solid. first expansion cracks the vessel. Cold pands it, then melts it, and finally water poured on a hot glass or turns it into a vapor. Sometimes stove produces the same effect, solids pass at once into vapor, On the same principle glass chim- without becoming liquids. A nevs are apt to crack when great degree of heat is essential brought too suddenly over the to vaporization. At ordinary flame of a lamp or gas-burner. A temperatures, wherever a surface cut made in the bottom with a of water is in contact with the diamond allows an opportunity for air, vapor is formed. This proexpansion and prevents the chim- cess is known as spontaneous ney from breaking. When a glass evaporation. By this means the stopper becomes fastened in a atmosphere becomes charged with bottle it may often be withdrawn moisture, and clouds and dews are by placing the neck of the bottle formed. The drier the air, and in warm water. The neck is ex- the more it is agitated so as to panded before the heat reaches bring fresh currents in contact the stopper. The force with which with the liquid, and more rapidly a body expands when heated, and does evaporation take place. A contracts when cooling is very drop of water let fall on a cold great. In iron bridges, therefore, iron moistens its surface; let fall and other structures in which long on a very hot iron, it hisses and bars of metal are employed, there runs off without leaving any trace is danger of the parts separating, of moisture. In the latter case unless provision is made for the the water does not touch the iron expansion caused by a rise of tem- at all, but it is separated from it perature. The middle arch of an by a thin layer of vapor into iron bridge has been known to rise which a part of the drop is conan inch in the summer of a tem- verted by the heat radiated from perate climate. So, when great the iron. Laundresses try their lengths of iron pipe are lain for irons in this way to see if they are conveying steam or hot water, bot enough for use. On the same sliding joints must be used, or the principle, jugglers plunge their apparatus will burst in conse- hands into melted metal with imquence of the expansion of the panity, by first wetting them. metal." The fact that heat expands The moisture on their hands is bodies and cold contracts them converted into vapor, which keeps is often turned to practical the seething metal from their skin account. Coopers, for instance, for a sufficient length of time to heat their iron hoops, and while enable them to perform the trick. they are thus expanded put them John Carr Moody, Counsellor aton casks which they thus fit. As they cool, they contract and bind Law, Vallejo, Cal., says that he of iron, when cooling, has been in-geniously used for drawing togeth-er the walls of buildings that have bulged out and threaten to fall. Several holes are made opposite

each other in the walls, into which are introduced stout bars of iron, projecting on both sides, and terminating at each end with a screw. Sailing the Vesuvian Bay To each screw a nut is fitted.

> This day, so mild, Is Heaven's own child, earth and ocean reconciled With dreamful eyes

You deep bark goes

The fisher's child,

Sings as she skines at the far off ships Oh, happy ship,

nd sails, and sings anew





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