



LEADING EXHIBITS AND ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS

UTAH'S INLAND-EMPIRE EXPOSITION

Salt Lake City, October 4-9 1909



SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The "Therm" water heater, which has been exhibited in London, stores the heat of a constantly-passing small elec-

tric current and uses it for producing hot water as needed. The apparatus requires no supplementary kitchen range heater. A hollow iron block contains a coil of pipe surrounding a small electric heater, and is placed in the

center of a circular tank holding the water to be heated by passing through the coil. Both block and tank are covered with insulating material, the latter having double walls. A heater two feet high and two feet in diameter,

using 200 watts of current, heats 25 to 30 gallons of water daily from 50 degrees to 110 degrees F., supplying a larger quantity at lower temperature, or a smaller quantity of hotter water. It is claimed that the cost to consumer

for electricity should be little more than \$5 per quarter, though the rate must necessarily vary with locality. The general adoption of these heaters would be advantageous to power stations, as during the hours for electric

lighting the current could be cut off without seriously lessening the hot water and the station's current load would thus be equalized without increasing the maximum demand.

Earth movements that are not true earthquakes are recorded by seismographs. Prof. Cleveland Abbe points out that the covering of gravel, clay and sand—five, 10 or 50 feet deep—acts like a sponge, and permeated with air and water, responds to every change