The young man's book of amusement

Halifax, 1848

Quadrature of the Circle. - Simple method of solving this Problem

urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-100120

Cheap Mode of preserving Anatomical Preparations.

It has been usual to employ, for this purpose, spirit of wine, somewhat above proof, and which costs about 18*s.* or 20*s.* per gallon. It has been ascertained by Mr. Cooke, of London, that a saturated solution of muriate of soda (common salt) answers the purpose equally well; and this solution (about three pounds of salt to the gallon) does not cost above 10d. per gallon. Mr. Cooke has received from the Society of Arts, for this discovery, the society's silver medal.

Infallible Antiseptic.

For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land-carriage, the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal. The same material will restore impure, or even putrescent water, to a state of perfect freshness.

Quadrature of the Circle.—Simple method of solving this Problem.

Let a sphere be made, likewise a perfect hollow cube, one of the internal sides of which must be equal to the diameter of the sphere; then let the sphere be

placed in the hollow cube, and pour water into the vacant space around the sphere, until the water is exactly level with the edge of the cube, and consequently with the top of the sphere, after which, take the sphere carefully out, and measure the proportion which the depth of water left in the cube bears, to the vacant space lately occupied by the sphere; deduct the quantity of space occupied by the water, from the entire space contained by the cube, and the remainder will be the solid contents of the sphere. In order to find the proportion between the circle and the superficial square, let a cylinder be made of the same diameter as the sphere abovementioned, and equal in height to one of the internal sides of the cube, place the cylinder in the cube, pour water around it, until the water is level with the edge of the cube, then carefully take out the cylinder, find the proportion as previously directed for the sphere; and as the proportion of the cylinder is to the cube, so will the proportion of the circle be to the square.

M. Rieussec's Chronograph.

This chronographihas the form and size of a large pocket chronometer. The dial is moveable, and turns round an axis, passing through its centre perpendicular to its plane. When the chronograph is in motion, the dial turns round once in a minute; and as its circumference bears sixty divisions, the angular motion of one division corresponds to one second of time.