

on different parts of his body and limbs, and stung him very severely. It was about half an hour after the accident happened, when he came to my office in great agony, and he had scarcely time to give an account of it, before he fainted. I immediately applied the ammonia to the parts that had been stung; his legs, arms, and breast. He directly recovered from his faintness, and experienced no pain or other inconvenience afterwards.

It is several years since I first used the aqua ammonia, to counteract the effect of the bites of insects, and stings of bees, and it has invariably produced instant relief—generally complete. I have often seen children crying in excessive pain from the sting of a bee, and on the application of the ammonia, they would immediately cease complaining, and become cheerful; so complete and sudden is the relief it produces. I always use it for moschetto bites, and they never trouble me farther. I was led to the use of it in these cases, from the instantaneous effect it was said to have in counteracting the operation of prussic acid. In the second number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, (Philadelphia,) for last year, it will be seen that Dr. Moore, of Alabama, used it with great success in the cure of bites of venomous serpents. From his account, it is probable that the pure uncarbonated aqua ammonia is most efficacious. I have noticed that at sometimes the application is more efficacious than at others, and I think it must be on account of its being sometimes carbonated, and at others not. [ *Silliman's Journ.*

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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

*Experiments on Water Power.*

THE undersigned, a committee appointed by the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, under the foregoing resolutions, (see Journal of the Franklin Institute for March, page 217,) have determined, after due consideration, that the object of the Institution, and the wishes and interest of the public, will be much better attained by having at their command a head and fall of 22 feet. They have, accordingly, applied to the City Councils, for liberty to use water from the conduit pipes, from which such a head can easily be obtained; this privilege has been cheerfully granted.

The sum of seven hundred dollars has already been subscribed; and it is believed by the committee, that the further sum of eighteen hundred dollars will be sufficient to bring the experiments to a satisfactory and successful issue.

That the public may be able to form an idea of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, the following brief outline of the views of the committee is submitted.

It is intended to use wheels of various sizes, from two feet in diameter, up to twenty; to ascertain the maximum effect of each wheel separately, as it relates to the quantity and head of water to be used; the place of its delivery on the wheel; the form of the gate;

and shape, position, and size, of the buckets, or floats; to ascertain the relative powers of the same wheel when used as an undershot, breast, and overshot; also, to compare the powers by different wheels (when used in these three different manners) with each other, when the same and different heads are used, and when the same and different quantities of water are used, and thus to ascertain with what head and fall it is best to use the different kind of wheels, having regard also to the quantity of water employed. In general, to ascertain the means of employing any given quantity of water with a given head and fall so as to produce a maximum effect.

In arriving at this general result, many particulars, besides those enumerated, will, of course, be established; such as the relative velocity of the wheel and stream in the case of undershots, when the effect is a maximum; whether the effect increases with the head in the same ratio for undershots as for overshots.

In conducting these experiments, the committee will not take their own theories, or those of others, for granted; but they will endeavour to establish every principle upon the solid basis of experiment.

The committee now confidently call on every liberal minded citizen of this republic, to aid the Institute with *mind* and *money* to carry into successful operation, these highly useful and interesting experiments.

Any sum enclosed to either of the undersigned, for the purpose named above, will be thankfully received, and any experiment proposed by the donor, if compatible with the views of the Institute, shall be performed, and the result, with the name of the proposer (unless otherwise directed,) shall be inserted in the *Journal* of the Institute, with the general report, at the termination of the experiments.

It is desired that contributors will send in their contributions before the first of June, as the Institute wishes to terminate the experiments this autumn.

S. V. MERRICK,	M. W. BALDWIN,	} Committee.
BENI. REEVES,	JOHN LEVERING,	
ISAIAH LUCKENS,	JOHN AGNEW,	
RUFUS TYLER,	SAMUEL HAINES,	
ANDREW YOUNG,	JAMES P. ESPY,	

*Hall of the Franklin Institute, May 1829.*

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LIST OF ENGLISH PATENTS

*Which passed the great seal, from December 22, to January 19, 1829.*

William Parr, Gentleman, and James Bluett, Ship Joiner, Mast, and Block Maker, and Pump Maker, for a new method of producing a reciprocating action, by means of rotary motion, to be applied to the working of all kinds of pumps and other machinery, in or to which reciprocating action is required, or may be applied—December 22.