Condensation clouds are stratified clouds, cirrus, and stratus. They are formed by condensation by compression at the lower limit of the outer atmosphere of vapor. They are essentially rain-clouds, or those from which the great rain ultimately comes. They have their supply of vapor above them.

FRANK A. VELSCHOW, C.E.

A New Meteorite.

AT a meeting of the Rochester Academy of Science held Feb. 17, Mr. E. E. Howell gave an account of a new iron meteorite recently added to the Ward and Howell collection.

This meteorite was found April 30, 1888, about one and a half miles north of Welland, Ontario, Canada. It was ploughed up by Walter Caughell, and attracted attention by its specific gravity. Before throwing the mass aside as worhthless, a small piece was with much difficulty broken off. This piece, weighing five ounces, was kept by a Mr. Holland until September last, when he gave it to a friend, who, being convinced it was meteoric, forwarded it to Mr. Howell.

After careful search, the original mass was at last rediscovered in a pile of old iron. It is impossible to determine the original size of the mass, as it has been so long exposed that none of the outer crust nor characteristic pittings are preserved, but only the general form, which is a kidney-shaped mass, with the inner edge and smaller end drawn out thin. At two or three points the octahedral structure is well exposed. After being freed from all loose scales, the total weight, including the piece first broken off, is seventeen pounds and three-quarters. Mr. Howell proposed to call it the "Welland meteorite," from the locality where it was found. Mr. Howell stated that this was the second meteorite they had received from Ontario.

The first one fell about 2 P.M., Jan. 21, 1887, in the village of De Cewsville. It struck in the ditch by the side of the street, about fifteen feet from a lady who was passing along the middle of the street at the time.

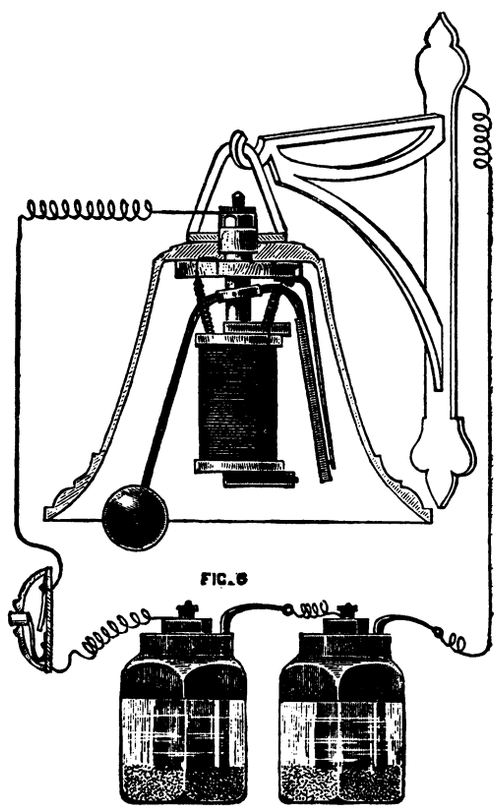
It broke through a thin sheet of ice, and was not found until the 16th of the following month, about four feet to the east of where it fell. It is an aerolite weighing twelve ounces, with specific gravity roughly calculated at 3.43. H. L. PRESTON.

Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 28.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Novel Electric Bell.

THE Jensen electric bell shown in perspective in Fig. 1, and in section in Fig. 2, possesses some novel features worthy of notice. It will be seen, by examination of Fig. 2, that the operating mechanism and the method of making the electrical connections differ materially form those in ordinary use. Only one magnet is employed instead of two, and by the use of extension pole-pieces at each end of the core the attractive force of the magnet is exerted on a line parallel to its axis. In the ordinary form, the armature acts at right angles with the axis of the magnet. This new device, owing to its compactness, is peculiarly adapted to this form of bell; and this style of magnet gives a powerful magnetic field, insuring quick and vigorou action.



FIGS. 1 AND 2.—THE JENSEN ELECTRIC BELL.

By reference to the sectional illustration, it will be noticed that the method of hanging the clapper is novel and very ingenious. Advantage is taken of gravitation, to an excellent purpose. This form of bell admits of its being used in many places where it would be impracticable to put bells of the ordinary kind. For instance, it can be hung to a clock, and with the use of proper appliances made to strike the hour, or oftener if desired. It is also adapted to church chimes, which can be rung on this principle as easily as playing on the keyboard of a pianoforte.

One great advantage of this invention in its application to locomotive bells is quite obvious. Instead of the fireman spending half his time pulling the bell-cord, the bell by this new method would be placed at the command of the engineer, the same as the whistle or brake, and would be instantly sounded and the alarm made continuous by simply turning the switch. This adaptation alone makes the invention valuable, to say nothing