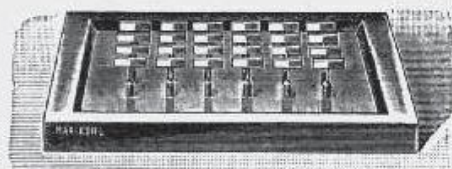
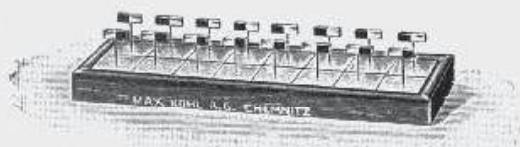


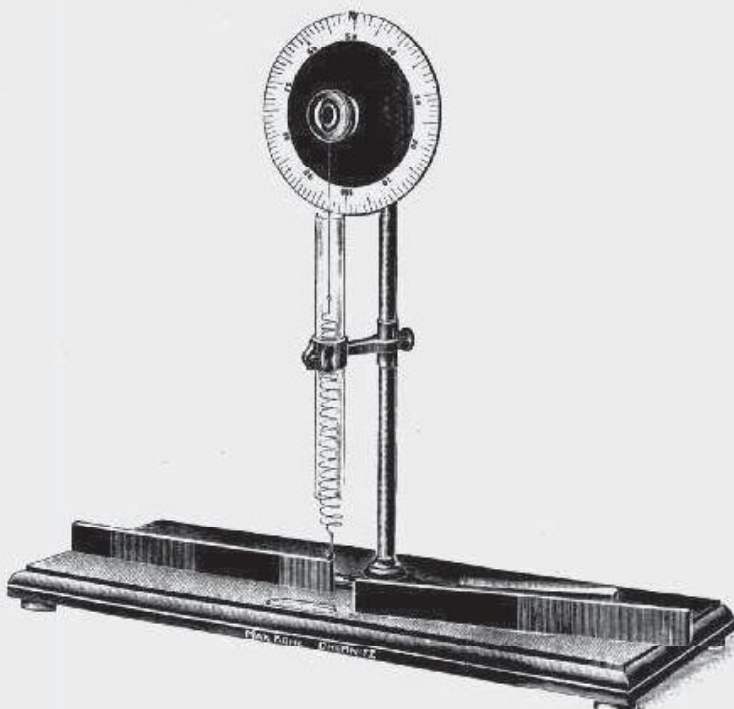
60 069. 1 : 4.



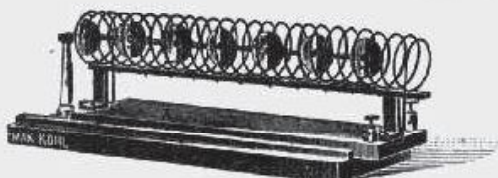
60 071. 1 : 5.



60 073. 1 : 6.



60 075. 1 : 8.



60 074. 1 : 4.

60,069. 12 Round Soft Iron Bars, 15 mm thick, Figure, two 150 mm and ten 20 mm long (M. P. 10 th edn., IV, 1, Figs. 4 and 5; 9 th edn., III, Figs. 6 and 7; Gan.-Man., Fig. 585; Gan.-Rein., Fig. 677).	£ s. d.
	0. 2. 6
60,070. 12 Tempered Steel Wires, for magnetising and breaking up	0. 2. 0
60,071. Molecular Magnet Model, Figure, consisting of 24 small magnets, 20 mm long, moving on points	1. 4. 0
60,072. — idem, for objective projection by means of the Horizontal Projection Apparatus The apparatus consists of a wood frame with a mica disc, the points carrying the magnets being fixed to this frame. The phenomenon is in this manner rendered plainly visible.	1. 16. 0
60,073. Molecular Magnet Model, Figure, consisting of 16 small magnets, 20 mm long, moving on points, each on separate base, on one baseboard	1. 0. 0
60,074. Molecular Magnet Model, von Beetz's, Figure, consisting of 8 magnetic needles turning about the horizontal axis with red and white discs visible at a distance, for experimentally proving Ampere's hypothesis	1. 14. 0
60,075. Apparatus for determining the distribution of Magnetism in a bar magnet by measuring its carrying power, Figure (W. and E. Phys. Prakt., Fig. 360), with 2 magnets, 1 normal and 1 with consequent poles The carrying capacity is determined at the individual points of the bar magnet by the spring tension (proportional to the extension of spring), which suffices to pull the small iron ball from the magnetic body.	2. 5. 0
60,076. One Set Cardboard Sheets with magnetized sheet steel strips, Figure, as suggested by Friedr. C. G. Müller (M. T., Fig. 148), for demonstrating the path of the lines of force in simple and compound fields	0. 18. 0
60,077. Cardboard Sheet with magnetic bars placed perpendicularly to same, Figure, for demonstrating the path of the lines of force of simple and compound fields in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the bar magnets, as suggested by Friedr. C. G. Müller (M. T., Fig. 149).	0. 5. 0

Max Kohl A. G. Chemnitz, Germany.