

PROF. F.—I am glad to see someone has the right idea. But let us proceed further. What is work, Mr. Sklovsky?

SKLOVSKY.—Work is any painful exertion of mind or body.

PROF. F.—Please do not get your Economics mixed up with this, Mr. Sklovsky. What is work, Mr. Fisher?

FISHER.—I don't know exactly.

PROF. F.—Well, you had better look it up. What is power, Mr. Creelman?

CREELMAN.—Power is the rate of doing work.

PROF. F.—Well, the class is waking up. What is horse-power, Mr. Parker?

MR. PARKER.—Let me see—ah, yes—a horse-power is the work done in raising 33,000 feet through a distance of one pound.

PROF. F.—That would depend on the size of the feet, would it not, Mr. Parker?

PARKER.—Y-y-yes; I hadn't thought of that.

PROF. F.—Very well. Then we will have to amend the definition, and I suggest that you look this up for the next lecture. Now, to return to our work for today, Mr. Tousley, what is hysteresis?

TOUSLEY.—Hysteresis is a property of iron corresponding to hysterics in a person. It appears whenever iron is excited repeatedly, and the iron gets hot.

PROF. F.—Y-a-as. Now, Mr. Higginson, will you explain how to avoid or eliminate the losses in iron due to hysteresis?

HIGGINSON.—Don't magnetize the iron.

PROF. F.—Yes, that is one way. Can you suggest another way, Mr. Martin?

MARTIN.—Well, we know from Physics, of course, that the law of temperature is correct, and therefore one way, it seems to me, would be to keep molecules vibrating very fast, like the tapper on an electric bell, for instance.

PROF. F.—Leave off the simile, if you please. We will discuss this subject tomorrow, and take up the subject of armature reaction, loss line, and dynamo characteristics.

GRAFF (interrupting). What was that you said about a lost line, Professor?

PROF. F.—You will find it on page 201, Mr. Graff. The class is excused.

