

For the centre portion containing the adjustment hole, d_3 is found as follows:—

$$(\cdot7854 d_3^2 - \cdot d_3) 20 = \cdot7854 d_1^2 \times 44 = F$$

$$\therefore d_3^2 - \frac{1}{\cdot7854} \cdot d_3 = \frac{F}{20 \times \cdot7854}$$

$$\text{or } d_3^2 - 1\cdot273\delta \cdot d_3 - \cdot0636 F = 0;$$

$$\text{whence } d_3 = \frac{1\cdot273\delta + \sqrt{1\cdot62\delta^2 + \cdot254 F}}{2}$$

In size 4 it will be seen that it is necessary to make the diameter at the adjustment hole d_3 , larger than d_2 , as shown in Figs. I and II. The length of this enlargement may be taken as 3δ .

The above tests were carried out at the East London College (University of London), and the authors are indebted to Professor D. A. Low for his valuable supervision and suggestions.

OBITUARY

E. A. DAVIES, A.M.I.C.E.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. E. A. Davies, who was killed by the fall of a tree in the great gale of October last. Mr. Davies was a most devoted student of aeronautics, and with his brother, Mr. L. G. Davies, had made a large number of experiments. At the time of his death the brothers were engaged on the construction of a full-sized machine.

We are sure that all members will join in the expression of our sincere sympathy to his brother and relatives.

