against which it was being exerted, and through which it was being resisted, by gravity and inertia. The length of leverage being represented by the distance of the shaft from the center of gravity.

If two separate propeller shafts are placed upon an aeroplane, parallel to its longitudinal center, they are necessarily some distance from each other, and from the center of gravity, and if rotated in opposite directions, the torque of each neutralizes the effect of the other upon the equilibrium of the structure.

If, however, they are both rotated in the <u>same</u> direction, the <u>resultant</u> force of the torque would tend to turn the structure about its longitudinal center of gravity, as the torque of <u>each</u> tends to revolve the structure in a different orbit, and around its own center of rotation, and the leverage through which this force is resisted, leaves the resultant force of the torque somewhat neutralized or reduced, and in the present state of the art probably a negligible quantity.

(Signed) J. Newton Williams.