

Table listing various mechanical and scientific items with prices, such as mop holders, motor parts, musical instruments, and various tools.

Table listing various mechanical and scientific items with prices, including wire rope, truck parts, vehicle steering devices, and various pumps.

DESIGNS.

Table listing various designs with prices, such as clamp or fastener members, display fixtures, and various tools.

TRADE MARKS.

Table listing various trade marks with prices, including boots and shoes, brushes, and various machinery.

LABELS.

Table listing various labels with prices, such as 'Bohemian' for malt extract, 'Bully' for cigars, and 'Cof-No-Mor' for medicine.

PRINTS.

Table listing various prints with prices, including 'Autohav Shoe' for shoes and 'Pittsburg Souvenir Playing Cards'.

Business and Personal Wants.

READ THIS COLUMN CAREFULLY.—You will find inquiries for certain classes of articles numbered in consecutive order. If you manufacture these goods write us at once and we will send you the name and address of the party desiring the information. In every case it is necessary to give the number of the inquiry.

MUNN & CO. Marine Iron Works. Chicago. Catalogue free. Inquiry No. 1555.—For a small gasoline engine 1/2 h. p. with governor. TURBINES.—Lefel & Co. Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A. Inquiry No. 1556.—For manufacturers of gasoline engines with tube ignition.

DESIGNS.

Clamp or fastener member, M. E. Phillips... 35,234 Dish, W. C. Muschenheim... 35,232 Display fixture for suspenders, etc., M. Jacobs... 35,240 Door check, S. L. S. Stickle... 35,240

TRADE MARKS.

Boots and shoes, Frank G. Jones Shoe Co... 37,242 Boots and shoes, certain named, Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company... 37,241

LABELS.

'Bohemian,' for malt extract, Western Brewery Company... 8,747 'Bully,' for cigars, American Lithograph Company... 8,744

PRINTS.

'Autohav Shoe,' for shoes, Smaltz-Goodwin Company... 415 'Our Edna,' for shoes, L. Franc & Son... 414



HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Names and Address must accompany all letters or no attention will be paid thereto. This is for our information and not for publication. References to former articles or answers should give date of paper and page or number of question.

(8420) G. E. D. asks: Are the exciting balls of a wireless telegraph instrument immersed or rubbed with vaseline or other oil in the best modern methods? A. No. 2. Are choking coils used in the receivers of the instruments? A. No. 3. What would the height of the wires have to be for telegraphing the distance from one and one-half to two miles? A. We think from 20 to 30 feet will answer.

(8421) J. F. K. writes: In answer to F. S. (8241), issue of July 6, 1901, you say there is no destructive local action between the oxide filling and the grid of a storage battery. How is this to be explained, as there appear to be all things necessary for a galvanic cell—metallic contact between different conductors and simultaneously liquid contact between the same? This has been a difficulty of which I have not been able to get the solution.

(8422) A. M. asks: Please let me know what I would need to cause the sound of a clock to be transmitted a distance of, say, 150 feet by electricity. A. A simple device would consist of a telephone transmitter in front of the clock and a receiver at the point at which you would hear the ticking.

(8423) B. F. V. writes: Will it affect the quantity of gas consumed in a building whether the gas is turned on full at the meter and partly turned off at the burners, or partly turned off at the meter and fully turned on at the burners? Assuming the same number of jets burning and the same illuminating power in both cases. A. There is a very slight difference in the volume of gas due to the pressure at the meter and the proper pressure at the burner jet, which indicates a saving of gas by the meter measurement at the higher pressure or by regulating the pressure at the burners instead of at the meter.

(8424) J. W. D. asks: 1. How long does it take to decompose one pound acidified water with a current of 100 volts? A. The time required to decompose a pound of water depends upon the amount of electricity used. If 13 1/2 amperes are used at 100 volts it will require one hour. From this the time for any other current can be found, or the current for any other time. Water is decomposed with any voltage greater than 1.47 volts. You will see then that 100 volts is very much higher than is necessary. 2. How much does it cost to run a dynamo of 1,000 volts annually, including all expenses? A. That depends upon how many amperes the dynamo is to furnish. A dynamo giving 1,000 volts might be lighting a small village, or it might be lighting a large section of your city. The cost would not be the same in both cases.

(8425) G. G. S. asks: Please inform me as to the amount of current used by (1) 1/2-inch solid carbons, (2) 1/2-inch soft core carbons, (3) 5/8-inch solid carbons, (4) 5/8-inch soft core carbons, when used in a stereopticon on 110-volt alternating current circuit. A. Stereopticons are usually run with 1/2-inch carbons. We have never used one with a larger carbon. The 1/2-inch carbon will carry as high as 25 amperes, but 10 to 15 amperes is the usual current for such a lamp. A 5/8-inch carbon would carry 25-16ths as much current as a 1/2-inch carbon. The current would be proportional to the area of cross section of the carbon.

(8426) J. V. J. asks: 1. Why are open circuit telegraphs not used as often as closed circuits? A. The calling apparatus requires a closed circuit. 2. Can the duplex be worked on them? A. We do not know as to the possibility. Many things are possible which are not practicable. 3. Does an arc lamp when placed under water decompose? A. No. It heats the water. 4. Can a person get a shock from one carbon-zinc cell? A. Not from the battery alone. 5. Can an electric motor be driven both ways to advantage? A. Yes. Street car motors are reversed very often.

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