

## NEW BOORS, ETC.

The Manufacture fore pigments from Artificial Colors. By Francis
Jennison, F.I.C., F.C.S. London: Scott-Greenwood \& Co. New York
D. Van Nostrand Company. 1901 8 vo. Pp. 136. Price $\$ 3$.
The term "lake color" is used to distinguish pigments made from dye stuffs and coloring
matters by precipitating the coloring matter matters by precipitating the coloring matter used for pigmental purpeses to distinguish
them from natural pigments, such as echre umber, etc., and from chemical colors manu-
factured by direct combination or decompe sition of distinct salts, e. g., such colers as tc. This is a very valuable treatise and is accompanied by plates containing samples papers treated with lakes. There are sixteen
plates. It is a mest successful and valuable contribution to the literature of technology. Manufacture of Mineral and Lake Pig
ments. By Dr. Josef Bersch. Lon don: Scott-Greenwood \& Co. New York: D. Van Nostrand Compa The present volume contains directions the manufacture oi all artificial artists' and lic pigments and is a text book for manufac-
turers, merchants, artists and painters, and is translated from the second revised edition by
Artiur C. Wright, M. A. We hardly know any branch of chemical technology which has made facture of colors. A large number of pigtinguished by beauty of shade and permanence. The chemists are continually endeavor
ing to replace handsome and poisonous colers The auther has avoided the receipt "fetish"
and has endeavered to make clear to the reader the chemical processes to which regar
must be had in the manufacture of the differ ent pigments. The treatise is the best we
have ever seen upon the subject.
Alaska. Narrative, Glaciers, Natives,
Vols. I. and II. By John Burroughs, Vols. I. and II. By John Burroughs,
John Muir and George Bird Grun John Muir and George Bird Grun
nell. New York: Doubleday, Page nell. New York: Doubleday, Page
\& Co. 1901. Pp. 383 . Price $\$ 15$ net. The present portly velumes are a very choice beautifully printed and bound and the illuscuted, and the color work being especially students of travel and exploration and natura those happy thoughts which sometimes eccur the world at large by the eutfiting benefit an expedition. The papers are all written ether by three authors, or by specialists such
as Professors B. F. Fernow, Henry Gannett c. Hart Merriam and William Healy Dall. The gotten for a moment, and the collaboration

| in a unique contribution to scientific literature <br> book is withal very readable. <br> Municipal Administration. By John A. <br> Fairlie, Ph.D. New York: Macmil- lan \& Co. 1901. 8vo. <br> Price $\$ 3$. <br> Cities are the mark of civilization advancing beyond the stage of self-sufficing agricultural villages. They bring forward entire- ly new problems, and how to treat them has been the study of thousands who are called upon te govern our cities. Some of them are wisely governed, and some the reverse, but there is nu question that a book like the present, placed in the hands of the mayors of cities, would prove its great worth. whole organization of the city is taken up, and each phase of the subject is discussed in a bread and rational manner. <br> Recovery Work After Pit Fires. By <br> Robert Lamprecht. New York: The D. Van Nostrand Company. 1901. Pp. 171; 7 plates. Price $\$ 4$. <br> The above volume is the result of long experience in varius mines in different parts of the world. It is a practical mining work. The author, after an introductory chapter giving the causes of fires in coal mines, devotes the remainder of his book to preventive regulations, methods of extinguishing, appliances for working in irrespirable gases, and means for rescuing imprisoned miners. |
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The Risks and Dangers of Various Oc
 This work is a complement of the authors dealt with gas-firing and smoke-consuming
devices that had been patented up to devices that had been patented up to 1885
It is a critical study of the various patente reviewing what has been done in this field and closely examining the practical import
ance of the different patented devices for Engineering Practice and Theory. By Published by the author. 1901. Pp 170; 28 illustrations.
 to the one for engineers and others whe have the

## Manual of Elementary Science. By R.

 London and New York: Macmillan \& Co. 1901. Pp. 425; 260 illustraThis book was designed with the purpose of previding a repertory of experiments illus-trative of the fundamental principles of physitrative of the fundamental principles of physi
cal, chemical, and astr•n mical science. It
contains numerous experiments capable being performed with simple apparatus students and teachers unfamiliar with labera
tory methods. It is divided int numbere sections corresponding to definite ideas, var experiment, and then dealt with descriptively This method has alse been carried out as fa
as pessible in the astrenemical part of the tempt made
The book is furnished with suitable exercises
Technical Gas Analysis. By Frank H Bates. Philadelphia: Philadelphia
Book Company. 1901. 16mo. Pp. 98 Leather. Price $\$ 1$.
The first of a series
ndustrial Gas Series
pert of the subject, and the book seems t semewhat difficult subject.
Waterhouse. London: S. Bentell \& Co. 16 mo . Pp. 66.
 Ciremistry. By By
Translated by Mr. Lassar-Cohn
N. Pattison Muir M.A. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 1901.
This work is in the form of popular lectures suited for University extension students and
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and leaving the nitrogen uncombined.
(8556) M. J. M. asks: 1. I have a lding camera $4 \times 5$, with lens $15-16$ inches ? A. T• cover a $5 \times 7$ plate a lens with wan I remedy a ground glass which has breathing on it? A. Wash it with soap and water, and afterward de not handle it.
3. Is there any paste made that can be used on squeegeed prints that has but little water
or moisture in it, for it will spoil the print? or moisture in it, for it will spoil the print?
A. There are many formulas in the photoof gelatine. These do not penetrate the paper very much. 4. Can you give me the form-
ula for fiash-light powder? A. Flash-light powder is finely powdered magnesium. You
should buy it from photographic dealers. 5 . with my intensifying solution. I made it as
I mer directions, but after it had stood several days it became crystallized at the bottom and
shaking would not dissolve it. A. The water is saturated with the substances employed in
the formula. Filter the solution. It is not njured by the crystals. 6. I have a lot of time it just right. Which would be the best exposure book in which I would have to reg-
ster every exposure? A. Nothing but experence and a careful study of the light can become a photographer by the use of a meter or tions of our expesures, se that we may study them and improve by our experience. Keep an
expesure book by all means. 7. I wish te beCome proficient in the art of photography. procure to advance in that direction: A. We lowing books relating to photography: "The Amateur Photographer," by wallace, price
1: "A Manual of Photography," by Broth ers, price $\$ 6$, post free. 8. Is there any way
to burnish my prints and keep the card from curling without a burnisher? A. We do not burnisher. Most amateurs use paper which mide. etc. 0 . Is it necessary to have a li
cense to sell pictures? A. Some cities may re think a license is required to sell a photegraph have made. 10. Can you give me the address
hat our advertising columns for addresses.
(8557) C. M. writes: 1. I want to use a call bell in kitchen, battery to be in second
story, from which run twe wires. I want oue push button in one reom, one in second roem, one in dining room-five push buttons; how
could I connect all buttons to work properly
with one post of the battery to the bell, and from branch through each push button to the other side of the battery. There will then be a
complete and separate circuit through battery, 8 candle power, 26 volts : could I light it with 14 cells improved standard Fuller batters
If se, how about the amperes it will use with lamp when the battery is freshly charged. How old is Mr. Edison? Alse, whe was the
first that invented the electric light? I mean both the are and incandescent lamp? A. Mr
Edisen was bern Februry man whe ever saw a spark frem artificially
excited electricity is said to have been Otto tric light 1660 . This was the first elec with first producing an electric arc light in
1801. He had a battery of 3,000 plates, each with first producing an electric are light in
1801. Ie had a battery of 3,000 plates, each
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ing room.

with. flannel a stick of sealing-wax held in
the hand, it becomes electrtified. If similarly
your rub a rod of brass it does not become
electrified. Explain the differences. A. The
wax is an insulator the thas is

the end of a circuit of wire in an upper roo
produced an induction sufficiently powerful


Edison system, and this was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad in running its trains
A man who was connected with this system has recently stated in print that he had
received messages by it at a distance of 10
miles from the line, using a wire fence to receive with. In subseguent experiments th
same writer states: "A large induction coi same writer states: "A large induction coil
similar to that used by Marconi was used
and 10 to 20 -mile messages were of comnion (8562) T. W. B. asks: Can you in
(8. form me what length secondary spark it wonll form me what lengh second order to transmit
be necessary to have in or
wiveless messages to a distance of wireless messages to a distance of $21 / 2$ miles
overland. using other apparatus described in
Suprower 1363 ? Suppiramexr 1833? I have about 45s feet die
vation for radiators. Can your refer me to vation for radiators. Can your refer me th
SUPDIEMENT giving directions for constructiu such an induction coil? A. We do not know
the exact length. nor do we advise anyone t build a coil which would only give the exac length for the distance he supposes at present
he will send a message. It is better to have a reserve of power at hand. We should no (Continued on pape 215)




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