

Our Fig. 1 shows the square of 8 inches
divided for the purpose of the puzzle. Draw the perpendiculars as shown and the points
$H E$ and $B G$ not fall at the corners of squares. They cannot. Yet the so-called solu
tion which all our correspondents send us, shows the same thing-that the lines $E G, B$ more than 3 inches long. In every figur

this is so. You should be sharper than draw a figure like that and send it to us if
you are to convict us af error. There is an error, but $y o u$ are in error. The diagonal of if you are correct, but the four pieces of paper when put together do not give a long
straight diagonal, as any one will put the pieces together, then use his eyes show it to you, take a straight ruler and it sloptug line the truth for you. The long sloping line of the pieces of paper is not
straight. The four pieces of paper a not There is a long, narrow strip in the center
which is not covered. The area of this strip is just one square inch, the square inch which you careless ones think you gain. If you do not make money with any more reality than
you gain area of paper in this trick you will never be rich. You put your rulers on and draw a long straight line sweeping from one
corner of the $5 \times 13$ figure quite across to the other oner, and say "There it is, I have Great act! But you have not. Now turn to the square of 8 inches on a side, our Fig. 1.
The line $B E$ slopes 3 inches in 8 , or $3 / 8$ of an inch in 1 inch. The line $G H$ slopes 2 inches in 5 inches, or $2-5$ of an inch in 1 inch. And is $3 / 8$ should form a straight line with one whose slope is $2-5$. We cannot do it. The
reason anyone is deceived is that the pieces are rarely cut with a high degree of accuracy not lie flat. When they are put together they seem to cover the space as well as could be
expected and so the deception takes effect. It the trick were approached from the other side,
that is, cut the pieces from the piece which is $5 \times 13$, and put upon a square carefully drawn to be $8 \times 8$, the pieces would then more
than cover the square figure and deception
(9679) B. B. asks: Which part of a wagon wheei, when trave parts of a wagon wheel go along the road with the same speed, the same as the horse moves. axle with the same angular speed, that is every point which is at the same distance from
the center moves with the same speed, but each point moves with a speed which is pro portional to its distance from the center of the axle. The center line of the wheel does
not rotate at all. There are other motions of Queries 9622 and 9635 ; also in the correspond Quere sumn bers for thirty cents.

a man who has had a great deal of experien
in translating mining literatue-and it $w$ be found very complete and serviceable as handy pocket dictionary of mining terms.
Nature Study With Common Things By M. H. Carter. New York: Amer can Book Company, 1904. 12 mo . pp. 150. Price, 60 cents.
This book, by an instructor in the Depart-
ment of Elementary Science of the New York Training School for Teachers, is intended to serve as an elementary laboratory manual and
guide for young pupils, the object being to introduce them to, and give them practice in, the method of procedure in laboratory investi-
gations. All the principal fruits and vege-
tables are illustrated as a whole and in sec-
tion, and a lesson is devoted to each. These lessons are suitable for children of from four
to six years of age. It is believed that they will successfully solve the problem of an ade ods. Only the simplest apparatus is necessary in pursuing this laboratory course.
The Eye, Mind, Energy, and Matter. By Chalmers Prentice, M.D. Chicago: 12 mo .; pp. 131. Price, $\$ 1.50$. Our author regards the human body as a
power-house, and disease as perverted function due to too much or too little energy. He gives
five good reasons why the eyes are, of all organs of the body, most capable of making an
excessive draft on the general fund of nerve-
energy. Hence, in scientifically resting the eyes, using "repression" or strain-reserving glasses, we may often conserve energy and re-
establish natural functioning. Other interestestablish natural functioning. Other interest-
ing theories are advanced, and strong evidence adaced in their support.
American Telephone Practice. By KempSter B. Miller. New York: McGraw
Publishing Company, 1905. 4vo.; pp. 888 . Price, $\$ 4$.
The fourth edition of this standard work has so that it now covers the telephone practice of methods and equipment are not described, except where they are of exceptional educational
or historic value. Complete information is now given regarding the common battery
central energy system, and such objects central energy system, and such objects as
trunking between common battery offices, private branch exchange service, measured service, here described in detail. Besides numerous ar of telephone apparatus, the book contains a considerable number of diagrams of complicated circuits, which are more complete than those
usually found in such books. As a guide the student of practical telephony whose experiance has been insufficient to make him convers ant with all branches of the subject, and also be found invaluable.
Elements of Mechanics. Forty Lessons
for Beginners in Engineering for Beginners in Engineering. By
Mansfield Merriman. New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 1905. 12mo.; pp. 172. Price, $\$ 1$.
Though great advances have been made in the methods of instruction in all branches of little change has taken place in the manner of resenting the subject of rational mechanics. e introduced in one volume, and the object of this elementary volume is to apply the best ment of the fundamental principles and meth ds of rational mechanics. The limited course sually given in engineering colleges is so
ficult, and appeals so little to the student's experience, that few fully master it. This book presents the fundamental elements with-
out employing advanced mathematics, the knowledge of plane geometry, elementary algebra, and plane trigonometry only being neces-
sary to read the work with interest and profit. Numerous numerical illustrations are given, queries and problems are stated as exercises for with which every boy is acquainted. Successful Fruit Culture. By Samuel Judd Company, 1905. 12 mo .; pp. 274. Price, $\$ 1$.
This book forms a practical guide for any of fruits. It contains a summary of the scien ific progress made in fruit culture up to the
resent time, together with the practice of the most successful fruit growers throughout the
country. This information is expressed in condensed form and simple language, so that the book is especially of value to a person starting in the business of fruit growing, o
small quantity of fruit for family consumption mall quantity of fruit for family consumption. growing, from the starting of the seed to the
cutting and marketing of the fruit. The author

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ble fruit at the least cost viits and berries are described, and the best manner of growing them is given. The book is illustrated with numerous half-tones repro-
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ing trees, as well as by a considerable numtext.

Ferric and Heliographic Processes. By
George E. Brown, F.I.C. New York:
Tennant \& Ward, 1905. 12 mo. ; pp. Tennant \& Ward, 1905. 12mo.; pp.
149. Price, $\$ 1$ 149. Price, $\$ 1$.

The second edition of this work, which has just been issued, contalns much information of value especially to draftsmen, engineers,
architects, and others who find the reproduction of tracings and drawings an everyday esting by amateur photographers who have a taste for experimenting. The processes de-
scribed are all simple and practical. Among there are the ferro-prussiate, the kallitype, the obernetter, and the uranotype processes. The various heliographic processes are compared in Chapter IX., and other chapters are devote to the "Preparation of Heliographic Papers"
and "An Outfit for Heliographic Printing" Several minor heliographic processes are described, as well as the pellet, or blue line on on white ground ; and the brown line on white ground processes. The chapter on "Printing on Fabrics and in Dyes" will perhaps be found The book also has useful chapters on Manipuation; Paper and Sizing; Chemicals; and Science and Hypothesis. By H. Poincaré. London and New York: Walter Scott
Publishing Company, 1905. 12mo.;
pp. 244. Price, $\$ 1.50$
This work by an eminent French scientist has been well translated, and thus made availble for English readers. It is divided into four parts, which treat of Number and Magni-
tude; Space; Force; and Nature. The chapers of Part I. are devoted to Mathematical Magnematical Reasoning. Those of Part II. deal largely with Space and Geometry. Energy Motion, and the Classical Mechanics, are discussed in Part III.; and, finally, Part IV. deals with the Hypothesis and Theories of Modern
Physics, the Calculus of Probabilities, Optics and Electrictty, and Electro-Dynamics. This ook will be fo
of pure science.

INDEX OF INVENTIONS
For which Letters Patent of the United States were Issued
for the Week Ending
June 27, 1905
AND EACH BEARINGTHATDATE
$\square$


