

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 This is for our information and not for publication.

dur intoination and not for publication. References to former articles or answers should give date of paper and page or num .r of question. Inquiries not answered in reasonable time should be repeated; correspondents will bear in mind that some answers require not a little research, and; though we0endeavor to reply to all either by letter or in this department, each must take his turn. his turn.

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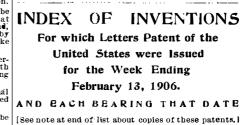
 Books referred to promptly supplied on receipt of price.
Minerals sent for examination should be distinctly marked or labeled.
(9890) C. V. asks: In a dry room, more especially during the winter season on account of the drier atmosphere indoors, a person can electrify himself by shuffling in his shoes over the carpet. While doing this, if he hold his hand flat on a piece of paper placed against the wall, the paper will be found to a few seconds after the hand has been removed from contact with it. This is, of course, an experiment, but what does actually take place, and how is the attraction of the paper to wall electrically explained? I understand the body gets charged positively (or overcharged) by the shuffling of feet on the carpet. Would then the paper, becoming positively electrified by contact with the hand, decompose by induction the neutral (electrical) state of the wall, and by attracting inductively the negative of the latter to itself, thus explain its adherence to the wall? Or does the paper only act here as a dielectric (or non-conductor between two at tracting surfaces), thus explaining again the temporary adherence to the wall? Can you offer in a concise, yet detailed way, the real explanation for this adherence? A. The stick-trified hand pressing against it is due to elec-trified hand pressing against it is due to elec-trical induction. The paper is a dielectric, the hand has a certain charge, perhaps positive on one side of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the state of the surface of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the traction the tother state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the traction the tother state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the traction the tother state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the read to the traction the tother state of the wall is made positive, thus at tracting the the read to surface of the wall is made positive, thus attracting the paper to itself.

(9891) A. W. B. asks: I write for a bit of information in regard to the Northern Lights. Have not seen them for years. They were always so bright in spring and fall, but as I say, have not seen them for years. I was inquiring of different ones around here, and they seem to know nothing about them, and so I was advised to write to you. A. We are not aware that there is any difference in the frequency of the Aurora from year to year, excepting as the sunspot period possibly may influence their numbers. If you will address an inquiry to the Weather Bureau, Washington, **D**. C., the observers there will doubtless be

inquiry to the Weather Bureau, Washington, Inquiry to the Weather Bureau, Washington, C. C. the observers there will doubless be able to give you the figures on the subject, since records of the Aurora are usually kept as a part of the regular observations of the Bureau. (9892) F. A. asks concerning a spring which broke while immersed in hydrochloric acid in order to clean it of rust. A. There is no probable connection between the action of the acid and the breaking of a spring, unless the spring has been in the acid for a very long time, in which case the acid would be a stroyed, and the liquid would be a solution of chloride of iron in water. This would rust the loses its acid qualities by contact with iron. It is impossible to break a spring by simple contact with an acid. Why then did the spring break? If you will refer to Kent's "Engl-neer's Pocket Book," page 238, Relation of Elastic Limit to Endurance under Repeated Stresses, and on page 240, Resistance of Metals to Repeated Shocks, the true explanation will breaked application of 28.6 tons per square inch without shock for 170.000 times. Cardio and metal will break by the guare inch without shock for 170.000 times. Card coursel, and hold 49 tons per square inch without shock for 170.000 times. Card coursel, Lawang, S. Wile, States Cartage child's folding, W. H. Barker. J. J. Luckhaupt. St2.601 Cartage curves and an base solution of Elastic Limit to Endurance under Repeated Stresses, and on page 240, Resistance of Metals to Repeated Shocks, the true explanation will be found. A har of metal will break by the guare inch without shock for 170.000 times. Close and money box, coin controlled, H. Square inch without shock for 170.000 times. Close here bay is act, without shock for 170.000 times. Cardio and the spring the spring bis simple Close and money box, coin controlled, H. Square inch without shock for 170.000 times. Close and money box, coin controlled, H. Square inch without shock for 170.000 times. Close

PEBRUARY 24, 1906.

of Equal Temperament, which is in universal use, C, 258.6; C sharp, 274.0; D, 290.3; D sharp, 307.5; E, 325.8; F, 345.2; F sharp, 365.8; G, 387.5; G sharp, 410.6; A, 435; A sharp, 460.9; B, 488.3; C, 517.3. For the octave below middle C. divide these numbers by 2. All octaves up and down are found by multiplying successively by 2 for upper octaves and dividing by 2 for lower octaves. Any octave has twice as many vibrations as the notes of the octave next below it had.



Acid, alkamin esters of para-aminobenzoic, A. Einhorn 812.554 812,440 812,191 812,697 812,493 812,595 812,577 812,472 812,370 812,744 812,744 812,573 812,726 812,552 812,307 812,696 812,332 812,784

812,295 812,290 812,756 812,284

812.258

Bowling ball handle attachme	
●., & S. H. Law, Jr	
Box and target, combined, P.	R. Warren 812,536
Box fastener, H. Stotz	
Brake, S. H. Libby	812,758
Bronzing machine, L. Haenle	in
Broom handle, T. I. Swage	rty 812,309
Brush and comb, combined hair	A. McKenzie 812,766
Buckle, lock, J. Shaw	81 <b>2</b> ,372
Building block, F. M. Sawye	
Building block, J. A. Johnso	n
Building block, W. D. Moore	
Building construction, J. S. C.	Culley 812,727
Burglar alarm, F. C. Harrim	an 812,420
Butter press, F. Murphy	
. Can body machine, locked sea	

Can opener, C. Cochran ..... Can testing machine, C. B. McDonald... 812.285 812,406 812,224



ind 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. 7893.-Wanted, an electric wood floor surfacer.

"U. S." Metal Polish. Indianapolis. Samples free. Inquiry No. 7894.—For manufacturers of a de-ice for indicating steam engines known as the Schultz vice for ..... Manograph.

Handle & Spoke Mchy. Ober Mfg. Co., 10 Bell St. Chagrin Falls, 0.

Inquiry No. 7595.-Wanted, modern machinery for opening large slate quarries where from 10 feet to 20 feet of stripping is to be removed; material, dirt and slate to be carried 24 mile.

WANTED.-Partner for new invented current motor. Must furnish capital. Address Partner, Box 773, N.Y. Inquiry No. 7896.-Wanted, channeling machin-ery, for use in snate quarries: enameling evens, to enamel slate slabs; electric, hand, pertable drilling ma-chines; also air drills.

1 sell patents. To buy, or having one to sell, write Chas. A. Scott, 719 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Inquiry No. 7897 -- Wanted, makers of bottling machinery for sod, and mineral waters.

) The celebrated <sup>⊕</sup> Hornsby-Akroyd " Patent Safety ●1 Engine is built by the De La Vergne Machine Company. Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

Inquiry No. 7598.-Wanted, makers of patent railroad spikes or similar devices for fastening rails to ties.

Fine Lithographed Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Enve lopes and Checks, gives standing. Stil well, 709 Pine St. St. Louis.

Inquiry No. 7899.-Wanted, a flexible shaft fitted with sand waper disk or cutter, for cleaning hulls of row-boats and motor launches.

WANTED.-To arrange with manufacturer for introduction of new bicycle. References. R. M. F., 2303 Strand, Galveston, 'lex.

Inquiry No. 7900.-For manufacturers of pillow or feature ventilators.

FOR SALE .- Self-swinging gate, great improvement Sell or lease on royally. Patented November 21, 1905. Claude Siebring, George, Iowa.

Inquiry No. 7901.-Wanted, the name and ad-dress of the manufacturers of "reap hooks."

Metal Novelty Works Co., manufacturers of all kinds of light Metal Goods, Dies and Metal Stampings our Specialty. 43-47 S. Canal Street, Chicago.

Inquiry No. 7902.-Wanted, manufacturers of Franklin metal.

Manufacturers of patent articles, dies, metal stamping, screw machine work, hardware specialties, machinery tools, and wood fiber products. Quadris Manufacturing Company, 18 South Canal St., Chicago. Quadriga

Inquiry No. 7903.-Wanted, a small press for ex tracting oil from nuts. WANTED .- To secure a party to manufacture a patent

Ratchet Drill. Address Drill, Box 773, New York. Inquiry No. 7904.-Wanted, the name and ad-dress of the manufacturer of the white metal inished casting, which requires no filing or other fluisning.

Bates & Peard furnace for bright annealing all nonferrous metals. Without oxidation. No picking or cleaning required. C. M. Dally, Agent, 29 Broadway, New York.

Inquiry No. 7905.-For manufacturers of magnets suitable for water meters.

Inquiry No. 7906.—For manufacturers of small turbines, such as the Frencis or Gonval type.

Inquiry No. 7907.—For parties engaged in install-ing appliances for consuming oil for fuel under boilers. Incuiry No. 7905.-Wanted, small wood grooved pulleys % inch diameter by 25 inch wide; also non-elas-ticfancy cord % or ¼ inch diameter.

Inquiry No. 7909.-Wanted, makers of flour mill machinery.

Inquiry No. 7910,-Wanted, complete mints for copper and silver coins in different sizes.

Inquiry No. 7911.-Wanted, double shears to cut \$\f to 1\4-inch boiler plates, with and without steam power, also one shear on one side and a punch on the other.

Inquiry No. 7912.-Wanted, cotton-spinning ma-chinery for hand, foot and steam power.

## NEW BOOKS, ETC.

YEARS AN ADVERTISING AGENT. FORTY 1865-1905. By George Presbury Row-ell. New York: Printers' Ink Publishing Company, 1906. 12mo,; pp. 517. Price, \$2.

Mr. George P. Rowell is the dean of advertising agents, and his work has left an indelible impress upon the great business of publicity. During a long and diversified life, Mr. Rowell has seen vast agencies grow up from a single desk in a tiny office. While the earlier agents handled hundreds, the great agents of to-day handle appropriations which പിലം a millior sometimes amount ally. The whole history of the advertising field is admirably portrayed in the fifty-two chapters, or papers, which make up the con tents of this volume, which is illustrated with a number of interesting portraits and groups The book will prove of great interest, even to those who are not especially interested in advertising proper. Some of the reminiscences are most interesting.



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HOW TO MIX PAINTS. By G. Godfrey, Chi cago: Press of the Western Painter, 1905. 12mo.; pp. 72. Price, 50 cents.

This is a practical treatise prepared for the needs of the practical painter. It is intended to aid the painter in mixing his colors when he desires to match a given shade. Chapter X on "Color Harmony" contains much that is helpful to the house painter and decorator.

DIAGNOSIS ON THE EYE. By Henry Edward Lane, M.D. Chicago: Cosmos 156. Price, \$2.

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n of 28.6 tons per	Giller
for 170,000 times.	Closet bowl seat, Bryant & Allen 812,480
eated shocks to a	Clothes line support, Miethke & Mach 812,583
	Clothes marking apparatus, Caldwell & Sor-
a gun will finally	enson
gun easily with-	Clutch, I. H. Spencer
The bending of a	Coffee roasting machine, F. T. Holmes 812,268
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ecognized standard	Contact system, surface, F. E. Case 812,725
y. A. The Inter-	Conveyer, G. I. Ziems
or A above middle	Conveyers, roller chain for. A. Johnson 812,655
. This gives for	Canker, Henderson & Weiss
zan by the method	Core making machine. C. A. Smith 812.606