its

And so Acheson proved that in the story the straw had a value not as somebody might have taken for granted that it was to bind the bricks together, because as Prichard says the Nile clays stick together very well, and so you would not need & straw to bind them and stubble would not bind them any way. But That it had an effect upon the clay, and Acheson calls this effect Depopulation, it is the same with what & later came to be called Colloido. And I believe that ehemes- chemistry believes that Colloido chemistry is largely the result of Acheson's stude herek. = And so Acheson invented what he calls the Oild dag aquedag, that is, the oild and g water, and the last part of it is I Dag means depopulated Acheson graphite. And it made a very fine lubricant, but I do not know whether this is still used or not, because I am not an expert on that field. But kno- I know that a few years ago they were quite widely used. Well, I came across in looking into this, and trying to learn more about it. I came across account about a man who was connected with the General Electric Laboratories, and he was connected with it early in the century.

made a visit to New York to visit his father, and when he came down there they were bothering with a very touch problem at the General Electric Laboratory, because they were trying to pro-- improve the electric lights that we before were using then. The lights before that time all had carbon filaments, and the carbon filaments did not give nearly as much light as they figured that they ought to be able to get out of the same current. And it wore out very quickly. And they thought that tungston would be much better. And as a matter of fact for many years, most of our lights were made, came to be made with tungstons filament, but they the first to make electric lights wigh tungston filaments, and in order to do that they had to take the tungston and keep trying it into a smaller and smaller hole in order to make it narrower and narrower in order to get a fine enough