Scientific American

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1850.

**Light and Its Effects--Gothic Churches.**

How sublime is the opening chapter of the Book of Books, "God said let there be light, and the light was." Before this command went forth "the earth was without form and void," but no sooner had the gladsome holy light dawned upon the dreary gloom, than order began to assume her sway and the earth to arise in beauty. What a world of gloom this earth would be without the glorious light. No wonder the region of condemned spirits is called "a place of blackness and darkness." Without light we could have no idea of beauty. The brilliant diamond is the prince of gems. The idolater who bows to the sun exhibits next to him who worships the creator of the sun, the highest intellectual powers. Light is the nurse of the organic world. Without light the flower would not bloom, nor the meadow put on her mantle of green. And in animated nature, those animals which live in caves and in the dark places of the earth, are remarkable in their deformity. And those dark damp cellars, so numerous in Hamburg, in Europe, and New York in America, wherein dwell such a number of the human species, what are they but vaults of mortality and degradation.

Beauty, health, and pleasure cannot be separated from light. In art, the sublime and the beautiful pay homage to this truth. Well does the skilful painter know how to produce effect by throwing a mass of light upon the foreground of his picture. No wonder the "Transfiguration" is the master-piece of Raffael.

With our high civilization, it is justly to be expected that every attention would be paid to this subject, so far as it related to health, and pleasure. With respect to health, surely no one needs to be much more enlightened; but in respect to pleasure, let us indulge in a few reflections as connected with the art of church decoration—a subject of no minor importance.

In art, it is genius which unites proportion, light and shade in wedlock, ; without genius to do this, the architect will produce a composition based upon the anti-chromatic scale. This appears conspicuous in the interior decorations of almost all of our gothic churches. In some things we are a strange people, and in nothing more than a rivalry of fashion; Gothic architecture is fashionable and we rush into this fashion, be it appropriate or not, and like rival belles, one church endeavors to excel the other, if not in simple grandeur, at least in gaud and glitter. As beauty is arbitrary in her laws, nothing can be added or taken from them, without injury to the whole code, destroying their design and effect. Nothing but a pure taste should be consulted in interior decoration, in order that the whole parts may harmonize. That this rule has been extensively violated, we have but to enter all our most elaborately decorated wealthy gothic structures, to be convinced, and convinced painfully. The harmony of form, in some of them, may be seen, but the harmony of colors —light and shade, never. As our architecture is a borrowed art, it would be a happy thing had the pure and the chaste alone been selected. If to carry out the design of such a style of architecture, it is necessary to make the interior of such churches like the shades of Piuto, then the sooner they are devoted to the moles and bats, so much the better, for certainly they are not suitable for the worshippers of Him who is a "bright and a shining light,"—such places are not in harmony with the cheerful tone of worship suitable for those who expect to dwell in "the full effulgence of uncreated light." Some of these churches are so dark, that a stranger would require a clue to guide him down their sounding aisles. On entering one of them, it may be said, "darkness covers this place and [in respect to true taste] thick darkness the people" That many churches are rich in decoration, no one will deny, but they possess neither harmony nor chastity. If gaudy coloring, and a profusion of abominably colored glass, are evidences of correct interior decoration, then the majority of them may be considered the finest specimens of art, but beauty must certainly be left out of the question. There is no branch of interior decoration which requires a finer taste and a greater amount of skill than the grouping of colors in stained windows. In the majority of the churches to which we refer, yellow appears to be a favorite color. Whether it is chosen for richness, as like unto gold, or for sweetness, as being similar to a thin stratum of molasses, it is not easy to determine, perhaps the latter consideration is nearest the mark. To those who have viewed some of the finest specimens of Gothic Cathedrals there cannot be the possibility of a doubt upon the question of admitting more pure light into all our gothic churches. The good effect of this would at once be appreciated by the most unsophisticated mind. The side windows should only have tastefully colored borders, and the middle all white, except under the crowns of the arches, which should be tastefully executed in colored glass harmoniously blended, so that the "Watchers on the Walls" may have "their brows with roses and with myrtle bound."

The subject of light as connected with all that concerns man, is worthy of more attention from every individual than what it receives. If there is an organ of the human frame on which the Creator has exhibited more design and expended more labor than another, it is the orb of vision, and what is it but the window of the soul through which stream fountains of light, reflected from countless forms and hues, imparting pleasure to the mind and health to the frame.

**Perspiration.**

Perspiration is an excrementitious exhalation from the body to free the blood from impurity. About five pounds of perspired matter is said to pass through the skin of a full-grown man, every twenty-four hours. There are two kinds of perspiration, sensible and insensible. The sensible constitutes visible sweating; the insensible passes off in the form of vapor, and of it we are not so conscious. When we see persons with large globules of sweat on their faces, we may be sure these have all passed through the minute pores of the body and collected on the surface—perspiration has been going on quicker than exhalation. It is dangerous for persons in such a state to expose their bodies suddenly to a cold damp atmosphere, as the pores suddenly close and perspiration is obstructed. In a cold atmosphere, when perspiration is checked, the vital heat is retained, and when perspiration is profuse, the heat of the body is discharged; hence the various quantities man perspires in warm and cold countries equalize the animal heat, and he is thus enabled to withstand the exigencies of different climates. The skin sympathizes with the lungs and other internal organs, and renders them healthy or diseased. The perspired matter is principally composed of water and carbon. It also holds in solution several salts and animal matter. The oxygen of the atmosphere combining with the carbon, forms the carbonic acid thrown off by perspiration. The glands of the skin also exude a kind of an oily substance, which gives pliancy and softness to the skin. This oily secretion is very copious in the negro, making his skin remarkable for softness, and preventing the cuticle from cracking by the powerful influence of the sun. This is the reason why the tears of the negro appears like crystals rolling over a soft sable piece of fine fur. The skin so intimately sympathizes with the lungs, bowels, &c., that when perspiration is obstructed, these organs soon become deranged and disease follows.

In warm climates copious and free perspiration is necessary for health. In some of the southern States and in tropical countries, when perspiration stops no time should be lost in making a will. Those who perspire with difficulty are not constitutionally adapted to live in a tropical climate; those who perspire freely are best adapted to live in warm latitudes. In cold climates, he who perspires the least is the most comfortable—in warm climates, the reverse. The skin of some people is more sensitive than that of others, and in some it sympathises so intimately with the lungs, &c., that when perspiration is obstructed only for a short time by the application of cold to the skin, they are thrown into spasms. In people of a sanguine temperament the membrane of the lungs becomes inflamed by a sudden stoppage of perspiration. In the lymphathic, the glands of the lungs are irritated, and in bilious people the stomach and bowels. This is the reason why different people are frequently attacked by diseases of different organs from obstructed perspiration. As the skin exercises such an important influence on the physical condition of every person, it is necessary to preserve it from injury, in order to preserve health. The skin should be kept perfectly clean, by being frequentiy washed and rubbed to remove all external obstruction to perspiration. Children should be wholly washed every day, especially before being put to bed, and then well rubbed with a dry cloth; adults also should be washed as often. It is the universal custom to wash in the morning, and not before going to bed—the latter period is decidedly the best, although the former should not be neglected. The reason of this is, that during the day the exercise consumes part of our system, which our food is designed to supply, hence the continually wearing away and re-production of the different parts of our bodies. Evening, or during sleep, is the period designed by the law of our creation for the depositing of the new solid particles to supply the place of the worn out particles. Let all the wasted matter, therefore, be washed away outside, to allow the new to form freely, aye, and to form in a more beautiful manner, for like the deposition of crystals, the particles of matter of the skin assume a smooth or coarse appearance, by the form of the extraneous particles on the outside. This is the reason why those who wash their teeth, face and hands before going to bed, have generally good teeth and fresh smooth skins. Cold sea water bathing in summer, and hot sea water bathing in winter, is good for the preservation of a healthy skin. If an internal organ be diseased, the cold bath should not be used. In such a case the hot bath relieves internal congestion by expanding the cutaneous vessels for the reception of a proper qnantity of the circulating blood. The cold bath, in such a case, forces the blood from the surface upon the internal overloaded vessels, and in some cases this has caused death, the result of the malpractice of ignorant men. On leaving a heated room, persons should never expose themselves to the cold damp night air. Persons who are sweating profusely should avoid exposing themselves to a cold damp current of air as they would a cup of poison. There is, perhaps, less attention paid to this important subject than any other; this is the reason why there is so much consumption on our sea board at the east, and on the borders of our interior lakes. The condition of the skin for the promotion and maintainance of health, is something which should engage the attention of, not almost every person, but every person, for it concerns every human being on the face of the broad earth.

**New American Coins.**

Some new coins have been struck at the mint, Philadelphia, to illustrate the Bill presented by Senator Dickinson, which is now in the Committee of Finance and they are alloys for one and three cent pieces. The cent piece is designed as a substitute for the present copper coin, and contains the proportion of silver —one tenth—expressed in its legend. The effect of this infusion of precious metal, small as it is, besides lightening the color perceptibly, is to reduce greatly the bulk of the coin of that denomination, and to make it much more convenient and portable. Its weight is twenty-five grains, while that of the present cent is one hundred and sixty-eight. It has a large round hole in the centre, which extends the diameter of the piece to a proper measurement, being the same as that of the dime which is as small as could be desired for such a coin; it affords a distinctive mark, by which the piece may be recognised and safely paid out even by the touch; it affords a facility to retailers to put the pieces up in parcels, say of hundred or thousand, by stringing them, or putting them on a wire.

The three-cent pieces is an alloy of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, its weight twelve and three-eight grains; its diameter just midway between the gold dollars and the half-dime. The bill provides that its devices shall be "conspiciously different from those of other silver coins;" and consequently we have a radiated liberty cap on one side, and a wreath enclosing the Roman numerals III on the reverse. It is also distinguished from the half-dime by a smooth border. It has the white appearance of pure silver. This coin is proposed as convenient adaption to the prices of many things, and to making change; but there is also a special object contemplated in relation to it. The country is weary of the worn-out Spanish money.

We cannot but hope that the abominable Spanish currency will all be thrown out of use in the course of a year or so. We hope the Bill will pass into a law as soon as possible.—There is no coin so covenient as the decimal kind, and none so barbarous as the 6¼ and 12½ Spanish pieces.

**Propeller Improvements.**

In our list of Patents for the week ending the 25th ult., there is the claim for one granted to Mr. P. S. Devlan, of Reading, Pa., for a new combination, and application of a hitherto lost power, to assist the propelling power. Its main feature consists, as explained to us, in a very simple arrangement of tubes running from stem to stern on each side of the vessel into which the water rushes, as it presses against the bows, and on emerging from the stern, keeps in brisk motion submerged water-wheels of large size, which are connected by cog-wheel gearing to the propellers. The invention certainly looks like a practicable one, and seems to be founded upon correct philosophical principles. We understand that it has been pronounced upon favorably by distinguished naval architects in this country and England. Mr. Devlan calculates that his improvement, properly perfected, will reduce the time of a voyage across the Atlantic nearly one half, and save also one-half the fuel now consumed in the steamers. We must wait for time to show us whether these high-wrought expectations will be realized.

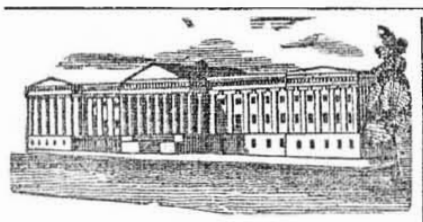
We have known Mr. Devlan for some years. He has taken out a number of patents, and is now on the road to fortune. He has recently realized a handsome competency from the sale, in this country and in England, of his patent-right for the manufacture of the "Lubricating Oil," recently invented by him; and is now erecting a new building in Reading, for making the oil upon an extensive scale, to supply orders from the Reading Railroad and other Companies, which are coming in upon him to an extent sufficient to keep him busily employed for some time to come.

**Splendid Present.**

We saw last week a splendid diamond ring just sent over as a present by the Emperor of Russia to John W. Griffith, Esq., of this city, marine and naval architect, and author of the excellent work now publishing on that subject. The present was a mark of esteem for the skill and genius displayed by Mr. Griffith in a beautiful model of a ship forwarded by him to St. Petersburgh. The ring had a number of huge diamonds, forming a St. George's Cross, with a splendid emerald in the middle. It is a ring of great value, and shows how the nautical genius of our countrymen is appreciated by the emperor of all the Russias.

**Patent Case--India Rubber Pontoon Boat.**

On Monday last week a case was decided before Judge Nelson, U. S. Court, this city, for an alledged infringement of patent for india rubber pontoon boats, Horace H. Day, plaintiff, Wm. Ward, defendant. The claim of the patent was for india rubber air cylinders attached to the boat and its flexible bottom, and it seems the defendant had exhibited his boat at the last Fair of the American Institute as the patent, it is said, of Goodyear. The jury found a verdict of $469 for the plaintiff. Geo. Gifford, Esq., was counsel for plaintiff. There was a move made after the verdict in relation to damages by defendant, but it was too late.



☞ Our weekly List of Patents and Designs contains every new Patent, Re-issue and Design emanating from the Department, and is prepared officially, expressly for the Scientific American, and for no other paper in the city, consequently other journals are obliged to wait the issue of the "Sci. Am." in order to profit by the expense to which we are subject, and of course must be one week behind. Those publishers who copy from this department in our columns, will, in justice to us, give proper credit for the same.

## LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

*For the week ending June* 4, 1850.

To J. Bohrer, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in suspending Venetian Blinds.

I claim the combination of three pulleys with cords, for the independent movement of the supporting slat, in the manner and for the purpose described.

To H. Bradford & E. Morris, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in ventilating railroad cars.

We claim the method of ventilating the cars of a railroad train and keeping out dust, smoke and sparks, by combining therewith a tube made in sections, and united by flexible joints at the junctions of the cars, which tube receives a current or currents of air forward of the chimney of the locomotive and discharges it into the cars, through apertures, all substantially as described.

To R. Brown, of New London, Conn., for improved Gun-harpoon.

I claim attaching the line to both the shank and the head of the harpoon in such manner that the extremity of the line is loaded with the harpoon into the gun, and lays in recesses made in the shank, and when the gun is fired the line will trail from the butt of the shank, and will not tend to depress the head during its flight.

To Gardner Chilson, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Fire-place Grates.

I claim, first, the combination with the open fire place or grate, having the side draughts as described, of the air-heating chambers, consisting of an air chamber surrounding the fire and a projecting chamber above, surrounded by heat, substantially as set forth.

Second, I claim dividing the draught of an open fire, and causing the products of combustion, to be drawn off at each end of the fire, as herein described.

I also claim the sliding collar, at the exit pipe, in the manner and for the purposes specified.

To C. F. Fisher, of New Orleans, La., for improved method of making shafts, &c., of sheetiron.

I claim the constructing of hollow plate iron shafts of short cylinders combined and connected together in the manner and for the purpose above described.

To C. W. Hawkes, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Printing Presses.

I claim, first, the application of the toggle lever working on the stationary cam, to raise the platen in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

Second, I claim the combination of the toggle lever and toggle W and V, with the stationary cam, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

Third, I claim the combination of the toggle lever and toggle W and V, with the swing platen as herein set forth.

Fourth, I claim the combination of the spiral springs and the trip, when used in combination with the swing platen, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

To J. W. Hope, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Brick presses.

I claim the roll for holding the mould box, the gate for regulating the discharge of clay, and the piston for compressing the clay into the moulds, by means of a wheel furnished with series of teeth, secured to it, and acting through bundles, shafts, cranks and connecting rods, connected with the roll, the gate and the piston, respectively, substantially as herein set forth.

To J. D. Hope, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in gang-plows.

I claim the spur-wheel, so constructed and arranged within the periphery of the driving wheel, that it may be made at pleasure to pass its rowels through the holes or notches in the tire into the surface of the ground when under compression and thereby grapple and gain adhesion to the ground, substantially in the manner herein set forth.

Second, I also claim the combination of parallel bars to regulate the breadth of each separate furrow, with the adjusting curve for determining the horizontal direction of the draught, so as to adapt the amount of work done by a single traverse of the engine, to the adhesive power of the wheels when applied to the particular kind of land under cultivation, substantially as herein set forth.

Third, I also claim preventing the choking of the plows by means of the recurved point of the mould-board, acting to turn aside and guide backwards the choking material, as herein set forth.

Fourth, I also claim the manner of connecting the harrow to the locomotive so that the conductor may at pleasure, by turning a crank, reverse its advancing side for the purpose of freeing the harrow teeth from choking materials in the manner substantially as herein set forth.

To C. B. Hutchinsen, of Waterloo, N. Y., for improvement in Beard and Log Rules.

I claim the combination with the inner revolving plate of the rotary tape measure with the several tables thereon, substantially as described.

To O. A. Kelly, of Woonsocket, R. I., for improvement in shuttle-motion of looms.

I claim the "bat-wing" by an adjustable connection to one extremity of a lever whose outer extremity is connected by a short strap with the picker-stick, the lever turning on a single adjustable vertical pivot and being interposed between the wiper operating as described and the picker-stick, motion from the wiper being transmitted through this lever strap and picker-stick to the driver, so as to cause it to throw the shuttle with the proper degree of suddenness and velocity when the loom is working at a high speed; this arrangement admitting of the easy and quick graduation of the suddenness and velocity with which the shuttle is thrown as herein set forth.

To S. S. May, of Sterling, Mass., for improvement in Nursery Chairs.

I claim the improvement of the movable back piece and its sustaining fixtures, in their application to the back and seat, substantially as specified, and for the purpose of using the chair either as a cradle or as a lolling chair, as specified.

I am aware that the seat of a lounge has been made so as to be capable of being lengthened or shortened by means of a slide applied to it, I therefore lay no claim to the invention of such, but I claim the above described improvement in the arm chair, the said improvement consisting in so combining one of the arms with the seat, by means of a slide adapted to such seat, that both the arm and slide may be moved in a direction away from the other or stationary arm, so as not only to lengthen the seat so as to enable it to support a mattress or bed disposed on it, but to render the arm a foot guard, for an infant or child placed on the said mattress or bed.

To E. S Scripture, of Greenpoint, N. Y., for improvement in flying-horses.

I claim the combination and arrangement of the undulated cams with the levers, and these with the flexible connections to the front part of the horses, for the purpose of and by which I produce the rising and falling motion which I term the galloping motion, as herein before described.

To S. B. Smith, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in electro-magnetic machines for shocks.

I claim separating the shock derived from the initial secondary current of the double coil Magneto-Electric Machine for that of the terminal secondary, by causing the latter to pass through a closed circuit, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim the manner of adapting the same machine to transmit both the initial and terminal secondary currents, at pleasure, by bearing off the spring by the arm, substantially as described.

DESIGNS.

To W. Bryant, of Boston, Mass., for design for umbrella stands.

To J. T. Davy, of Troy, N. Y., for design for coal stoves.

## John Bull Turning Yankee.

"Homage to the mercantile genius of Great Britain!" thus exclaims a French writer in a recently published article on the export provision trade from the channel ports of France. "Cargoes of apples were ready to be shipped for London, when orders came to pack them all in chests of uniform dimensions. So, with seven boards, a stroke of the saw, a few nails, and sundry hammer-blows, chest after chest was made; and the stowage on board became as rapid as regular. In all this there is nothing that strikes you as beyond the comprehension of continental apple merchants. But John Bull has ordered his fruit-boxes of such dimensions as are required for a corpse of average statue. No sooner are they emptied, than he hands them over to the undertaker; the latter shapes them, makes the old nails serve again; and three hundred per cent. is gained in the matter of cheap funerals. Provisions from all parts of the coast are now forwarded under this ingenious envelope, and each season of the year bears to the consumers of London, its tribute of eatables and of dead-boxes."

One would almost fancy this a compliment paid to some of Sam Slick's clever compatriots, rather than to the plodding and unimaginative race who respire under the shadow of the Brtish lion. But it is true, nevertheless, as I have seen with my own eyes; and as the relaxed tariff brings us thousands of rabbits and heaps of cherries from Ostend, tons of butter and cheese from Rotterdam, millions of eggs and bushels of apples from Dunkirk, so there is no lack of coffin-wood to be put underground, and dug up again a few months afterwards by enterprising sextons for firewood.

[The above we copy from an exchange and must say that, both the Yankee and John Bull characters are misunderstood. If there is any mortal on earth, who supposes the English unimaginative, it shows he has never been beyond the tie of his mother's apron string, and if there is any person who supposes that the real Yankee would lie down in anything else than a hard-wood coffin of good manufacture, why he don't know the race, that is all.

## The Solvent Properties of Caloric, Similar to Acid Gases.

The acid gases are those acrid vapors which, when united with water, form acids. As water approaches towards the point of saturation by the acid gases, it becomes a more powerful solvent, and as it combines with a greater quantity of caloric, it possesses the same qualities. Some acids have a great attraction for water. New concentrated vitriol, if exposed to the air, will imbibe a great deal of moisture, and so will tartaric acid. Nitric acid is water combined with a gas obtained from the distilation of nitre. It is not, as some have supposed, an affinity of some gases for oxygen, which forms the basis of acids, for muriatic acid, is composed of chlorine united with hydrogen. Hydrochloric acid gas has such a tendency to combine with water, that whilst transferring it from the mercurial trough to the water trough, it rushes towards the water even with such violence, which, in a short time is found to have taken it up to an extent of not less than 480 or 500 times its own bulk.

Caloric has also a great affinity to combine with water, although not generally known. Water, at the common temperature of the atmosphere, not only contains caloric, but even ice itself is known to possess it also in prodigious quantities, or so much so, that it is not only impossible to obtain ice that is altogether freed from it, but the probability is, that if this feat could be accomplished, we should obtain a substance quite as dissimilar from that material, as ice is from water, or water is from steam.

The solvent properties of the acid gases, and those also of caloric, the solvent properties of water, it has been observed, become more energetic in proportion as such water is the more nearly saturated either with the one or the other.

The property of acid to dissolve metals is well known, and this property increases when they are heated, which is analagous to the combination of one acid with another; thus a leaf of gold may be placed in a vessel, containing either aqua fortis or spirits of salt, and although the acids may be even highly concentrated, the gold if pure will continue to be unaffected, but no sooner are the two acids mixed together, forming what is called aqua regia, than the gold will disapear, because the combination of the acids retain more specific caloric than either of the acids did separately, or much in the same manner as hot water retains its caloric with more difficulty than cold, for it is no doubt true that water, even at the common temperature of the atmosphere, contains a sufficient quantity of caloric to produce similar effects, and perhaps not inferior even to those produced by the acids themselves, provided it had the like disposition to part with it. What, for instance, is the cause not merely of the fluidity, but of the solvent properties of spirit, of oil, or of mercury? what but their inherent caloric, and because the tendency of these fluids to part with such caloric is either more or less increased according to circumstances; thus the affinity between water and caloric, however great it has been shown to be, is nevertheless feeble compared to that existing betweeen caloric and ice; consequently, when a substance is thrown into water, the affinity is more easily broken than when it is thrown upon ice, or the water; in other words, it will part with its caloric more readily, which accounts, for the easy solution of such substances, as in the case of sugar, or of salt, &c., but which only goes on, nevertheless, to a certain limited extent, when the water being incapable of taking up any more, is said to be saturated with that substance, but only increase the heat of the water, and it will be found to take up more immediately, plainly showing that its solvent property is owing to the caloric with which it is charged.

If mercury then is known to dissolve at the common temperature of the atmosphere several of the metals, and if the exertion of this property is attributed to the caloric that it contains, why should we go a round-about way to account for the solving properties of the acids, when it probably arises, in every instance, from the same cause, and when the solvent properties of caloric will, moreover, account for all.

That the metals are capable of being dissolved or liquified by the action of unassisted caloric, or by simple exposure in the furnace, is well known, the amount of heat required for producing the effect upon any given substance, depending upon some inherent property for absorbing and retaining for a time such heat, with which we are at present unacquainted; but the solvent property is found to depend, nevertheless, upon the amount of heat so retained, thus copper will disappear in molten silver, and even platina, if first reduced to the state of spongy platina, will mix or amalgamate kindly enough with molten gold, &c.

Water however, even at the common temperature of the atmosphere, is, as well as mercury, not only an active solvent, since not only will it dissolve salt, sugar, gums, and many other substances, but if more caloric is applied, and more especially when under pressure, it will take up even bones and other dense bodies, as in a common Papin's digestor; and was the heat to be applied still further, and under a pressure vastly augmented, it seems scarcely possible, indeed, to set any limits to these dissolving properties of water, neither has the geologist any occasion for the supposition of any other menstrum than the action of caloric combined with water, and acting under a great superincumbent pressure, for the disolution of the hardest rocks, or even of the metals, as well as of their subsequent crystallization upon cooling into basalt, &c. &c., so that the Vulcanists and Neptunists may indeed shake hands.

Steam under pressure, (caloric and water) is now employed to dissolve bones and the very rocks, one kind from another, in the manufacture of potash.