CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

ere distilled or sublimed in an aismbic, which consists of weisbuint bottom and confeal-shaped bead, whence a nose or beak passes of in a downward direction into

TILTRATION, EVAPORATION, &C.

"HITATION, exclusion in the second interact of the second sponger, tank, purersee plass, times, processiones, serkneware, and many other authenticely, are tuningly different occasions, but the first administ exclusions, different occasions, but the first administ exclusions, the laboratory, a single seature exclusion of the seature of the seature exclusion of the seature quire description is one in envelopment of the seature of the seature of the seature occusions, and the bing resorted to only simple as searcely to ra-quire description of the seature of the seature occusion and the seature of the seature of the seature occusion and the seature of the seature of the seature of seature of the seature of the seature of the seature of monilacted by a refrigerator, and being that part of the mixture which is required. Torforence Lesie invocation went regulator to pass of the mixture which is required. The seature of an air-pump. When the air may which are seat containing univariant of the seature of the very seature of the seature and the avery seaso formed. The despite of the seature and the avery seaso formed. The despite of the seature of formed and given of the seature of the seaso of the seature is a called desic which are the seaso formed. The despite of the seaso of pots and you called the sea-or seature of. In these periodical in close two seasons of the second the season of the season of the season of the season the season of the season of the season of the season of the periodical provided and of common quickline, season are season with a season of the periodical of pots and quicklines, with season of the season

CARCINERS, BETORTS, TROUGHS.

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TESTS, FLUXES, LUTES, CEMENTS, &c.

TERTS, FLUXES, LUTES, CEMENTS, &c. Acideand alkelife in free state possess the power, aven in very small quantities, of effecting cartaingeneral and regular changes in the tints of some vegetable colours. Accordingly, colournor tith description are used for a cartaining the presence of these bodies when in excess meric papers are most generally need. They are pre-pared by dipping unsized and bibulous paper in nois-tions of these substances. The itimus imparts a fine hive time to the paper, the turmerico a yellow one. In using these tex-papers with a find suspected to contain free acid or alkali, or knowing that one of these substances. The itimus is unspect in the ac-per with he liquid, and observe the change which is effected 1 if the fluid be acid, the bius colour of the planear of the lignal of a best of the bing colour of the litema will immediately become red if if alkaling, the yellow colour of the turmerics will be changed to have.

yeikow colour of the turmeric will be changed to brown. A first has substance made nee of to saels the fusion and unit on of minarsis or metals. It satis by protect-ing the substance from the sir, by dissolving impu-rities which would otherwise be influible, and by conveying satire agents, such as charcoal and reduc-ing matter, into contact with the substance operated upon. Upon a large eachs, limettone and fusible spat are used as fainset, those employed in philosophical expariments are alkaline, and they render the arrhy ministure fusible by converting them into oginas. What is called crudeflux, is a mixture of nitre and cream of tartar, put sints the same sing with the abstance to be fused. White flux consists of the same ingred-ing, in equal quantities, but they are fine delagrated in an arithmu crubble heated red-hot at the bottom. Black flux has the same constituents as the preced-ing, but the weight of the tartar is double that of the mixe.

niare. Luss are soft adhesire mixtures, principally earthy, used sibler for closing a pertures existing at the juea-tion of different pieces of apparance, or fore coacing the enterior of reseals which have to be subjected to rery high semperatures. The lutes employed i.r. junc-tions pass into the nature of commute, which are nobvery aigh temperatures. The lutes employed Lr junc-tions pass into the nature of commuts, which are not seances used for uniting or joining together things of the same or different kinds, to sats form a whice. The best lots used for costing a vessel is made of Sum-bridge city. It is formed into a paste, which should be bestoned into a cake, and then applied to the versal which it is which to cost. The same ubstance also ma-swers for joining different parts of apperatus together ; but there are various other lutes and commute employed for the same purpose. What is called *foi lut* is pra-pared by beauting dried and faile y uteristic dirst (pipe-city or Coraish city) with drying linseed oil, until the mixture he soft and dours commute a lutes, which become hard when dry, and are impervious to va-pours. One of this best is that obtained hy using white of egg diluted with its bulk of water. The fluids are to be least to logether, util the mixture ab with dry alkel line in pulse, not be to be vessed. ace to be beater together until the mixture pours with perfect liquidity. The substance is these to be treased with dry alaked line iu powder, until the mixture as-sumes the consistency of this pasts. A solution of glue or the server of blood is sometimes substituted for the white of egg. White least ground with oil also makes a very useful lute or cement. Soft ca-ment consiste of yellow ward (which also is sometimes time, and a little Venezian red to gight a conject-tive, and a little Venezian red to gight a conject-tive the venezian red to some the whom presend by the hand, the warmth of the inster renders it pliant. With since prelimber velocer ations, we shall more

the hund, the warmth of the inter renders it pliant. With since prelimbory observations, we shall now procred to give a brief outline of the principal area and manufactures in which demixtry has been applied. We shall not treat of these in the order of their rela-tive importance; indeed it would be a difficult matter to determine which is the most Important, or most largely cuntributes to human comfort. But there are a iew, the names of which are more dimiliar to us than the reis, and with these we shall commence.

BLEACHING.

BLEACIJING. Bleaching is the art by which various articles used for clothing are deprived of the dark colour which they naturally possess, and are rendered white. Bleach-ing, especially in Egypt, where while lines no contour was a common article of clothing, must have been early practiced by maskind Piny informs us that different plants, and the ashes of plants, were used in this art; and Hr Parkes asys that lines was employed by the surfents; but according to Dr Thomson, turse is no foundation for this assertion. Until shout eighty years ago, the art of bleaching was very little known or practiced in Britsin, it heavy ensumery to send gools to Holland to be parified. About the year 1700, however, a bleaching exthibilanent was set up in the north of Neutland. The process was then long and tedionry but an important change in the method of biraching took place in 1707, for which we are in-dehed to the suberset clonest. This was simply the employing of the subtauce now called dhor-rine, which possesses a wonderful power of dactoring wegetable colours. In the old process of bleaching whethels are morely ateeped in a puttab leav, washed with water, audalitervarids with sour milk 1; then spread

· Article Bleaching in the Encyclopedia Britannica

DEPEOPLE.out upon the grass, and exposed for months to the so-tion of the solar rays daring summer. Without ad-verting to the varieus importenents which from the to time were mede upon the idea suggested and prac-tically acted upon by Bertoliet, we shall describe the process of blasshing as it is new aimost universally practised. The blasshing-provider, or chloride of lime, as it is usually called, is manufactured by exposing tiked lime to the action of chlorine gas, till as much of the lime to the action of chlorine gas, till as much of the lime to the action of chlorine gas, till as the dime to the head on the lime is expatile of com-bined lime to the head on the lime is expatile of control when the one of a stone showers, propares it by coacted with a commit which is imperview. To the chlorine. Above three is an aperture by which the common air can make its sceps, the door of the spart-ment being sit-right and closed. A mixture of ma-itized lime, where by this means the shorine gas is coareyed as it is formed. The laaden resent is cased in an irron one, a space being life the vecent the two for the purpose of introducing stem to heat the moreinal actual grows on rapidly but after the process has continued for nones time, it is dissoired in an irron ones into, is not prevent the two for the spinning this is not required, because the chemi-dal actual grows on rapidly but after the process has continued for nones time, it is dissoire to heat the solution if 10, and the quantity necessary for youth a solution is 10, and the quantity necessary for youth a solution is 10, and the growting of the indi-ne trans of a solution is the solic of the indi-ne trans of a solution is the solution is more the whole of the solic is of the solic.

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In which the strength of the formed balance is a solution of the solution of t

The blesching of linen is similar to the blenching The Differing of index is similar to the birthering of conton, but more difficult; honce the boiling in an alkaline lay, and the atcepting in the solution of chloride of lines, must be repeated three or four times. ride of lines, must be repeated three or four times. In general, the lines is exposed to the sum's rays for some weeks, but this part of the process as not essen-tally necessary. The loss of weight which linen sus-tains during blackling amounts to about one-third part of the whole goods; cotton scarcely losse out-tenth-as fact which proves the difference in the diffi-cuity between blackling the two kinds of cloth.

cuity between blenching the two kinds of cloth. In the blenching of wool, as that substance contains an oily matter, the first process is to resame it of that greave, by washing the cloth in an ammonized lay, which operation is colled scoreing. The lay is made by mixing five parts of soit water with one part of stale purified urine, which contains a considerable quantity of ammonia. This mixture is build for a short time, sud allowed to cond to shout 65% when the wool is immersed in it. After being stirred for some