

Bladders prepared as above, may be employed more than a hundred times, though they at length acquire a yellowish-brown colour, and become a little wrinkled and leathery. The swimming bladder of the salmon is not fit for these experiments. Alcohol of 72° was put into one of them, and after an exposure of thirty-two hours, it had lost more than one-third of its volume, and was weakened 12°. The alcoholic vapour was perceived by the smell.

Into two bladders of equal size was put, into one, eight ounces of water, and into the other, eight ounces of alcohol. They were placed side by side, exposed to a slight heat. In four days the water had entirely disappeared, while the alcohol had scarcely lost an ounce of its weight. Mineral waters, and that of wells, evaporate and deposit on the interior of bladders, the saline matters which they contain.

If the heat be conveniently managed, absolute alcohol may be obtained in six to twelve hours. Solar heat is even sufficient to produce anhydrous alcohol.

Wine placed in prepared bladders, contracts no bad odour; it assumes a deeper colour, acquires more aroma, and a milder taste, and becomes, generally, stronger. Spirits of turpentine of 75°, contained in a cylindrical glass closed with a bladder, lost nothing in four years. Concentrated vinegar, lost the half of its volume in four months, the other half acquired more consistency, and had no longer an acid taste. The water of orange flowers, was about one-third evaporated in a few months, appeared to have a stronger odour, and, consequently, had lost nothing of its volatile principle.

[*Ferussac's Bulletin, Mai, 1828.*]

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#### *Method of Preserving Fruit without Sugar.*

You must use wide-necked bottles, such as are used for wine and porter. Have the bottles perfectly clean. The fruit should not be too ripe. Fill the bottles as full as they will hold, so as to admit the cork going in. Make the fruit lie compact; fit the corks to each bottle, slightly putting them in that they may be taken out the casier when scalded enough; this may be done in any thing which is convenient; put a coarse cloth of any kind at the bottom of the vessel, to prevent the bottles from cracking; fill the vessel with water sufficiently high for the bottles to be nearly covered in it; turn them a little one side, to expel the air that is contained in the bottom of the bottle; then light the fire; take care that the bottles do not touch the sides nor the bottom of the vessel, for fear they will burst, and increase the heat gradually, until the thermometer rises to 160 or 170°. If such an instrument cannot be procured, you must judge by the finger; the water must not be so hot as to scald. It must be kept at that sufficient degree of heat for a half hour; it should not be kept on any longer, nor a greater heat produced than above-mentioned. During the time the bottles are increasing in heat, a tea-

kettle of water must be ready boiled, as soon as the fruit is done. As soon as the fruit is properly scalded, take the bottles out of the water one at a time, and fill them within an inch of the cork, with the boiling water. Cork them down immediately, doing it gently, but very tight, by pushing the cork in, for agitation will be apt to burst the bottles; lay the bottles on the side, to keep the air from escaping. You must take care to let them lie on their sides until wanted, often turning them over, once in a week, or once in a month.

[*Silliman's Journ.*]

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*Fine Red Colour from Walnuts.*

A CHEMIST of Brussels, who was recently washing his hands, which were stained with walnuts, in some water which was impregnated with chlorurite of lime, found, to his surprise, that the water became beautifully red. He repeated the experiment, and concludes from it that the colour produced by the mixture of the rind of the walnut with the chlorurite, may be rendered useful to the arts.

[*Register of Arts.*]

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*To Preserve Iron from Rust.*

WE do not know any thing more convenient, and at the same time as cleanly and permanent, as a little bees' wax brushed over the articles. A solution of caoutchouc in five times its weight of oil of turpentine, and this solution dissolved in eight times its weight of drying linseed oil, which forms the varnish of air-balloons, is much recommended. Grease, oils, tallow, &c. are filthy applications, soiling every thing that comes in contact with them; and from the acids and water contained in them, they, after a time, corrode the metal they were intended to protect. There is a method adopted in manufactories, of steeping bright iron articles in lime water, which preserves them for a considerable time against corrosion: our chemists might, perhaps, avail themselves of this hint to prepare some good composition for preserving this most valuable of the metals. [*Id.*]

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LIST OF ENGLISH PATENTS.

*List of Patents which passed the Great Seal, from August 28th to September 25th, 1828.*

To George Stratton, gentleman, for his inventing an improvement in warming and ventilating churches, hot-houses, and all other buildings, which improvements may be applied to other purposes—August 28.

To Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq. in consequence of a communication from a foreigner residing abroad, of a new and improved me-