Feb. 27, 8138.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Charles Dixon, W. W. Howe, were elected Graduates; and A. Thompson, J. Stansfield, R. Nicholson, were elected Associates.

Some discussion took place on the method of preparing charcoal, Prepared which might be burnt without danger. It was stated that charcoal, Charcoal. broken into small pieces, and steeped in a mixture composed of two gallons of water, one pound of quick lime, and ten ounces of salt, could be burnt at a slow rate, without the evolution of carbonic acid gas being sensible. It is known that lime will never absorb more than from 62 to 64 per cent. of the carbonic acid gas of which it has been deprived by burning; also one pound of charcoal will, during combustion, produce as much carbonic acid as can be absorbed by three pounds of lime.

On the Thermometric Steam Gauge. By Mr. Adie.

A letter was read from Mr. Adie, on his improved form of this Thermo-instrument. He uses strong bulbs, and cements the tubes into a metric brass collar, so as to be firm and perfectly tight. The tube being Steam Gauge. fastened at no other point, suffers no injury from the contraction and expansion of the scale. The standard scale was graduated as follows:—A mercury column, and one of the Thermometric Steam Gauges, carefully graduated to temperature, according to Fahrenheit, were attached to the boiler of a Locomotive, and the temperature for given pressures being accurately noted, a scale was obtained by which the Thermometric Gauge is now graduated to pressures without any degree of temperature. The omission of the graduations for the temperature, is found convenient in practice. This letter was accompanied by one from Mr. Woods, the resident engineer of Liverpool and Manchester, in which Mr. W. states, that he has used the Gauge on the Locomotives on that railway during the last two years, and found it a very accurate and convenient instrument.