ON STEAM.

is transparent through the whole length of the pipes May

cid this pipe communicate with a glass vossel terminating

distance ber pipe, and Patha wiesel be kept sufficiently hot,

athe steam will be as abundantly produced at the mouth of

cald's second pipe as before, and the vessel will be quite

chansparent, at The wisibility therefore of the matter which

ON STEADE.

the steam is formed at the spout in great abundance, at

thay be observed, that the visible cloud is not formed at

force in and that the vapour is perfectly transparent at its

direct comission, ad Lis is relidered still omore evident by fir-

oting to the spont of the ten-fielder place pipe of any length,

1. Steam, is the name given in our language to the visible moist vapour which arises from all bodies which contain juices easily expelled from them by heats not sufficient for their combustion. Thus we say, the steam of boiling water, of malt, of a tan-bed, &c. It is distinguished from smoke by its not having been produced by combustion, by not containing any soot, and by its being condensible by cold into water, oil, inflammable spirits, or liquids composed of these.

2. We see it rise in great abundance from bodies when they are heated, forming a white cloud, which diffuses itself and disappears at no very great distance from the body from which it was produced. In this case the surrounding air is found loaded with the water or moisture which seems to have produced it, and the steam seems to be completely soluble in air, as salt is in water, composing, while thus united, a transparent elastic fluid.

3. But in order to its appearance in the form of an opaque white cloud, the mixture with or dissemination in air, or in some elastic fluid colder than itself, seems absolutely necessary. If a tea-kettle boils violently, so that

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