

# Correspondence.

## THE NON EXPLOSIVE FLUID.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13, 1871.

*Editor Deseret News:* Having noticed in your paper of Friday night last, an article headed, "Non Explosive Fluid," signed, "Safety Valve;" and as this is one of the most vital subjects that can engage the attention of the community at the present time, allow us the privilege to vindicate ourselves, inasmuch as this correspondent has fired the first shot. The people do not want to be misled as to the explosiveness of the various artificial lights by a party who peculiarly shoots from under a log and is trying to introduce his Gasoline by making assertions he cannot prove, in regard to the Genuine Danforth Fluid. Had it not been our duty to the people, and especially to those who believed our assertions that the Danforth Fluid is non explosive, we would not answer the article written by "Safety Valve."

It has been said that kerosene oil was the only light for the people, but now Danforth's Non-Explosive Fluid is introducing itself rapidly throughout the whole country, and an entire revolution in light is under way; the benefit of this valuable invention is at once acknowledged as being the best, cheapest, safest and purest light now known. There never has been an explosion of the Danforth Fluid, although it has been in use over four years, for an explosion is entirely out of the question. The reward offered for a legitimate explosion has induced many of the first Professors of Chemistry to undertake it, but their labors have proved fruitless, as will be seen by two of the many proofs now in our possession from chemists, Board of Underwriters, and Insurance Companies, and can be seen by any person on application.

Professor Hadley, of Buffalo medical college, a distinguished chemist has had a long experience with the products of petroleum, and has put this fluid to a variety of severe tests to ascertain its liability of explosion, and with the following results, viz:

"I am of the opinion, contrary to my previous impressions, that it is exceedingly improbable if not altogether impossible that any accident in the ordinary use of it could arise from the explosion of its vapors in a can or lamp."

Mr. J. L. Crawcour, Professor of Chemistry, in the New Orleans School of medicine, says:

"I have examined with the utmost care and subjected to the most severe tests the Danforth fluid and find it perfectly non-explosive, more easily extinguished when purposely ignited, and in my opinion the safest of all fluids produced from crude petroleum which I have examined."

It is a chemical fact that an explosion cannot take place without the requisite quantity of oxygen. Now what are the conditions in which an explosion can take place? For instance, if a lamp is filled nearly full of coal oil, under eighty degrees, and the burner is screwed on, there will be only oil and oxygen in the lamp. If the lamp be lighted its heat will soon rise to 80 degrees, when the gas begins to rise; this will expel a part of the oxygen, and when this is about 81 parts gas and 19 parts oxygen, and this proportion is always attained, your lamp is in a condition to explode. Professor Chandler of New York says there is no kerosene oil sold in New York that will stand the government test, which is 110 degrees; most of it not over 80 or 90.

The petroleum fluid is a volatile fluid, it burns freely, makes a very clear, brilliant light; but is not made in the ordinary way of other fluids (for there are many) by putting chemicals into crude Gasoline, Benzine or Naphtha, but by a process of distillation, agitation and filtering, so it contains neither grease or sediment; and is as pure and clean as the most transparent water and is absolutely non-explosive. Now, in conclusion, I will say, if "Safety Valve" thinks it an "absurdity" to talk of non-explosive fluids let him prove it to the contrary and we will give one hundred dollars for a legitimate explosion if it can be done he will make money quicker than he can out of his Gasoline lamps or stoves.

E. REESE & Co.  
Sole Agent for Danforth's  
Non-explosive fluid.

Two hundred and fifty thousand bales of last year's cotton crop were lost for want of hands to gather it.

## A DEAD HORSE.

Is He Worth More than the Living Animal?

The *Scientific American* recently contained an article on the uses to which dead horses can be applied, in the course of which it is remarked that the animal must be a remarkably good one if he is worth as much when alive as he is to the retorts and kettles of the chemist. As soon as the horse is dead his blood is sought by the manufacturers of albumen, and by sugar refiners, and the burners of lampblack. Not a drop is allowed to go to waste.

The mane and tale are wanted for hair cloth, sieves, bow-strings and brushes. The skin is converted into leather for cart harnesses, for boots and shoes, and strong collars. The hoofs are used for combs, horn-work, glue, and in old times were the chief source of hartshorn, now obtained from the gas-house. The flesh is boiled down in the rendering vat, and much oil and fat is obtained from it. Some of the choice bits may find their way into cheap restaurants, and play the part of beefsteak, or help to enrich the hasty plates of soup of these establishments. The flesh left after all has been extracted from it that is of any service, is sometimes burned, to be used as manure, or is worked up into nitrogenous compounds, such as the cyanides, to be used by the photographer in taking our pictures. The stomach and intestines make valuable strings and cords for musical instruments, and out of the bones so many useful articles are manufactured that it is almost impossible to make out a complete list of them. Among them are buttons, toys, tweezers, knife-handles, rulers, cups, dominoes, balls, and the residue from all these things is burnt into boneblack to be used by the sugar refiner, who puts in a second claim on the dead horse, and some part of the backbone is burned white to be used by the assayer in testing gold, and, when the assayer and refiner have finished with it, it is converted into super-phosphate to serve as a valuable manure on our land. The teeth are used as substitutes for ivory, and the iron shoes, if not nailed over the door to insure good fortune to the household, are worked up into excellent wrought metal. Some portion of the bone black is converted into phosphorus for the manufacture of matches, and lately a valuable bread preparation is made of the phosphate, and medicines are prepared for the cure of consumptives.

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