

important subject, and highly to value the accurate formula which, for our convenience, he has so ably prepared.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. E. DETMOLD.

New-York, June 15, 1833.

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*Patent Process for Preserving Wood.*

WE refer our readers to the advertisement on the cover, of Bill's Patent Process for Preserving Wood. This method, and particularly since it has been improved by H. B. Renwick, is well worthy the attention of Engineers and Builders. So far as we are able to judge, from the character of the material, the complete saturation of the longest pieces which has been effected, and the thorough seasoning which the wood undergoes in the course of the process, we are of opinion that wood thus prepared will be freed from all liability to the dry rot, and thoroughly protected from the attacks of the gribble worm ; nor is this opinion founded upon inference alone, for we have satisfactory evidence that wood prepared by Mr. Bill had been exposed for five years in the fungus pit at Woolwich, and for the same space of time in harbour, when the worm was very destructive, and when it was alternately covered and left dry at each flux and reflux of the tide. Its importance in almost every department of civil engineering, and of architecture, is therefore obvious, and there is hardly any species of structure, of which wood is the material, in which it cannot be used to advantage.

We are happy to learn that this process is already attracting much attention. The Navy Commissioners have directed some of the prepared wood to be exposed in the waters of the Dock Yard at Norfolk ; a Committee of the Board of Assistants of the Corporation of the City of New-York, has brought in a resolution to obtain a sufficient number of blocks prepared in this manner to cover a large extent of street ; it has been favorably recommended to the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by their engineer.

For ourselves, we do not think it possible to speak in too strong terms of the benefit which may be derived from this process, in innumerable instances. The logs which are used in docking and building wharves may by it be thoroughly protected, and thus the continual injury to which our harbours are liable, may be prevented ; the dangerous effluvia which arise from masses of decaying timber, and which are a certain source of disease, may be prevented ; and the continual expense, arising from the necessity of renewal, obviated. In the paving of streets, the experiments