214,142.—*Processes for making artificial marble.* HARRIET G. HOSMER.

Proposes to give to limestone or alabaster the appearance and uniform hardness of natural marble, by impregnation with a solution of alum in water and the application of moist heat.

214,210.—*Making sheet castings without blow holes.* F. VALTON, T. EUVERTE and A. POURCEL.

The process consists in "providing the initial bath with manganese, then putting in the scrap or other metal, and finally adding to the charge silicon, manganese and iron, the iron containing carbon."

214,222.—*Separating animal and vegetable fibres in mixed fabrics.* T. WILKINS.

Improvement on patents Nos. 203,230 and 203,231, consisting in the treatment with sulphate of alumina and subsequent heating, by which the vegetable fibres are disintegrated.

April 15, 1879.

214,344.—*Separating metals by electrolysis.* E. ANDRE.

The process is to be applied to alloys which, besides a base metal, contain a small amount of precious metals. In a series of cells, filled with a convenient salt of the base metal, the alloy in a proper shape is used as an anode. The base metal only is dissolved under the influence of the electric current and deposited on the cathode. The undissolved precious metals of the anode are prevented from being carried away and being again mixed with the base metal, by a porous diaphragm.

214,348.—*Manufacture of artificial marble and stone.* WM. C. BAKER, Jun.

240,360.—*Compositions for cleansing the surfaces of metals.* A. B. BROWN.

To prepare wire for coating with another metal, it is coated first with a solution of an alkaline phosphate and then with a solution of a caustic alkali.

214,391.—*Treating and curing tobacco.* CH. HORNBOSTEL.

Proposes to subject tobacco to the action of oxygen or "oxygenated air."

214,412.—*Purifying and increasing the illuminating power of gas.* O. LUGO.

Animal charcoal is used as a purifying agent. The absorbing and decomposing action of the black on the impurities of the gas, is most complete, if the latter is mixed with a certain proportion of air before its passage over the black. The black itself is impregnated with a volatile hydrocarbon, and in this way any decrease in the illuminating power of the gas is avoided.

April 22, 1879.

214,559.—*Processes for extracting saccharine matter from vegetable substances.* E. T. GENNERT.

The invention relates to the treatment of dried beets by the diffusion process. In order to prevent lactic fermentation and the swelling

of the chips, by which the free passage of the water would be prevented, the chips are moistened with a solution of superphosphate of lime, before extraction begins.

214,594.—*Lubricants.* WM. SMITH.

Palm oil, 4½; cotton-seed oil, 10; lard oil, 10; crude petroleum, 25 parts.

214,636.—*Electric lights.* T. A. EDISON.

Brief: The heat of the lamp operates an automatic device for the purpose of relieving the intensity of the current through the incandescent light-giving strip, by throwing a portion of the current, when the light becomes too intense, through another circuit.

May 6, 1879.

215,096.—*Refining copper.* MARIA CHAPMAN.

Treating molten copper with "an argillaceous mineral, an alkali, borate of soda, carbon or carbonaceous matter and glass."

215,108.—*Filter presses.* A. DREVERMANN.

The filter presses described in this patent have excited a great deal of interest among chemists and manufacturers in Germany. Essential features are the absence of any kind of filtering cloths, plates of prepared coke or sandstone being used as a filtering material. The presses can be worked under very high pressure and allow a perfect washing of the residue. The arrangement is rather complicated, and cannot be properly described without reference to drawings.

215,199.—*Explosive compounds.* A. DIECKERHOFF.

Mixtures in different proportions of alkaline pikrates, nitrates and sulphur, with or without charcoal.

May 13, 1879.

215,287.—*Process for obtaining pure yeast and producing specific fermentation.* J. C. PENNINGTON.

The process consists in taking care that a small quantity of good yeast or another organized ferment, which is to be used as seed, is perfectly pure and uniform and free of other ferments. This is done by enclosing the material in a flattened capillary glass tube and examining it with the microscope. A special claim relates to these flat capillary tubes.

May 20, 1879.

215,463.—*Solutions for electrolysis of lead.* N. S. KEITH.

An improvement on a previous patent for the production of pure lead from base bullion, by means of electrolysis, consisting in the addition to the solution of lead, in which electrolysis takes place, of a salt, the solution of which is a better conductor of electricity than lead salts.