

fluid. The washed nitro-glycerine is likewise continually drawn from the bottom of the last vat.

ELISÉE COLTE : *Explosives*. (Engl. P., No. 3119, Aug. 7, 1878.)—The raw material for the preparation of explosives by this patent, is rye straw. Treatment with soda removes the fat, and produces disintegration of the fibres. These are then mechanically reduced to a pulp, washed, and formed into paper, which is cut into small pieces of 3 square millimeters surface. These are converted into nitro-cellulose. The nitro-cellulose pieces thus produced, are soaked in solutions of nitre containing dextrine or charcoal powder, in varying proportions, depending on the kind of explosive sought to be manufactured. Moist nitro-cellulose may be ground with 2 per cent. of soda, and then be mixed with 50 per cent. of nitro-glycerine; this mixture is called "palein;" it is said to possess superior stability, and to be an exceedingly energetic explosive.

HOYER and STADELMANN, Dresden : *Carburetting illuminating gas*. (Germ. P., No. 4723, Aug. 2, 1878.)—This is sought to be reached by means of benzine.

PRZYBRAM and Co., Vienna : *Method for the manufacture of violet and blue dyestuffs from mono and bisazo, and mono and binitro anthrachinone respectively*. (Germ. P., No. 6926, July 2, 1878.)—The substances named are heated with Nordhausen oil of vitriol, containing 40 per cent. anhydride. Thus dyestuffs and, on continued treatment, their sulfo-acids are formed.

G. H. E. BERING, Bromberg : (Germ. P., No. 6202, Oct. 26, 1878.)—*Varnish for paperhangings*. Casein dissolved in sodium tungstate.

J. J. HOLTZ, Berlin : *Phenolith*. (Germ. P., No. 6498, Aug. 17, 1878.)—Mixture of phenole with boric acid and various salts, to be used as an antiseptic or preservative for meat, hides, &c.

H. A. CLARK, West Cowes : *Composition for covering the bottom of ships*. (Engl. P., No. 2976, July 26, 1878.)—This consists of 1 blue vitriol, 1 white lead, 1 green verditer, 10 rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ boiled oil, 1 rouge, 1 graphite, $\frac{1}{2}$ turpentine, 1 Swedish tar, 1 copper blue.

JOHN SCHWARTZ, Stepney : (Engl. P., No. 3163, Aug. 10, 1878.)—Proposes to remove potash salts from molasses, by converting them into sulphates (?)

American Patents.

Condensed from the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, by ARNO BEHR.

September 2, 1879.

219,097.—*Alloys for jewelry*. WM. WHEELER HUBBELL.

66.7% gold, 10% silver, 23.3% copper.

219,168.—*Process for preserving meat*. AZEL S. LYMAN.

The meat is placed in a closed vessel, and cooked with steam under high pressure. In slowly reducing the pressure, by letting the steam escape, volatile substances are carried away which give to the meat an objectionable taste and smell. The meat is, after this treatment, enclosed in tight packages.

219,187.—*Liquid fuels.* HERBERT R. SMITH.

Consists of a mixture of finely pulverized coal with a liquid hydrocarbon, which the inventor proposes to blow into the furnace in the form of spray.

219,265.—*Alloy metals of metric silver coin and silverware.* WM. H. HUBBELL.

89.58% silver, 0.42% gold, 10.00% copper.

219,287.—*Process of obtaining sugar from the juice of beet-root and other saccharine liquids.* CARL LOEWIG.

The process of defecating and clarifying beet-root juice by means of gelatinous hydrate of alumina.

Reissue 8,882.—*Manufacture of sulphate of alumina.* F. LAUB.

Into the nearly neutral solution of sulphate of alumina, pieces of zinc are introduced, by which the iron present in the solution is reduced to the state of protoxide.

September 9, 1879.

219,378.—*Ozone apparatus.* F. W. BARTLETT.

Ozone is generated by means of phosphorus in a peculiarly constructed apparatus.

219,410.—*Manufacture of iron.* EDWIN PETTITT.

Proposes to convert cast iron into wrought iron, by blowing finely powdered glass or slag through the molten metal.

219,455.—*Lubricants.* SAMUEL FRAZER.

Is a mixture of four different grades of rosin-oil—according to a previous patent of the same inventor—with lime, water and sal-soda.

219,519.—*Process of dephosphorizing iron and steel.* JACOB REESE.

Finely divided lime, or carbonate of lime, is injected into the molten metal.

219,538.—*Soap.* ALANSON SMITH.

Ingredients: Tallow, rosin, lye, sal-soda, borax, alcohol, benzine, turpentine, ammonia and sassafras.

Reissue 8,887.—*Manufacture of ornamental buttons from blood and other materials.* WM. F. NILES. Reissue of patent 217,705.

September 16, 1879.

219,637.—*Manufacture of chromates of potash and soda.* CHAS. S. GORMAN.

The melting is done in two operations; first, lime and a certain portion of carbonate of potassium being added, then, after cooling, the remainder of the carbonate is added, while the charge is kept at a moderate temperature.

219,657.—*Compounds for enameling wood.* JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

White lead mixed in a solution of shellac in alcohol.

219,667.—*Manufacture of albumen from fish-spawn.* TOIF OSCAR ALSING.

The claim gives no idea how the inventor proposes to carry out his process.

219,694.—*Electrical apparatus for regulating temperature.* ROY O. CROWLEY.

An apparatus, the description of which cannot here be given, devised for keeping a liquid at a uniform temperature automatically.

219,725.—*Process for preserving meat.* FRANZ HOFMANN.

Meat is treated with a certain quantity of salt, and exposed to a current of air of 50–60° C., impregnated with the vapor of carbon bisulphide. Then it is dried in a current of air heated from 90–100° C., and finally pulverized.

219,742.—*Incrustation preventatives.* FREDERICK LEPORIN.

Alcohol, oil of black pepper, quinine, bromide of potassium, catch, water and salt.

Reissues 8,897 and 8,898.—*Lubricants.* ANNA R. LIPPINCOTT.

Mixtures of petroleum with pine-tar, or with some heavy hydrocarbon oil or fat.

September 23, 1879.

219,807.—*Coating metals with platinum.* JEAN B. A. DODÉ.

The process consists—first, in brushing over the article of metal with spirits of turpentine; secondly, in coating the article with a layer composed of a mixture of borate of lead and oxide of copper, and drying the same in an oven; thirdly, in dipping the article thus prepared in a composition of borate of lead, German litharge, platinum chloride, ether, oil of lavender and amylic alcohol, and afterwards heating the article.

219,874.—*Process and apparatus for evaporating saline solutions.* PAUL PICCARD.

Claim: first, the continuous process of evaporating saline solutions, consisting in heating the same in a closed boiler under pressure, then conducting it from said boiler into a closed evaporator, in which it is relieved from pressure, and finally returning it to the boiler through closed conductors.

220,005.—*Manufacture of sulphate of lime.* ZENAS C. WARREN.

Proposes to manufacture sulphate of lime of the same density as paper pulp, by bringing milk of lime and dilute sulphuric acid together in thin sheets, and in the right proportion.

September 30, 1879.

220,023.—*Manufacturing malt liquors.* HENRY M. HARTSHORN.

In patent 218,020, the same inventor described a process for the production of glucose from corn. He now claims the product of this process in combination with malt-wort, for the manufacture of beer.

- 220,103.—*Compounds for preserving organic bodies.* JEAN WICKERSHEIMER.
Glycerine, methylic alcohol and a solution of alum, salt, nitre, pot-ash and arsenious acid.
- 220,116.—*Process of extracting oil from the residuum in the manufacture of glucose.* ARNO BEHR and H. C. HUMPHREY.
In the manufacture of glucose directly from corn, by treatment with acids, or by the diastase process, the insoluble residue contains all, or nearly all, the fatty matter of the corn. The patent is for recovering it from this residue by means of solvents.
- 220,121.—*Antiseptic compounds.* MAX BURCHARDT.
Peat, sulphate of iron, coke and coal-tar.
- 220,148.—*Manufacture of aluminium.* JAMES S. HOWARD.
According to this patent, aluminium is produced by heating in a crucible a mixture of alum and carbonate of soda, together with charcoal and salt.
- 220,148.—*Manufacture of alloys of aluminium.* JAMES S. HOWARD.
A mixture of alum and carbonate of soda is introduced into the molten metal, to which the aluminium is to be alloyed.
- 220,150.—*Manufacture of glucose.* HENRY C. HUMPHREY.
The patent is for the use of oxalic acid in the manufacture of a sweet and light colored syrup, directly from corn.

 XXVI.—PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting, October 2, 1879.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M., Vice-President Squibb in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the Committee upon a Plan for the Selection of Officers, was read by Dr. Squibb, and after an explanation by Dr. Alsberg, was, on motion, adopted.

To the American Chemical Society:

Your Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to prepare a plan for conducting the annual election of the Society, whereby distant members may have a better opportunity for being represented, begs leave to submit the following report:

By the Constitution the officers annually elected are:

A President,

Six Vice-Presidents—three of whom must reside within thirty miles of New York City;