

## British Patents.

### ABRIDGED SPECIFICATIONS OF BRITISH PATENTS.

719. W. STIMINGTON. *Improvements in the process and apparatus used in roasting coffee, cocoa chicory, and other organic substances.* Dated March 17, 1863.

The patentee claims the method of saving and utilizing the aroma, volatile oil, and other products evolved during the process of roasting coffee, cocoa chicory, and other organic substances, by combining the cylinder or vessel in which they are roasted with one or more receivers or vessels containing cold roasted coffee, or nibbed or dried chicory, or other suitable substance, either powdered or otherwise, and in a disiccated or dried state, by which the aroma or volatile oil is absorbed and rendered valuable.

732. A. MOREL. *Improvements in apparatus for generating carbonic acid.* Dated March 18, 1863.

Carbonic acid gas may easily be produced by pouring an acid on a carbonate, such as marble, chalk, or bi-carbonate of soda; and this very facility of production creates variations of pressure in the generator, which requires continual attention, as also a gas holder for containing the gas. This invention relates to an improved generator of carbonic acid which is self-supplying, and regulates itself at a constant pressure without any supervision, and producing a regular current of gas without the aid of a large gas-holder or regulator.

735. E. LEVER. *An improved composition for the coating and preservation of canvas and other materials to make them waterproof and non-inflammable.* Dated March 19, 1863.

This consists of a composition or compound of about 5 parts quick lime, 3 parts glue, 3 part, whiting, 3 parts gum arabic, 1 part Epsom salts and 4 parts alum, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to make it of a proper consistency for the purpose required, or the material to be operated upon.

779. J. H. WARRALL. *Certain improvements in the method of producing surfaces in imitation of woods and in printing therefrom.* Dated March 25, 1863.

This invention is designed for the purpose of obtaining fac-simile impressions or representations of woods, by so treating the surface of the wood as to render the natural grain thereof available for transferring or imprinting the pattern upon paper or other material, the pattern so produced being applicable to imitation graining, paper-hangings, oil-cloths, figuring and embossing leather and textile fabrics, and to other ornamental purposes. The improvements consist in an improved method of obtaining such impressions from the natural surfaces of woods on paper, copper, zinc, or stone, and in transferring the patterns therefrom, and printing them upon surface such as paint, wood, stone, metallic surfaces, or textile fabrics, so as to represent the natural grain or appearance of the wood.

S24. E. T. HUGHES. *An improved composition for rendering cloth, paper, and similar articles transparent and waterproof.* (A communication.) Dated March 31, 1863.

This composition is composed of one part by measure of linseed oil, one part by measure of india-rubber cement, and six parts by measure of benzine. This for most purposes constitutes probably the best mixture; but for a preparation of tracing cloth and tracing paper of close texture it may be advisable to use an additional proportion of benzine, to avoid producing a gloss on the outside, and also to avoid filling the pores of the paper too full to retain the ink and colours which may be applied.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.*

SIR,—In some two months from the date of your present number of the *Journal*, the Legislature of our Province will, in all probability, be again called together, and the several measures referred to in his Excellency's opening speech of last session, but not yet proceeded with, will no doubt be taken up.

One of the measures indicated is an amended bill for the *Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures*. This bill has been introduced during three several meetings of the Legislature, and on one occasion passed three readings in the Lower House and two in the Upper, but owing to the very diverse views held on the proposed amendments, and from other causes, its advocates have not yet been able to carry it through.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I beg to suggest some necessary provisions in regard to the various exhibitions, and the organizations under which they are held. The absence of any recognised system or unity of purpose in holding these exhibitions must be apparent to any one who has paid the least attention to the subject. In passing the act now in force, and making provision for the organization and liberal subsidation of township, county, and provincial associations, and the holding of periodical exhibitions, the Legislature undoubtedly intended that they should all work as an harmonious whole—the township exhibitions being subsidiary to those of the county, and the county exhibitions subsidiary to the provincial, and all held at such periods as would allow of the scheme being carried out without clashing of interests of the various societies.

According to present practice some of the county societies hold their exhibitions prior to the provincial, and some after; the counties and townships acting in the same disregard to order—throwing