

To GEORGE AUGUSTUS LAMB, of Rye, in the County of Sussex, Doctor of Divinity, for his invention of a new composition of Malt and Hops.

The patentee proposes to make an extract from malt, and hops, which shall contain, not only the saccharine and bitter parts of the ingredients, but also the essential oil of the hops, and retain the flavour so as to be capable by the addition of water and yeast, of being fermented into beer.

The mode of making this extract, is, by infusing the hops in warm water, in the proportion of one pound of hops, to two gallons of water, and then submitting this infusion to the process of distillation, so as to obtain the essential oil of the hops, which will be produced in the proportion of about three ounces of the essential oil, from fifty pounds of good hops. After this has been done, the remaining liquor is to be strained off from the hops, by pressure, and the extract thus obtained, evaporated, until fifty pounds weight is reduced to fifteen, and when perfectly cold, three ounces of the essential oil of the hops, is to be mixed with fifteen pounds of the evaporated extract.

The malt is to be submitted to infusion, in the usual way, and the extract obtained, evaporated, until the produce of one bushel of good malt, shall be reduced to twenty-three pounds. When cold, the two extracts prepared as above described, are to be mixed together, in an earthen or wooden vessel, in the proportion of one thousand, one hundred and fifty pounds weight, of the evaporated extract of malt, to fifteen pounds of the compound extract of hops; or if intended to be sent to sea, twenty-two pounds of the extract of hops, are to be mixed with the above-mentioned quantity of the malt extract.

This mixture may be kept in stone jars or bottles, carefully excluded from the air, and may be fermented into beer, as occasion shall require, by the addition of small quantities of yeast. For small beer, one pound of the mixed extract, should be incorporated with one gallon of water; for table ale, one pound and a half must be employed, and for strong ale, two pounds of the extract, to the same quantity of water. In summer time, water at the natural temperature, may be used, but, when the weather is cold, the water should not be below 72° Fah.—*Enrolled Aug. 1825.* [Ib.]

FRENCH PATENTS.

Brevet, for five years, granted to M. LE COFFRE, for pressing rollers of leather, without seams, for the use of cotton-spinning factories.
Dated April 21, 1818.

The leather employed for making these rollers, is either neats or calf-skin, tanned and passed through oil, to make it more flexible and elastic.

Circles of this leather are cut out by a double punch, and run upon an iron axle of an octagonal form, where they are strongly pressed together between two disks of metal, one of which is soldered to the axle, and the other, which is a screw or nut, may be screwed tighter, or unscrewed, as desired. These rollers are then turned, and reduced to a convenient diameter.

It will be perceived on examining p. 265 of the second volume of our present series, that the rollers which Mr. Philip Chell uses in his patent spinning machinery, and the right to which he expressly claims as being one of his inventions, are precisely made as those above described.

But though M. Coffre has anticipated Mr. Chell five years in the invention, this having been done in a foreign country cannot by itself invalidate the claim of the latter gentleman; and from the circumstance of the account of M. Coffre's brevet not having been published in France before last year (1825,) we think it very probable that Mr. Chell never heard of M. Coffre's invention, and that the same contrivance may have actually occurred to both; a matter not so uncommon among ingenious persons as many suppose.

[*Repertory of Patent Inven.*]

Brevet, for five years, granted to MADemoiselle JULIE MANCEAU, of Paris, for a process for making with raw silk, hats imitating the Italian (or Leghorn) straw hats. Dated April 16, 1818.

The raw silk, being chosen of the finest quality, is to be first formed into narrow flat pieces (like very narrow tape,) and dyed; and the dyer is to gum them so that they may have a stiffness approaching that of straw or the bark of a tree; then these narrow pieces are to be plaited by a plaiting machine, into bands more or less fine, and more or less close, according to the fineness which is desired to be given to the hats. The plaited bands, are examined carefully through their whole length, in order to cut out the defective parts, which might injure the evenness of the work.

These plaited bands, thus prepared, are measured, rolled into balls of a convenient quantity, and given to work-people to put them together, which is done with a needle, and silk twist of three filaments, of the same colour as the plait.

The concealment of the sewing, is obtained by fastening the left side of the plait, to the right side of that which has been before put together, in such a manner, that the sewing forming a zigzag as much at one side as at the other, will be hidden, at all the points of contact. These hats are made in two pieces, the cap (or crown) and the brim.

The first piece is began at the centre, and the points of connexion