

not seem to cause any smoking of the flame; the company receives no more complaints on this score than do others. The consumption of naphtha is always about 45 gallons per 1,000 cubic feet of "commercial" gas, a quantity below that required in other gas works.

We specially desire, therefore, in connection with the description of the wood gas process, to point out these peculiarities regarding nitrogen, trusting new experimentation will develop more clearly the reasons for these phenomena.

Reports on American and Foreign Patents Relating to Chemistry.

American Patents.

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

Dec. 7, 1880.

235,070.—*Process of treating wood, etc.* CHARLES B. CARTER.

A current of steam is passed over the wood, which has been subjected to distillation in a retort.

235,143.—*Manufacture of salt.* WILLIAM W. ELMER.

Brief: The object of the invention is to reclaim and purify "trash" salt, which accumulates about packing-houses, and for obtaining pure salt from old brine, and from impure salines.

235,148.—*Apparatus for condensing fumes.* AMOS E. GRIFFITHS.

235,170.—*Art of separating vegetable fibres from animal fibres.* GEORGE M. and ALFRED L. RICE.

The acid to be used is mixed with sawdust, or the dust of rags, and in this comparatively dry or mealy condition, more evenly distributed among the material to be treated.

235,193.—*Manufacture of artificial indigo.* ADOLPH BAEYER.

The dye-stuff is produced by the action of ferrous sulphate upon the sulpho-compound of ortho-nitrophenylpropionic acid.

235,205.—*Sugar washing process and apparatus.* JOHN V. V. BOOREAM.

Mechanical process of preparing raw sugar for treatment, in a centrifugal machine.

235,203.—*Carbon pencil for electric lights.* JULIUS E. BRAUNSDORF.

Claim: A carbon pencil, provided with a central metallic conducting tube, filled with non-conducting material, for increasing or coloring the light.