WILL. VIRGO WILSON, London: Cyanides from the waste products of illuminating gas manufacture. (Engl. P., No. 314, Jan. 24, 1878.)—The invention claims the use of petroleum or benzol, for the removal of tar from the products.

AUGUST LEONHARDT, Mainkur: Regeneration of arsenic from the waste products of the manufacture of fuchsin. (Germ. P., No. 3216, Dec. 25, 1877; Engl. P., No. 519, Feb. 8, 1878.)—The solutions containing the arsenic are evaporated and then burned. The volatilized arsenic is collected in the usual manner.

ADOLPHE GEORGE. Marseilles: Improvement, manufacture of soap. (Engl. P., No. 833, March 1, 1878.)—Relates merely to the heating of the tanks by steam.

JOHN BRUET MACKEY and JOHN SELLERS, London: (Engl. P., No. 934, March 7, 1878.)—Add 7 pts. of potassium bichromate to 112 pts. of soap, believing that such soap in use will furnish free oxygen which will assist in cleaning.

CH. BANKS COOPER and CHRIST. WEBB SMITH: (Engl. P., No. 945, March 8, 1878.)—Add to soap a solution of camphor, in alcohol or oil of turpentine, or pulverized carbonate of ammonia and borax. Soft soap is improved by the addition of tar dissolved in wood spirits.

E. Delanue & Co., Paris: (Eng. P., No. 647, Feb. 15, 1878.),—Saccharification of starch by means of organic acids, by preference, tartaric and oxalic acids. Of the latter only 3-1000 of the weight of the starch is required; temperature 140° C. The reaction takes place under pressure, and is completed in 45 minutes.

E. Schering, Berlin (Germ. P., No. 2660, April 7, 1878), prepares celloidine, which is merely a collodium evaporated to the consistency of a thick glue, and cast into moulds.

E. Schering, Berlin: (Engl. P., No. 4771, Dec. 27, 1877.)—Preparation of pure nitrocellulose for collodium. The ordinarily treated nitrocellulose is washed with a solution of sulphurous acid. to remove certain acid compounds.

CLARK JOHNSTON, Rochester, N.Y.: Lubricator. (Engl. P. No. 875, Feb. 20, 1878.)—Gives a number of prescriptions, all containing graphite.

COLL. TAYLOR, Algiers: (Engl. P., No. 959, March 9, 1878.)—Uses the decoction of an Algerian plant for extinguishing fires.

FR. REICHENKORN, Charlottenburg: Method and apparatus for the preservation of yeast. (Germ. P., No. 3873, Jan. 22, 1878.)—The yeast is brought by means of certain machinery into the shape of thin threads, which may readily be dried at a temperature below the temperature for the coagulation of albumen.

WM. J. BLINCKHORN, St. Helens: Improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. (Engl. P., No. 1084, March 19, 1878.)

FRANG. LAUR, Paris: Improvement in the manufacture of aluminium sulphate. (Engl. P., No. 771, Feb. 25, 1878.)—The patent relates to the preparation of aluminium sulphate from bauxite.

WILH. GOEBEL. Hanover: Purification of illuminating gas. (Germ. P., No. 4346, May 26, 1878.)—Mixes the illuminating gas with ammonia, cools in the condensers and scrubs with gypsum water. He thus removes carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cyanogen, carbon disulphide, carbon oxysulphide.