

PAUL HUTH, Woermlitz: *Lubricator which will withstand high temperatures.* (Germ. P., No. 4219, May 19, 1878.)—10 to 19 per cent. of aluminium oleate are dissolved in a hydrocarbon of high boiling point.

W. KELBE, Carlsruhe: *Purification of oils containing rosins.* (Engl. P., No. 886, March 5, 1878.)—50 kgs. of the oil are heated with 8 l. of a solution of soda, 1.215 spec. gr., and the rosin soap thus obtained is removed by the addition of water.

CHARLES NEALE MAY, Devizes: *Extraction of fat.* (Engl. P., No. 1186, March 26, 1878.)—Apparatus for the extraction of fat by means of bisulphide of carbon, benzol, petroleum and amylic alcohol.

A. MITSCHERLICH, Munich: (Germ. P., No. 4178 and 4179, Jan. 23, 1878.)—Treatment of wood for the production of tannic acid, cellulose, gum, acetic acid and bisulphite of lime. Wood is heated with a solution of bisulphite of lime, in closed vessels, to a temperature of 180° C., for 8 hours. Free sulphurous acid, which is formed, is then again used for the production of bisulphite of lime in a peculiar apparatus. The liquor is drawn off the wood, and may then be at once used for tanning, or the tannic acid may be precipitated by lime, and the residual liquor be evaporated. Thus the gum and acetic acid may be secured, as also alcohol, when the residue is fermented. The wood fibre is very white, and may at once be used for the manufacture of paper.

FREDERICK MANN, Koroit Creek, Australia: (Germ. P., No. 4220, May 28, 1878.)—*Improvement in the manufacture of nitroglycerine*, by cooling the acid and nitroglycerine mixture until the nitroglycerine becomes solid, and then removing the acid by means of a centrifugal machine.

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FUER ANILINFABRIKATION, Berlin: *Manufacture of artificial colors by the action of benzotrichloride upon aromatic tertiary amines and phenols.* (Germ. P., No. 4322, Feb. 26, 1878.)—While dimethylaniline and aromatic tertiary monamines furnish green colors, phenols and benzotrichloride yield yellow, red and brown products; resorcin produces a substance which is very similar to fluorescein.

FR. GRAESELER, Cannstadt: *Method for the preparation of amidoazobenzol-sulfonic acid.* (Germ. P., No. 4186, May 13, 1878.)—The inventor calls amidoazobenzol a compound of the formula $C_{12}H_9(NH_2)N_2$, which is formed by the action of the nitrous acid on aniline. The sulfonic acid is obtained by treatment of this substance with Nordhausen oil of vitriol at ordinary temperatures, or 70° to 100°.

DANIEL FENTON, Manchester: *Method of rendering paper and similar substances waterproof*, by the use of zinc or calcium chlorides or sulphates and ammonia water. (Germ. P., No. 3467, July 16, 1877.)

JULES CROUZIERES, Marseilles (Engl. P., No. 1120, March 21, 1878), makes *pasteboard waterproof*, by a solution of gutta percha in tar or linseed oil, to which have been added zinc white, ochre and caoutchouc.

THOMAS MEIFFREN, Marseilles: *Alloys of metals.* (Engl. P., No. 1075, March 18, 1878.)—The patent gives descriptions of the composition of one alloy similar to gold (copper, platinum, tungsten and gold), and another similar to silver (iron, tungsten, nickel, aluminium and copper).