

without success. The products obtained by the reaction were biuret, urea hydrochloride, palladium bases, and palladium amidoacetate.

*On the Source of Hippuric Acid in the Urine of Herbivorae*, O. LOEW (20, 476).—The author, in a former paper, has described the discovery of an acid in meadow hay, closely resembling quinic acid. He has not, however, been able to prepare it in a pure condition, owing to its admixture with a peptone-like substance. The acid shows the more important reactions of quinic acid.

## Reports on American and Foreign Patents Relating to Chemistry.

### American Patents.

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

*March 2, 1880.*

225,108.—*Coloring matter obtained from alpha-naphthol.* HEINRICH CARO.

The coloring matter is dinitroalphanaphthol-sulphoacid, and is obtained by the action of nitric acid upon alpha-naphthol-sulphoacid.

225,119.—*Glue cement.* JOHN FIRMBACH.

1 lb. of glue, 2½ oz. bichromate of potassium. ¼ oz. permanganate of potassium.

225,133.—*Slating compound, for erasable tablets.* HENRY W. HOLLY.

The compound consists of water-glass, oxide of zinc and silicate of magnesium.

*March 9, 1880.*

225,261.—*Composition of matter for making moulded articles of manufacture.* ORATOR F. WOODWARD.

“Gypsum and rosin mixed together under heat.”

225,279.—*Preparation of bank-note paper.* HENRY HAYWARD.

225,282.—*Process of treating paper for detective purposes.* NAPOLEON T. HECKMANN.

The details of this and the preceding patent must be looked for in the specifications.

225,300.—*Manufacture of aluminous cake.* CARL V. PETRAEUS.

White aluminous cake is manufactured from aluminous sulphate containing iron, by treating the aluminous sulphate, in solution, with alkaline sulphides.

225,301.—*Manufacture of aluminous cake.* CARL V. PETRÆUS.

In order to reduce the peroxide of iron contained in crude sulphate of alumina, the solution of the latter is boiled with finely divided lead. This is either spongy lead, precipitated from a solution by some metal, or lead powder, obtained by blowing steam into melted lead.

225,356.—*Preparation of metallic lead.* ASAHKEL K. EATON.

For use in the manufacture of white lead, as packing for stuffing boxes, etc. Lead is prepared in the form of hair or thread-like fibre. For process see specification.

225,400.—*Fluid soap.* ELISHA W. LINCOLN.

Water, lye, borax, ammonia, alum, soda, coal-oil, and a little tallow.

*March 16, 1880.*

225,518.—*Composition for preserving eggs.* ADAM GOOD.

The eggs are dipped in a hot solution of borax, sugar and lime, and then dried.

225,658.—*Composition for grinding wheels.* CHARLES E. STEVENS.

Consists of emery, silicate of soda, carbonate of lime and oxide of manganese.

225,679.—*Plastic compound.* ARTHUR T. WOODWARD.

This compound is suitable for insulating telegraph wires under ground or water, and for coating other metal articles. It consists of 90 per cent. of ground glass and 10 per cent of pulverized resin, either with or without an admixture of a drying oil.

*March 23, 1880.*

225,697.—*Insecticide compound.* JNO. E. GIBSON.

A mixture of tar, paris green, sulphur and saltpetre, is applied to the bark, in order to destroy the borer.

225,730.—*Manufacture of nitrogen gas.* THOMAS B. STILLMAN.

In order to obtain nitrogen free of oxygen, the gas is passed through melted sodium contained in a closed vessel.

225,772.—*Process for finishing leather.* MOSES B. TICE.

A complicated process, the particulars of which must be seen in the specification.

225,817.—*Composition for filling teeth.* THOMAS FLETCHER.

The principal ingredients are pyrophosphate of alumina and phosphoric acid.

225,858.—*Manufacture of non-inflammable paper.* CHARLES H. O'CONNOR.

The paper, wholly or partially unsized, is saturated with a solution of silicate of soda, and dried.

225,908.—*Artificial coloring matter.* FRANCOIS Z. ROUSSIN.

Claims the coloring matters produced by the action of diazonaphthalin-sulpho acid on the amines, amides and phenols.

*March 30, 1880.*

225,977.—*Manufacture of nickel-zinc alloy.* THEODOR FLEITMANN.

The alloy is produced by reducing a mixture of the oxides of nickel and zinc, and rapidly melting the metal.

225,991.—*Compound for artificial stone.* ARCHIBALD K. LEE.

226,017.—*India-rubber and other gum compounds, for surfacing cloth and for other purposes.* CHARLES Y. BEACH.

The smell of india-rubber is covered by an admixture with it of gumbenzoin.

226,057.—*Process for the treatment of india-rubber.* HENRY GERNER.

The process consists in grinding the india-rubber in a "frozen" state.

226,058.—*Manufacture of goods from caoutchouc.* HENRY GERNER.

Claims a composition of equal parts of camphor, sulphur and caoutchouc.

226,070.—*Treating waste vulcanized caoutchouc.* LUDWIG HEYER.

Claim 1. The process of regenerating waste caoutchouc consisting of subjecting it to the direct action of heat, in connection with the vapor of heated water.

2. The process of regenerating waste caoutchouc by subjecting it, after the removal of the sulphur by the direct action of heat, to the action of boiling water or steam, and then straining it.

226,136.—*Process for preserving meats.* HENRY WARDEN.

The pickling fluid is injected into the veins of the carcass, and afterwards air, or an oxidizing gas, is injected in the same manner, in order to expel the pickling fluid.

226,143.—*Dephosphorizing iron in the puddling process.* WM. A. O. WUTH.

In order to prevent the re-absorption by the iron of the phosphorus contained in the slag, the latter is drawn off, and replaced by a charge of slag practically free of phosphorus. In this slag, the iron is heated higher, and the operation finished.