

UTILIZATION OF WASTE OIL FROM THE LIQUORS OF WOOL FACTORIES.—E. Schwamborn (*Jour. de l'Eclair au Gaz. in Jour. of App. Chem.*, March) describes a method for the utilization of wool washings for the manufacture of gas. He does not take into account any processes which have been proposed and used for the recovery of the oil by means of acid, as one of the prime objects of the investigation was that of rendering innocuous the waste waters often discharged into rivers, etc. The quantity of oil and soap thus thrown away is enormous, amounting to quite thirty per cent. of the weight of wool operated upon in the process of fulling. The author's method consists in treating the washings with milk of lime, which precipitates the oil as a calcareous soap. This is used for the manufacture of gas, which is found to be of great illuminating power. Taking this property into account, it is estimated that 100 pounds of calcareous soap will give as much light as 578 pounds of the best gas coal. The cost of the plant and expenses of the process are also much in favor of the soap.

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FAILURE OF THE SO-CALLED NEW REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—From a notice in the editorial columns of the *Pharmaceutical Journal & Transactions* we learn that from some experiments made in the chemical school at Alfort (recorded in the *Archives Veterinaires*) that the *Xanthium spinosum* has not realized the hopes that were entertained in regard to its efficacy in hydrophobia. Eleven dogs were inoculated with saliva from a rabid animal, and to six of these were administered repeated doses of xanthium. On the thirteenth day, the first dog—one which had taken 125 grams of the powder—showed symptoms of madness, and died the next day. During the next fifty days seven more dogs died, but without presenting marked hydrophobic symptoms. On the eightieth day, a dog to which xanthium had been administered daily for a long time, died with all the symptoms of the disease, and this dog had also been bitten by the animal first mentioned. From these experiments the conclusion is arrived at that the new remedy “has not the power of curing hydrophobia or preventing its development after either artificial or natural inoculation.”

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NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE LEAD.—In a lecture delivered recently before the Society of Arts, London, Professor Barff described a new white pigment, discovered by Mr. T. Griffiths, of the Silicate Paint Company, Liverpool, and designed to take the place of white lead. Its advantages over white lead are that it does not become discolored by foul air containing sulphuretted compounds; it does not