prematurely reported as having reached a stage of commercial success. While it is true that some window glass was manufactured by the process, the invention is still in an incomplete state and opinion is divided as regards the practicability of the idea. Some very competent authorities are still of the opinion that success could be wrested from failure if capital for continuing experiments could be obtained, while others look upon the proposition as a closed incident. The experimental plants at Franklin and at Reynoldsville were mechanical marvels which challenged the admiration of all who were privileged to witness their operation, but, as is indicated in this bankruptcy proceedings there was always something radically wrong which hundreds of thousands of dollars were unable to correct.

ACETPHENETIDIN LABELING DECISION.

In the case which the government had brought against the Antikamnia Co., the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia rendered a decision on May 29th, in favor of the Antikamnia Co. The question at issue was whether, under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Antikamnia Co. was obliged to add on their label to the word of "Acetphenetidin" the legend "derivative of acetanilid."

The Antikamnia Co. prevailed against the government in their claim that the law does not require any such addition and that it was not the intent of Congress to demand that the name of the drug from whence it is derived should also be recited to properly label a headache powder.

It should be borne in mind that this decision was rendered in a demurrer case in which the fact that acetphenetidin was a derivative of acetanilid was technically conceded for the purpose of the arguments.

In reality, the Antikamnia Co., if unsuccessful in the demurrer, would have carried on the litigation on the theory that acetphenetidin is not a derivative of acetanilid and is not manufactured commercially from acetanilid and cannot be so produced unless acetanilid is first destroyed. In consequence of this decision, headache powders containing acetphenetidine need only bear on the label a statement of the quantity of acetphenetidine present.

"SOLIDIFIED" GASOLINE.

The *Automobile* states that this substance, the invention of a Roumanian chemist, Dr. V. Rosculetz, is the result of dissolving stearic acid (which has undergone prolonged treatment with hydrochloric acid at a high temperature) in the hydrocarbons to be solidified, the solution being mixed with an alcoholic solution of caustic soda at about 175° F. This mixture cools to a stiff, jelly-like mass, capable of being carried about and handled like any other solid body. Solidified gasoline is not a chemical combination, as the gasoline can be completely evaporated from it. Under the microscope it appears to have the structure of an extremely fine sponge, the pores of

which hold the gasoline in an unchanged form, the mass representing about 99 per cent. gasoline and 1 per cent. stearic acid and soda. The physical properties are the same as those of liquid gasoline, evaporation is easy, and the inflammability and carburetting power are very intense. Upon heating, it does not melt at ordinary pressures, but evaporates slowly; when ignited it burns like wood or coal, and the flame can be extinguished by water or by smothering with a cloth. It is stated that the volume of the solidified gasoline is from 10-20 per cent. less than that of the gasoline used in its preparation.

SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCED IN CENTRAL STATES IN 1909.

The final figures of the production of silver, copper, lead, and zinc in the Central States during 1909, compiled by C. E. Siebenthal and B. S. Butler, of the United States Geological Survey, have just been published and may be had on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington. The production by mines of these metals in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin is discussed by Mr. Siebenthal and that in Michigan by Mr. Butler.

The total production of the four metals in the States named in 1909 was \$63,992,548, as compared with \$56,326,703 in 1908. The production for 1907 was \$77,697,457.

The following table shows the values by States for 1908-9:

	1908.	1909.
Arkansas.....	\$ 58,130	\$ 57,144
Illinois.....	196,001	259,000
Iowa.....	41,414	6,876
Kansas.....	1,538,698	1,347,860
Kentucky.....		7,772
Michigan.....	29,601,603	30,586,693
Missouri.....	22,256,571	27,776,284
Oklahoma.....	575,330	1,137,770
Wisconsin.....	2,058,956	2,818,100
	\$56,326,703	\$63,997,999

EXPORT STATISTICS.

According to a statement of the Bureau of Statistics the fiscal year ending with the present month will show some remarkable records on the subject of exports and imports. The statement sets forth that for the first time in the history of the United States the export trade of this country this year will go beyond the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

The figures covering a period of 10 months furnish a basis for rough calculation of the trade for the full fiscal year. They suggest that the exports of raw cotton will aggregate not far from \$600,000,000 in value. Iron and steel manufacturers exported will approximate \$250,000,000; meat and dairy products, \$150,000,000; breadstuffs, \$125,000,000; copper, \$100,000,000; mineral oil, \$100,000,000; wood and manufactures thereof, \$90,000,000; and leather more than \$50,000,000.

The statement of cotton exported for 10 months shows a valuation of \$550,000,000, which is \$143,-