Edeleanu's Process of Refining Petroleum Oil. C. ENGLER and L. UBBELOHDE. (*Z. Angew. Chem.*, xxvi, 177.)—This method was tested both in the laboratory and on the industrial scale. In the industrial tests the petroleum distillate to be refined was first dried by a fused mass of one part of calcium chloride and four parts sodium chloride, then pumped into a cooling chamber, some of its heat being abstracted by passing through pipes in contact with previously chilled refined oil. The liquid sulphur dioxide was chilled in a similar manner and conveyed to another cooling chamber. When both oil and reagent were cooled to about -10°C ., the oil was run into a mixing chamber and the requisite quantity of liquid sulphur dioxide (1.3:1) forced to flow in a state of fine division over its surface. In this way the oil became saturated with sulphur dioxide without the need of mechanical agitation. The lower layer consisting of sulphur dioxide extract was drawn off for evaporation, while the upper refined part was drawn to another chamber. The sulphur dioxide was evaporated from both parts by steam coils, and was condensed again and returned to the liquefied gas reservoir. The refined oil then only contained about 0.2 per cent., and the extract about 0.4 per cent., of sulphur dioxide, and this could be easily washed out with water. A plant for treating 62 tons of oil per day could easily be run by three men, and the total cost of refining 100 kilos of petroleum oil amounted to M.0.436 (5 cents per 100 pounds). The refined oil thus obtained invariably had a lower specific gravity than the original distillate, that of the extract being correspondingly higher. The refined portion from crude distillates of every kind was nearly colorless, any faint yellow color being readily removed by a slight refining with 0.5 per cent. of sulphuric acid. This refined oil burned with a strong white flame without smoke, and in these respects was equal to the best lamp oil. The extract, on the other hand, was yellow to brown in color and could not be burned in lamps. Photometric tests also showed that the lamp oil refined by the new process was superior to that refined by the ordinary method, and that it was nearly equal in intensity of light to the best American oils. The extract consisted chiefly of unsaturated hydrocarbons, homologous compounds to benzene, etc., and could be used in the preparation of substitutes for oil of turpentine, and especially for such purposes as oils rich in unsaturated hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, oils from Borneo and Texas) are used. In fact, these extracts would be more suitable than the natural oils mentioned, as solvents for many resins. The constituents boiling above 200°C . could not be used for this purpose, but might be used as lubricants and gas oils, while the tar obtained in the latter process would contain a considerable quantity of the lower aromatic hydrocarbons, which would increase its value under certain conditions.