

Our reference to Mr. Kay's proposal to make sea water potable by means of citrate of silver brings us two communications: one from Mr. Allison, of Hull, descriptive of his castaway locker, which is a small case containing a still, and enough petroleum to produce 100 lbs. of fresh water, to say nothing of what can be produced by burning other materials; also fishing tackle, concentrated food, compass, and other necessaries. The whole apparatus will float when packed. The other communication is from Mr. Kay himself. He asks our opinion of the usefulness of a sealed tube containing the exact quantity of citrate of silver required to make a pint or a quart of water drinkable. Even if one sets aside the variation in the amount of chlorides in sea water, it must be remembered that the use of an exact quantity of silver citrate requires equally exact measuring out of the pint or quart of water.

In the Mississippi State Female College, at Columbus, U.S., photography is to be regularly taught. We give this on the authority of the *St. Louis Photographer*.

Ferrotypes dry plates have long been enquired after, and Mr. Gray, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, not only tells us that he has been successful in making them, but he sends us some very good examples of work. May we then not expect collodion to be ousted from one of its last strongholds—the tent of the peripatetic photographer who supplies the public with a portrait complete for sixpence?

It is quite possible that many tourists who would like to have memorials of their travels, but who hesitate to take several dozen glass plates, will be willing to take the more portable and less fragile ferrotypes plates.

### Patent Intelligence.

#### Applications for Letters Patent.

4786. EDWARD MARLOW, 4 and 5, Arcade Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham, for "Improvements in photographic dark slides."—Dated 18th April, 1885.

#### Patents Sealed.

5134. LOUIS DE ROUX, of Begles, near Bordeaux, Gironde, France, for "Improvements in engraving by photography."—Dated 19th March, 1884.

5647. JAMES THOMSON, 21, High Park Street, Liverpool, Lancashire, Photographer, for "Improvements in photographic camera stands for use out of doors, on land or at sea."—Dated 29th March, 1884.

10,558. Count STANISLAS JULIAN D'OSTROG, 5, Conduit Street, New Bond Street, Middlesex, trading under the name of "Walery," for "Improvements in obtaining pictures on enamel, fixed by fire."—Dated 24th July, 1884.

#### Specification Published during the Week.

8163. SAMUEL DENSEITH MCKELLEN, of 18, Brown Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Watch Manufacturer and Jeweller, for "Improvements in photographic cameras."—Dated 20th February, 1884.

The claim is, in a photographic camera, the use of the two pinions for the purpose of giving motion to the sliding frame carrying the front board and lens, or carrying the camera body: such motion causing the front board and the camera body to approach to or to recede from each other.

Patents on which the Fourth Year's Renewal Fee of £10 has been Paid.

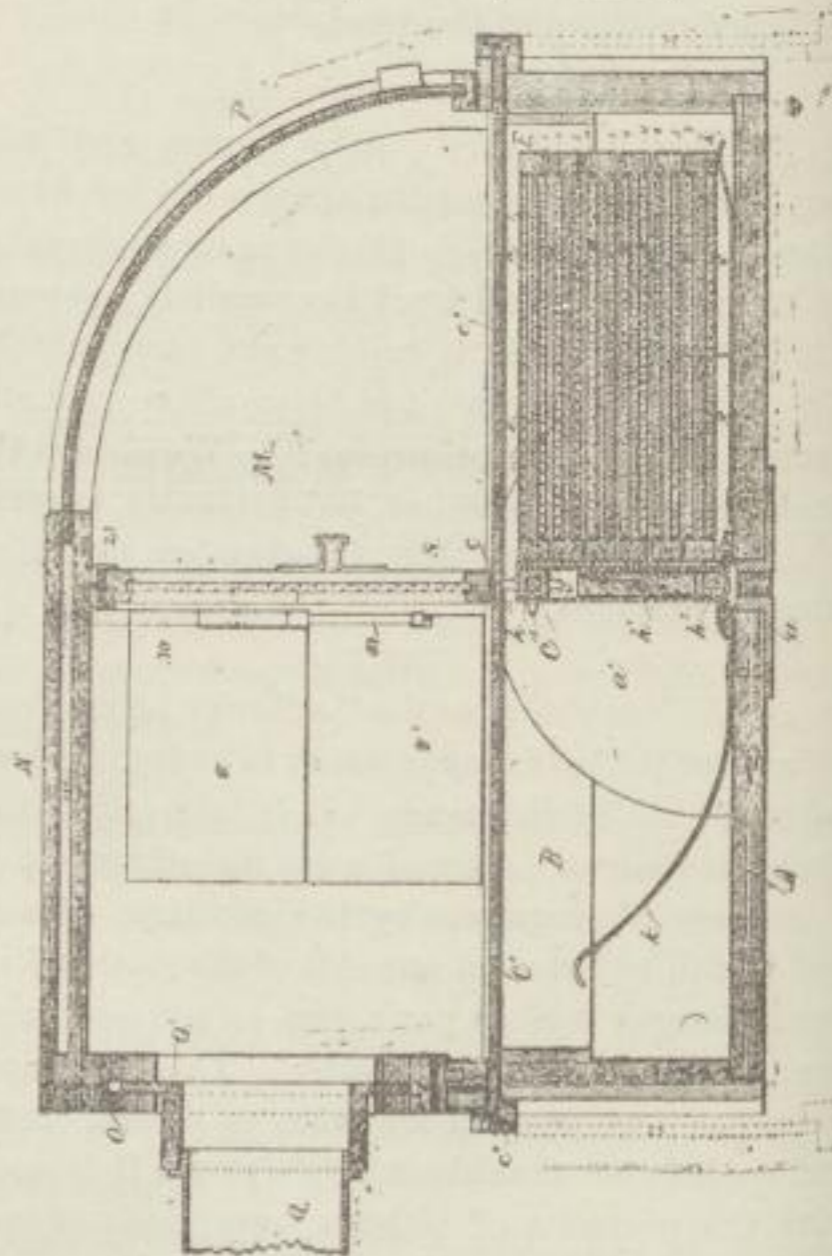
1751. FERDINAND HURTER, Ph.D., of Widnes, in the County of Lancaster, Alkali Manufacturer, for an invention of "Im-

provements in actinometers or photometers, or instruments for measuring light."—Dated 23rd April, 1881.

Measuring the intensity of light by causing rays of different refrangibility to be received by or pass through different colours, and to be absorbed by the two sensitive parts of a differential thermometer, and measuring the difference of temperature thus produced, whence the intensity of the light may be ascertained.

#### Patents Granted in America.

315,156. SCOTTO C. NASH, Harrisburg, Pa., "Portable camera."—Filed June 14, 1884. (No model.)



Claim.—1. The combination, with a camera, of a box and a series of plate-holders united by a belt, a roller for moving the plate-holders up into position successively, and means for holding the plate in its position whilst the picture is being taken, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the belt and plate-holders, of a box surrounding the same, means for moving such belt of plate-holders, a camera above and connected to the plate-holder box, and lids to the plate-holder box, substantially as set forth.

3. The box B, with a movable bottom, A, and side pieces, C, in combination with the belt and plate-holders, the roller for moving the same, and the partition and roller within the belt and between the sides A', substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the plate-holders, of a belt, clamping plates to connect the belt to the plate-holders, and a polygonal roller with teeth for moving the plate-holders and belt, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the box A B, of the plate-holders, the belt connecting the same, the polygonal roller for moving the belt, and the springs upon which the outer ends of the plate-holders rest, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the plate-holders and the belt connecting the same, of the polygonal roller, a square axle passing through the same, the journals for the axle, and the knobs upon the ends of the axle, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination, with the plate-holders, the belt connecting the same, and the means for moving the belt, of a box enclosing the parts and sliding covers composed of slats upon a flexible material, substantially as set forth.

8. In combination with the lens-holder and a flat septum attached to the same, a camera-box having a double front end, with a space between the two parts of the end, into which the septum is received, and within which it can be moved laterally, substantially as set forth.

9. The combination, with the plate-holders and a belt to connect the same, of a box, sliding lids for the same, and a camera