consisted of a mass of small crystals resembling soft sugar. He had found that by dropping a small quantity of the crystals into ordinary glycerine, kept at a temperature of about 15° C., fresh crystals are formed at a considerable rate. Mr. Bevan said that the glycerine above the crystals, or mother liquor, was weaker than the original glycerine, and, of course, much weaker than the crystals. Prof. Dewar had obtained solid glycerine resembling glass by cooling with the aid of solid carbonic acid and ether.

Mr. Bodner said that a sample of glycerine existed some years back at Guy's Hospital, which was absolutely solid, no mother liquor, the material being like a piece of ice.

TO REMOVE IODOFORM ODOR FROM MORTARS.

It is said that the odor of iodoform may be completely removed from mortars, spatulas, and other utensils used in compounding iodoform combinations, by simply adding a little turpentine to the water used in washing, with soap, and rinsing well. This might be found useful in removing the odor of iodoform from the hands.

LEMON SYRUPS.

The *Zeitschrift f. d. g. Kohlensaeure Industrie* gives the following formulæ for soda-water syrup of lemon peel:

Cut into fine pieces the peels of two large lemons, and rub up with 60 gm. milk sugar, and 300 c.cm. of hot simple syrup. Let cool, keeping up a constant agitation, and when quite cold add the expressed juice of the lemons to which has previously been added 7.5 c.cm. of a 50 per cent. solution of citric acid. Then add sufficient simple syrup to bring the whole up to four litres.

ANOTHER FORMULA.

Lemons	8
Alcohol	120 c.cm.
Citric acid solution (50 per cent.)	60 c.cm.
Sugar	4750 gm.
Water	5000 gm.
Albumen, q.s.	

Peel the lemons, chop the peelings fine, and exhaust with the alcohol. Press out the juice and add to the alcoholic extract. Add the sugar and water, and make a syrup, using only a mild heat in doing so. After it cools off add the solution of citric acid. Beat up the white of eight eggs to a stiff foam, and stir into the syrup. Finally, apply sufficient warmth to coagulate the albumen, and strain.—*National Druggist.*

BROMNITROBENZENE.

J. H. Coste and E. J. Parry publish a paper in the current number of the *Berichte*, on the nitration of brombenzene. They show that, contrary to the usual statements in other original papers and text books, very large quantities of the ortho-compound are formed. Experimenting in several different methods, the authors show that the ratio of parabromnitrobenzene to the corresponding ortho-compound is nearly constant, namely, about 2 to 1. An exact quantitative method for separating the isomers is described. It appears evident that the methods of separating the two bodies adopted by other workers have been inexact.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

IODOGALLATE OF BISMUTH.

According to Frizzi, this salt may be prepared as follows: Dissolve with heat 30.4 grams of bismuth in 100 grams of equal weight of strong nitric acid and water; add to the solution 500 c.c. of boiling water, and pour into the liquid with constant agitation the following mixture made hot: 16.6 grams potassium iodide, 18.8 grams gallic acid, 300 c.c. distilled water. Collect the precipitate, and wash with a cold saturated aqueous solution of gallic acid. Dry at a moderate temperature in dry air. Iodogallate of bismuth forms a grayish-green amorphous odorless powder insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, soluble in dilute mineral acids and in fixed alkalies. It forms a good antiseptic.—*(Bolletino Chimic Farmaceut)—Pharmaceutical Journal.*

MEDICATED GELATIN PENCILS.

The following basis and method is recommended by Montier for the preparation of gelatin crayons: 60 grams of water and 10 grams of glycerin are placed in an enamelled dish, and the medicament dissolved in the liquid which is heated to boiling, to the boiling solution 100 grams of gelatin is added, with constant stirring to prevent its adhering to the bottom of the vessel. When the water is almost evaporated and the paste flows with difficulty in the capsule, it is run into suitable moulds of gun metal, or into glass tubes previously oiled. The author has devised an ingenious arrangement, in which the tubes are surrounded by a water-bath, thus keeping the paste fluid until they are filled. The moulds are then cooled, and the mass withdrawn, trimmed, and exposed to the air to dry for twenty-four hours. — *(Ripert)—Pharmaceutical Journal.*

EUROPHEN AS AN ALTERANT.—Europhen (*National Med. Rev.*) possesses many of the properties of iodine without its odor and poisonous properties. It possesses many advantages over iodoform, among which may be mentioned its freedom from odor and toxic effects. It might be called an alterant and protectorant. It liberates free iodine in the presence of heat and moisture.

BAPTITOXINE, CYTISINE, ULEXINE, SOPHORINE, according to Plugge (*Arch. d. Pharm.*), all found in baptisia tinctoria by various investigators, are identical, and hence only four different names for the same substance.

Photographic Notes

CHOICE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.—*To the chemist who is desirous of taking up photography, and to the customer also, size of apparatus is an important consideration.* The principal sizes are:

	3¼ by 3¼	inches	Lantern-plate size.
*4¼	" 3¼	"	Quarter-plate size.
5	" 4	"	
6½	" 3¼	"	A stereoscopic size.
6½	" 4¼	"	" "
*6½	" 4¼	"	Half plate
7	" 5	"	
7½	" 5	"	
*8½	" 6½	"	Whole plate.
10	" 8	"	
15	" 12	"	

Those marked with an asterisk are the usual and most common sizes, and the dimensions given above are the actual sizes of the plates used; the cameras, of course, will measure a little more. I do not recommend any size not marked with an asterisk, except under exceptional circumstances.—*Foto-File in Pharmaceutical Journal.*

PRACTICAL HINTS.—*An English firm of plate workers publish the following* hints, which apply with equal force to all makes of dry plates: Open only in a ruby light. Keep cool and dry. Do not wet the plate before development. Do not drop plate into developer. *Do not use* Pyro developer for a second plate. Lay the dry plate in dry dish and pour developer over it in one sweep, taking care plate is well covered. Rock dish occasionally during development. Test your developing light, your camera, your dark slides, your shutter, however "safe" you may consider your light. Do not expose plates to it more than is absolutely necessary. Have a cover for dish during development. Do not fix plate directly you see enough detail, but give enough time to acquire density also. Fix thoroughly, and always use alum bath after fixing. Do not expose plate to white light until this has been done. In warm weather use alum bath before fixing. Have all your solutions and washing water as nearly same temperature as possible, and under 60 degrees if you can; differences of temperature tend to produce frilling; warm developer induces fog and flatness very cold developer takes a long time to act, and may be used stronger.

BACKING FOR PLATES.—At the present time there is considerable demand for plate backings, which can be easily applied and as readily removed. There are two distinct kinds, one a solution or paste which is applied to the back of the plate, and the other a sheet of paper or cloth coated with some sticky substance which can be temporarily affixed to the back of the plate, and then removed before development, and can be used over again.

The first kind includes collodions, varnishes, and caramels.