

Photographic Notes.

violet essence, 1 part. In making the powder with the artificial and other perfumes care should be taken to prevent loss by dust. After passing through a fine sieve the powder is packed into satin pouches or other tasty covering.

Fleur d'Amour Sachet.—Starch, 125 parts; violet root powder, 50; rose leaf powder, 50; vetiver root powder, 25; nerolin, 35; amorphous heliotropin, 10; rhodinol, 15; linalool, 5; cumarin, 3; musk tincture, 15 parts.

Reseda Sachet Powder.—Violet root powder 100 parts; patchouli leaf powder, 50; rosewood leaf powder, 100; vetiver oil, 5; artificial wintergreen, 1; vanillin tincture, 25; nerolin, 40; rhodinol II., 5; violettol, 3 parts.

The new artificial violet essence, violetol, prepared by Messrs. Chuit & Naef, of Geneva, is distinct from ionone, and is about five times stronger in aroma than the latter, though less expensive.—*Seifensieder Zeitung.*

Gummitin.—Trade name for a dextrin prepared in imitation of gum arabic.

Chloridene.—Synonym for ethylene bichlorid. Used as an anesthetic in surgery.

Chironal.—A combination of chloral and a quinine salt. An oily, heavy liquid easily soluble in water.

Eupatorium Triplinerve.—The leaves of this plant furnish an infusion of aromatic, bitter taste, which is used as tonic and stomachic.

Thrombosin.—A so-called "new substance" said to be derived, by its exploiter (Lilienfeld), from fibrinogen in the presence of lime.

Propion (di-ethyl-ketone) is a mobile, easily soluble liquid, given in doses of 0.5 to 3 Gm. (8 to 45 grains) with pepperment water as hypnotic.

Perco is a trade name for Peru cognac, a solution of the active constituents of balsam Peru in cognac, recently proposed as a remedy for tuberculosis.

Piperidine Guaiacolate occurs in needles or plates, which are soluble in water to 3.5 per cent. In physiological action the salt resembles its components. (Ph. Post.)

Protargol.—One of the new organic compounds of silver, being an union of proteine and silver, occluding 83% of the metal. It is a bactericide, and is being recommended in the treatment of foul ulcers, etc. It appears as a yellow powder, easily soluble in water.

The Pharmacist as a Photographic Dealer.

In continuation of previous articles dealing with the preparations which may be put up ready for sale, we now come to varnishes, etc.

The ordinary amateur is not, as a rule, an expert at varnishing in the ordinary method; that is to say, by heating the negative and flowing a thin varnish over it. In doing this he, as a rule, either pours as much up his sleeve and on the floor as remains on the negative. Still, to make these notes complete, a formula is included for the ordinary negative varnish, which is generally an alcoholic solution of shellac or shellac and sandarac.

Orange shellac	4 ozs.
Canada balsam	60 grs.
Oil of lavender	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	16 ozs.

Shellac	4 ozs.
Sandarac	12 ozs.
Venice turpentine	4 fl. ozs.
Methylated spirit	1 gallon.

There is not much to choose between these so far as efficacy is concerned, nor do they need much comment as to their manufacture; but should, however, there be found any difficulty in clearing them, the best thing to do is to shake a little pumice powder up in the bottles and allow to settle, and then filter. The old methylated spirit must be used, not the new mixture. The directions for using these varnishes are the same in both cases, viz., "Warm the negative in front of the fire till as hot as the hand can comfortably bear, then flow over with varnish and drain the excess into the stock bottle."

Cold varnishes are as a rule much preferred by amateurs, as they can be applied with a brush, such as a varnish mop or flat camel's-hair brush. Cold varnishes are of two principal kinds, either an aqueous solution of bleached shellac in carbonate or borate of soda, or else an ammoniacal spirit varnish. Of the two the latter is to be preferred, but neither of these gives so much protection to the negative as the so-called "zaponlack" or zapon varnish, which is practically a solution of celluloid.

AQUEOUS SHELLAC VARNISH.

White shellac	80 grs.
Borax	20 grs.
Water	2½ ozs.

Dissolve the borax in the water with the aid of heat, and add the shellac in coarse

powder and boil and stir till dissolved, then filter. This varnish is very suitable for celluloid films, which should be dipped bodily into it, and then hung up to dry.

AMMONIACAL VARNISH.

Ammonia alcohol (absolute) ..	2½ ozs.
Shellac, pale orange	100 grs.

Allow to soak with occasional agitation for twenty four hours, and then heat carefully and gently on a water bath. This gives a good resistant film, but the generality of these varnishes now on the market are made by merely reducing the quantity of solvent in the ordinary negative varnish, and adding sufficient liq. ammon. ft. '880 to give a clear solution.

Zapon or celluloid varnish can be made by dissolving pyroxylin in methylated spirit to which a little camphor has been added, in acetone, etc. The following is a good formula:

Amyl acetate	30 drachms.
Benzole	30 "
Acetone	16 "
Pyroxyline	125 grs.

Another good formula is:

Pyroxyline	150 grs.
Acetone	2½ ozs.

Allow to stand for an hour and add:

Amyl acetate	4½ ozs.
Benzole	4½ ozs.

Shake well, allow to stand with occasional shaking for twelve hours, and then filter. If celluloid is used instead of the pyroxylin there is no need for filtration.

A patent was taken out in 1893 for the following:

Methyl alcohol or acetone ..	15 gallons.
Petroleum naphtha	50 "
Liquid ketone	35 "
Pyroxylin	25 lbs.

or—

Liquid ketone	50 gallons.
Petroleum naphtha	50 "
Collodion	25 lbs.

Celluloid itself makes an excellent varnish, and may replace the pyroxylin in the above formulae, though somewhat less has to be used. Small waste pieces of transparent celluloid may be obtained sometimes, but if the varnish is to be prepared in any quantity it should be bought in the sheet.

The disadvantage of the above varnishes is the long time they take to dry, and the, to some people, extremely obnoxious smell of the amyl acetate, whilst even a short inhalation of the amyl fumes may cause nausea and headache, so that the following is preferable: