

## Photographic Notes

**DIRECT POSITIVES PRODUCED IN THE CAMERA.**—In the *Phot. Wochenblatt*, Herr Franz Kogelmann suggests the following modification of the Obernetter process of producing positives directly from nature in the camera. The plate, which should have been exposed for a much longer time than usual, is developed with ferrous oxalate until the high lights, if the plate be viewed from the back, appear quite black. The plate is then washed in the dark and placed in the following bath:

Bichromate of potash.....	5 parts
Alum.....	75 parts
Nitric acid c.p.....	5 parts
Sulphuric acid c.p.....	10 parts
Distilled water.....	500 parts

This solution should be free from any trace of chloride. The plate is then thoroughly washed and developed in bright daylight with any good developer. —*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Matt varnish is more used now that "photo faking" has become quite a fine art. A formula I have used for years is:

Sandarac.....	1 oz.
Mastic.....	1½ dr.
Ether.....	10 dr.

Dissolve, and add—

Benzine ....	4 dr.
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Sandarac is only slightly soluble in benzine, so that in using matt varnish the ether evaporates more rapidly than the benzine, and the sandarac is precipitated in a finely-divided state when a certain point is reached. For printing negatives with too harsh contrasts this varnish is required green-tinted. Malachite green, dissolved in spirit in the proportion of 10 grs. to the ounce, is added a few drops at a time until the required tint is obtained. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

**NEGATIVE MARKING INK.**—The *Photographische Chronik* publishes the following for putting titles on negatives:

(1)

Water .....	4 oz.
Sugar.....	7 dr.
Glycerine.....	3 dr.

(2)

Alcohol.....	4 oz.
Nitrate of mercury .....	5 dr.
Chloride.....	2½ dr.

The two solutions are mixed and the title written on a piece of paper. When the writing is dry it is transferred to the film of the negative by rubbing the back of the paper with a paper knife or the finger nail. —*American Journal of Photography*.

**TEN PER CENT. PHOTOGRAPHIC SOLUTIONS.**—Dr. A. W. Blacklock considers that the recommendation to use measures graduated to fluid grains in preparing these solutions seems particularly absurd. "What is wanted is a method of making

solutions so that a given bulk shall contain a certain weight, because much time and trouble is saved by substituting measuring for weighing. This purpose is accomplished by making the solutions of such strength that ten minims in bulk shall contain one grain in weight. As the ounce avoirdupois contains 437.5 grains, one ounce must be dissolved in sufficient water to measure 4,375 minims, which is nine fluid ounces and 55 minims; probably nine fluid ounces and one drachm would be accurate enough, being only five minims too much." —*Photography*.

### DEVELOPER STAINS ON NEGATIVES.

There is, we believe, a growing desire with many photographers to revert to the kind of negative having the slight stain producible by pyro development, either without sulphite or with a very small portion of that agent, such as was frequent a few years back. We have heard it stated by many operators that the "pretty" negatives yielded by the new developers are so deceptive in their printing qualities that they are tempted to go back to negatives of pyro-like quality on that very account.

This implies that, after all, a slight yellow stain is no disadvantage, but rather the reverse in some cases. —*British Journal*.

**A STAIN REDUCER.**—One of the latest claimants to favor amongst photographers is thio-carbamid, or thiourea,  $C_2H_4N_2S$ , and, as it is very efficient for removing the stains of pyro from the films of negatives, the fingers, clothes, etc., it should be recommended, or may be made up in a solution.

Thio-carbamid.....	30 grains
Chromic alum.....	30 grains
Citric acid.....	40 grains
Distilled water. to make.....	10 ounces

The negative m., be soaked in this for ten minutes, and then well washed, or the hands or fingers well rubbed with a coarse rag dipped in the solution.

**TO RECOVER FOGGED PLATES.**—Solution as follows:

Chromic acid.....	60 grains
Bromide of potassium.....	60 grains
Water.....	10 ounces

and immerse the plates for five minutes; afterward wash very thoroughly, and rear up to dry. —*American Journal of Photography*.

**MOUNTANTS.**—The manufacture of such preparations as mountants is one of the best paying parts of the photographic trade. I prefer to use a mountant made by myself—and why should I not get my customers to try it? So I append, for the benefit of other retail chemists, a few notes on formulae which I have tried and not found wanting. A good mountant for all purposes, and one which keeps well, is made as follows:

Powdered starch.....	2 oz.
Gelatine.....	½ oz.

Spirit.....	2 oz.
Carbolic acid.....	½ oz.
Water.....	12 oz.

Heat the starch with 10 oz. of the water until the granules are completely tumified and a translucent jelly is formed; then add the gelatine, previously dissolved in the remaining 2 oz. of water; and, lastly, the spirit and carbolic acid. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

## Veterinary Medicine and the Pharmacist.

By C. A. SEKKER, B.Sc.

Legitimate competition and cut-rate stores often render pharmaceutical knowledge a matter of secondary pecuniary importance, thereby forcing the druggist into business activities which do not form a part of his education.

The druggist of to-day is an industrial encyclopædia: he dispenses medicines, hardware, cutlery, bristles, perfumes, cigars, flowers, stationery, sponges, drinks, groceries, garden-seeds, lawn-mowers, dyes, fly-paper, etc.

As these trades are not taught in college, they must be acquired by time and experience, both of which are costly factors, and often the cause of such serious pecuniary loss as to incapacitate the pharmacist for the practice of his legitimate profession.

It seems strange that men who are daily compounding mixtures for the prevention and cure of disease, whose qualifications are of particular value in introducing them to the technicalities of the sister branch of veterinary medication, should prefer to engage in the sale of these motley miscellanies.

Next to man, there is no living creature of so much use and value as the horse. No object is more worthy of appeal to the ambitious and studious pharmacist, and none presents a more inviting opportunity whereby he may build himself a profitable connection, render incalculable services in his section, and above all, by his knowledge, gradually do away with the so-called "horse doctors" or arch-torturers who are unfortunately allowed to practise their black art in broad daylight.

The side line herein recommended would make of the pharmacist an invaluable assistant to the veterinary surgeon, as well as to the friends of all lovers of dumb creation—a source of profit to himself and utility to all.

It is a simple thing for the pharmacist to have his private formulas or regular veterinary medicaments supplied by the manufacturing houses in the same attractive and finished style as he can obtain pills, capsules, or fluids, reserving a special case for this purpose, and thereby rendering him ever ready to help and supply knowledge when, as is often the case, veterinary aid is not available.

By slight application in this direction the pharmacist may soon become of the utmost utility in a branch which is daily crying for aid from quarters which can supply it profitably, intelligently, and humanely. —*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.