

FUMIGATING PAPER, OR RIBBON OF BRUGES.

This consists of bands of paper impregnated with substances that disengage a strong aroma when heated. To prepare it, the strips of paper are dipped in a hot solution containing 100 grams of alum per litre, and afterwards in this mixture:

Benzoin.....	200
Balsam of Tolu.....	200
Extract of Tonka bean.....	200
" vitivert.....	200
Alcohol.....	500

This paper, when heated, gives rise to a very agreeable odor. It will not burn, but is easily carbonized by a strong heat.—*R. de Chin. Industrielle. (The Soapmaker and Perfumer.)*

Photographic Notes

HINTS FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

—To prevent chemicals from running down the side of the bottle when pouring, coat the rim of the bottle with paraffine wax by dipping the mouth of the bottle in the melted wax.

All trays must be washed after using. The decomposition of chemicals in an unwashed tray will often spoil fresh solutions if put into the tray. Never leave solutions standing in trays; when through using turn the solution into a glass bottle. When not in use trays should be turned upside down on a shelf or table.

Developing solutions should be filtered between each using. Bits of film often come off the plate and if left in the developer will settle on the plate and cause a spot on the negative. The better way is to filter a solution after using and before returning to the bottle.

To ensure perfectly clear negatives always use clean hypo. Hypo which has been used several times becomes a dark muddy color, and is apt to stain the negative. Hypo is so cheap that one can afford to use fresh, and run no risk of spoiling negatives.

In placing plates in the holders, instead of using a brush for dusting, take a piece of surgeon's cotton, roll it into a soft ball, and rub lightly over the plate. This will remove the specks of dust, and will not scratch the plate.

It often happens when travelling that a dark room is not always to be found in which to change plates in the holders. The provident amateur carries a candle with him, and when no dark room is convenient he lights the candle, sets it under a table, and changes the plates on the table. This can be done with perfect safety if care is taken that no reflected light strikes the plates. The plates being in the shadow, and the light from the candle being rather dim, the plates are not injured any more than by a red light.—*From Harper's Round Table.*

CLEARING SOLUTION.—To remove yellow stains caused by developer:

Sulphate of iron.....	3 ozs. or 90 gms.
Sulphuric acid.....	1 oz. or 30 c.c.
Alum.....	1 oz. or 30 gms.
Water.....	20 ozs. or 600 c.c.

First wash well to remove all hypo from the negative, then immerse in the above solution until the stain is removed; again wash well and dry.—*American Journal Photography.*

GLAZING GELATINE PRINTS.—Many amateurs are troubled by having their prints adhere very firmly to the glasses to which they have been squeezed for glossing. In some cases this is caused by putting them on the side of the glass which was not prepared for them. To remedy this, paint a large B with Brunswick black on the back of the glass. This will ensure the same side always being used. Pieces of paper put on for this purpose are often washed off. To clean the glasses thoroughly, take a few drops of solution made by dissolving 30 grains of spermaceti wax in five ounces of benzine, and rub it all over the glass with a piece of paper until the surface is polished. Repeat this every time the glass is used.—*Photo. Notes.*

THE ROENTGEN RAYS IN PHARMACY.—Dr. Ferdinand Ranwez has made use of the "X" rays to detect mineral substances added to saffron as adulterants. Out of four specimens so examined, only one was found to be pure; another contained 62.13 per cent. of barium sulphate, and a third 11.75 per cent. of that compound, together with a certain proportion of potassium nitrate. The fourth specimen contained 50 per cent. of pure saffron, and the rest consisted of some substitute for that drug, faced with barium sulphate to the extent of 28.6 per cent. The plan adopted was to wrap a gelatino-bromide plate in black paper, place the saffron upon this on the same side as the sensitive film, then allow the rays to act for four minutes, afterwards developing and fixing in the usual manner. The foreign matter is very sharply indicated in the print illustrating the paper, which appears in the *Annals de Pharmacie* for May. *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

HYPO BATHS IN WARM WEATHER.

In warm weather the hypo bath is apt to be troublesome. It rapidly evaporates, changes color, and stains the negatives, and often acts deleteriously on the gelatine film. I add to my bath chrome alum and acid sulphate of soda. The bath now not only remains quite clear and clean, but clears and hardens the negative, making washing easier, in that the tendency to frill is minimized. The bath may be kept for several weeks; indeed, it may be used until it changes from a bright green color to a brownish tint. Of course, in very warm weather the bath should be kept cold by standing the tray containing it in a pan of ice-water an

hour or so before development is commenced. The bath I prefer is made up as follows:

Hypo.....	4 ozs.
Chrome alum.....	1/4 oz.
Acid sulphate of soda.....	1/2 oz.
Water.....	1 qt.

Dissolve the hypo, add the chrome alum, then filter and add the sulphite. Evaporation of the bath is prevented by keeping the dish covered when not in use.—*Helping Hints.*

SNAPSHOT DEVELOPMENT.—

No. 1.

Pyro.....	55 grains.
Metol.....	45 "
Potash metabisulph.....	120 "
Potash bromide.....	15 "
Distilled water to.....	20 ounces.

No. 2.

Washing soda.....	4 ounces.
Distilled water to.....	20 "

Mix in equal parts. In this way the image should appear in from 30 to 40 seconds, and development be complete in from 4 1/2 to 6 minutes.—*Canadian Photographic Journal.*

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1896-7.

The Association convened in the Board of Trade rooms, New Westminster, B.C., at 8.30 p.m., and was called to order by Vice-President Atkins, the following being present:

Vice-president, T. E. Atkins; councilors, Messrs. Thos. Shotbolt, J. R. Seymour, T. A. Muir, E. McG. Van Houten; registrar, C. Nelson; and Messrs. H. McDowell, John Reed, J. M. Atkins, W. A. Griffiths, D. S. Curtis, H. Ryall, and J. K. Sutherland, members of the association. Mr. Wright, of Montreal, and Mr. Tepoorten, of Vancouver, by request, joined the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, YEAR 1895-6.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Council met directly after their election, in the Manor House, Vancouver, on the evening of June 13th, 1895, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. M. Henderson; vice-president, T. E. Atkins; secretary-treasurer-registrar, Chas. Nelson.

The Board of Examiners was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Your council directed that \$400 of the surplus be placed out at interest, which has been done.

On Sept. 19th your council met in Victoria and considered many points vital to the interests of the association and its