Cleaning plates, see page 22, and for coating plates, see page 57.

"As you state, in your Journal, that you will answer questions so far as you are able, I add a few that have presented themselves to me, and which I am not able to answer, although the answers may be very simple and apparent to others.

"1st. What is the effect of quick, containing too much or too little bromine."

See page 57, No. 2.

"2nd. Will mercury become worthless, or loose its power, by use, provided it always be kept clean and free from alloy."

Mercury will evaporate in course of time, but we have used a half lb. for seven years, and no doubt it would last, were it used steady, for fifty more. It never looses its power.

"3rd. Will iodine become worthless by being exposed three or four months, if it is kept free from dust."

It will not.

"4th. What quantity of mercury ought the bath to contain, at what temperature should it be heated, and how long should the plate be exposed in order to gain the best result."

See page 116, No. 4.

J. B. A., S. C.—Mr. A. wants to know, "What is the reason that the bleaching solution will not act on my plates. I have tried it various ways, changing the strength in every way I could think of, and uniformly failed of success."

The probability is, that Mr. A. does not have his mercury hot enough. We have not used it and have no occasion for it, except where the subject is dressed in white, or light pink or blue.

We have sent you the four numbers of this Journal.

E. D. R., Conn.—All the numbers of this Journal have been forwarded regularly.

J. B. S., Geneva, N. Y.—Mr. S. says, "I don't understand the reason of your not sending me your paper. * *"

We would direct Mr. S.'s attention to our terms, which read as follows: "Terms—*Three dollars* a year, in *Advance*.

T. A. G., Va.—$5 dollars received, and System of Photography forwarded.

C. T. M., Miss.—Money received; all right.

T. C. D., Canada.—Both copies of the Journal were enclosed in one envelope, and mailed regularly. We will in future direct both to you, and send the back numbers with this.

W. B. D., Pa.—Let us hear from you again.

W. O. S., Ill.—Mr. S. writes, "I understand that, within the past year, some successful chemist has formed a crystalline combination of iodine and phosphorus. Knowing you possess advantages for furnishing information, I hope you will give it your attention, and answer it through your valuable Journal."

The following will, we hope, be a satisfactory answer:

"Corenwinder has succeeded in preparing definite and crystalline combinations of iodine and phosphorus, by successively dissolving the two substances in sulphuret of carbon, and cooling the solution artificially. Two eq. of iodine and one eq. of phosphorus, give large orange-red prismatic crystals of an iodid, represented by the formula Ph I_2; this compound fuses, at about 110°, changes in the air, and volatilizes at a higher temperature. Three eq. of iodine and one eq. of phosphorus yield large irregular crystals of a fine red color, and apparently consisting of hexagonal plates; these crystals, by distillation, give a mass capable of crystalling by fusion in very long prisms. The iodid Ph I_3 fuses at 55° C., and is decomposed by water with evolution of H. I. When five eq. of iodine and two of phosphorus are employed, we obtain at first crystals of Ph I_2, and then those of Ph I_3. By using the sulphuret of carbon as a solvent, the author obtained in crystals many other compounds, such as the perchloride, and the sulphuret of phosphorus.—*Comptes Rendus, August 5th*, 1850.

J. H. S. S. Texas.—Your money received, and the matter "adjusted."

S. H. R., Ill.—We think your plan of cleaning gilded plates a very good one, but you labor under a mistake as to the action of the *hyposulphite*. We will refer to it again. We don't "mean a quick worker." We don't think enough would be gained by the colored glass to pay expenses. We would be pleased to hear from you again.

A. H., Pa.—We don't know of any one who has the camera you inquire for. We have written to England for further information upon the subject. An ordinary camera for views, we presume, would answer your purpose. The one described on page 56.

NOTICE OF NEW PUBLICATION.

Chemical Technology: or, Chemistry applied to the Arts and Manufactures, by Dr. F. Knapp, of Giessler. Edited by Dr. E. Ronalds and Dr. T. Richardson. 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1848. Baldwin, Fulton Street, New York.

These volumes are a proud landmark, in