

Photographic Notes

An Expert Amateur Gives Advice.

BY HOGARTH.

Many goods and department stores all over the country are handling druggists' sundries, hence it is perfectly legitimate, as it is absolutely necessary, that a druggist should branch out into other fields, if he would maintain a satisfactory trade.

The sale of photographic chemicals by the drug trade will, to a great extent, make good the deficiency caused by the loss of sales in druggists' sundries.

Keep only the best. Don't let the goods get contaminated; a very little hyposulphite of soda is fatal to a developer. Put a neat card in your show window announcing the fact that you deal in photographic chemicals, and watch results. Be

Metacarb	25 grains.
Sulphite soda crystals	100 grains.
Sodium hydrate	50 grains.
Distilled water	10 ounces

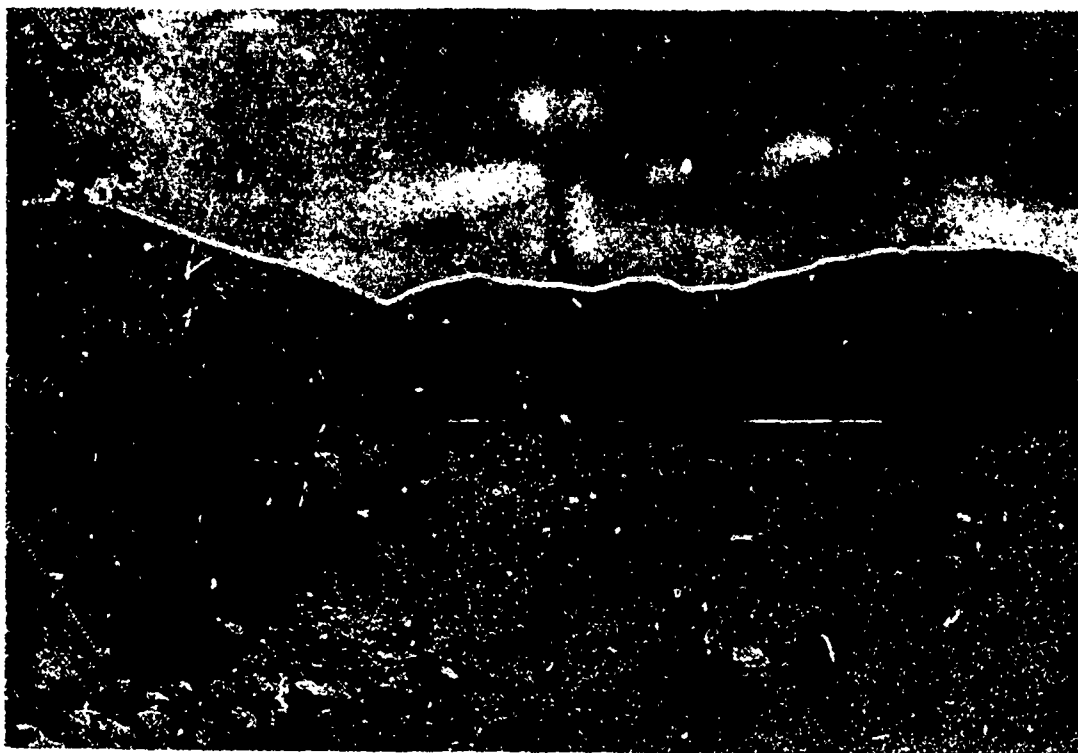
Dissolve thoroughly in the order given, then filter. If your plate is a little over exposed, dilute with an equal quantity of water.

DEVELOPING.

How to avoid "halation" puzzles the beginner and even "stumps" the manufacturer of the plates. It is generally supposed that the latter is a practical photographer, so when the amateur has troubles he applies to the manufacturer for solace—and he doesn't get it. Let us suppose the novice wishes to take a group picture of a lot of pretty girls dressed in white. He groups them to his satisfaction about two feet in front of a dark background—either a vine-covered fence or a dark-

batch; do not let the sun shine in the lens while making the exposure (the picture was made entirely in the shade). *Let him know* when you find out the real cause of the trouble.

Now it is easy to avoid halation when you know how. Do not place your group too close to the dark background—keep them at least five or six feet away. The light reflected from the white dresses on the dark background causes the halation. To correct it entirely, refrain from developing too far; over development causes indistinctness and lack of detail in over exposed parts and makes the plate a very slow printer. Merely develop the plate until you find, by holding it up to your ruby light, that the detail shows up well in the shadows, and that the high lights, such as white dresses and the sky, appear quite opaque. *Bulletin of Pharmacy*



"On Brant Lake"—By J. H. May.

sure to let the young people know that they can get their chemicals of you and that you handle only the finest quality; that you accurately compound all solutions; that good results will be assured if instructions are adhered to. In this way you will get more trade than you anticipate, since for one camera sold three years ago a hundred are being sold to-day.

A GOOD DEVELOPER.

I have used several developing agents and find that metacarb is a developer which should appeal to all amateurs as well as to professional photographers. It acts quickly, keeps well in solution, and has none of the common faults of pyrogalllic acid and other developers, such as fogging and staining the films. I give the formula as follows:

Then follows the exposure of about one second or more. When he develops the plate—and, by the by, the novice develops it until the whites begin to darken up so as to be sure that none of the detail is lost—the photographic image transferred to paper shows a halo about the white dresses which it is hard to account for. This spoiling of his picture annoys and distresses the operator; he writes for enlightenment to the manufacturer of the plates, giving every detail of time, exposure, subject, background, and developer used; but he prevails on the girls to promise another "pose," and with an expectant heart awaits the manufacturer's response.

The reply comes, and usually it is enough to drive the novice to drink. The wise oracle tells you that your sulphate of soda was probably too old—try a fresh

Printing Names on Photographs

The following is a very good method of printing titles or names in black upon prints: The name or other matter to be printed on the photograph is set up in type, and printed on cardboard; from this make an exposure on a transparency plate, developing it strongly. After the print has been made from the regular printing negative, it is placed under the dense transparency of the regular negative, and the name printed in. The only precaution necessary is to time the transparency negative properly, and develop strongly, so as to get good contrast. Photographers will find this a much easier and quicker method than the old one of printing on tissue paper and fastening same to the negative by means of varnish; moreover, the result is black instead of white, usually much more pleasing.