

BOOKS.**Artistic Landscape Photography.**

By A. H. WALL. Publishers: The Percy Lund Co., Ltd., London.

This is one of the best books on the art possibilities of photography that has been published. Mr. Wall speaks most intelligently on his subject, both to the advanced photographer and to the tyro, and teaches many lessons that we all should learn. The book will make a valuable addition to the library of the worker, and should be thoroughly read by all who aim for better work. It is well illustrated and attractively bound.

The summer double number of **The Junior Photographer**, entitled "The Junior Salon," is one of the finest issues of a photographic journal that we have seen come out of England. The attractive cover shows a Frenchy "poster" girl in red. The quality of the two hundred or more illustrations, both from a photographic and a process standpoint, combined with the very interesting reading matter, make up a number that Messrs. Percy Lund & Co. should be proud of. The price is fifteen cents. F. A. Mulholland & Co., Toronto, are the agents.

CLIPPINGS.

Carbon Process.—Those who are accustomed to work the carbon process, know very well that when the same warm water has been used for "developing" several carbon prints, the dissolved gelatine has an unpleasant tendency to work up into a froth by the inevitable splashing of the water. To skim off this froth is only to find it replaced a few moments afterwards. The following practical tip meets the case:—Take a piece of common yellow kitchen soap, and pass the moist hands over it two or three times—just enough to get a

very slight lather. This, when mixed with the water, seems to dispel all gelatine froth as though by magic. If the "soap trick" be used in reasonable moderation no harmful effects are at all likely to follow. A very slight trace of soapy lather will counteract a proportionately large quantity of gelatine froth.

Pyro Developer (Cramer).

Alkaline Solution.

Water	60 oz.
Carbonate of sodium crystals (sal soda)	5 oz.
Sulphite of sodium crystals	10 oz.

A smaller quantity of sulphite will produce a warmer tone; a larger quantity a gray or bluish black tone. The alkaline solution must be kept in well stoppered bottles. If the negatives show yellow stain, make a fresh solution, or try another lot of sulphite of sodium. To prepare the alkaline solution with the hydrometer mix equal parts of the following solutions: Carbonate of sodium solution (hydrometer test 40). Sulphite of sodium solution (hydrometer test 80).

Pyro Solution.

Dissolve 1 drachm sulphite of sodium crystals in 6 ounces distilled or pure ice water, add acetic acid until the solution turns blue litmus paper red and finally add 1 ounce pyrogalllic acid. Mix in the following proportions: 1 drachm pyro solution. 1 ounce alkaline solution. 2 ounces tepid water (for winter use) or, 3 to 5 ounces cold water (for summer use). If the high lights are flat, use more pyro solution. If they are too intense, use less pyro solution. For aristo negatives about one-half the quantity of pyro solution will be sufficient. If too little pyro is used, the Alkali will be in excess and cause fog.