

also carried out. The "Little Jim" fund raised by the club lately through entertainments to furnish a hospital cot was announced as \$372.50.

Jan. 23rd—Dr. Passavant gave a demonstration on "Developing instantaneous exposures with Amidol and Metol."

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting of the above mentioned Society was held in the rooms of the Geographical Society (Chigaku-Kyokai) Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, on Friday, December 13th, at 5 p.m., Mr. C. D. West, M.A., in the chair.

Mr. K. Arito had sent, from London, a print showing the result of developing and toning "Solio" paper, after a short exposure only had been given. The picture was clear in the whites, showed a full graduation, and was of a particularly pleasing color. The following is the method of working the process :

About one-fifteenth of the usual exposure is given (about one minute to bright sunlight, with a fairly dense negative) when a faint image only is visible. This image is then developed with the following solutions :

A	
Hydrokinone	½ ounce.
Sulphite of Soda	½ ounce.
Potassium Bromide	1 ounce.
Ammonium Bromide	1 ounce.
Water	64 ounces.

B	
Caustic Soda	¼ ounce.
Water	16 ounces.

C	
Tannic Acid	3 grains.
Water	1 ounce.

To be mixed in the proportions of A 5 ounces, B 1 ounce, and C 1 drachm.

When the print is placed in this solution, it first turns yellow, but gradually darkens. As the print further darkens in the after processes, it is necessary to develop only till about one half the intensity eventually wanted has been acquired. The time taken is from 20 to 30 minutes.

After development, the print is placed for a few minutes in the following solution :

Acetic Acid	3 drachms.
Water	128 ounces.

So far the light used should be yellow light, or the light of a gas or lamp flame. After the prints have been for a minute or so in the toning solution, made up as follows, white light will do them no harm :

A.	
Hyposulphite of Sodium	3 ounces.
Burned Alum	6 ounces.
Water	80 ounces.

After solution, 2 ounces of borax to be added.

B.	
Chloride of Gold	15 grains.
Acetate of Lead	64 grains.
Water	8 ounces.

For use the solutions are mixed in the proportion of 8 parts A to 1 part of B.

A print sent by the American "Aristo" paper Company on paper called by the name of "Aristo-Platino" paper was shown. The surface of the paper was matt, and, although the toning had been in gold, the tint was as near as possible that of a platinotype.

The chairman then called on Messrs. W. K. Burton and T. Kondo to demonstrate the Kalotype process.

The demonstrators stated that they considered this process to have certain advantages over any other. They would not compare its general merits with those of the Platinotype process, which latter they considered the first of all processes, but it—the Kalotype process—had certain advantages of its own. It was cheap, was very easily worked, and was the only process they knew, giving a visible image, that would give a true black print from a thin negative and that seemed suitable to almost any kind of paper. The process depends on the fact that ferric oxalate is sensitive to light, being changed thereby into ferrous oxalate, which latter salt has the power of reducing various metallic salts, nitrate of silver amongst the number.

The process is a very old one, but that worked by the demonstrators was a modification of a recent form thereof, introduced by Mr. O. P. Bennett. The following is a description of the process :

SENSITIZING SOLUTION.

Ferric Oxalate	75 grains.
Silver Nitrate	30 grains.
Water	1 ounce.

This solution is swabbed over the paper with a wad of cotton wool. The coating is, of course, made as even as possible, but streakiness that cannot be avoided does not, as a rule, show in the finished print. The paper is dried in front of a clear fire before the solution has time to sink into it.

Paper so prepared will keep for several days in any ordinary wrapping, for months in a calcium tube.

The quantity mentioned is enough to coat about 10 square feet of smooth paper, 5 feet of extra-rough drawing paper.

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