

against the side until it produces a creamy appearance; then add the flavoring. Stir all well and pour into square tin frames, previously well oiled. — *Confectioners' Union*.

CHEAP COUGH STICKS.

Brown sugar	12 pounds
Glucose	8 pounds
Tartaric acid	1 ounce
Water	2 quarts
Aniseed flavoring and jetoline coloring	sufficient

Turn the sugar and glucose into the water, and, when dissolved, boil up to weak crack degree. Pour on an oiled slab, and add the flavoring and coloring. Work these well in, and run the batch through the flat stick rollers, cutting the sticks to weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each. Wrap separately in waved paper.

PARAGORIC COUGH DROPS.

Brown sugar	14 pounds
Cream of tartar	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Tartaric acid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
Ground ginger	1 ounce
Water	2 quarts
Aniseed flavoring and paragoric	sufficient

Work the ingredients together in the same way as directed in the preceding recipe, adding the cream of tartar to the sugar directly the latter boils. When poured, incorporate all the flavorings, and run the batch through the cough drop rollers. Care should be exercised in the quantity of paragoric used.

Frigotherapy.

According to the *British Medical Journal*, M. Raoul Pictet has extended his application of low temperatures to the treatment of dyspepsia, under the name of "Frigotherapy," and, being a sufferer from indigestion, has ascertained, by experiments upon himself, that exposure to a very low temperature for several minutes relieves indigestion and excites hunger. By repetition of the treatment his stomach affection was entirely cured. — *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Tablets of Wine.

According to *Industries and Iron*, London, November 10, trials are being made in France with a view to concentrate wine in tablets for transport. The ripe grapes are pressed as in the manufacture of white wine. By means of a pump the juice is transferred into an apparatus where it is evaporated *in vacuo*; the boiling plant is between 30 and 45 degrees C. The vapor is drawn off by a pump and condensed. As soon as the mass has the consistency of a syrup, it is mixed with the pulp. Thus a sort of marmalade is produced containing 80 per cent. of grape sugar. In order to make wine this is dissolved in water to a strength of 8 to 9 degrees, and then flavored.

Photographic Notes

POROUS GLASS FOR WINDOWS.—The latest hygienic craze in Paris is the use of porous glass for windows. This is declared to possess all the advantages of the ordinary window-framing, and, while light is as freely admitted as through the medium of common glass, the "porous" further admits air too, the minute holes with which this is intersected being too fine to permit of any draught, while they provide a healthy continuous ventilation through the apartment.

A NEW DEVELOPER.—The following was communicated to the French Photographic Society:

Water	1000 c.c.
Sulphite	100 grams.

Dissolve in warm water, and add—

Metol	5 grams.
Hydroquinone	7 grams.

After solution—

Carbonate of potash	40 grams.
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— *American Photographic Journal*.

HARDENING SOLUTION.—In the London letter of the *Photographic Journal* of India, the following frequently recommended solution for hardening gelatine negatives is given, and strongly endorsed:

Tannin	60 grains
Alum	1 ounce
Water	10 ounces

Immerse the fixed and washed negative in the above solution for fifteen minutes; wash well and dry.

MR. BASSETT recommends the following combination of metol and hydroquinone for those who find metol with sodium bicarbonate too slow:

Metol	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Hydroquinone	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Sodium sulphite	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
Carbonate of soda	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
Water	80 ounces

He showed us fourteen prints from different negatives that were developed with five ounces of this developer, all of which were excellent. He said that it would easily have developed many more, but fourteen was the entire batch. — *Photo-Beacon*.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC REDUCER.—A correspondent of the *Amateur Photographer* recommends a new combination for reducing over-exposed prints. A cold saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite (about 20 per cent.) is diluted with four times its volume of water. To 100 c.c. of this is added 1 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of uranium nitrate. The prints are immersed in the solution for a few minutes until sufficiently reduced, then washed, and fixed with the following solution. Lead nitrate, 10 parts (7 grammes), and sodium hyposulphite, 200 parts, are dissolved in distilled water, 1000, whilst

just before using 50 c.c. of a 1 per cent. of gold chloride solution is added, *Nouveau Remède*.

TO CHECK DEVELOPMENT.—Various suggestions have been made as to methods of completely stopping the development of a gelatino-bromide negative plate, and one of the most convenient methods is to use an alcoholic solution of bromide of cadmium, as by this means one at the same time charges the film with bromide and eliminates the water. The *Revue Suisse* recommends the following bath:

Bromide of cadmium	1 ounce
Alcohol	18 fluid ounces

After five minutes' immersion in the bath the negative may be exposed even to direct sunlight, and can be preserved any length of time before being fixed. — *American Journal of Photography*.

PROTECTION OF THE HANDS OF THOSE WHO WORK IN WATER.—Apprentices, bottle-washers, etc., whose hands are almost constantly wet, are liable to an eczematous affection, the seat of which is usually around the edges of the nails. It is sometimes so severe that the hands are practically disabled. It may be avoided by keeping convenient a mixture of olive oil, lanolin, vaselin, and glycerin, in equal parts, melted together, and about 5 per cent. of campho-phenique, mixed with it while hot. This should be rubbed on the fingers at night when retiring. In the morning wash the hands with good castile soap, dry them, and again apply the mixture. In a very short time the eczema disappears, and it will not reappear as long as the preparation is used. — *National Druggist*.

MENDING CRACKED NEGATIVES.—To make a cracked negative fit for use, Dr. Miethe recommends the following process: Place the broken negative, the film of which must be intact, film side down, upon a metal plate which has been heated so that it can hardly be touched by the hand. The break is then covered with Canada balsam, which readily melts and fills up the cracks. To give the negative more stability, a large piece of the Canada balsam is put upon the centre of the back of the negative, and a clean glass plate, the same size as the negative, is laid over all. The melted balsam spreads out evenly, the excess being squeezed out. After cooling, the plates are still further fastened around the edges with strips of Shepley gum paper. — *American Journal of Photography*.

TO PROTECT PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—The most injurious effects upon all photographic prints are caused by moisture, and for that reason the most acceptable carrier of light sensitive substances is collodion. A collodion pellicle hardens very much in course of time, and if, according to a writer in the *Photographic Times*, the picture is afterwards protected by a stratum of varnish, impervious to