

of pure glycerine have been added. The bichromate solution may be taken more concentrated up to 10 per cent. if a more intense tint is to be imparted to the screen; but the first solution will generally be sufficient if the plate is left in it for an hour by subdued light. It is then removed, rinsed and quickly dried.

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THE manufacturers of "Sylvio," an English firm, after considerable experimenting, say they have conclusively proved that to insure absolute purity in the whites of printing out papers, permanency and absence of double tones with the combined bath, it is necessary that the prints, direct from the printing frame, should be passed in a thirty-grain solution to the ounce of sulphite of soda for ten minutes, thoroughly well washed and then toned in the combined bath. They say the addition of the sulphite direct to the toning bath is not admissible, as it at once stops all process of toning. They do not recommend the use of the sulphite when the sulphocyanide bath is used.

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TWO of the greatest annual photographic exhibitions of the world are now being held in London. They are those of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, at Pall Mall, and that of the Salon in the Dudley Gallery. From all accounts, we should infer that both are well patronized both by exhibitors and visitors. The Royal Photographic Society have a new feature this year in the shape of a handsome catalogue, profusely illustrated with reproductions of the leading pictures exhibited. The following

analysis of the printing processes used at Pall Mall, as given by the *Amateur Photographer*, will prove interesting, as showing the leaning of our friends across the water :

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Platinum	113	171	180
Carbon	49	89	115
Gelatino-chloride	37	79	34
Collo-dio-chloride	2
Bromide	44	51	26
Silver	33	20	34
Albumen	1
Photogravure	4	15	21
Collotype	9	11	5
Half-tone	4

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THE prize of 12,000 francs awarded every six years by the Paris Société de Encouragement to the author of the most useful discovery to French industries, has been awarded this year to Professor Lippmann for his method of color photography.

RESIDUES FOR FIXING BATHS.

No doubt we are well within the mark in saying that probably not one in twenty takes the trouble to collect the silver that is to be recovered from print washings and from the fixing baths, both negative and positive, although, as is frequently being pointed out, this economy is well worth practising. Fewer still, we imagine, even if they save the waste solutions, will themselves undertake the—to the unpractised hand—somewhat onerous task of reconverting the collected residues into a utilisable form namely, silver nitrate, since at the present day there are so few photographers, other than plate-makers and the makers of sensitive papers, who have any use at all for this once indispensable chemical. There are, however, still left a few experimentally inclined amongst both amateurs and