

Stopping Down for View Work.

A GREAT many photographers cry down the growing usage of smaller stops, causing equally sharp foregrounds and distances, claiming the picture thus taken is photographically untrue. This is however surely the coming picture, for the majority will accept the picture that is sharp and crisp in all its details when placed beside the one which, taken with a large stop, sacrifices, to a certain extent, one or the other. Another favourable feature of the small stop is the decreased possibility of a mis-timed exposure, for one can confidently give what would be considered a full exposure, and be quite sure of good results from the developed plate.

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Useful Formulas.

To Remove Hypo from Films

A solution of bromine in water. About one in thirty destroys the hypo in a gelatine film.

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To Intensify Dry Plates with Cyanide of Silver.

After fixing and washing the plate well, place it in a solution of

Bichloride of mercury..... 10 grains.
Chloride of ammonium..... 10 "
Water..... 1 ounce.

for a few seconds, until it bleaches. Then wash and place in a bath of cyanide of silver until it blackens. Made as follows:

Cyanide of potassium..... 2 ounces.
Distilled water..... 48 "
Nitrate of silver..... 1 "
Distilled water..... 6 "

Pour the silver solution gradually into that of the cyanide, stirring with a glass rod. The quantities given are about right to form a precipitate, which will re-dissolve afterwards. To be used when a few days old.

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To Reduce the Intensity of Negatives.

Rub the parts to be reduced with a soft rag moistened with alcohol till the density is softened down. For sharply defined outlines use a pointed stick of soft wood dipped in alcohol.

A Few Remedies Against Blistering of Albumen Paper.

Do not dry the paper by excessive heat.

Avoid acidity in solutions.

Moisten the print before washing with a sponge saturated in alcohol.

Immerse print before fixing in a weak alum bath. Add a trace of aqua ammonia to the fixing bath.

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To Remove Silver Stains from the Hands.

Sulphate of Sodium (Glauber's salt)..... ½ ounce.
Chloride of lime..... ¼ "
Water..... 1 "

Mix thoroughly and apply with an old tooth-brush.

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Consumption of Chemicals in Silver Printing on Albumenized Paper.

Of one hundred parts of silver used in the albumen printing process will be found:

In the finished print..... 3 per cent.
In filters, blotters and cuttings 7 "
In the wash water before toning..... 50 to 55 "
In the fixing bath..... 30 to 35 "
In the wash water after fixing. 5 "

90 per cent of the silver used may be recovered.

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PHOTOGRAPHY AND CRIME.—The exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, which opens to the public this morning, is of great interest, both from the artistic and scientific point of view. Dr. P. Jeserich, a German, has devoted his attention to the development of photography as a means of assisting the administration of the law. The screen which contains Dr. Jeserich's plates is one of the chief curiosities of the exhibition. He has shown, by enlarging photographs taken upon sensitized plates, that it is possible to detect certain kinds of forgery in the most unimpeachable way; for example, where a figure or a word has been altered—and this is one of the commonest kind of forgery—the different inks employed appear in the plate in quite different colors. Similarly where a name has first been written in pencil and then traced over in ink, however carefully the pencil marks have been erased, some faint traces of the plumbago are sure to remain in the interstices of the paper, and these are revealed in the magnified photograph. Dr. Jeserich's photographs of hair and pure and impure blood, before and after treatment with reducing agents, are also most curious, and several stories are told of the use that has been made of them in murder trials in Germany.—*London Times*.