

The scientific world has become deeply interested in this branch of the work and it is safe to prophesy that in the future the kodak will play an important part in research and investigations of this character. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Sun*, in speaking of the plucky explorer's success in this branch of work, says in part :

Lieut. Peary brought home with him 2,300 negatives, which he has now developed with the most gratifying results. The fact that over 2,000 of the negatives have produced photographs of superior excellence speaks highly for the good quality of his instrument and for the labor and pains Peary bestowed upon this important feature of his work. It is certain that the pictorial results of no previous Arctic expedition compare with those Peary has achieved. Scientific men who have seen his ethnological pictures say that no earlier explorer ever obtained so fine a series of any native tribe in any part of the world. He photographed the greater part of the Arctic Highlanders, the isolated tribe of Eskimos who live nearer the northern apex of the world than other human beings. He took their pictures in family groups and singly. Ethnologists will be particularly pleased with Peary's large series of photographs of nude subjects. Such pictures, if well taken, are invaluable in the scientific study of new peoples. It is certain that Peary has met with extraordinary success with these photographs. They are so clear and definite in all details that in many cases even every marking in the palms of the hands may be distinctly traced. The nude pictures were taken by flash light, and so were many of the others.

Lieut. Peary made a very large series of pictures along his 1,300-mile sledge journey to the north-east coast of Greenland. His sledge is seen under all conditions of locomotion. In some pictures the dogs are tugging away at the drag rope. In others two sails, well puffed out by the stiff breeze, are supplying a large part of the motive power. Then there are interesting camping scenes and a lot of graphic pictures showing the rough country barren of ice, where Peary reached the north-east coast.

Lieut. Peary is very enthusiastic over the photographic successes of his trip and is already planning a kodak outfit for his next expedition to the land of the Aurora Borealis. In a letter to Mr. W. P. Buchanan, of Phila-

delphia, under date of December 16th, he says :

"I regard the kodak as responsible for my having obtained a series of pictures of Arctic life and surroundings which in quality and quantity exceed any that have been brought back from Greenland and the Smith Sound region."—*Rochester Democrat*.

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### Good Work for Women.

THE PROFITABLE ART OF RETOUCHING PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES — A SUGGESTION AS TO AN OUTFIT—HINTS WITH RESPECT TO THE TOUCHING OUT OF BLEMISHES AND THE SOFTENING OF SHADOWS.

AMONG the occupations to which women have applied themselves to a considerable extent during recent years is the art of retouching photographic negatives. This is an outgrowth of the improvement in photography. The old-time picture was too disgustingly true to nature to retain its popularity. Wrinkles, freckles and blemishes of all kinds were reproduced with startling emphasis, so that only the young and very fair were satisfied to see themselves as the camera saw them. Photographers had to do something lest they should find themselves, like Othello, with occupations gone, and that something resolved itself into the knack of remodeling the entire physiognomy as it appeared in the negative, rounding and straightening lines and features, stripping out moles, freckles, pimples, etc. This pleased the people especially the old and ugly, and opened a new field of labor to the world's workers. Many women have given more or less time to this occupation; some of them being regularly employed by a firm and making a business of it are masters of their trade and do artistic and satisfactory work, which yields them fair remuneration. Others have been ambitious only to do "piece work" at their own homes, thereby adding to their supply of pin-money in a quiet way. It must be said, however, that as a rule, their work is of a very amateurish sort, it appearing that they are satisfied if it passes muster and brings them the dollars, and not caring for any measure of credit that the quality of their work might reflect upon them. Various well-known photographers have written upon the subject of retouching negatives, and from these we glean the following suggestions for the aid of the amateur class of workers.