

Such a derivative was discovered early in this year by Dr. Andresen, of Berlin, Germany, and is named "eikonogen." It is manufactured there by very extensive aniline dye works, and promises to supplant all other developing agents yet proposed.

It is a substitute for pyrogallol, hydroquinone, oxalate of potash, and sulphate of iron, and, in fact, of all chemicals that reduce the silver salts. As it can be so easily made, it becomes at once the cheapest reducing chemical now on the market, and we have no doubt, as the demand increases, the price will be still lower. It is packed in small tin cans similar to those holding aniline dyes, having a hinged spout at one corner.

It will keep indefinitely in a dry powder in any climate, provided it is not injured by the fumes of ammonia, with which it must not come in contact. It is in the form of a greenish-white powder, which, when dissolved in water, turns to a dark green color, but is perfectly clear.

The advantages claimed for it, and which we have found to be substantially true by experiment, are that it produces a bluish-black colored image, depositing in the film a very delicate precipitate, which, in consequence, brings out the finest details to a degree that is surprising. The structure of the picture film is, therefore, much more compact and finer grained than it is possible to obtain with the pyro or ferrous oxalate developer. The developer operates regardless of the temperature. Hence it is adapted for use in hot or cold climates. It is non-poisonous, perfectly harmless, does not stain the fingers, does not discolor or deteriorate when exposed to the air in a tray or graduate, always keeps clear, will keep mixed in a well-stoppered bottle ready for use for over a month, and acts so quickly and powerfully that the ordinary exposures given for pyro development may, it is said, be reduced one-half. But its pre-eminent quality, in addition to its great reducing power, is that it does not stain the film in the least, even after repeated use, and hence a given quantity of solution may be used over and over again, until its developing power ceases.

The stainless nature of the developer adapts it admirably for the production of line work negatives on dry plates, for the development of lantern slides, and for positive prints on gelatino-bromide paper or porcelain. So satisfactory is its working on paper that we have substituted it for the ferrous oxalate developer. Its particular merit is that every copy on paper is beautifully clear in the high lights, which is a point of great importance in making bromide enlargements.

For shortly exposed plates and bromide paper the following formula for a one-solution developer works well:—

Sulphite sodium C. P.....	2 oz.
Carbonate of potash.....	1 "
Distilled, melted ice, or rain water.....	30 "
Eikonogen	1 "

Dissolve in the order named. Eikonogen is perhaps ten times less soluble than pyro. We tried to dissolve the ounce in 10 and 20 ounces of distilled water, but without success. In using this developer it is advised that from six to eight drops of the following accelerating solution be added:—

Hyposulphite of soda.....	60 gr.
Bromide of sodium.....	360 "
Water.....	8 oz.

We simply added three or four grains of bromide of potas-

sium to five ounces of the developer and obtained good results.

It is not necessary to mix the carbonate of potash to form one solution. It may be kept separate and dissolved in concentrated form in the proportion of 160 grains to the ounce of water. Taking five ounces of the sulphite and eikonogen solution and adding thereto from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm of the potash solution, as a developer will bring out an ordinarily well-exposed plate as rapidly as if a strong pyro and potash solution were employed. After the image is well out and there are some details in the shadows that do not appear, it is only necessary to add a drachm of the potash solution to the developer to easily bring them out. There is no fogging of the film whatever by the developer. Hence though the image may appear suddenly and be well developed within a minute after the developer is applied, one need not fear to leave it on long enough to acquire sufficient density. If the developer operates too fast, it may be improved by diluting with water and adding a few grains of bromide of potassium. Or the developer may be poured off and a weak bromide of potassium solution be poured on. A developer for lantern slides need not be as strong in eikonogen as for negatives. We recommend the following proportions:—

Sulphite sodium C. P.....	10 gr.
Carbonate of potash	2 "
Eikonogen.....	5 "
Water (distilled or rain water).....	1 oz.

The above may be used as one solution, and will develop a number of lantern slides. As soon as it begins to work slow, 2 or 3 grains of carbonate of potash added will accelerate it. The high lights will be absolutely clear, while the black portions will not be too dense for the lantern. The tone is bluish black.

Eikonogen and Soda Developer.

A.

Sodium sulphite (crystals C. P.).....	4 oz.
Distilled water.....	60 "
Eikonogen....	2 "

B.

Sodium carbonate (crystals).....	3 oz.
Distilled water.....	20 "

Dissolve in order named. A developer is made by adding to 3 oz. of A, 1 oz. of B.

Single solution, Eikonogen and Soda Developer.

Sodium sulphite (crystals C. P.).....	4 oz.
Sodium carbonate.....	3 "
Distilled water.....	80 "
Eikonogen.....	1 "

Dissolve in the order named. Add a few drops of the hypo solution during development. All of the formulas are based on 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains to the ounce.

The usual alum and fixing baths may be employed.

We notice that the developer permeates the film more evenly and rapidly than with pyro, and acts with an energy which is astonishing. For under-exposed or instantaneously exposed plates it is especially adapted, and will make the production of such pictures a pleasure.

We have developed in seven ounces of solution twelve 10 by 12 plates in succession, without replenishing it. After