

every known country in the world. As for advertising patronage, our pages speak for themselves.

Although the price for next year will be reduced one-half, the JOURNAL will be made better than ever, arrangements to that end being already concluded (or under way) with the leading writers in the photograph world. One important feature of this journal for next year will be the fact of its being the only photographic journal published giving a mounted, direct photograph in each issue. A number of new departments will be started, and another of our popular competitions given.

One dollar a year, ten cents a copy, is the price for 1896, positively in advance—a price that should put the name of everyone interested in photography in Canada on our list.

THE MONTH.



UR photographic friends of India evidently labor under difficulties with a vengeance in pursuing their profession or fad, and one of the chief obstacles seems to be the annual "rains,"

which last for months. The dampness naturally accompanying them permeates every nook and corner, ruining plates, paper and instruments, right and left. The editor of the journal of the Photographic Society of India tells us that in order to preserve his cameras, plates and paper he has had a box made with a false bottom of perforated zinc. On this

zinc shelf is placed his photographic effects, and under it is kept an old pie-dish containing a pound of chloride of calcium. Twice a week this dish comes out with the contents half liquid, is roasted over the fire, and goes back in again in calcined lumps.

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SPEAKING of focussing lantern projections, the *British Journal* says that during a lantern exhibition at a camera club the intercourse frequently partakes of a "free-and-easy" character, and quips, jests and criticisms are often heard. The *British Journal* holds that it is good education for the budding lanternist, to have his shortcomings unceremoniously pointed out, and, speaking particularly of the familiar cry, "Focus more sharply," suggests that the operator may escape being "called down," on this point at least, by using a light but powerful opera-glass, to be held in one hand while the other is engaged by the pinion and rack of the lens. For ordinary use, one having a magnifying power of about three diameters answers well.

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DR. VON ARLT gives the following method for preparing yellow screens: An unexposed gelatine plate, or preferably a lantern plate made of thin plate-glass, is freed by its silver salts by placing it in an acid fixing-bath in a red light. After the plate has become perfectly clear and transparent, it is most carefully washed for several hours, and rinsed at the end of washing in distilled or filtered rain-water. It is then placed in a bath consisting of a 4 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash, to which a few drops