

Photographic Notes.

The Preparation of Platinotype Paper.

This now well-known paper was first introduced in 1879, though it is only of late years that it has come into general use. The method of preparation is by no means a difficult one, and with a moderate amount of care, a paper of excellent printing qualities can be made. The paper is first soaked in a mixture of the following: alum, 29 grs.; arrowroot, 80 grs.; gelatine, 25 grs. Water to 20 ozs. The object of this is to size the paper without giving it a glaze.

Nearly Smokeless Flash-Light.

Dr. Lainer, in the *Photogr. Corresp.*, recommends a perfectly dry ammonium nitrate as an addition to magnesium as a flash producer far superior at all points, and especially in the manner of the evolution of smoke, to any other substance yet suggested or used. It may be added to the magnesium in any proportion, from equal parts up to three parts of magnesium to one of the nitrate, according to the rapidity of flash desired. "Already," says the professor, "in the proportion of

MOUNTING—G. W. Tottem objects to the use of those slip shod things, "Snap Mounts." His plan of mounting a print is to take a large glass (cutting shape, say), spread mountant, lay print down, rub well into contact, peel off, lay on mount and rub well down, which is as simple and quick in practice as it is to write. The advantages are that one's fingers do not get messed up, only enough mountant is left on print to make it adhere to card, no dirty edges, no finger marks on face, and, in case of glazed prints, no backing. He can mount a 23 x 17 enlargement just as readily as a pocket Kodak print in this way, and so do those to whom he has shown the method.



In the Highlands of Scotland.

Half-tone by Moore & Alexander, 16 Adelaide W., Toronto.

The sensitizing solution is prepared as follows:

Ferric oxalate.....	60 grs.
Potassium chloro-platinic.....	60 grs.
Water to.....	1 oz.

This is sufficient for four pieces of paper twenty-two inches by eighteen inches, and should be applied evenly over the surface of the paper by means of a flannel squeegee. The paper is then hung up until surface dry, which should be in about eight minutes, then quickly dried over a gas stove and stored in the usual way.

Cocaine glycerino phosphate contains 79 per cent. of cocaine. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol.

thirty centigrams of magnesium to a gram of the nitrate, a light sufficient to make excellent negatives of the *carte de visite* size is obtained."

His recommendation as to burning is to cut a slip of nitre-paper 0.4 inch wide and 2 inches long, and to strew the powder on the end of it. This is touched off on a tin plate or any convenient bit of metal. The essentials for success with this powder are: Absolute dryness of the ammonium nitrate; it must be reduced to the finest possible powder; the mixture should be made on paper, using a quill as a mixer, and finally, the use of either pyroxylin or nitre paper, as described, as a lighter.

From practical experience of the method it can be recommended.—*Brit. Journ. Photog.*

AN ENERGETIC REDUCER.—If a strong and even reduction of a negative appears desirable, an energetic solution may be prepared as follows:

SOLUTION I.

Water.....	100 ccm
Hypo.....	5 grammes

SOLUTION II.

Water....	100 ccm
Red liver of sulphur..	5 grammes

For use, take an equal part of each solution.—*Chronik.*