Photographic Notes.

TONING BATH.—

Potassium chloroplatinite...	6 grains.
Sodium carbonate crystals..	8 "
Common salt.....	30 "
Water	12 ounces.

The solution is rendered *faintly* acid with nitric acid. Prints are washed in two changes of water quickly and then transferred to toning bath. After toning they must be places for two minutes in—

Sodium carbonate.....	120 grains.
Water.....	10 ounces.

They must then be fixed for 15 minutes and well washed.

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH. —Specially recommendeded for use, when good black tones are required. Prints should be deep and solid.

Float paper two minutes on warm solution, hang up to dry. The coated side should be marked. Sensitise by flotation, or by means of Blanchard brush, on a solution of silver nitrate, 40 grains per ounce of distilled water.

Paper should be used same day as made, or. if dried well, may be placed in calcium tube, when it will keep. If this be done before printing, the paper should have a little moisture imparted to it by placing in a damp place for a short time. Print fully.

TEN PER CENT. SOLUTIONS. — The *Photo-American* gives the following method for making, by the simplest calculation, solutions of any desired strength. Simply multiply the per cent. desired by five (grains, if solid ; minims, if liquid), and the result is the quantity to be added to an ounce of water. It is not absolutely accurate, but near enough for all photographic purposes.

RAPID DEVELOPER.—Dr. Ludwig Ellon, of Charlottenburg, Germany, has been experimenting upon the method of simultaneous development and fixation, and has, he claims, succeeded in producing beautiful results far superior to those of Punett, who made use of ortol and strong caustic alkalis. Dr. Ellon's method is as follows :

Pyrocatechine.....	7 grammes.
Hydrate Potassa	6 "
Sulphite soda (crystalized).	30 "
Water	75 c. c.

He takes 10 c.c. of the concentrated developer and 20 c.c. of hypo solution (1 5) to which is added 20 c.c. water.

Time and instantaneous exposures became developed and fixed in five minutes, the negatives being full of rich gradations and perfectly clear.

Photographic Paragraphs Selected from Exchanges.

A small stop destroys atmospheric effect and roundness and prevents one plane from standing out against another.

When printing platinotypes away from home use citric acid or diluted vinegar. It is too risky to travel with hydrochloric acid.

Keepthree wine corks in your camera-bag. They will come in handy to prevent the points of your tripod slipping on polished or stone floors.

An expanse of still water in the immediate foreground of a landscape is easily broken up by throwing in two or three handfuls of small stones a second or two before explosure.

Don't forget to slightly warm developer and trays if kept in a cold room before development. What you very likely ascribe to under-exposure may be nothing of the kind during the cold season. Heat accelerates ; cold retards development. A word to the wise, etc.

To render corks impervious to acids, immerse in vaseline, slightly warmed to make fluid, and soak for half hour or longer. Then acid will not affect them.

Mount Stephen, Field, B. C. One of the picturesque spots on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A.

Hypo.. 170	gm. or	6	ozs.
Potass sulphocyanide.....	28.35	" "	1	oz.
Sodium acetate.	42.7	" "	1½	ozs.
Alum	6.2	" "	96	gr.
Distilled water..	6.5	" "	100	"

This must stand for about 24 hours, then filtered, after which add—

B.

Gold chloride....	1	gm. or	15	gr.
Ammonium chloride.....	2	" "	30	"
Distilled water...	1.70 c.c.,	"	6	ozs.

SALTING AND SENSITISING SOLUTIONS FOR PLAIN PAPER.—The following gives excellent results on Whatman rough paper with platinum toning :

Gelatine	115 grains
Ammonium chloride.....	70 "
Water	20 oz.