

# Photographic Notes.

**GLYCERINE—A NEW HEAT ABSORBER.**—According to *Photographic News* Mr. Bellingham uses anhydrous glycerine, in a glass trough placed between the condenser and the lantern slide, with great success. The bath may even be placed behind the condenser and before the actual source of heat. Mr. Holt, who tried the last experiment, states that, after an arc light of 2,000 candle power had been in use for two hours, it was found that the glycerine had attained a temperature of only 176 deg. F. Glycerine, moreover, is optically inert, and allows of the transmission of almost all the white light. This will prove of considerable use to lanternists.

**TO PREVENT CURLING OF PRINTS.**—This may be entirely avoided if the print is immersed in the following solution after their final washing:

Water.....	1 part.
Alcohol.....	4 parts.
Glycerin.....	3 "

After this they will dry quite flat.—*Photo. News*.

**A CHLORO-PLATINITE TONING BATH** that will give black tones (according to *l'Amateur Photographe*) is made up of:

Potassium oxalate.....	40 grs.
Potassium biphosphate.....	100 "
Water.....	1 oz.
Just before use add:	
Potassium chloro-platinite.....	10 grs.

**MOUNTING GELATINO CHLORIDE PAPER.**—Much difficulty seems to be experienced in mounting prints, but the following plan is so simple that there need not be any if it is followed: Lay the print face down on a clean piece of glass, paste it over, and rub the paste in with the fingers, or a bit of chamois leather, till the print lies quite smoothly, press out all air-bubbles, add a little more paste, and lay the print on its mount, place a piece of plain paper over it and squeegee down firmly. Do not touch it with any material; even silk leaves fluff behind. I use ordinary paste made with flour. It will keep two or three days, and is very little trouble to make. I trim the prints after toning so as to leave an edge to hold them by during toning and fixing.—*M.A.C. in, Amateur Photographer*.

**LANOLINE — EFFICIENT PROTECTOR AGAINST PYRO STAINS.**—Mr. Th. Bolas

points out in *The Amateur Photographer* that, if lanoline is well rubbed over the fingers and slightly smeared over them, it will be a very long soaking in the pyro developer which can carry the brown stain into the tissue of the epidermis. If, now, the lanoline be wiped off, much of the stain will come away with it, and much more can be removed by washing with lanoline, that is to say, applying lanoline, working it in, and then wiping it off.

**• SNAP-SHOT DEVELOPER.**—Solution A. Weigh 6 drachms of sulphite of soda, dissolve in 1½ ounces of water, then add 25 grains of citric acid; finally add 2 drachms of pyro, and make up to 2½ ounces of water. Solution B. A saturated solution of common washing soda. To use take one part of A to seven parts of B. This developer is only for snap-shots; time exposures would be hopelessly fogged.—*J. S. Henderson in Photo News*.

**AN ORTOL DEVELOPER** that keeps well is given by M. R. Rosseau in *l'Objectif*, and consists of—

A. Water.....	500 parts
Potassium metabisulphite.....	4 "
Sulphite of soda (dry).....	50 "
Bromide of potash.....	1 "
Ortol.....	8 "
B. Water.....	1000 "
Carbonate of potash.....	60 "
Solution of hypo (5 per cent.).....	10 "

For use, mix equal quantities.

—*Australian Photo. Jl.*

**PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT SILVER.**—Mr. H. N. Topley, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who recently discovered a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has made another important photographic discovery. It is the printing of photos without nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Topley has discovered that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better. He says that he can by means of this discovery print a photo on anything—wood, pulp, paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but is subjected to a process which Mr. Topley of course desires to keep private.

Mr. Topley has been engaged in the development of the process for four or

five years. His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine, which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without any treatment, and a permanent print on wood was secured. Mr. Topley followed up this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices, which he found would not only turn dark gray but would become jet black in sunlight. This proves that the printing of photos can be accomplished by using nothing more than the juices of certain fruits. When the prints are properly heated they are far more permanent than photographs printed by the usual method with nitrate of silver.

## How to Push Photographers' Supplies.

By LEO ELIEL, in *Western Druggist*.

The evolution incident to the introduction of elegant pharmacy has deprived the druggist of a great portion of his revenue, for the physician who formerly wrote prescriptions now carries his tablets and compressed pills and similar conveniences in his coat pocket, and in thus dispensing his own remedies he dispenses with the druggist as well. In the larger cities and trade centres the department stores have further curtailed his revenues by absorbing the trade in drug sundries, toilet articles, and proprietary medicines. For this loss in trade and revenue the druggist must in some manner seek compensation or grow less numerous, for he has reduced his expenses to about the lowest possible point.

The question which confronts him then is to which of the so-called side lines shall he turn to make good this loss. This, of course, depends on his location, size of town or city.

Amateur photography, though considered a fad by some, has come to stay, and is growing. Why should not the druggist take it up and make it take the place of some of the business and profit he has been deprived of?

Every druggist has some demand for photographic chemicals, and supplies the demand. Photography as an art is based on chemistry, and it is owing to the rapid strides in chemical knowledge that amateur photography has been made possible. Hence, photographic supplies as well as chemicals are a legitimate "side" line in the drug stores.