

Photographic Notes.

Montreal Camera Club.

About forty members of the Club attended the meeting at the Club rooms, No. 4 Phillips Square, on Tuesday evening Dec. 6th. After the business had been got through the chairman called on Mr. H. R. Cornish, the representative of the American Aristo Co., to give his demonstration entitled "Aristo Platino with single Toner."

Mr. Cornish had brought a number of

SKY-BLUE TONES ON COLLODIO-CHLORIDE PAPER.—That useful little publication, *Helios*, says that these tones may be obtained by deep printing and then washing for seven or eight minutes in several changes of water, then fixing for ten minutes and washing for the same period, afterwards toning in the following bath:

Lead nitrate	75 grams.
Ammonium sulphocyanide.....	40 "
Chloride of gold and potassium..	0.5 "
Water	1000 C.c.

sulphates give no precipitate with barium chloride, but on warming barium sulphate slowly separates, and chlorine is evolved. Ammonium persulphate is very soluble in water, but aqueous solutions gradually decompose, a sulphate being formed and oxygen liberated. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, organic coloring matter being bleached by it and alcohol oxidized into aldehyde. The salt is used by rubbing a little of the moistened powder on the fingers, and then rinsing off with water. It will be remembered that potassium persulphate ($K_2S_2O_8$) was introduced some time ago under the name of anthion,



Scene in Rosedale.

prints, which he toned with the single Toner, together with some that had been brought by the members, explaining the different points very clearly as he proceeded. The results were very satisfactory and considerable valuable information was gained by all present.

The meetings of the Club, which are held every Tuesday evening during the winter, will be particularly interesting this month as the sets of slides from the American Lantern Slide Interchange are of such a high standard that an enjoyable evening is assured.

The prints should remain in this bath till the desired tone is obtained, and finally washed for about fifteen minutes.

PERSULPHATE OF AMMONIA is being used for removing pyro stains from the fingers, and was originally recommended for that purpose by Liesegang in the German *Amateur Photographer*. It is prepared by the electrolysis of a saturated solution of sulphate of ammonia. Crystals of the persulphate form at the anode, the formula for which Hugh Marshall gives as $AmSO_4$. The per-

as a "hypo" eliminator. It is curious to note that the potash salt is only slightly soluble in water.

Dry-plates, says a writer in *The Optician*, should not be stored at the top of a room lit by gas, as warm, impure air has a distinctly bad effect on them. Damp, again, is liable to set up bacterial decomposition, a dry-plate in a moist atmosphere being an almost ideal culture-plate. Heat exercises not only a deleterious effect on plates, but, by acting on the packing-