

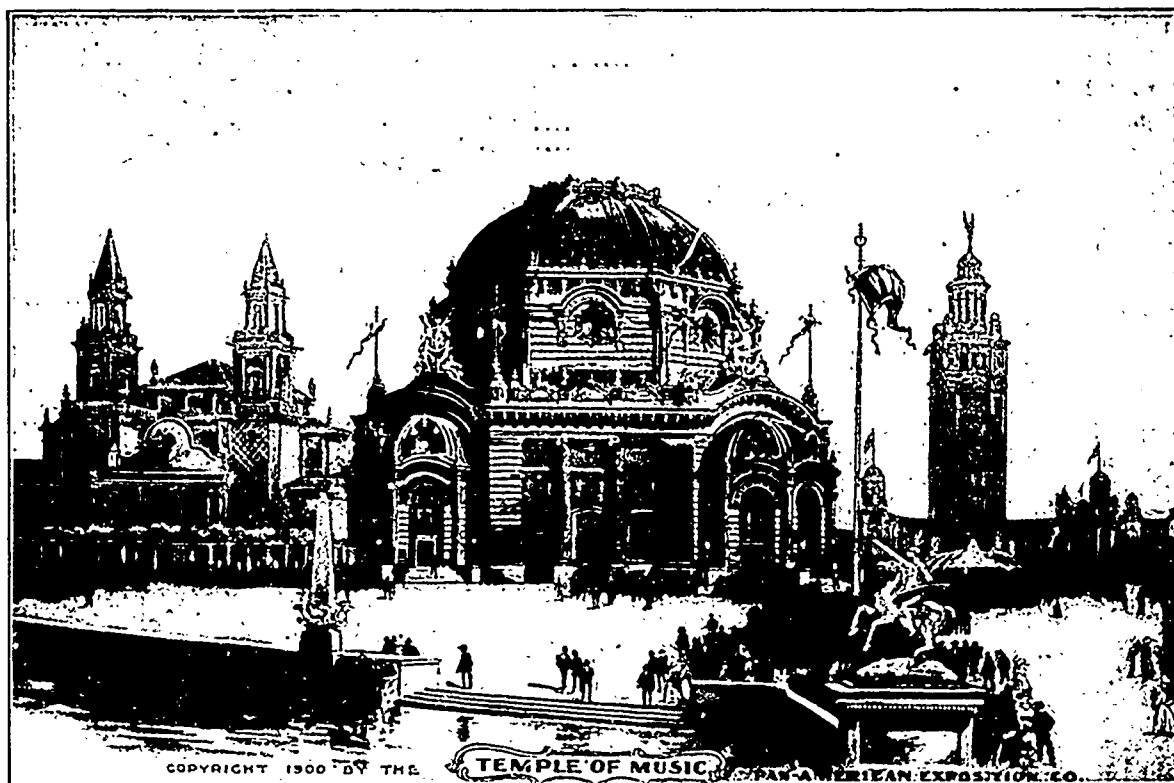
LANTERN SLIDES.—One or two notes from a recent article by Chapman Jones, in *Photography*, suggest specific methods of procedure which will be found useful. Dilute metol gives first-class black and white slides with less exposure than pyro. Warm colors may be obtained without the drawbacks of over-exposure by subsequent toning, and the uranium method of intensification may be applied with perfect success if the solution is kept well acid, and the slide is thoroughly washed before its application. Mercuric chloride followed by almost any re-agent gives a warm color, and when followed by a solution of silver potassium cyanide gives a rich purple. The permanency of

wards a layer of copal varnish or shellac may be given if it is to be much exposed. This process is said to succeed very well either with negatives or stencils.

Temperature has a great effect on development. Cold solutions act as retarders and give poor thin negatives that appear to be much under-exposed. This accounts for many failures during the winter months. On the other hand, warm solutions act as accelerators, causing development to proceed with great rapidity with every appearance of over-exposure; herein we may account for many summer failures.

When you buy trays just inquire if they will stand acid. Some will, some won't. A case came to my notice the other day that may serve as a warning. A lot of trays were offered at a ridiculously low price and a man I know bought some. The stuff they were composed of is unknown to the dealer who sold them, to me and to the man who used an acid bath or two in them, but they were the dearest trays that man ever bought, as his tailor can testify. Goods of merit are worth their price.

To mount a bromide enlargement behind a cut-out mount, damp the back of the picture evenly, paste round the back



slides done by these methods seems to depend very much upon the thoroughness of the wash at each stage of the procedure.

PHOSPHORESCENT PRINTS.—The following formula is given for obtaining phosphorescent prints upon paper: Water, 500 cubic centimeters; white gelatine, 125 grammes; glycerine, 1 gramme. The solution is made over a water bath, and while the mixture is well stirred, 350 grammes of phosphorescent sulphide of calcium, mixed with a little sub-nitrate of bismuth, is added. The paper is coated with two layers of the mixture, and after-

Carbon transparencies for enlarging are conveniently developed on opal glass. The even lighting of the enlarged negative is rendered much easier by this means.

Blackening mahogany is a thing amateurs who make much of their own apparatus may often want to do. It can be effectively performed by brushing over it a solution of ferrous sulphate, and allowing it to dry, following this up with pyro solution, or, better still, gallic acid. The alternate brushing can be repeated until a deep ebony tint is given to the wood, which may then be either left dull or French polished.

of the opening with a good mountant, put the picture in its place and rub it down well. It should not be dried by artificial means, or the mount will cockle.—A.D.

Druggists wishing to purchase a drug-business should communicate with Dr. W. E. Hammill, 88 Yonge St., Toronto, as he has always from 10 to 20 drug stores for sale and is a short cut to secure what you desire. Information free. See advertisement on another page.

Economy is the art of getting the worth of your money.