

Photographic Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAGRAPHS, SELECTED.—The edge of a mask for shading prints should not be cut with a sharp instrument. An excellent plan for making a good mask of irregular outlines is to trace the outlines with a pencil, and then run over it in an ordinary sewing machine without cotton. It will then be easily torn.

Eikonogen developer does not, as a rule, give as dense negatives as other developers.

If more density is required, transfer a plate to a tray containing water at about 70 degrees, after the detail is well out, and allow to soak for from 3 to 5 minutes.

ject you wish to take with a hand camera. So long as it can be seen on the finder it is enough. Suspicion may often be avoided by placing the camera across the knees, or upon the forearm with the elbow close to the body. It is well also to remember that the camera may be used upside down if required, and held above the head. This is sometimes useful in a crowd.

It is a mistake to wash plates too long after fixing; a prolonged soaking may damage the film. This is especially the case if the water is at all hard. One hour in running water is ample.

A good reflector for daylight enlarging

ent water mark is caused which nothing will eradicate.

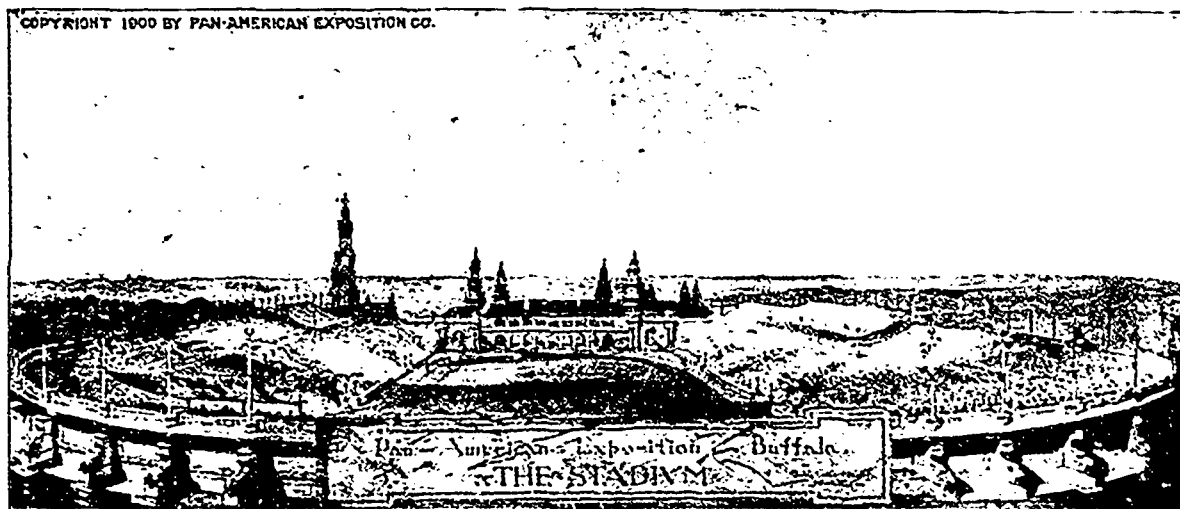
CONCENTRATED DEVELOPER FOR BROMIDE OF SILVER PAPER.—For the development of bromide of silver paper a diluted organic developer is generally applied, and the following formula, which furnishes very good tones, appears according to "Anthony's Photographic Bulletin," to be the most suitable.

Sulphite of soda.....	90 gm.
Amidol.....	15 gm.
Water.....	350 gm.

For use take:

Concentrated developer.....	45 cc.
Bromide of potassium solution (10 per cent.).....	8 drops.
Water.....	180 cc.

A RELIABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPER FOR INTERIORS.—Perhaps no branch of photography has so many pit-



An exposure of ten seconds is often long enough to get rid of all traces of moving figures. Therefore, if a view of a street or building is wanted, and people are passing to and fro, the plate and stop must be adapted to as long an exposure as possible. All that must be guarded against is allowing people to stand still in front of the camera.

A reminder. When putting up a tripod stand remember to place one of the legs underneath the lens. By this means the front of the camera can be easily lowered or raised, and the operator can readily stand between the other two legs behind.

Preserving pyro. In making up a solution of this substance, instead of potassium metabisulphite or sodium sulphite, a two per cent. solution of oxalic acid will be found an excellent preservative.

It is not necessary to look at the ob-

is made by giving a coat of ordinary whitewash to a smooth board. It dries in half-an-hour, is a good white, and can be renewed at any time. It will stand a certain amount of rain.

One of the most interesting applications of photography of recent date is the production of water marks on paper. A matrix is made by exposing a sheet of gelatin sensitised with a bichromate salt to the action of light under a negative, so that the gelatin is rendered insoluble where the light acts. When all the soluble gelatin is washed away an extremely delicate skin of gelatin is left, and this is so hard that it may be forced by hydraulic pressure into a plate of type metal without suffering any harm. In water-marking paper, however, several of these matrices are formed and forced into the sheets of paper whilst they are still damp, with the result that a perman-

falls and stumbling-blocks as interior photography, and, as a rule, failure can nearly always be traced to faulty development, says the *Amateur Photographer*. The following is a well-tried and very effective developer: Carefully remove the backing (for all plates should be backed when used in this interesting branch), and make up a developer as under for half-plates: Pyro, 1 grain; Potassium bromide, 1 grain; ammonia, sp. gr. .880, 4 minims; water to 2 ounces. If the exposure has been nearly correct, development will proceed slowly and evenly; after a little add more of each constituent. If the exposure has been too liberal, the development will be too rapid, and the pyro and bromide must be increased to, say, two grains each, except in cases of fearful overexposure, when it is best to flood the plate with water and make up a new developer strong in pyro and weak in ammonia.