

HOT LEMONADE.

This is made just the same as cold, only substituting hot for cold water.

CLAM AND LEMON.

To a clam bouillon add the juice of one lemon. This makes a very fine and popular drink.

CLARET LEMONADE.

To a hot lemonade add 1 oz. of good claret.

OYSTER BROTH.

To 1 oz. of oyster juice add a teaspoonful of cream, a little butter, and season to taste.

BIRCH TEA.

This can be made by taking 1 oz. of birch beer syrup and filling the cup with hot water.

HOT GINGER FIZZ.

Ginger syrup, 1 oz., pure cream, 1 oz., fill glass with soda, and finish off with ice cream or whipped cream.

BEEF AND CELERY.

To a cup of beef bouillon add some celery salt or a couple of dashes of tinct. of celery.

MALTED MILK.

It is well to keep a bottle open at the fountain, as many customers like it. Serve as directed on the package.

COFFEE.

Make an extract by macerating 1 lb. of the best Mocha and Java with 8 ozs. of water for twenty minutes, then add hot water enough to percolate 1 pt.; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. of this extract will make a fine cup of coffee.

This makes a list of the most popular drinks, and certainly all that most of us can use to advantage. If anyone desires any further information I will be pleased to give it if possible.

Iodoform-Calomel, Wound Powder.—Spengel recommends (*Bull. Gen. Ther.*) a mixture of equal parts of iodoform and calomel as an excellent antiseptic application for wounds.

Nicotine was separated and recognized in 1821. It is not thought much of by the masses, and seems to be chiefly used for clogging pipes.

The production of soap in Great Britain is about 45,000 tons per week, of which between 3,000 and 4,000 tons are made in London.

Photographic Notes.

During the winter months amateur photographers generally turn their attention to lantern slide making, and many chemists may be asked for developers. One of the most satisfactory which we have used for some time is the following, which, so far as our experiments have gone, is applicable to every make of lantern plate:

No. 1.

Ortol	12 g.
Potassium Metabisulphite....	6 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate (crystal)...	100 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Potassium bromide.....	2 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

For use mix equal quantities of Nos. 1 and 2, and add double the quantity of water. By using only half the quantity of water a colder tone is obtained, with the larger quantity the tone is a rich, warm, brownish black.

As a one-solution developer for black tones on lantern plates and bromide paper there is nothing better than metol-hydro quinone developer, for which the following may be used:

Hydroquinone.....	8 g.
Metol	2 g.
Sodium sulphite	200 g.
Sodium carbonate.....	100 g.
Potassium bromide.....	4 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

This is energetic, and may even be diluted with an equal quantity of water with advantage.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

INTENSIFICATION WITH URANIUM.—Stock solution—

1.	
Red prussiate of potash, dissolved in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs water	15 grs.
2.	
Nitrate of uranium, dissolved in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. water.....	15 grs.

For use mix 2 ozs. of each (1 and 2) and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of glacial acetic acid.

This intensifier is not qualified for portrait work, and the plate on which it is to be applied must be perfectly free from hypo. The brown color of the deposit produces great contrast. Plates that have been over intensified with uranium may easily be reduced if a few drops of ammonia are added to the washing water. Twenty minims of ammonia to one pint of water are a good strength. We have obtained splendid results with the uranium intensifier as a toning solu-

tion for window transparencies.—*Australian H. of Photo.*

WARMING DEVELOPERS.—In cold weather the action of the developer may be greatly accelerated by warming it. Of course, if the developer is warmed, the fixing solution should also be warmed, as well as the washing water between development and fixation. If this is not done the plates are liable to frill, caused by changing the plates from luke-warm developer to ice-cold water. By the time fixation is complete, the solution will have become cold, and the final washing can then be proceeded with in the ordinary way.—*L. T., in Amateur Photographer.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HYPO.—To those who object to the use of hypo for reducing negatives, in consequence of the long washing required after reduction, the following I can recommend: Potassium ferridcyanide, 12 grains; sulphocyanide of ammonia, 24 grains; water, 2 ozs. By the use of this reducer a few minutes' washing under the tap is quite sufficient, and no fear need be entertained as to its permanency. If the negative wants but slight reduction, reduce the proportion of ferridcyanide accordingly.—*P. R., in Photographic News.*

BLUE PRINTS.—Every amateur photographer, says a writer in *The Photo Beacon*, ought to try these blue prints; it will probably not be regretted. The printing is soon and easily learned, and, as to developing, all that is necessary is to put them for a short while into clear water, turning them a few times over till the image is clear, and then to put them again for a few moments into another dish of clean water. After this they can be pressed between blotters, and they will soon be dry.

As to toning, it is wonderful how many different tones can be produced in the simplest manner. After having tried within the past few years about all the formulas for toning blue prints I could find in the leading photographic publications, I could find nothing better for this purpose than simply tannic acid, catechu and alkalis.

As to certain formulas, I have none. I simply take about as much water as is necessary to cover a print well, perhaps