oring to make an enlargement from same while it is still wet. The result has been disastrous in a great many cases, either a melted film with little or no resemblance to its former sell, or else so badly scratched as to be beyond reparation. Now all this could have been avoided by having patience and waiting for the film to dry in the regular manner.

To do away with the pins disfiguring the corners of the prints I have occasionally used a piece of plate glass in a wooden frame, but unfortunately this got broken some time ago, and I have not replaced it. A sliding frame could be made to fit our easel without much trouble or expense, and fitted with a fairsized piece of thin plate. This, I feel sure, would meet the requirements of the case.

Enlarged positives or negatives on glass are made in the same way as bromide enlargements, and the results to be procured should satisfy the most fastidious. have not done very many myself, but will show you a couple I have made from a small Kodak film. For positives, slow plates or opals are to be obtained and exceedingly pretty effects produced. To develop these I think if hydroquinone or metol is used you will get the effect you desire. After the positive is dry pour a little varnish composed of a 025 per cent, solution of gun cotton in acetate of amyl over the film. This will dry rapidly and prevent the film from being scratched, the varnish at the same time being so thin will not debar you making a negative from the positive if you should so desire. When mounting the positive (providing it is not made on an opal) place a piece of ground or opal glass on the non-sensitive side and a piece of ordinary glass over the film, and put in a small frame, and you will have a very handsome transparency.

When making any kind of enlargement keep a little book to enter every exposure made, leave a space for the date, name of subject, size of enlargement, time of exposure, what the lens was stopped down to, power of the light used, and any re marks which you deem necessary to add. This will prove a big help to you in future enlargements, and does not require much time to keep written up.

This I think seems about the limit of my "experiences on enlarging" which title our genial secretary has deemed expedient to style my paper. I am sorry I did not have time to prepare it thoroughly, also that there are not more than a dozen or two prints to show you, and I trust that I have not taken up your time both needlessly and unprofitably. My powers of loquaciousness and verbosity are not by any means up to standard which my countrymen are noted for, but hope that I have been explicit enough, so that my ideas on the subject have been made clear, and must thank you one and all for the forbearance and attention which you have shown, as it may have been dry and uninteresting reading to some present, especially to a few of our old "eulargers." A.B.J.M.

Department. Optical

in a first opins to more ficanala of the In charge of W. E. HA. Lee, M. D., Loss.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, i.e., their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision 'of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example. -] S, male: age, 1S; bookkeeper; can read small type to within nve inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening: eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$ L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to mustrate about how we desire inquiries to be

F.A.L.-A lady customer aged 22 was found to require in each eye-3 on sph. -3 oo cyl. ax. 180, which brought her vision to nearly normal. They suit her admirably for distant vision but she cannot tolerate them for near work at all Why is this and what would you advise?

Answer-Persons with 3.00 dioptres of myopia really do not need any glasses for near work, as nearly all near work is done within their P.R. and if the case was one of simple myopia we would probably simply say, use your glasses for distance and nothing for near vision. But as as tigmatism is present this should be cor rected and kept corrected all the time Therefore the ideal procedure in this case is to induce her to purchase two pairs of glasses—one for distance with the correction as you found it-and another pair for near vision with the cylinders only.

The latter method would leave her with a simple myopia of 3.00 D for near work, which would be comfortable. The reason she cannot tolerate the spherical

correction for near is that you make her practically an emmetrope, and as such would have to use an amount of accommodation equal to a normal emmetrope. The ciliary muscle being weak and unused to work cannot suddenly be called upon for such a task successfully. With a customer who does not mind a little expense you could soon bring the ciliary muscle to a point of development whereby the distant glasses would suffice for all distances and could be worn constantly. For instance if for near you gave - 1.00 Sph. with the cylinders say for six months and then increased to - 1.50. and so on until you gradually obtained -3.00 Sph. with the cylinders, the ciliary muscles would be subjected by easy gradations to conditions necessitating the use of an increasing amount of accommodation which would act as calisthenics for the muscle and develop it from a state of weakness and atrophy to that of normal tone and power.

It is in such cases as these where the intelligent optician can by judicious advice and piloting render signal service and benefit to the customer-provided, of course, that the latter be willing to obey and ready to pay for the time, pains, and trouble and incidental changes of glasses.

Optical Advertising in 1758.

Price cutting in the optical business is by no means an innovation, judging by a preserved copy of a pamphlet issued in 1758 by Benjamin Martin, optician, who operated at the sign of the "Visual Glasses and Globe," Fleet Street, London. Said Mr. Martin in self-defence: "To those who charge me with underselling them, I answer, I know not their prices: and as I have a sufficient profit on what I sell, it proves they have taken too much. for which the public must think themseaves greatly obliged to their candour and veracity." And as a final shot, "Let them, who know nothing of optics make spectacles, and those, who profess not to use their reason, buy them . I shall always find a demand for visual glasses, and the generous and judicious part of mankind will readily distinguish between the author of any useful invention and those who basely pirate the same." Pretty good advertising for 150 years ago. - Keystone.