

Some Hints About Mounting Photographs.

It is a very easy matter to place a print in its required position on a mount only slightly larger than itself—with a narrow margin the eye can hardly make a mistake—and in mounting a print on a tint, the same conditions apply, but when the margin is comparatively large it is by no means such an easy matter, unless the correct position has previously been measured and marked out. The method I am about to describe will save measuring each mount, and, at the same time, will do away with the necessity for any sleight of hand in placing the print accurately to the marks. It is a particularly useful method when a number of prints have to be mounted, and the time expended in making the guide, which may be preserved for future use, will hardly be greater than that required for measuring and marking a single mount.

Take a piece of flat, stout paper, or preferably very thin cardboard, exactly the size of the mount, and, by measurement, cut a rectangular opening in it slightly larger than the largest print required to be mounted. The exact dimensions, or even the shape of the opening, are not very important, provided that the opening is larger than the print. For use, the print, having been properly covered with the mountant, is to be placed face downward on a sheet of paper, a sheet of glass, or any convenient flat surface; the guide is then arranged over it so that, had it been the mount, the print would occupy the required position; the mount is then placed on the guide so that their sides are coincident, sufficient friction is applied to the mount to pick the print up, the mount with the print in its proper position on it is turned over, and the mounting finished by rubbing down in the usual manner. The whole theory of the thing is that, while it is difficult to divide a large surface by the eye with precision, it is a comparatively easy matter with a small surface to deal with, and there is the further advantage with this system that, the print being on a flat surface, nearly the whole of it can be brought into contact with the mount at once, and the gymnastics usual when endeavoring to overcome the flexibility of the print when trying to hold it flat in the hand and over the mount are done away with. —*William Byford, in Photo Beaton.*

To Mount Pictures on Linen.

Coat one side of the linen with a mixture of india-rubber and gutta-percha. Lay the picture face downwards, and put the coated side of the linen on to it, and then iron the back of the linen with a moderately hot iron. This suffices to fix them together. To remove the picture from the linen it is necessary only to run over the back with a hot iron. As the mixture is water-proof it protects the picture from damp, particularly if it be rubbed over with a little stearin. —*Monsieur.*

The Latest Microbe.

The "*bacilli bicyclorum*," or, in other words, the bicycle microbe, is in the air, and in the course of the next month we shall see an epidemic of wheel fever in this community as intense in its violence as that of any previous season.

To have had the measles or scarletina is usually considered a guarantee against future visitations of the same diseases, but 'tis not so with bicycle fever. The fact that one has in past seasons laid awake at night and tossed with perplexing doubt over the problem of what wheel he shall ride, is no assurance that he will not again fall a victim to the same distressing worryment, during this and future seasons.

If one were only left to himself in the matter the chances are that his case would not be half as aggravated, but with the promptings, warnings, and pleadings of at least a dozen bicycle agents continually dinning in his ears, the wonder is that he survives it at all. The facility with which the wheels of the agent may be transferred to the prospective buyer's head is truly an appalling possibility and one from which there seems to be no possible avenue of escape. —*Maritime Merchant.*

How to Avoid Frosted Windows.

Nothing is more annoying to a window trimmer in the winter than a window covered with thick frost, which effectually shuts off all view of the display. This is a matter which can be easily remedied at small expense and with but little work.

The reason for the frosting or sweating, as it is sometimes called, is that the warm air inside the store comes into contact with the cold glass, condensing the moisture into drops which congeal upon the inside of the glass. Now, if the air on both sides of the window is the same temperature there will be no trouble with frosting. To accomplish this the back of the window must be tightly closed and holes from a quarter to half an inch in diameter bored through the sash at the top and bottom of the window. The holes should be about eighteen inches apart, and as close to the glass as possible. This will give ample space for the air from the outside to circulate through the window, and thus prevent sweating or frosting. There must not be any chance for the warm air in the store to get into the window. A further aid to prevent trouble of this nature is to take a cloth dampened with alcohol or glycerine and rub the inside of the glass every few days.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM FOR SMALL SURFACES.

Gum dammar	...	6 parts.
Gum resin	...	9 parts.
Oil of turpentine	120 parts.

Newfoundland Cod-Liver Oil.*

*Extract from Annual Report of the Newfoundland Department of Fisheries.

It is gratifying to find that the manufacture of refined cod-liver oil on the modern and more profitable method, is making rapid progress, and is likely to prove remunerative to those who have taken it up. The superintendent has been actively engaged in giving instructions to all who sought his assistance, and aiding them in fitting up the necessary apparatus for manufacturing the steam refined and frost-proof cod-liver oil, which he was the first to introduce here. Already it has been proved that the article manufactured here by the new method is quite equal to the best Norwegian cod-liver oil, which hitherto has had a world wide reputation, and commanded the highest prices in the markets.

Hitherto the Newfoundland oil could not compete with the Norwegian, and was only able to command very low prices; and yet the livers of the Newfoundland fish, when properly treated, yield an oil which in quality and richness can not be surpassed. The superintendent says in his report that "the livers of our cod are almost always found in excellent condition, which is due to the temperature of the water and the abundance of fine food which these waters contain: and it is but rarely that any unhealthy or diseased livers are found."

Tests instituted in Canada have proved that "our oil when properly made excels even the Norwegian in quality, being richer and more free from stearin, and consequently more frost-proof." "There ought, therefore, to be a future in store for the Newfoundland cod-liver oil when properly manufactured on the improved method, and kept and exported in tin instead of wood, the latter being objectionable in consequence of the oil being discolored, and after a time taking the taste of the wood."

There is now an opportunity for Newfoundland manufacturers and exporters of cod-liver oil to win and hold a foremost place in foreign markets. The matter is in their own hands; but to secure and keep the market it is necessary that only a high-class article should be exported, and that active measures should be adopted to make its superior qualities known in foreign countries, and have it properly introduced.

Japan Peppermint Oil.

Within the last two years a great extension has taken place in the peppermint plantations in Japan, the southern provinces (Bingo-Buchin) now sending large quantities to market. Prices are consequently depreciating, and exports (consignments) increasing, the former to such an extent that the industry can no longer be a source of profit. —*Schimmel's Berichte.*