

one dish to another, renewing the water at each change. All my pictures are treated in this way, and washed for at least twelve hours without intermission; and the process, although laborious, is successful, as I never have a fading picture. After twelve hours' washing, a lot (150 pictures) were soaked in the same water, and frequently agitated and turned in it for four or five hours. This water was then poured off and acidulated with some sulphuric acid, and then carefully evaporated, nearly to dryness; had any trace of hypo been left, free sulphur would have been found in the residue; the latter, however, after being washed on a filter with distilled water, was calcined in a platinum crucible without giving off the least odour of sulphur. I concluded then that no trace of hypo could have remained in these proofs after the washing above mentioned.

The same experiment, tried after washing a like number of proofs for six hours, gave me perceptible traces of sulphur in the residue.

After the picture is washed, there only remains the mounting. For this purpose, take a sheet of thin cardboard, rather larger than the proof, paste it on this, using common paste freshly made, or, what is better, paste made with potato-flour. When dry, the proof must be passed through a satining press, or hot-pressed if possible, and, lastly, fixed in a small wooden frame, made and sold for the purpose, and called a stirator, and rubbed over with the following encaustic:—white wax, 2 ounces; essence of turpentine, 2 ounces; fine copal varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. The wax being melted in a small earthen pot, must be withdrawn from the fire, and the turpentine then added, and last of all the varnish. The proportion of turpentine in this receipt may be varied at pleasure, so as to make the encaustic thicker or thinner at the will of the operator. It should be rubbed well into the face of the proof with a bit of flannel, and then the superfluous portion rubbed off with another flannel, till a fine surface is obtained. By this means, not only is the print much protected from being injured by moisture or deleterious gases, but even the finest albuminized proofs are much improved in appearance, and all the deep shades gain in detail.—*Photographic Journal*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Coal Trade of Great Britain.

STATISTICS.—The annual return of coals, cinders, culm, and patent fuel shipped coastwise at the several ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to other ports of the United Kingdom; and also of the quantities exported to foreign countries and British settlements abroad during 1860, as compared with the preceding year, has just been issued, and shows a slight improvement (about 6 per cent.) in the quantities shipped, whilst the average price per ton has somewhat receded. The subjoined tabulated statement shows the shipments coastwise and the exports during the last two years:

COASTWISE.					
	Coals. Tons.	Cinders. Tons.	Culm. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Pat. fuel. Tons.
1859.....	9,913,595	45,091	148,247	10,107,833	29,190
1860.....	10,622,126	40,203	158,397	10,720,716	26,197
Inc.	608,531	10,140	612,883
Dec.	5,788	2,903

EXPORTS.

	1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Coals.....	6,784,337	£3,113,487	7,060,388
Cinders....	213,579	154,419	247,761
Culm.....	9,038	2,107	13,683
Total.....	7,006,949	£3,270,013	7,321,832
Pat. fuel.	75,080	45,266	90,743
			55,360
			15,663
			10,084

For Coals France is still our best customer; but, notwithstanding the existence of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, which was not in force in the preceding year, there has actually been a decrease in the quantity taken by that country from 1,376,890 tons to 1,335,058 tons; whereas a very considerable increase was contemplated. To the United States the shipments have increased from 204,516 tons in 1859 to 309,869 tons in 1860. To Hamburg the exports were 477,587 in 1860 against 473,130 tons in the preceding year. To Denmark there has been a diminution from 450,556 tons in 1859 to 409,196 tons in 1860. To Italy the increase has been from 347,326 tons to 442,798 tons. To British India the increase has been from 164,630 tons in 1859 to 289,096 tons in 1860; and to China (including Hong Kong) the increase has been from 93,000 tons to 139,000 tons. Taking a general view of the return, the variations can only be regarded as trifling—a circumstance which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the universal depression which has prevailed having prevented the ordinary increase, and through Australia becoming each year better able to supply herself with mineral fuel.

From an analysis of the statements of quantities exported, and the declared value thereof, it appears that the average price per ton of coal exported has been upwards of 3d. per ton less in 1860 than in the preceding year; the average price per ton in 1859 was rather more than 9s. 2d., whilst that for 1860 was about 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The superiority of the Welsh coal as compared with the North Country coal, appears to be gradually becoming more universally admitted; for although both the Welsh ports and the North Country ports show an improvement, the proportional increase for the Welsh ports is somewhat greater than that for the Northern ports.

The consumption of patent fuel has decreased in this country, but, owing to an augmentation in the export trade, the total shows an increase, amounting to rather more than 10 per cent.—With regard to price, about 2d. per ton more was obtained in 1860 than in the preceding year. The quantity of coals brought into London was, in 1860, coastwise, 3,573,377 tons, against 299,170 tons in 1859; and inland navigation and land carriage, 1,499,899 tons in 1860, against 1,210,776 tons in 1859. The import of patent fuel into London was 18,951 tons in 1860, against 20,642 tons in the preceding year.—*London Mining Journal*.

The Lime Light in London.

The London Journals contain very favourable notices of the new lime light, produced according to an improved principle and arrangement of apparatus. The light is said to be of a pure white color and of dazzling brilliancy, making all the old gas burners in the proximity appear as dull as though they were burning in the bright sunlight of noonday, in comparison. This description of light is so intense that it can be distinctly seen at a distance of ninety five miles. A single jet of the light of medium size, is equivalent to forty argand, or eighty fish-tail gas burners, or to four hundred wax candles; and its intensity and brilliancy may be increased by augmenting the quantity of gas supplied. As compared with the illuminating power of common gas, a single jet, consuming four cubic feet of the mixed gases of hydrogen and oxygen, is said to be equal, in