

ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photography has sometimes been reproached for not being artistic, for presenting itself to the painter as a purely chemical process, and for giving merely mechanical reproductions of nature.

Such reproach may be just in a certain measure when it is a question of photographs taken by operators who are unskilled and devoid of taste; but when the operator himself possesses artistic feeling, he knows how to obtain true works of art that would do credit to the most delicate painter. Let us take as an example the pleasing photographs that we reproduce herewith, and that were taken by Mr. F. Boissonnas, of Geneva, and published in phototypy in the *Bulletin* of the Photo. Club, of Paris.

We give, in the picture, a fac-simile of them obtained by engraving upon wood. We preserve the crescent shaped, lozenge shaped and circular backgrounds that the operator added and that produce an excellent effect.

The little girl represented in the different attitudes of soap bubble blowing is a masterpiece of gracefulness, and were not this a photograph, the draughtsman of so charming a picture would be congratulated.—*La Nature*.

Epidermin.

Dr. S. Kohn (*Med.-Chirurgisches Centralblatt*, Vienna, April 29, 1892) describes a base prepared by himself, and named epidermin, which, he says, is especially valuable in dermatology. Epidermin is pure beeswax artificially compounded into a liniment with water and glycerin. It is a milky, half-fluid substance, which attains greater consistency upon being exposed to the air. Spread upon the skin, it dries in a few moments to a tenacious, elastic, and delicate pellicle. The glycerin contained in it causes it to retain these conditions. The preparations are kept in glass bottles with glass stoppers and wide necks. He compares epidermin with other substances in use, showing its advantages, and gives fourteen preparations, in each of which it is the basis.—*Ther. Gazette*.

CARR'S IMPROVED COMBINATION SURFACE GAUGE.

The combination surface gauge shown in the accompanying engravings is a decided advance over anything that has been accomplished in this direction before. In Fig. 2 is shown the swinging shaft which gives it a wider range than other gauges of the same height. After being set in any position it has a fine adjust-

ment of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, operated by the eccentric washer at the base of the shaft, which can be used without disturbing in any way the rigidity of the spindle. Fig. 3 shows how this tool can be adjusted to the edge of a planer bed, bolt slot or surface plate, to set work by or draw parallel lines.

It can also be adjusted to be used underneath work, using the top surface as a guide, and in laying out work on a lathe face plate, the V between the uprights

pany, of New Haven, Conn., the well known makers of the Sweetland chuck, Porter bell clamp, cutting dies, and other well known specialties. An illustrated circular and price list will be sent on application.

Enameling Prints Without Gelatine or Collodion.

Mix oxgall and alcohol in equal parts without frequent agitation, and allow to stand two days; finally filter the resulting solution. Place the albumenized print in close contact with a glass plate coated with the above mixture. Drying will be complete in about one hour. The print can then be removed by peeling, and will be found to be highly enamelled. To mount the print without loss of gloss, affix a sheet of paper to the back of the print while it is on the plate. The outside of the paper is then coated with gum or dextrine. When detached and pressed down upon a mount with a thoroughly damp surface, the print will be permanently mounted and yet possess all its high finish. It should be thoroughly rubbed down and passed through a cold burnisher with the print in contact with a zinc plate without flaw of any kind.—*Progres Photographique*.

Fortis Powder.

This powder is an explosive which is claimed to have an explosive force approaching that of dynamite and to be less inflammable and less dangerous than ordinary black powder. The principal constituents are nitrate of potash or soda 65 per cent, sulphur 13 per cent, charcoal 12 per cent, and binitro-benzine 10 per cent. Spent tan bark is used to replace the charcoal in part. The mixture is reduced to powder with great care. To granulate it or put it in cartridges, it is warmed in a basin heated by steam, water being added if necessary. To the above base, nitroglycerine, picrate of potash, or picrate of ammonia may be added to give it greater force. These substances make the powder pasty, which aids the formation of cartridges. This powder is patented in Germany under the name polynitro-cellulose and in France as benzoglyceronitrite.

Relative Proportion of Females to Males.

According to the census report the whole number of males in the United States in 1890 is 32,067,880, and the whole number of females 30,554,370. For the United States as a whole, therefore, there are for every 100,000 males 95,280 females in 1890.



BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.—(FROM AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.)

of angle on top of base being adjusted to the edge of face plate when off the lathe, and one of the spindles being centered to be used on the lathe centers without the base, to locate and adjust work secured to the face plate. Figs. 4 and 5 show how it can be used as a depth or scratch gauge. As shown in Fig. 6, it makes a good scribing block for laying out small work by removing the spindle and inserting the needle in its place, crossways of the V, in the V place.

These gauges are made of the best material and finely finished. They are furnished in three sizes, 6 and 9 inch; 12 and 18 inch; and 30 inch, and are manufactured by the Hoggson & Pettis Manufacturing Com-

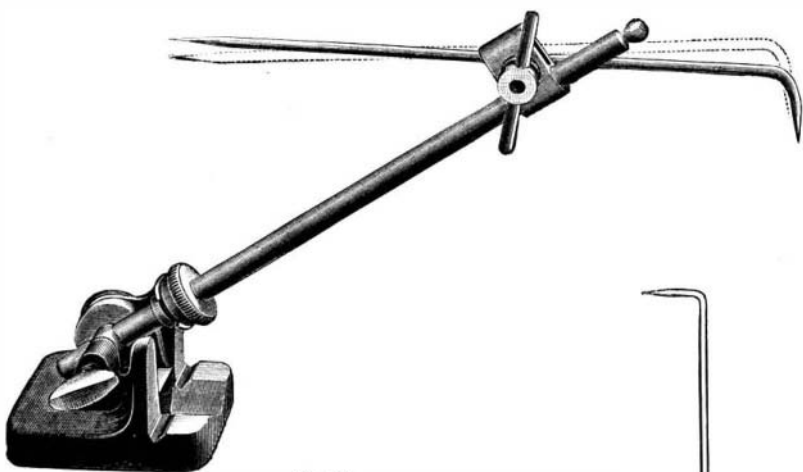


Fig. 2.

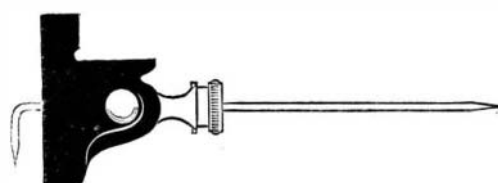


Fig. 5.—AS A SCRATCH GAUGE.

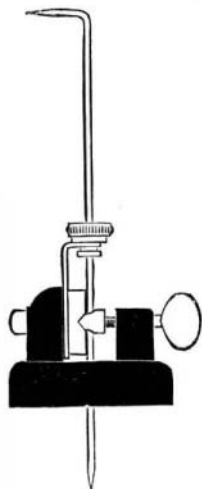


Fig. 4.—AS A DEPTH GAUGE.



Fig. 1.

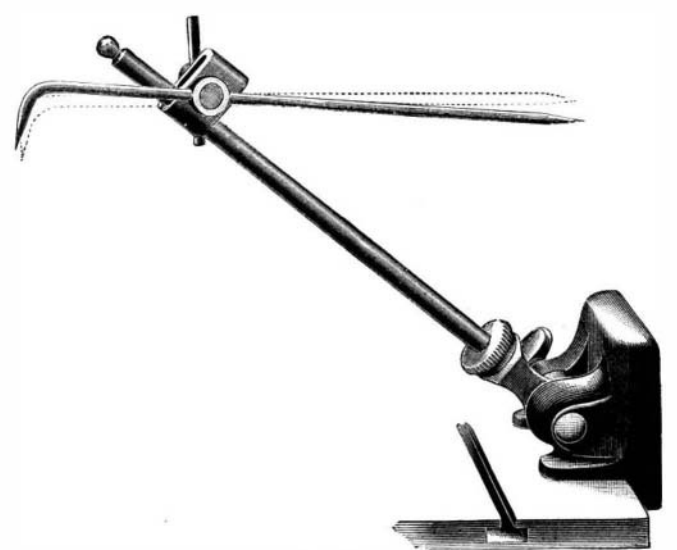


Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.—AS A SCRIBING BLOCK.

CARR'S PATENT IMPROVED COMBINATION SURFACE GAUGE.