

But what we are specially interested in is the adaptation of the incandescent system to photographic purposes. Other things being equal, portraiture should be quite possible with a battery of these lamps and a liberal exposure. The Company have, indeed, arranged these lamps in groups for use in photographic studios. For copying purposes at night the incandescent lamps are eminently adapted, not only because of the intensely white light afforded, but also because they are as simple in use as ordinary batwing burners. The light can also be adapted for use in a lantern for surgical purposes, and also in the optical lantern for projection of pictures and diagrams in the lecture hall. For the more general purpose of lighting photographic reception-rooms and offices, the incandescent system is obviously as well adapted as it is for domestic illumination.

Patent Intelligence.

Applications for Letters Patent.

- 16,698. WILLIAM HAY CALDWELL, 28, Southampton Buildings, London, "Improvements in Sensitive Materials for Photographic Purposes."—October 1st.
- 16,708. ADOLF HESEKIEL, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, "Improvements in Photographic Cameras."—October 1st.
- 16,771. FREDERICK GRENFELL BAKER, 22, Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, London, "Improvements in Photographic Cameras."—October 2nd.
- 16,780. THOMAS RUDOLPH DALLMEYER, 24, Southampton Buildings, London, "Improvements in Photographic Lenses."—October 2nd.
- 16,857. JULIUS HAUFF, 166, Fleet Street, London, "The Preparation of Alkylated Ortho and Para-amidophenols as Developing Means in Photography."—October 3rd.
- 16,858. JAMES FRAZER, 166, Fleet Street, London, "Improvements Connected with Photographic Cameras."—October 3rd.

Specifications Published.

- 6,463. April 28th, 1890.—"Oxygen." E. NEAVE, 335, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Process of and apparatus for obtaining oxygen from the air, based on the "property which is possessed by membranes of permitting the passage through them of denser gases more rapidly than comparatively rare gases." A separator composed of a cylinder of porous clay covered with thin india-rubber, and having ends of india-rubber, while internally there are two carbon diaphragms, and the three chambers thereby formed are packed with porous caoutchouc. A pump withdraws gas through these chambers to purifiers charged with calcium hydrate, and thence to a suitable container.

Porous caoutchouc.—Caoutchouc is first dissolved in naphtha, the latter evaporated off, and the residue again dissolved in naphtha and oil of turpentine or oil of lavender. On evaporating these latter, the caoutchouc is left in a porous or spongy state.

- 6,553. April 29th, 1890.—"Oxygen." A. LONGSDON, 9, New Broad Street, London.—(F. Salomon, Essen, Germany.)

Relates to a process of preparing oxygen from atmospheric air, and consists in heating to a red heat a mixture of lead monoxide (or other suitable metallic oxide, such as manganese, or a body which is easily converted into the oxide by heat) and an alkaline earth, in a current of air, whereby the oxygen is absorbed, forming lead peroxide or a plumbate. When no more oxygen is absorbed the current of air is stopped, and the oxygen driven off from the mixture by passing a current of carbonic acid over the mixture. The material left in the retort thereby is a mixture of the monoxide and the alkaline earth carbonate, which is suitable for re-use immediately.

- 6,607. April 30th, 1890.—"Printing Frames." F. TAYLOR, 16, St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.

The back and frame have bevelled edges to register

with one another. Springs by which the back is secured are pivoted or hinged at one end to the frame, and are secured at the other by a sliding staple or catch, the end of the spring being turned up to engage with the catch. In a modification the catch is actuated by a spring. Also, the spring may be pivoted to the back and secured at both ends by the catch. The usual indicator, or index dial, on the face of the frame is provided with notches behind the numerals, with which engages a projection on the pointer to prevent the latter being moved accidentally.

Correspondence.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

SIR,—I enclose copy of letter sent to-day to the secretary of the Photographic Society, and should be obliged if you would kindly publish it.

HENRY VANDERWEYDE.

182, Regent Street, W., September 30th.

"To the Secretary of the Photographic Society of Great Britain.

"SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in a leading London daily on the Pall Mall Exhibition, which states that 'The choice of the medal for the portrait section lay between a charming group by Mr. Vanderweyde of the Countess, &c., (giving titles), and a life-like portrait (giving name) by Mr. Warneuke; ultimately it was awarded to the latter, as Mr. Vanderweyde's picture had been exhibited in London, and was, therefore, not entitled to enter into competition.'

"Now, Sir, as my picture was entered for competition, I hasten to correct the false impression which has doubtless been formed, especially after what occurred last year, by saying that the picture referred to has never before been publicly shown.

"It is possible that it has been confounded with one of two similar groups before exhibited, but quite distinct, not only as to the posing of the heads and hands, but also as to the relative positions of the ladies at the table, the lady Helen having changed places with her *vis-a-vis* in one, while in the other the ladies are represented as taking tea, instead of embroidering.

"As the imputation has been allowed to go forth to my discredit without enquiry or contradiction, I am compelled to ask you to lay this, my resignation as a member of the Society, before the council at their next meeting.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

HENRY VANDERWEYDE."

SPHERICAL ABERRATION.

SIR,—To those who have made a special study of photographic optics, I am content to leave unaltered all that I have contributed on this subject to the PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, but I refer Mr. Debenham again to my letters in your issues of October 24th and November 7th, 1890.

THOMAS R. DALLMEYER.

25, Newman Street, London, W., October 6th.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

SIR,—We notice that in your review of the catalogue of the Glasgow Exhibition, you speak of the photogravure of Prof. Max Müller as the work of Messrs. Annan and Swan. The plate was made by us, and was from our own negative. It may interest you to know that all the illustrations in the catalogue, except the surface printing blocks, were produced in Glasgow.

T. AND R. ANNAN AND SONS.

Fine Art Galleries, 153, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Oct. 7th.

THE LANTERN SOCIETY.—At the next meeting, on October 12th, the slides going to America will be shown.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON SILVER CHLORIDE.—Slips of microscopic cover glass coated with a thin layer of the chloride were exposed to direct sunlight for about four months, and weighed from time to time. The loss of chlorine varied from 0.0821 to 0.0929 gram per gram of silver chloride. Probably even then the decomposition was not complete. On digestion with dilute nitric acid, the product gave up a quantity of silver equivalent to the amount of chlorine liberated; hence it would seem that the action of light merely separates the chlorine from the silver.—*American Chemical Journal.*