THE LAYMAN BOAT USED IN DUCK SHOOTING.

Layman pneumatic boat, a wonderfully ingenious and successful craft which is acquiring wide popularity among sportsmen and those fond of aquatic sports, as well as with ladies and children for use on the seashore. The sportsman who desires to kill can find no better ally than this noiseless propelled craft, while those who spend the summer on the seashore or by lake and river side can have endless pleasure in floating bubble-like on the breakers or in exploring the inmost recesses of lake and "unknown river."

The Layman boat resembles in contour a horse collar. It is made of India rubber cloth. The irregular ellipse determined by the sides has as bottom a strong sheet of the same cloth, from whose forward portion two boots or leg cases depend. The bottom of the boat is provided with collapsing paddles, which open on the back stroke and close on the forward stroke, as does a duck's foot. The small end of the oval is the bow. A stiff rudder strapped in one position is attached to the stern. The office of this is to keep the boat in front—it is not used for steering.

Several people can crowd into the same boat. 400 pounds being the capacity of the large sized one. Loops are provided for awning stanchions, to give the last requirement for comfort. It will be seen that for the duck hunter it presents several advantages. It admits of a most effectual blind being used, one of which is shown in one of the cuts. The propulsion is done entirely with the feet, so that both hands are free for the gun. Its noiseless working gives every chance of approaching closely to the ducks. Places hitherto inaccessible can be reached by its means, and game can be secured which otherwise would escape.

How to Copy Engravings.

Many workers find a great difficulty in successfully copying engravings, so as to reduce the prominence of the lines and cross hatchings. These, when magnified by the lantern, spoil the picture. But it is possible to tone them down in such a way that they will not be objectionable. There are several methods of doing...
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the same cloth, from whose forward portion two
boots or leg cases depend. The bottom of the boots are
provided with collapsible paddles, which open on the
back stroke and close on the forward stroke, as
does a duck's foot. The small end of the oval is the
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attached to the stern. The office of this is to keep the
bow in front—it is not used for steering.

For its shape the boat depends upon inflation with
air. The oval sides represent two tubes, the lower one
of large cross section, the upper one of smaller. The
lower one is divided by cross partitions into three
compartments; the entire upper tube forms a fourth
compartment. To prepare the boat for use, the sides are
inflated with air. This is best forced in with a blower,
five minutes sufficient to inflate it. It can be inflated
in three minutes by the lungs alone. When inflated,
it at once stiffens up, as the sides take their charac-
teristic oval shape, forming virtually a frame. As
they distend, they bring the floor to a level, and the
boat is ready for use.

Putting the feet into the cases and holding the boat
up by hand loops, the boatman walks down the shore,
which is shown in one of the cuts. The propulsion
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One of the cuts illus-
trates a passage through
Hell Gate, East River,
New York, which was
made without difficulty by
a party including a lady.
The experience is describ-
ed as delightful, the waves
of the steamers adding to
the excitement. No water
was shipped, the boats
proving perfectly dry and seaworthy. An interesting
modification is shown in one of the cuts in the wading
pants, made on the general lines of the boat. These
are heavy Macintosh pants, attached to whose waist
this. The best one is very easy to manage, so as to
effectually break up those lines which appears so promi-
inent in skies and foreground. Over the engraving
which is to be copied a thin and finely ground
piece of glass, the polished side downward. This glass
must be exceptionally clean, and to insure this it
should be brushed over with ammonia or nitric acid,
afterward well water-washed. When the glass is in
position it will be seen that the engraving viewed
through the glass, has the appearance of a pencil draw-
ing. No lines are visible, but a general roughness has
taken their place. Of course it would be perfectly use-
less to photograph the print in this condition. To
restore vigor to the important parts of the picture, go
over the ground glass surface with a brush dipped in
oil, painting as it were, every portion except the sky
and the immediate foreground, where the objectionable
lines usually are to be seen. This operation will give
the desired blackness, thus rendering the print capable
of producing a first-class negative. If this method be
adopted, the result will prove most satisfactory, for it
will be impossible to distinguish the obnoxious lines.
Photography.

For Transparencies.

For lantern slides or transparencies, which yields
tones of a peculiarly pretty warm black, varying with
the particular plate used, but always of an agreeable
kind:

| Pyro | 1 | 3 grains |
| Sodium salicylate | 12 |
| Bromeide of ammonium | 3 |
| Carboate | 6 |
| Carvick potash | 5 |
| Water | 1 ounce |