DEVELOPING BROMIDE PRINTS.

C. W. H. Blood, in *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, writes: "As my experiments progress I find that I obtain more wonderful results, and it is now my full conviction that the combination of the most rapid developing agents, metol-Hauff, with the slowest, glycin-Hauff, represents a combination vastly superior to metol-hydroquinone, up to now so popular. Dry plate development is, by the use of metol-glycin, entirely under the control of the operator, and the result no longer depends on the developer, but on the man. The formula which I found to give the most perfect results with gelatine plates is the following:

"One solution metol-glycin developer—

Metol	30 gr.
Glycin	30 gr.
Sulphite soda solution (at 30° hydrometer test.)	10 oz.
Carb. potass. (at 20° hydrometer test.)	10 oz.

Use equal parts developer and water.

"Let it be understood that hot water must be used, and the metol-glycin added to the sulphite after it is dissolved, and the carbonate potass. solution added to this, so that the carbonic acid gas which is created by the action of carbonate potassium on metol may be set free.

"The above developer will give quicker printing negatives and richer prints than any other, and by diluting to quarter strength will be found an excellent developer for bromide prints.

"A two solution developer permits even wider latitude in practice, and for those who prefer this method of working, the following formula will be found useful—

A

Metol	30 gr.
Sulphite soda (at 30° hydrometer test.)	5 oz.
Carb. potass. solution (at 20° hydrometer test.)	5 oz.

B

Glycin	30 gr.
Sulphite soda (at 30° hydrometer test.)	5 oz.
Carb. potass. solution (at 20° hydrometer test.)	5 oz.

For use add to each ounce of A and B two ounces of water.

"With this formula density is entirely under the control of the operator. A controls detail and B density. Experience has shown me that this formula will meet even the most fastidious taste, as it can be adapted to anything from instantaneous work to copying.

"Care should be taken to have the sulphite solution hot; add metol and then the carbonate potassium. Unless these precautions are followed, the developer will not keep any length of time; but if care is taken in its preparation the developer will keep for ever.

"The great error made by many experimenters with metol is their failure to secure density. As soon as the details of the subject are out they imagine development to be complete. This is not so. In developing a plate with metol or metol-glycin, no attention must be paid to detail, as this will come of its own accord; but the density is the point by which the plate must be judged. If you leave