

toned the slides for at least two minutes in any one of the above solutions, A, B, or C, preferably B, wash for three minutes, and then place it in a solution of one part of III. and five parts of water, for five minutes; then wash. The resulting slide will be of a greenish-blue tone, very beautiful for certain effects.

E. Prussian blue tones. Instead of using one part of III. and five of water, as in D, use the stock solution III. as it is. This tone is very effective for seascapes or moonlight effects.

In case the resulting slide after toning is not satisfactory, it is easily brought into its original state by dipping it into a dilute solution of potassium cyanide for a few seconds, upon which the slide regains its original tint. Do not allow the slide to remain in the cyanide solution longer than absolutely necessary to remove the toning stain, inasmuch as the solution is a powerful reducer, and would in short time eat away the whole picture. After having washed the slide after this operation it may be retoned again with any one of the above-mentioned formulas.

In case similar results are wished to be attained with other salts than uranium-nitrate and ferricyanide of potassium, slides can easily be toned brown or red by treating them in the following simple way: After having washed the fixed slide thoroughly, dip it in a concentrated solution of bichloride of mercury until well bleached, after which operation wash for at least ten minutes in running water, and then color with a concentrated solution of sulphite of soda for brownish tones, or with a concentrated solution of carbonate of potash for reddish ones. The results are generally very fine. This method led me to the following observation. It often happens that the films of slides upon developing with hydroquinone are stained a keep yellow, even orange, and that such slides are only good for covering glasses, after the film had been carefully removed from same in either hot water or acid. This is no longer the case. Should the stained slide be good in all other respects, do not throw it away as heretofore, but give it a short bath of

bichloride of mercury, which bleaches the color at the same time that the silver image is bleached. Upon treatment with either ammonia, sulphite of soda, or carbonate of potash, the stain will have entirely disappeared, and the resulting slide will often turn out to be a gem of the collection.

NOW A FEW WORDS AS TO TONES IN GENERAL.

Except for exceptional cases, I think it advisable not to tone slides, but to try and get the fine brown color directly in development, a color so easily obtained by the well-known formula:

Hydroquinone	1 part
Sulphite of soda	4 parts
Carbonate of potash	3 parts
Water	.85 parts

Use one part of this solution with four parts of water, after having exposed four times as long as would have been necessary to obtain a black tone with the normal developer, that is, one part of the stock solution and one part of water.

For certain effects, though, toning is very advisable, the choice of color depending entirely upon the good taste and judgment of the slide maker.

These few remarks, I hope, will lead some of my colleagues to further experiment in this particular fascinating branch of photography, and I sincerely hope that they will soon improve upon my own crude experiments.

Doings of the Toronto Camera Club.

THE Toronto Camera Club have changed the date of their coming exhibition to the 16th May, as it was found it would be impossible to get ready sooner. The committee have succeeded in securing some valuable donations from the different makers of dry plates, and these combined with the club gold and silver medals aggregate over \$100 in value. Judging from the amount of interest taken in the weekly demonstrations and other matters pertaining to the club, the exhibition should be a success from the word go.

Since our last visit the small six-inch condensers have been replaced by