

Photographic Notes.

"Bromide Enlarging."

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We are all ready now to develop.

Place your paper in the dish and soak in water for a few seconds and drain off, then pour your developer down the side of the dish flooding the print immediately. Don't attempt to throw it on to the centre or you will probably see that particular portion come out very dense.

ozs. of the developer. Again as in exposing don't be too prone to take anyone's advice as to the length of development, as I have found out by experience that it is those who know very little about it, are the most generous and ready with advice, and if you follow what they suggest you are liable to spoil quite a few prints.

After washing place the print face up on a clean towel to dry, or, better still, hang up by sticking a pin through one

will show you the effect of what a bad dose of blisters is. It was given to me with the request that I would show it as a sample of what to guard against in that line.

When developing do not practice too great economy in the use of your developer by trying to rush too many through without renewing it. Your developer costs very little in comparison with your paper. Above all things, when using iron don't try to develop too quickly or you are bound to have failure.

The drawback to some (who will for the future I trust, use ferrous oxalate)



From an amateur photograph taken with a "Glenco."

A "Glenco" in British Columbia.

Rock gently and continue development until the picture appears dense enough in the shadows. Then pour off the developer into the graduate and flood with the clearing solution using about 4 or 5 ozs. each time for a 10x12 print.

Allow this to remain in contact for a minute or so and pour off throwing the same away. Repeat this part of the operation twice and wash for a few moments in water. Then place for 10 minutes in the hypo solution and carefully wash for one or two hours according to the temperature of the water. The developer can be used again the same evening, and I find that one can develop six or eight prints 10x12 size with about 7

corner, when it will dry more rapidly, it can be also thrown over a piece of string stretched across a room, or on some wooden rods.

A great source of annoyance in enlarging is that of air bubbles appearing on the print, and generally in a place which spoils the picture. It is also called blistering. It is said that this can be rectified, or at least prevented, by using citric acid instead of acetic, or by adding salt to the first washing water, but, in my experience, prints will blister with citric acid also, but certainly not to such an extent as with acetic, while the salt is only an uncertain remedy. I have with me to-night a sample of a print which

will be the length of time it takes to finish a print, yet you should not allow that to stand in your way. As to those who are apt to become impatient, I can conscientiously recommend metol, and, if the image doesn't flash up quickly enough to satisfy them, they had better give up endeavoring to make enlargements and try their hand at driving a hearse.

Great care must be exercised when using a tray which contained iron for any other developer, as you are liable to have badly stained prints. If it is found necessary to use the same dish, then wash it with a diluted solution of hydrochloric acid, which will effectually kill the iron.