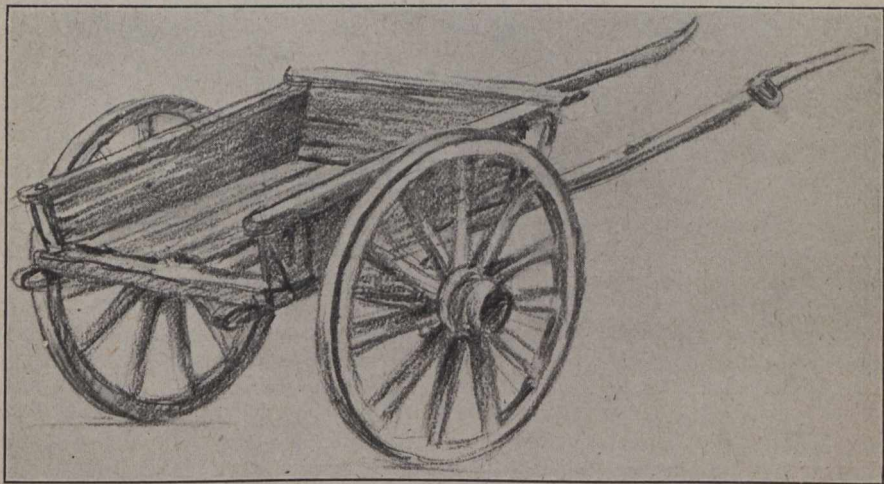


contrasted lights and darks. Topographical accuracy is seldom possible.

A "finder" will now be necessary in selecting a subject. The use of this instrument seems to be very little understood and perhaps it might not be out of place to explain its construction and use. A piece of dark opaque paper with a central rectangular opening about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long is all that is necessary. It is held close to the eye and is used for selecting a subject. *Finders should never be used for paring down a composition.* The student who has to resort to such a practice will never learn to produce a successful composition. If a finder is not handy a small circular opening made by the thumb and first finger of the hand will serve to cut off the light and limit the view and thus aid in the selection of a subject. A prominent Toronto artist wears an old hat



with a small hole in the crown when he goes out sketching. When it is pulled over the face it not only serves as a finder but also serves to shut off all distracting light.

The best time for the student to commence colour composition is in the winter. There is very little detail then to bother him, and he has one of the best opportunities to see pure colour. It will not be long until he will be able to represent the soft creamy colour of the snow in sunshine, and the crisp pinky-blue shadows.

If a suitable view cannot be obtained from a window, the student is strongly urged to wrap up warmly and work outside. Of course it will not be very comfortable. The water-colours will freeze, the fingers will get cold and one will feel like giving the whole thing up. Perhaps there may be a few who will persevere.