

has erred and has put his error on record.

The sky usually gives off more light than the rest of the picture, and this light is so intense that, in time exposures, that part of the plate on which the sky is impressed is so far over-exposed as to be absolutely lost on development. The sky appears first, and by the time that the detail in the shadows of the landscape is brought out, all trace of clouds is lost, and an opaque space, printing perfectly white, is the result. With the ordinary plate, without dodging in development, it is impossible to obtain on one plate a landscape picture which shall give detail in the shadows of the landscape and at the same time give a sky approximating in color value that of the original subject. It is similar to attempting to make a picture of an electric-arc light and a candle flame at one exposure and expecting to get both perfect in one development. A rapid exposure will give the clouds, but detail in the shadows is found wanting. A time exposure will give detail in the shadows, but the sky is lost. Special forms of diaphragms and shutters have been devised, having for their object the giving of longer exposures to landscapes and short exposures to skies. These have not proved to be particularly beneficial in their effects and have not found any wide application. Suggestions have been offered as to the best method of removing the cap, it being suggested that the cap be first loosened at the bottom and raised slowly with an upward movement from the bottom, so that the cap is, as it were, hinged to the top of the hood of the lens. This is not a satisfactory method, for circumstances alter cases. The only absolutely reliable method would be in the use of a perfect orthochromatic plate; this not being at hand, the nearest approximation may be ob-

tained by the use of an orthochromatic plate in conjunction with a color screen. With this combination, surprisingly perfect results can be obtained.

In the case of ordinary plates, when it is particularly desired to preserve the clouds present in the original subject, two exposures should be made, one rapidly following the other, one being a time exposure and the other an instantaneous one. The first is developed for the landscape and the second for the clouds, the former one being used for printing the lower part of the picture, and the latter for the printing of the sky. In this way, by carefully registering the two negatives on the print, extremely fine results are readily obtainable.

The use of separate cloud negatives has of late not met with much favor, and it would seem that these are subterfuges that can hardly call for commendation. The only sky that is properly suited to the subject is that which is in evidence at the time the photograph was taken. The subtle lights and shadows were produced by the particular sky at that particular moment, and the use of any sky other than the one then in evidence will result in the production of a picture that is incorrect. The extreme of this wrong use of separate cloud negatives is found when a subject lit from the right hand is used in conjunction with clouds lit from the left hand. In all cases where a foreign sky has been called into requisition, there must be inaccuracy.

One or other of the above-described methods should be adopted—that is, either two negatives should be made, one immediately after the other, or an orthochromatic plate and color-screen should be employed.

There is a method by which one plate may be made to give a close approximation to the sky present in the original subject, and that is by