other seasons. Even with the light curtained down to give the softest effects, an exposure as quickly as we can open and release the shutter is ordinarily more than sufficient on a bright summer day. A slow, instantaneous shutter, giving speeds of a tenth, a quarter, and a half of a second, and a little study of the differing ratios of light, will be of help here.

There can be no question as to the wisdom of keeping the trays, during development, in a larger tray or sink containing ice-water. A better way, where water is plentiful and cool as it runs from the tap, is to dispense with the ice, and place the developing trays in a larger tray or sink through which the water is constantly passing. An ordinary large tray, having a depressed corner for an outlet, is the best, the water being carried to it from the tap by a piece of rubber hose.

The next point concerns the amount of alkali in the developer. Our formulas do not usually take into consideration either heat or cold. A reduction of the sal soda in a developer which contains a maximum of it will usually give clearer and more brilliant negatives. The following is a pyro formula which has been used very successfully :

Stock solution "A"— Pyro..... 1 oz. Sulphuric acid..... 60 min. Water..... 24 ozs.

Stock solution " B "---

Sulphite soda to test 30 by hydrometer.

Stock solution "C"-

Sal soda to test 25 by hydrometer.

Half oz. of each to 4 to 6 oz. of water.

Metol, the now developer, has a greater tendency to clearness and hardness of film than many of the other developers. The following metol-hydroquinone formula is adapted for summer use :

Metol 30 grs.

Hydroquinone 30 grs.

Dissolve in 10 oz. of hot water.

Sulphite soda, 10 oz., to test 30 by the hydrometer.

Sal soda, 10 oz., to test 15 by the hydrometer.

Mix and filter. For over-exposures add old developer or a few drops of bromide.

Another good metol developer is : Solution "A"—

Metol, 75 grs. dissolved in 10 oz. hot water, when dissolved add 10 oz. of a sulphite solution to test 30.

Solution "B"-

Sal soda to test 20.

For use, 2 parts of "A" to I of "B."

A separate alum bath is preferable to an alum or acid fixing bath. The plates while in the fixing bath should be in a vertical position. This will give clearer, cleaner negatives.

FIXING BATH.—Thirty-two ounces of Sulphite of Soda (Hydrometer test 60), add to this 1 ounce of Sulphuric Acid, very slowly, and 8 ounces solution of Chrome Alum (Hydrometer test 60), then add the whole to 2 gallons saturated solution of Hypo, and it is ready for use. Leave the negative a few minutes longer in the bath than is required for fixing. This is important, as the permanency of the negative depends upon it. Don't use a flat tray to fix in ; it causes spots and dirt. Use a grooved box.