strengthened in development, and its best recommendation is it does not require any washing to free it from the hypo. The following solutions are required :—

No. 1.—Silver nitrate	1	ounce
Distilled water...	12	ounces
No. 2.—Potassium bromide	4	ounces
Water	2	,,
No. 3.—Hypo	2	ounces
Water	6	,,

No. 1 is added to No. 2; this, of course produces a precipitate of silver bromide, which must be washed two or three times in clear water and the water drained off. It is then dissolved by agitating it in No. 3. A muddy solution is thus produced, which must be filtered. The solution is made up to 16 ounces, and can then be bottled for use. To intensify a plate with this solution, it is first rinsed under the tap for a minute or so after removing from the fixing bath, and is then placed in the following :—Pyro preserved in sulphite, 4 grains; water, 2 ounces; silver solution (as above), 1 drachm, to which has been added about half a drachm of ammonia diluted to about 1 of ammonia to 8 of water. When density has been obtained, it is again rinsed and placed in the fixing bath to clear it; it is then finally washed. Should the silver not show any tendency to reduce—that is, should the plate not intensify as quickly as it ought—the solution requires more ammonia; but if, on the other hand, a brown precipitate is rapidly thrown down, it shows the presence of too much ammonia. If considerable density is required, it is necessary to throw off the solution as soon as it becomes muddy, and, after rinsing, to apply fresh. It is hardly necessary to add that the plate must be rocked all the time intensification is proceeding, otherwise it will become patchy.

Another way to use this intensifier is to place the plate in the silver solution for about five or six minutes, and, after letting it drain, to flood it with an ordinary oxalate developer, when the silver will be reduced. If only a slight increase of density is wanted, then the silver solution is diluted more or less—according to the amount of density required—with ordinary water. Of this intensifier I can speak in the highest terms, as being one which can be depended upon, and although appearing, from a mere verbal description, somewhat complicated, as being an extremely easy one to work in actual practice.

(To be continued.)

To Enamel Prints on Albumen or Gelatino-Bromide Paper.—A very clean plate, larger than the print to be enamelled, receives the following mixture by means of a tuft of cotton :—Turpentine, 500 c.c.; rosin, 0·02 gramme; bees-wax, 0·005 mm. The plate coated with this composition may be used for several operations. Dampened prints are applied to the plate (care being taken to avoid the interposition of air-bubbles), and when dry they may be easily detached. In the rather improbable case of a failure, the operation is begun again with the same print.—*L'Amateur Photographe.*

A Mean Trick.—Hostetter M'Ginnis has been paying his addresses, for some time past, to Miss Esmeralda Longcoffin. She had not given him the slightest encouragement, and he was about to commit suicide, when she threw him into a spasm of delight by asking him if he would do her the favour of giving her his photograph. He happened to have one with him, and he begged her to accept it, saying that it was the happiest moment of his life, &c. As soon as he was gone the young lady called her servant, and, giving her the photograph, said : "Whenever anybody who looks like that comes to the door, tell him I am not at home."—*Texas Siftings.*

NEW PROCESS FOR TONING BLUE PRINTS.

BY W. P. JENNEY, E.M., PH.D.

The intense blue colour of the ordinary blue print gives unnatural effects in prints from photographic negatives; also in architectural drawings where views and elevations of buildings are reproduced. The following method of toning such blue prints has been found to be easy of application, and to give tones varying from a brilliant blue through violet-blue to neutral tint and warm shades of grey, according to the intensity of the action of the bath.

The paper employed may be common blue print paper, sold ready for use in rolls, or the specially made paper sold in packages of cut sheets by the dealers in photographic supplies. The solar printing is carried out in the usual manner. The best results are obtained with dark prints, as the intensity of the colour is somewhat reduced by the toning process. The following baths are employed :—

Bath A.

Muriatic (hydrochloric) acid ...	3 to 4	drops
Water	16	ozs.

Bath B.

Aqua ammonia	5 to 10	drops
Water	16	ozs.

Bath C.

	Apoth. Weight.	
Alum	2	ozs.
Tannic acid...	1	drachm
Water	16	ozs.

The prints are immersed face downwards in bath A until all the soluble salts contained in the paper are dissolved and removed, then dipped into bath B until the negative turns a violet-blue and the whites are clear, care being taken that the immersion in the ammonia be not continued too long, as the definition of the picture may be injured. The prints are transferred from the ammonia bath, placed face upwards in a tray filled with bath C, and exposed to bright sunshine for five to ten minutes, until no increase in the strength of the picture can be noticed. The pictures are finished by toning in bath B until the desired shade of the colour is obtained, the picture becoming first a brilliant blue, then violet, and finally, by prolonged action, bluish-grey or neutral tint. The toning may be varied by a second immersion in the tannic acid bath, C, followed by a second toning in bath B. After toning, the prints are dried in the sunlight in the usual manner.

The above process is specially applicable to prints from photographic negatives, enabling the amateur in the field, provided with a printing frame, some sheets of prepared blue print paper, and the above easily procured chemicals, to test the printing quality of his negatives, with results only inferior in detail and definition to those obtained by the complicated process of silver printing.—*Scientific American.*

Croydon Microscopical and Natural History Club (Photographic Section).—On October 16th the first lantern night of the season was held, when a good selection of over 200 slides, the work of members, was passed through the lantern. There was a crowded attendance, and much appreciation was shown by those present.

Enfield Camera Club.—The first meeting of the winter session was held on the 14th inst., when the new biunial lantern recently purchased for the Club was used for the first time, and several hundred slides brought by the members were passed through. At the next meeting, on the 28th inst., Mr. W. H. Trewartha James will read a paper on "Hand-Cameras."