alcohol, and add two or three drops to each ounce of bromide emulsion. After coating, simply wash the plates in one or two changes of water until the oily lines disappear and rear up to dry.

To make the plate more sensitive, when it is desired to expose it in the camera, while wet flow over the surface the following accelerator:

Sal soda	180 grains.
Bromide of ammonium	2 "
Water	12 ounces.

Mr. Laudy has also sent me a copy of Mr. Newton's printed directions concerning the use and manipulations of the plates. His developer, called a stock solution, is prepared as follows:

Yellow prussiate potash	1 ounce.
Carbonate of soda	100 grains.
Bromide of ammonium	15 "
Water	10 ounces.

After exposure the plate is washed under the tap a few moments to remove the preservative, then the developer, consisting of half an ounce of the above solution, to which 4 grains of dry pyro has been added, is poured on. The image soon appears, and the development is accelerated by the air by frequently pouring the developer off and on. If more intensity is desired add to the developer a little more pyro. Fix in hypo solution, 1 ounce of hypo to 4 ounces of water; give the plate a good washing and set up to dry. When dry, varnish the plate to protect the film.

Dr. J. J. Higgins tells me the formula he used successfully is that which was employed by Mr. Albert Levy, and known as Levy's emulsion.

In the *Photographic Times* of September 4, 1885, Mr. Levy thus describes his method of working.

I will explain the manipulations in the way I think is the most practical, and by following them closely success will be certain; for 54 ounces of emulsion mix the following:

A.

Bromide of cadmium	618 grains.
Alcohol (absolute)	18 ounces.
Iodide of ammonium	161 grains.
Cotton (Hance's cream)	586 "
Ether (concentrated)	27 ounces.

In another bottle:

B.

Nitrate of silver	600 grains.
Alcohol	9 ounces.
Nitric acid	270 drops.
Distilled water	360 "

Pour A into B, and leave exactly ten hours, then add 99 grains of green chloride of copper.

The excellent flowing qualities of my emulsion, its sensitiveness, etc., I ascribe, first, to the minimum quantity of water I put into it, and also to the correct measurement and timing.

First.—I would advise to weigh out the required quantity of bromide of cadmium, and then desiccate this in a porcelain capsule on a gentle heat. It will first soften and boil, and the heat must be applied so that the bubbles do not blow out any of it and change the quantity, however small the loss, as every particle is closely calculated. Then it will form in a lump (I forgot to say that during this evaporation the bromide should continually be stirred with a strip of glass, so as to prevent its adhering and consequent burning), when, by continuous stirring, it will granulate, and this should be pursued long enough, until the granulation is fine enough and powdery, showing that all the dampness has gone.

This powder, well scraped out of the capsule, is put into one-half of the given quantity of alcohol and shaken until well dissolved. The iodide of ammonium is now added. This should be of a light yellow color. When this is melted,

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