

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

THE fourth annual lantern meeting was held on Thursday last, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal College of Science, when a large and varied collection of views were exhibited, all of which were taken from negatives the work of members of the Society. There was an audience of about 450. Messrs. T. A. Bewley and C. Watson had charge of the lanterns, the description of each picture being given by Mr. John L. Robinson.

Talk in the Studio.

A FIRE ORIGINATING IN A STUDIO.—A destructive fire occurred early on Thursday morning at Colchester. It originated in the photographic studio of Mr. Braess, Sir Isaac's Walk, and speedily spread to the adjoining buildings. In spite of the efforts of the local brigades, assisted by the engines from the Cavalry and Royal Artillery Barracks, the fire was not got under till several thousand pounds worth of property had been destroyed.

WHAT "FUNNY FOLKS" SAYS:—"By no Means a Bad 'Un.—A new serial story, by Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, called 'The Doctor's Daughter,' is about to commence in the *South London Press*. We are requested to state, in answer to many anxious inquiries, that Mr. Pritchard has no intention of afterwards writing a sequel—having for its chief character the son of a medical man—under the title of 'The Doctor's Bill.'"

MR. GEORGE SMITH'S NEW PORTABLE CAMERA.—This is constructed to take plates three inches square, and is therefore specially adapted for the lanternist in search of subjects for making slides. Mr. Smith's ingenious universal motion as adapted to the back, and the draw flaps of the slides, are made of ferrotype plates, an arrangement well calculated to ensure effectual exclusion of light, and also portability.

THE SUPPOSED FENIAN OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR.—The dog Hubert, which Lady Florence Dixie believes to have been instrumental in saving her life, has been photographed by Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of Windsor, and a striking likeness has been produced, a copy of which will be sent to the Queen.

To Correspondents.

- *** We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
- W. B. FUNNELL.**—Thank you. We will ask for an explanation.
- G.**—The sensitising bath is probably too weak to thoroughly coagulate the film. Strengthen it.
- G. S.**—Send it to our office, and we will consider the matter.
- CLARENCE JAMES.**—It is a kind of difficulty which may arise in connection with any business matter; but, fortunately, the proportion of customers who act so inconsiderately is not by any means large.
- HERBERT GREEN.**—Thank you; we will make use of it shortly.
- NITRATE.**—Yes; if the alcohol is diluted with one-third of its volume of water.
- A. G. B.**—A more prolonged washing is generally required when the water is hard, as the lime salts tend to indurate the film.
2. Any kind of lens, and an arbitrary unit. 3. Satisfactory up to a certain point; but not quite up to the highest standard.
4. Simple landscape; convex side inwards. 5. The first.
6. Yes; the focus for parallel rays.
- WILLIAM WATSON.**—1. The spots always appear, but they will do no harm; if, however, spots appear on the second film, they are likely to show in printing. 2. Try, in the first instance, about as much exposure as you would give in the case of a silver print.
3. The coating and drying of the plates; still, you may work in a bright yellow light.
- W. DAWSON.**—On page 235 of our volume for 1881 (No. 1185).
- AMATEUR.**—Between 75 to 80 feet.
- S. SAMSON.**—Those given in the "Formulary" are especially adapted for the class of work to which you refer.
- J. P.**—1. You have no redress. 2. In strict law it is not required; but, if not observed, you would have some difficulty in obtaining a favourable decision.
- J. B.**—A moderately dilute solution of a glue of good quality is, in our opinion, the best. Glue which gives a disagreeable smelling solution is hardly safe.
- A. & CO.**—Thanks for the specimens. Our Publisher will communicate with you.
- VANDYKE.**—1. Probably not; but, whether or not, it would hardly be considerate for you to adopt the same title. 2. In any town.
3. The final "e" would make no difference.
- *** Several Answers and Society Reports stand over, as some contributors appear to have forgotten the circumstance of our going to press a day earlier than usual.

THE EVERY-DAY FORMULARY.

THE GELATINO-BROMIDE PROCESS.

Emulsion.—A—Nit. silver 100 grains, dist. water 2 oz. B—Bromide potassium 85 grains, Nelson's No. 1 gelatine 20 grains, dist. water $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., a one per cent. mixture of hydrochloric acid and water 50 minims. C—Iodide potassium 8 grains, dist. water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. D—Hard gelatine 120 grains, water several oz. When the gelatine is thoroughly soaked, let all possible water be poured off D. A and B are now heated to about 120° Fabr., after which B is gradually added to A with constant agitation; C is then added. Heat in water bath for half an hour, and stir in D. After washing add $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. alcohol.

Pyro. Developer.—No. 1—Strong liq. ammonia $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bromide potassium 240 grains, water 80 oz. No. 2—Pyro. 30 grains, water 10 oz. In case of an ordinary exposure mix equal vol.

Iron Developer.—Potassium oxalate sol. (1 and 4) 80 parts, ferrous sulphate sol. (1 and 4) 20 parts, dist. water 20 parts. To each 4 oz. of the mixed developer add from 5 to 30 drops ten per cent. sol. potassium bromide, and 30 drops sol. sodium hyposulphite (1 and 200).

Substratum or Preliminary Preparation.—Soluble silicate of soda 1 part, white of egg 5 parts, water 60 parts. Beat to froth and filter.

Fixing.—Sat. sol. of sod. hypo. 1 pint, sat. sol. of alum 2 pints, mixed.

Cowell's Clearing Solution.—Alum 1 part, citric acid 2 parts, water 10 parts. Edwards makes this sherry coloured with perchloride iron.

Eder's Method of Intensification.—The negative is whitened by soaking in sat. sol. of mercuric chloride, and after thorough rinsing immersed in potass. cyan. 10 parts, potass. iod. 5 parts, mercuric chloride 5 parts, water 2,000 parts. As film becomes dark brown, the actinic opacity is increased; but prolonged action causes brown tint to become lighter, until at last the negative is no denser than at first.

Fol's Backing Sheets.—A chromographic paste is prepared with gelatine 1 part, water 2 parts, glycerine 1 part, and a very small addition of Indian ink. Strong paper or shirting is coated, and the sheets are laid, face downward, on waxed glass to set. Press to back of glass plate.

THE WET COLLODION PROCESS.

The Nitrate Bath.—Water 14 oz., nit. silver 1 oz., nitric acid 1 drop. Before using coat a small plate, and immerse it for 20 minutes.

Cleaning Preparation for New Plates.—Alcohol 4 oz., Jeweller's rouge $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., liquid ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Film-removing Pickle for Old Plates.—Water 1 pint, sulphuric acid 4 fluid oz., bichromate potassium 4 oz.

Substratum.—Whites of 2 eggs well beaten, 6 pints of water, and 1 dr. liq. ammon.

Negative Collodion for Iron Development.—Alcohol 1 pint, pyroxyline of suitable quality 250 grains, shake well and add ether 2 pints. Iodise this by mixing with one-third of its volume of alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, iod. ammon. 80 grains, iod. cadm. 80 grains, brom. ammon. 40 grains.

Normal Iron Developer.—Water 10 oz., proto-sulphate iron $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glacial acetic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., alcohol $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The amount of proto-sulphate iron may be diminished to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. when full contrasts are desired, or increased to 1 oz. when contrasts are unduly marked. With new bath quantity of alcohol may be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; but when bath is old more is wanted.

Intensifying Solution.—Water 6 oz., citric acid 75 grains, pyro. 30 grains. When used, add a few drops of the silver bath to each ounce.

Lead Intensification.—After neg. washing, immerse in dist. water 100 parts, red pruss. potash 6 parts, and nit. lead 4 parts. When it is yellowish white wash and immerse in liquid sulphide ammon. 1 part, water 4 parts.

Fixing Solution.—1. Potass. cyanide 200 grains, water 10 oz. 2. Sat. sol. of sod. hypo.

Varnish.—Shellac 2 oz., sandarac 2 oz., Canada balsam 1 dr., oil of lavender 1 oz., alcohol 16 oz.

PRINTING PROCESSES.

Albumen Mixture for Paper.—White of egg 18 oz., 500 grs. ammon. chlor. in 2 oz. of water. Beat to a froth, stand, and filter.

Sensitizing Solution.—Nit. silver 50 grs., water 1 oz., sod. carb. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Acetate Toning Bath.—Chl. gold 1 gr., acet. soda 20 grs., water 8 oz.

Lime do.—Chl. gold 1 gr., whiting 30 grs., boiling water 8 oz., sat. sol. chl. lime 1 drop. Filter cold.

Bicarbonate do.—Chl. gold 1 gr., bicarb. soda 3 grs., water 8 oz.

Fixing Bath.—Sodium hypo. 4 oz., water 1 pint, liq. ammon. 30 drops.

Reducer for Deep Prints.—Cyan. potass. 5 grs., liq. ammon. 5 drops, water 1 pint.

Encaustic Paste.—Best white wax 1 oz., oil of turpentine 5 oz.

Sensitizing Bath for Carbon Tissue.—Bichromate potash $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 30 oz., ammonia 1 dr., methylated spirit 4 oz.

Enamel Collodion.—Tough pyroxyline 120 grs., methylated alcohol 10 oz., ether 10 oz., castor oil 20 drops.

Mountant.—1. Fresh solution of best white gum. 2. Fresh starch.

Collotypic Substratum.—Soluble glass 3 parts, white of egg 7 parts, water 10 parts.

Collotypic Sensitive Coating.—Bichromate potash $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., gelatine $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 22 oz.

Collotypic Etching Fluid.—Glycerine 150 parts, ammonia 50 parts, saltpetre 5 parts, water 25 parts.

Printing on Fabric.—Remove all dressing from fabric by boiling in water containing a little potash, dry, and albuminize with ammonium chloride 2 grammes, water 250 cubic cents., and the white of 2 eggs, all being well beaten together. A 70-grain silver bath is used, and the remaining operations are as for paper.

Cyanotype Printing.—Water 1 oz., red prussiate of potash (ferricyanide) 1 dr., ammonio citrate of iron 1 dr. Prepare and preserve in the dark. Float the paper and dry. Fixation by mere soaking in water.

VARIOUS.

Luckardt's Retouching Varnish.—Alcohol 300 parts, sandarac 50 parts, camphor 5 parts, castor oil 10 parts, Venice turpentine 5 parts.

Matt Varnish.—Sandarac 18 parts, mastic 4 parts, ether 200 parts, benzole 80 to 100 parts.

Encaustic Paste.—Best white wax, in shreds, 1 oz., turpentine 5 oz.; dissolve in gentle heat, and apply cold with piece of flannel.

FERROTYPES.

Collodion.—Ammonium iodide 35 grains, cadmium iodide 25 grains, cadmium bromide 20 grains, pyroxyline 70 grains, alcohol 5 oz., ether 5 oz.

Bath.—Silver nitrate 1 oz., water 10 oz., nitric acid 1 drop.

Developer.—Ferrous sulphate 1 oz., glacial acetic acid 1 oz., water 16 oz.

Fixing and Varnish.—Same as wet collodion process.