

found that, with a Ross'  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch single lens and a good light, the picture was rather over-exposed in two seconds.

After a lively and critical discussion,

Mr. FORREST read a paperette entitled "A Visit to the North of Ireland with a Camera, and its Results" (see page 666), illustrating his paper by a number of finely-enamelled views.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the above-named gentlemen for their interesting communications, upon which

Mr. DAVIES, in acknowledging the Society's kind reception of his remarks, added that he had been requested by Mr. Atkinson, of Manchester Street, to say that if any of the members of the Society wished to acquaint themselves with the theory and practice of emulsion-making, coating of plates, &c., he should have much pleasure in giving them every information that lay in his power at any time they felt disposed to call at his establishment.

Amongst the exhibits of the evening were some splendid instantaneous yacht pictures by W. H. Davies, in sizes ranging from 12 by 10 downwards; they were the production of Messrs. Symond and Co., of Portsmouth and took a prize at the Inventions Exhibition; also sundry prints by Messrs. Atkins, Carruthers, and Walton.

### Talk in the Studio.

"DAILY NEWS" ON THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—It is interesting to note, concerning what may be called a scientific branch of art, or an artistic branch of science, the extreme rapidity of its development, and, it must be confessed, the more rapid strides of the scientific as compared with the artistic side of photography. It is to the rapid working with dry plates that the greater part of the success of modern photography is due. Effects, impossible to the old wet collodion process, are now made comparatively easy by the extreme sensitiveness of the dry plate, and the consequently instantaneous character of modern work. As instances of the power of the modern system in getting over the extreme difficulty of succeeding in doing justice to the various planes of a mountain landscape, may be cited some of the specimens which have obtained medals for the Amateur Field Club. The Swiss scenes are wonderful for their strength of foreground and excellent middle-distance and distance, impossible to obtain by the older methods. Rapidity in operating also gives almost incalculable advantages from another point of view. The face of what is called inanimate nature is nearly as changeable at times as that of human beauty, and clouds and sunshine vary as swiftly as smiles and frowns. So much for the country—for the mountain tops shrouded in changing mist and drifting snow, the clouds flying across the sea, and the summer showers by the riverside. By the modern process these fleeting effects can be secured with comparative ease. In photographing groups, like Mr. James Crighton's "Newhaven Fisher Folks" (369), the advantage of sparing fatigue to the model is not less apparent, but it is in taking street views, with moving persons and vehicles, that the advantage of rapidity is most strikingly apparent. Mr. Cobb's "Street Views in Paris" (426 and 464) are remarkable proofs of the marvellous swiftness with which a street scene may be secured. The Exhibition also proves the advances made in photo-engraving, and gives a forecast of that future in which glass plates will, it is expected, be supplanted by the Warnerke film, by means of which it is proposed that a roll of paper, like that used for newspaper printing, shall supplant the array of plates hitherto necessary to be carried by the photographer.

ABSTRACT OF CHAPMAN JONES' LECTURE AT THE BIRKBECK INSTITUTE, OCTOBER 14TH.—A scrupulous cleanliness should be practised by the operator, and, having taken every care, nothing but continued work will give the envied skill. "An hour's instruction from an adept will be sufficient to convert the timid amateur into the accomplished artist," was written in a photographic newspaper in 1860; but such happy times for the ignorant and impatient are not yet within sight. A failure is often more instructive than a success. Photography is useful to the painter and sculptor, being more rapid than sketching; to the military engineer who "takes" foreign fortifications; to the military commander when besieged, for he has pigeons as letter-carriers; to the artillery officer for recording experimental results of new guns or new armaments; photography saves the civil engineer the services of an army of draughtsmen, and gives exact reduced copies of ordnance maps, &c. The scientific man

prefers unbiassed records to eye observations, and, in a host of other ways, photography is now indispensable.

MACHINE-PRINTED PHOTOGRAPHS ON DEVELOPMENT-PAPER.—J. Urie, of Glasgow sends us a band of paper on which are over a dozen prints made by successive exposures to gas light, an automatic exposing machine having been used. They are remarkably equal in depth and tone.

HE CLAIMS.—And now Mr. J. Peters claims to have been sharp enough to have taken some "battle photographs under fire," at the late unwholesomeness in the Northwest. Our recollections of "under fire" are, that twenty years ago or more, the smoke considerably interfered with good photography. But then there wasn't much smoke, Riel-ly, at this last-named battle. Mr. Peters, though, took a picture "during a volley from the rebels' pits about 150 yards distant"—ahem! say 450 feet. Were the feet all on one side—a flank foto.—*Philadelphia Photographer*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB.—The subject for discussion on October 21st will be "Panoramic Views." The date of the exhibition meeting is changed to the 6th of January. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year have to be made not later than October 21st.

### To Correspondents.

- \* \* \* We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
- M. CAPPELLI.—His address is Craigeleugh, Langholm, Scotland.
- GELATINE.—Excellent methods by Abney and Cowan are described on p. 2 of our present volume.
- R. B.—The micrographic views, mounted on the usual cylindrical lenses, are, we believe, manufactured by M. Dagron, of Paris.
- T. HAIG SMELLIE.—The manufacture is one which involves considerable experience of chemical work, and cannot be undertaken with advantage or economy on a small scale. Your suggestion shall be considered.
- A. G. BROPHY.—1. The table is certainly wrong, as we have found that there is no deposition until a lower temperature than that you mention is reached. 2. None; except that there is some probability of exposing the wrong half, especially when work is done in a hurry and under trying circumstances.
- J. M. C. GROVE.—We shall be glad to see the apparatus.
- J. DANIELS.—As far as we remember, they are made by J. Riley, Humberstone Road, Leicester.
- E. E. BILBROUGH.—Thanks. You shall have proof in a few days, and the NEWS will be sent as requested.
- AMATEUR (Jersey). The lens you mention will answer very well.
- B. (Chelmsford)—We can suggest nothing better than a varnish made by dissolving 60 grains of gum dammar in one ounce of benzole.
- RICHARD.—The albumenized paper has been kept so long in a damp place as to be quite spoiled. Cast it aside and obtain fresh.
- W. ORMOND.—It is not a desirable course to adopt as a usual thing; but in your case it is difficult to see what else you can do.
- H. MANNINGTREE.—It is not a photographic objective, but a focussing eye-piece, and its original value was, perhaps, 4s. 6d. It has been returned by Parcels Post.
- O. O. R.—1. They have not been sufficiently washed. 2. Make up a solution of bromide of potassium containing one-tenth its weight of the salt, and add more or less of this to the developer, according to the degree of over-exposure. You may begin with six drops to the ounce. 3. No mischief is likely to result.
- B. W. WELLS.—Such a notion is absurd. He certainly cannot be regarded as an amateur, because he not only sells photographs and photographic apparatus, but copies of his own photographs either are or were on sale at Spooner's, in the Strand.
- P. R.—The following is good:—
- |                       |     |     |     |           |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Protosulphate of iron | ... | ... | ... | 20 grains |
| Glacial acetic acid   | ... | ... | ... | 20 minims |
| Alum                  | ... | ... | ... | 40 grains |
| Water                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 ounce   |

### The Photographic News.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom:—  
 Yearly ... 15s. 0d. | Half-Yearly ... 7s. 8d. | Quarterly ... 3s. 10d.  
 To the United States, the Continent, and the Colonies:—  
 Yearly ... 17s. 4d. | Half-Yearly ... 8s. 8d. | Quarterly ... 4s. 4d.  
 To India (Yearly) ... .. 19s. 6d.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS IN COLUMN.

Not exceeding Five Lines (36 words) ... 3s. 0d.  
 Each Additional Line ... .. 0s. 4d.  
 Repeated insertions, and special positions or style, by contract.