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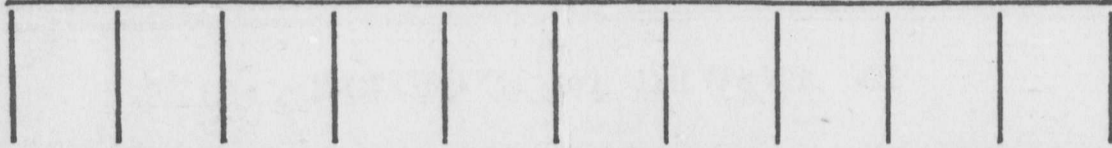
IN ANSWER TO ENQUIRIES.

WE have daily so many questions asked us in reference to making pictures that we think it may not be out of place to answer them all in one. We will, therefore, briefly state what we know of the process—not by giving a multiplicity of formulæ but by giving what we conceive to be good ones.

I. CLEANING THE GLASS.

Into a deep porcelain or stoneware dish put water four parts, nitric acid one part; steep your glass in this for twenty-four hours. If you keep it always full of glass it will not hurt, and it is always ready. Take out what you want to clean, and rinse in at least three separate waters to get rid of the acid. It is then ready for the final cleaning. The following plan, we believe, to be the most simple and easy, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing it perfectly successful. Have made for you a cupboard thirty inches high, twenty-four wide, and ten deep, divide it by three shelves, and provide a close fitting door. Freedom from dust is absolutely necessary to the success of the plan. Line the back of your cupboard with clean paper, and lay two folds of blotting paper on each shelf. We will call this your plate box; nail it up to the wall of your dark room; it will always be handy. You are now ready for the albumen. Take the white of one egg and put it into a pound bottle along with a small handful of clean pebbles about the size of a pea, or glass broken to that size, clean washed, cork your bottle, and shake till the albumen is so stiff that on inverting the bottle it will not run down. Allow to stand till morning, then fill your bottle with pure water, label the bottle "albumen solution for coating plates." Filter some of the albumen solution into a clean bottle, and from this bottle pour in into a two ounce measure as you need it. Take the glass that you have carefully rinsed free from acid, hold it under the tap, and rub

with a clean wad of paper to remove any greasiness, allow the water to flow over it once more, and then after holding it up in your hand a moment to drain, pour the albumen solution on from your measure glass, as you would collodion, flow carefully all over, and allow the overplus to *flow into the sink*, drain a moment, and then place in your cupboard with their edge to the back, thus :



You may place a great many plates in a small space, an inch apart being plenty of room for drying. If done in the evening they will be beautifully dry in the morning. The best plan of using them is to take them out of the cupboard one by one as they are needed. It saves handling and danger from dust. The following precautions are needed :—

Wash your glass free from acid ; beat your albumen to a stiff froth ; have your filter funnel reach as low down into the bottle as possible, or put a clean piece of pine into the neck of it to reach to the bottom of the bottle to prevent air bubbles—the failure most to be dreaded next to dust. Be careful always to place your plates one way in your cupboard that you may know the albumen side.

Keep the lip of your measure-glass as near the plate as possible to avoid forming air bells when pouring on the albumen.

There is no trouble in preparing sixty plates in an hour by this means. It is simple, easy, and once got into will never be given over. *Be careful that no albumen gets on the back of your plates.*

If you prefer the old mode, Newman's Photo-detergent is the best polishing powder.

THE BATH.

Having got clean glass, the next thing is a good bath, and we will simply state the old method we followed years ago, as we still think it was perhaps more successful than any we have followed since. *Use preferably only distilled water.* Clean ice water is the next best, but *we don't advise its use.* Dissolve the quantity of silver you are about to use in twice its weight of water, thus : for three ounces silver take six of water ; when dissolved divide into two portions. To the first add one grain Iodide of Potash, dissolve in a little water for every ounce of silver in the bath ; a yellowish precipitate of Iodide of silver will at first be formed, which, on well stirring, will be mostly

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taken up. Add now to this half the quantity of water to be used, and filter into the other strong half, reduce now to forty grain strength, and add a few drops of a strong solution of carbonate of soda to neutralize any acid that may be present, filter and try. If it works all right add no acid ; if it fogs add one or two drops *nitric acid pure*. It will likely work all right. A forty grain bath requires eleven ounces of water to one ounce silver. For a long time we have used and advocated less Iodide in the bath. Our reason for changing is, we never failed with the formula above given. We have often had trouble with less Iodide. Either our chemicals are less pure now than they were, or our old formula was better than the new. We have gone back to the old one, and find it still good. And now to keep a good bath right. A bath like anything else requires care and intelligent attention.

Always have two or three baths, label the bottles they are in, that you may know their history. Keep the one not in use always in the sun. Have on hand a bottle of strong solution pure and good. Every evening fill up the loss in your bath by your day's work out of this bottle. It will keep in good order twice as long. Boil your bath pretty often. This has the endorsement of the best New York operators. We know an artist who makes an immense number of negatives daily, has his bath boiled every evening. Before boiling add as much water to the bath as you intend evaporating off, and boil down till strong enough. If care is used, we believe frequent boiling will be very useful. Of course when only comparatively few negatives are made, less boiling will do. You may sum all up in a few words. Feed your bath well ; give it a good rest now and then ; boil it often ; sun always when not in use ; be cleanly, and above all, avoid desperate remedies, and your bath will be always in good order. We add a few maxims without stopping to prove their usefulness, believing ourselves that they are reliable :

If a bath fogs test for acid before trying to cure.

If a bath in acid, and fogging, take another meantime.

If a foggy bath is neutral, a drop or two of acid will often cure it.

If an acid bath fogs, make neutral with carbonate of soda, add half as much water as you have bath, filter and boil till of forty grain strength ; cool in the sun ; filter and try again.

If a bath streaks, *boil*.

If it stains at the corners and is quite acid enough, *boil*.

If acid, and yet gives a poor thin film devoid of bloom, test

for strength ; if not strong enough, strengthen, neutralize and boil ; cool in sun, filter, and all will be well.

If you have pin holes. Into a large bottle, put as much pure water as you have bath ; pour your bath into the water (not the water into the bath) shake *once* to mix and filter through a double filter ; boil till of right strength, and pin-holes will be gone for a long time again. Remember the order *the bath into the water*, and don't shake more than to mix bath and water before filtering. There is danger of the precipitate being re-dissolved.

If any of our readers want more light on the above, let them write us, and in our next we will tell what we know.

FORMULÆ IN AMERICAN STUDIOS.

NAPOLEON SARONY'S FORMULÆ.

From Mr. Napoleon Sarony's gallery, Mr. B. T. Richardson gives the following details :—

Cleaning Glass.—Soak the glass several hours in a strong solution of common washing soda, then wash thoroughly under a running stream of water with a clean sponge, and finally rinse with care, and place the glass in a rack to dry. Before using, clean with alcohol and cotton flannel.

Negative Silver Bath.—Forty grs. nitrate of silver to the oz. of water, iodized with iodide of silver, and slightly acidulated with nitric acid.

Remarks.—A bath that is well iodized with me gives better results, clearer and more definition than one neglected in this respect. When the bath wants renovating, boil it down to dryness, redissolve, and add iodide of potassium in proportion of 2 grs. for each oz. of nitrate of silver it contains. Also add a few drops of nitric acid, say 5 drops to the gallon of solution. By this management of my bath I always find it to work from the word "Go !" Never allow the bath to run down.—Be diligent, watchful, and extremely careful. When it calls for food, give it something to eat, and it will never go wrong.

Negative Collodion.—Ether and alcohol, equal parts ; iodide of ammonium, $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. ; bromide of potassium, 2 grs. ; cotton, 5 to 7 grs. Iodize the ether and alcohol, then add the cotton.

Remarks.—Wash the cotton thoroughly in liquid ammonia one part, water four parts, and let it dry before using it ; or,

if necessity requires its immediate use, wash it in alcohol by saturating it two or three times, and squeezing it out each time. Collodion made in this way should mature at least ten days before it is used.

Developer.—Water, 64 ozs. ; protosulphate of iron, 4 ozs. ; acetic acid to suit circumstances.

Remarks—Much depends upon having the developer harmonize properly with the free silver on the plate. I often find a little more or less acid, or a little stronger or weaker iron, very beneficial. In fact, a man must use brains withal, and adapt himself to circumstances. In warm weather, less strength of developer is preferable. The fineness and gradation depend much on the developing. Under or over developing will entirely change the character, and almost destroy the beauty of the negative.

Re-developer.—Water, 1 pt. ; citric acid, 45 grs. ; pyrogallie acid, 20 grs. ; to which add a few drops of negative bath as it is required for use.

Remarks—I rarely find it necessary to re-develop my life negatives, aiming to avoid it when I can.

Fixing Bath.—Water, 4 qts. ; hyposulphate of soda, 1 lb. or more ; cyanide of potassium, 1 oz.

Remarks.—Owing to the fact that this bath soon becomes more or less saturated with silver, it is necessary that it should be replenished, or strengthened often with hypo, and changed entirely every few days.

Mr. Charles Hoffman gives the printing details as follows :—

Sensitizing Silver Solution.—Water, 1 oz. ; nitrate of silver, 50 to 55 grs. ; nitric acid, to render it very slightly acidulated. Float 1 minute, and fume 15 minutes.

Remark.—Float less time in warm than in cold weather.

Toning Bath.—Water, 3 qts. ; common washing soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; and as much chloride of gold as the prints to be toned require.

Remarks.—The tone of the prints will depend entirely upon the length of time they are allowed to remain in toning. If a warm sepia be desired, tone light ; if brown, tone more ; if blue be required, tone accordingly.

Hypo Fixing Bath.—Water, 12 qts. ; hyposulphate of soda, 2 lb.

Remarks.—Never allow the prints to remain in fixing bath after they have become clear and brilliant.

THE PRICE CURRENT DEPARTMENT

AND

Department of Photographic Specialties,

MANUFACTURED, IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

EWING & CO.,

39 & 41 KING STREET, WEST,

TORONTO.

Collodion.—As many operators can testify our Collodions used to be unequalled in the market. Their reputation was such that they commanded a ready sale not only in Canada, but also in the United States. More than a year ago, however, from impurity in the chemicals supplied us, they deteriorated greatly, and for some months we could not devise the remedy. We lost hundreds of pounds of collodion which we thought not good enough to send out. At last we discovered that the ether was faulty. It was full strength, but contained some impurity, and strange to say there was very little to be found in the province that was not also of the same quality. Lately, however, we have succeeded in getting pure ether, and the old reputation has returned. We are now selling more than ever. Owing to the large orders once or twice lately we have had to send it out, not perfectly settled, although this does not effect its working qualities, still it is unsightly. Now, however, we have got ahead of our large orders, and can warrant the improved Hawarden collodion the best in the market. PRICE \$1.20 per lb.

Buff Enamelled Cards.—We have lately been out of our Buff Enamelled Round Cornered Cards, but have over 100,000 now on the way, which will arrive in a few days.

Toned Enamelled Cards.—We call attention to some splendid toned enamelled cards, new shades. They are very fine, and with a picture on them, and neatly printed on the back, are very chaste and elegant.

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German Goods.—Owing to the departure of the German workmen from Paris, manufactures of Photo goods have greatly increased in Germany. We call special attention to the following lines just imported.

Show Mats.—A splendid article nicely embossed on fine heavy paper, to hold 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 24 cards each, at very low prices. They are very little, if any, dearer than the cheap American Show Mats, and very nice.

Picture Mats—In cabinet and various sizes of 4-4s, Lithographed, and embossed, same as those usually imported from New York at less than two-thirds the price. Get samples.

Photo Envelopes—Mailing Wrappers and Card Delivery Envelopes.—Photographers have often asked for a cheap and neat article to mail or deliver their cards in. We have it now. Send for samples of our German card and ferrotype envelopes, from 50c. to 90c. per 100.

Enamelling Machines.—Every Photographer should enamel his pictures. No one who has not tried it would believe the improvement it produces. It brings out details otherwise concealed, and from the fine surface produced, the paper photo will often rival the Daguerotype in brilliancy. Our machines whilst equal, if not superior, to the American, are only half the price.

Pictures.—We call the attention of photographers, who are also picture dealers, to our large stock of Chromo-lithographs, consisting of the best works of Rowney, Adam, Moore & McQueen, and Shaw, of London. We have over a thousand of their finest chromos on hand, which we will sell at the English published price, 20 off. We feel sure that a large trade in these can be done among people of taste.

Small Chromos.—On hand also small chromos (*French*) of all kinds. Heads, groups, landscapes, at from 15c. to 40c. each, or from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per sheet, of 6, 8 and 10 subjects. Get samples.

Decalcomanie.—Photographers should keep Decalcomanie on hand for carriage and sleigh makers. There is a large trade in this done in the Province, and no reason why photographers should not benefit by it. Our new price list for this and kindred subjects, with full instructions, on receipt of two cent stamp.

Picture Framing.—We can make all kinds of picture frames for you of every description. Gold gilt frames all sizes, and at prices that will allow you 25 per cent., and still sell at Toronto

rates. We will estimate for any sort of frame of whatever kind, and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Frames made of Mouldings.—We cut up all kinds of mouldings and make square frames to the trade. Terms—Wholesale rates for moulding, and a small charge for putting together and backing. We have orders for these in large quantities from booksellers and auctioneers. Try a few.

Example—A frame 22 x 28 of 2-inch moulding will cost by this way of getting it only about 85 to 95 cents.

Enlargement.—We have to beg the indulgence of our patrons for delay in this branch. The winter months are very uncertain, and since the fire in our old premises we have only had one camera in use. This week we got two erected, and are now in good position to enlarge. If weather is favorable can fill all orders at very short notice. N. B.—Hard negatives, that take long to print, should not be sent in in winter. The light is very poor, and it often takes two days to complete one print, and there seldom being two consecutive days of sunshine, prints, after a whole day's work, are lost. We have done some to oblige customers of this kind lately, that cost us four times as much as we got for them. In future, we must decline orders for this kind of work, except at prices to suit.

The Philadelphia Photographer and World—Send in your subscriptions. Keep ahead with the times.

Special Notice.—In ordinary goods from our house please notice the following regulations:—

Terms cash. Cash in advance will save C. O. D. No charge for collection of sums over \$10.00. New customers please send small remittance with order to cover freight. Boxing charged at cost price.

All orders filled and shipped the same day they are received except in cases where goods are ordered to be manufactured, or cards printed.

It is our interest as well as our pleasure, to do our best to oblige our customers. No trouble will be spared to please.

All goods shipped of the best quality only, except when otherwise specified.

With the hope that our future transactions with you may be as agreeable as the past, and thanking you for past favors,

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