

er, and the full body of silver is yet preserved. At this point the plate be well cleaned with sulphuric acid, it will present one uniform surface of copper; immerse the plate in a solution of musate of zinc, the exterior surface of copper will be removed, and the silver surface will be again exposed, and be equally sensitive to the operation of the light: yet it would be preferable to galvanize the plate than to restore them by the foregoing process. It is well known to every Daguerrotypist that the principle disappearance of the silver is from its having been rubbed off by polishing the plates, as very few subject the plates to a heat sufficient to cause the silver surface to disappear.

G. P. H. Tenn.—Mr. H. writes "What test, if any, can I make to ascertain when there is an excess of sulphur in my hyposulphite of soda, as I am not convinced it is this that makes the numberless black spots on my impressions, as you have stated in your valuable journal, that this excess does make said spots, you must have some reason for it."

If H. will put a very little sulphur in water, and then pour it in a plate, apply the lamp as in gilding, he will find similar spots, and of exactly the same character as when this may be in the gilding, containing hyposulphite with an excess of sulphur, or add a little of the latter to the gilding solution, and the number of black spots will be increased.

T. F. W. Vt.—We can send you a whole size instrument you can depend upon as being equal to any in market.

E. C., Mass.—You cannot get the arrangement of the lenses with the "microscopic attachment" without great expense, we think the common arrangement will answer your purpose.

E. D. S., Ohio.—Write to Peter Smith of Cincinnati, and you will find the article you wish, and thus save expense and risk of transportation. Send the Communication.

M. F., N. Y.—The Rouge has been forwarded, and we warrant it the best, and in fact the only pure article in market—it has been subjected to chemical test in our Laboratory.

W. T. R., Ala.—You should have a Furnace called *Universal Furnace*, one to answer your purpose is 14 inches high, 7 inches diameter, accompanied by two sand baths, set of concentric rings to reduce the size of the top to 3 inches, in good order and complete, price \$20.

M. W., Me.—Mr. W. writes—"Should the plate be coated the same for taking views as for taking portraits?"

It may be coated the same and produce good views, yet it is more generally advisable to coat heavy over the iodine, and even a less proportion of bromine, as this gives more body to the impression, and adds much to the tone, affording a far more pleasing effect.

### NEW PUBLICATION.

A TREATISE ON DAGUERREOTYPE: the whole art made easy, and all the recent improvements revealed, embracing a full account of apparatus, Plates, Chemicals, etc., and a complete, scientific, and simple expose of the most favorite modes of operating with the recipes for making all the chemicals.

CONTAINING ALSO, the process for galvanizing plates, and the whole art of Electrotype; the reproduction of Daguerres' images by Titonotype; Directions for preparing Calotype Paper; and a description of all the known methods of producing Photogenic pictures, &c., &c. By L. L. Hill. Price \$2.

It is bound in paper and can be forwarded by Mail to any part of the world.

This "Treatise" contains 181 pages and is filled with matter of interest, and should be in the hands of every Daguerrotypist who would be posted up in the art. Much reliable information is found in this volume, and it is from the hands of the man who published the first work of the kind in America. We have perused with pleasure and profit its pages, and feel highly gratified in finding that the author has taken great care and commanded excellent judgment in selecting such interesting matter as makes it of the utmost value to the Daguerreotype world.

The author has treated largely in his "Treatise" on the "Daguerreian Chemistry," "Iodine," its discovery, "Natural History," process of obtaining it. "Its properties, Test starch is a very delicate test of iodine. It forms with a solution of iodine, the *iodine of starch*, which is of a deep blue color. A liquid containing 1-450,000 part of its weight of iodine, receives a blue tinge from a solution of starch, Iodine is frequently adulterated with plumbago. This may be detected by dissolving a small portion in alcohol; the plumbago will remain undissolved, or, heat a small quantity on an old plate, by means of a spirit lamp. The iodine will be driven off while the plumbago, being very infusible, will remain." "Uses" of iodine, "Iodide of silver this substance is found native in Mexico, Chloride of Iodine, Bromide of Iodine." The author gives many interesting "experiments." "Bring iodine and phosphorous in contact in open air, and