The New South Wales Government printing office has recently produced a photograph 26 feet long by 6 feet wide. The print gives a view of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Sydney. It was taken on eight plates 15 inches by 12 inches in size, and enlarged on bromide paper. The photograph is claimed to be the largest ever produced, exceeding in size a view of Sydney which was exhibited by the same people at Chicago, which measured 24 feet in length.

Many a good photograph, says the Australian Photo Journal, is rejected by the judges at exhibitions on account of the atrocious or outrageous frame that surrounds it—while even among the accepted, how seldom it is that one sees a photographic picture that has an absolutely appropriate and becoming setting. The exhibitor who can make his own frames, showing taste in selection of material and design, has an immense advantage over the competitor who, following the supposed fashion of the hour, or on the glorious principle of laisser faire, leaves the whole matter to a man who is possibly little more than a jack carpenter.

One of our esteemed exchanges, the Photographic News, of Tokyo, Japan, reproduces in half-tone one of the direct photographic prints that lately graced a number of the CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL. The print was on Brown & Palmer's paper, and the negative by Millikin, Toronto We are sorry that owing to our early education, as regards the Japanese language, being sadly neglected, we are unable to read the "notice" of the illustration. The half-tone work, done by a Tokyo process firm, is exceedingly good, in fact, far ahead of most work coming to us in foreign publications, and emphasizes the fact that the Japs are a progressive race.

The members of the Montreal Camera Club met recently for the purpose of listening to an address by Professor Cox, of McGill University, on the cathode or X rays. In speaking of Roentgen's famous discovery, Professor Cox bore testimony to the importance of the preparatory work of Geissler, Puley, Leynard, Crooke and others. The discoverer himself had formulated a theory that the rays were probably the longitudinal vibrations of light, which were known to exist, but the existence of which had hitherto remained unproven. Prof. Cox was, however, doubtful if this were the correct solution of the discovery; he was rather inclined to think that this could scarcely be correct, as if it were, the Montreal professor failed to see how the same rays could not be got in common light. It was more probable that they were electrostatic waves, travelling outward though space. The lecturer believed that the discovery would greatly facilitate ordinary photography, as the time for exposure might be considerably curtailed. He did not, however, believe that it was possible by the new photography to obtain pictures of the brain, because the bones of the skull, which were