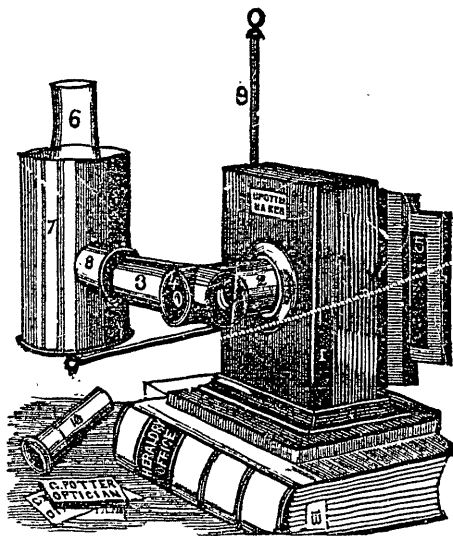


perfectly defined, the camera tube is moved backward and forward until the proper focus is obtained. This image can be seen by the observer again very much magnified by placing to his eye a lens of say six inches focal length, and bringing his eye with the lens to within six inches of the ground glass, but the image will be seen even better by moving the ground glass to one side—the observer will then see the *aërial* image of the reflection from the eye, which will occupy the same position as the ground glass previously occupied. In photographing, the slide containing the ground glass is removed, and a slide substituted containing a plate glass “prepared” by the ordinary collodion process. An “exposure” of about five seconds is sufficient. If the “developing” proves that a good “negative” has been obtained, it is “fixed,” and used for printing the photographs; if not, other plates are used until a more satisfactory result is obtained.

#### AS AN OPHTHALMOSCOPE.



*The position of the instrument when the light is supplied by a lamp:—1, the camera; 2, camera tube; 3, illuminating tube; 4, diaphragm with central aperture; 5, slide with ground glass; 6, glass chimney of lamp; 7, brass tube four inches in diameter, which acts as a shade, and from which projects 8, a brass collar opposite the flame of the lamp, and to which is adapted 3, the illuminating tube of the instrument; 9, upright of the lamp stand; 10, eye-piece containing a camera lens of three inch focus: to be adapted to the free extremity of the camera tube: when the eye-piece is used the camera is dispensed with.*