

tion, we treat the back one in that way and leave the front lens itself in the mount, we shall find that not only do we get an image the same size as when the back lens was used, and that we get good bright definition on the plate with a moderate stop, but we also obtain these advantages with a distension of the camera less by several inches than when the back element of the combination is employed situated at the rear end of the mount. The precise amount we gain, or, in other words, the amount practically added to the extension of the camera, equals the entire length of the brass mount of the lens, in addition to the small portion intervening between the outer surface of each lens and the optical centre, which, as we have pointed out, is in such a case located outside of the convex surface. A camera, therefore, which would not expand nearly sufficient to permit of the employment of a single component of the combination when the back lens is in question, may frequently be utilized with entire satisfaction when the front lens, still remaining in its place, is used.

We know very well that a lens, when worked in this position, with the stop behind it, will not cover a large field so flatly as when in a reversed position; but, when employed, as it must be, with a stop, it will cover with considerable brightness and sharpness a field at least as large as that covered by the combination, even when well stopped down.


Of late we have employed this system to its full extent. Two of our cameras, one of them a 10 x 8 and the other a $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, possess a distending range which, while considerably in excess of that required for the combination lenses usually employed, yet falls short of what is requisite when the

single half of any of them is employed in the old way. But by adopting the method now suggested---and it applies to both of the cameras in question---an enlarged view, the objects being double the size of what can be obtained by the combination, is now got with the greatest ease, and with from half an inch to an inch of camera distension to spare.

We need scarcely point out that many of the two compounds forming the lenses of the rectilinear and symmetrical are not absolutely identical one with another, the back lens being frequently shorter in focus than the front. In this case it only remains for the photographer to select the particular combination of that focus which coincides approximately with the length of the camera draw.—*British Journal*.

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Babies' Day.

 ROCKVILLE is fortunate in having two photographic galleries, both of which turn out work considerably above the average. Of course, it goes without saying that considerable rivalry exists between them. Some days ago this spirit of get-aheadiveness took a turn that was highly approved of and fully appreciated by the mothers of that charming city. The proprietors of one of the galleries conceived the idea of having a babies' day, and advertised to the world that they would on that day devote themselves exclusively to immortalizing the features of the future rulers of the country, as also those of the future *rulers* of the said rulers. And oh! what a crowd was there, my countrymen! They came for miles around—in carriages of both hand and horse power; in arms and sometimes *to* arms (twins).