

Paris International Exhibition, 1867.

THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

UNANIMOUSLY AWARDED TO

J. H. DALLMEYER.

See "Report by Order of the Council on Education."—*Illus. Lon. News, Sep. 4th, 1867.*

THE NEW PATENT PORTRAIT LENS.

For description see J. H. D.'s paper, read before the Meeting of the London Photographic Society, December 11th, 1866.

This new lens, recently invented by J. H. DALLMEYER, surpasses in definition, brightness of field, equality of illumination, freedom from distortion, freedom from glare, &c., the old, or Petzval form of Portrait Lens; and besides, at the will of the operator, by the simple turn of a screw, it can be made to yield any amount of diffusion of focus or pictorial definition.

With the posterior lens of the back combination screwed home, the index pointing to 0, the lens produces the *sharpest possible* definition of objects situated in *one* plane; and when the posterior lens is unscrewed one or two or more turns or parts of a turn, of screw, diffusion of focus is obtained, proportionate in quantity to the amount of unscrewing.

As regards the most advantageous use of this new power of diffusing the focus at will, the following hints may serve to indicate the proper direction:—It may be stated that, as a rule, the smaller the picture the sharper should be its definition, hence for small or single figures—the subject at a distance of, say, twenty feet or upwards from the camera—use the respective lenses, suitable for the work, *strictly*, or with but little unscrewing of the posterior lens; and if, with the same lens, a larger figure be taken, or, in other words, if the subject approaches the camera, *loosely* unscrew, and in the proportion of, say, one-quarter of a turn of screw for every foot of approach of subject.

"By far the most important optical discovery of the year, or, indeed, of any year since Petzval produced the lens which made portraiture possible, has been that of the lens for portraits and groups, described in papers read before the Society by Mr. Dallmeyer."—*The Photographic Journal, Jan. 15th, 1867.*

"It appears to inaugurate a new era in portraiture."—*Vide Photo. News, Dec. 2nd, 1866.*

"It is of short focus, and, consequently, quick working, both central and marginal definition rendered to perfection; indeed, so much so that it might be used for mapping; but its new and astonishing qualities are, that you have at will the power, by a slight alteration of the back lens of the posterior combination, to give any amount of softening to your image, at the same time retaining the marginal definition in its true proportion, fitting it most perfectly for the full length as well as the large head. . . . I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to possess the most valuable properties, and I feel convinced it must find its way into every photographic studio."—*Vide Photographic News Almanack, 1867. On Portraiture: by T. R. Williams.*

"Messrs. Hennah & Kent, of Brighton, sent a frame of heads, which excited much interest from their beauty and novelty of style. They were chiefly of children, the head and bust alone being taken; but each face was from three to four inches long. Singularly soft, tender, round, and life-like, these portraits are calculated to introduce a new style, which will have many followers. They are described as taken with Dallmeyer's New Patent Portrait Lens, No. 6 D., with the diffusion of focus arrangement, the back lens being unscrewed a turn and a half, the time of exposure being described as from five to ten seconds."—*Vide Photo. News, Nov. 15th, 1867. Notices of Pictures exhibited at 9, Conduit-st.*
Mr. MAYALL:—"The more I work the 4 A Patent Lens, the better I like it; in one word, it is perfection."

Dr. VAN MONKHOVEN, of the firm of Rabending and Monkhoven, Vienna:—"Wonderful results obtained with the new lenses. I am astonished with the images. . . . I am sure that in a little while it will be in every hand."

Mr. H. P. Robinson's prize picture "Sleep," Mr. Rejlander's "Studies," Mr. Notman's Cabinet Portraits, M. Reutlinger's Cabinet Portraits, &c., so highly eulogized in the Critiques of the Photographic Exhibition, recently held at Conduit-street, were taken with the New Patent Portrait Lenses. Specimens, on application, at 19, Bloomsbury-street,

DALLMEYER'S NEW PATENT PORTRAIT LENSES

Are manufactured of three descriptions, as regards *intensity* or *rapidity* of action.

1st. Quick Acting Portrait Lenses (same as the existing quick-acting portrait lenses, Nos. 1 B and 2 B), ratio of aperture to focal length 1 : 3; designated B.

2nd. Portrait Lenses of the ordinary intensity.

Ratio of aperture to focus 1 : 4; designated A.

3rd. Portrait, Group, and View Lenses. Ratio of aperture to focus 1 : 6; designated D.

The above numbers squared at once express the relative "time of exposure for each lens." Thus, B lens requires only *one-half* the exposure of A and *one-fourth* of D.

DALLMEYER'S PATENT PORTRAIT LENSES (B),

Quick-acting Lenses.

No. 2 B Patent Lens, with rack and pinion movement. Diameter of Lenses, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., and back focus 6 in. *Epecially constructed for Carte de Visite Portraits. Distance between Subject and Lens for a standing figure, 18 ft.*

.....	12	0	0
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A Set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	1	5	0
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No. 3 B ditto ditto Diameter of Lenses $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and back focus 8 in. *Epecially constructed for the New Cabinet Portraits. Distance between subject and Lens for a standing figure, 18 ft.*

.....	18	10	0
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A Set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case.....	1	10	0
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No. 4 B ditto ditto Diameter of Lenses $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and back focus 12 in.; for pictures $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Distance for a Cabinet Portrait 25 ft.*

.....	38	0	0
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A set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	2	0	0
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DALLMEYER'S PATENT PORTRAIT LENSES (A),

Of the ordinary intensity or rapidity.

No. 1 A*—Patent Lens, with rack and pinion movement. Diameter of front and back combinations, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. respectively, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. back focus; for pictures 5×4 in.

.....	11	15	0
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A Set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	1	5	0
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No. 2 A* ditto ditto. Diameter of front and back combinations, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. respectively; 10 in. back focus; for pictures $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in.....

.....	16	10	0
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A Set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	1	10	0
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No. 3 A* ditto ditto. Diameter of Lenses 4 in., and 12 in. back focus; for pictures $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

.....	25	10	0
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A set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	1	15	0
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No. 4 A ditto ditto. Diameter of Lenses $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 14 in. back focus; for pictures 10×8 in.

.....	36	10	0
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A Set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case	2	0	0
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No. 5 A in rigid mount. Diameter of Lenses 5 in., and 18 in. back focus; for pictures 15×15 in. and under, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms in case

.....	50	0	0
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No. 6 A ditto ditto. Diameter of Lenses 6 in., and 22 in. back focus, for pictures 20×16 in. and under, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms

.....	60	0	0
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* *These Lenses are well adapted for the New Cabinet Portraits, according to length of gallery.—Thus, No. 1 A requires a distance of 14 feet between subject and lens (not recommended if a longer focus lens can be used), No. 2 A, 20 ft., and No. 3 A, 24 ft.*

A Focussing Glass, for ascertaining that the image produced by the Camera Lens is formed accurately on the greyed surface of the focussing screen, and, consequently, on the sensitive surface of the plate or paper ...

.....	0	16	0
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DALLMEYER'S PATENT PORTRAIT AND GROUP LENSES (D).

These Lenses are perhaps the most generally useful instruments a photographer, more especially the amateur, can be possessed of. Thus, with the full opening they are well adapted for portraiture in the studio, (as for groups, studies, large heads, &c.); possessing four times greater intensity than the well-known Triple Achromatic Lens; and when used with smaller stops, these new Lenses answer equally well for out-door photography, such as architectural views, landscapes, &c. They are entirely free from *distortion* and *flare*.

The photographs of the *Naval Review*, by Mr. Valentine Blanchard (see *Photographic News*, May 2nd, 1867), were taken with 5 D Patent Lens.

The prices marked below include a set of Waterhouse Central Diaphragms; and with the exception of No. 3 D, the Lenses are mounted in Rigid settings, *i.e.*, without rack and pinion movement.

	DIAM. OF LENSES.		BACK FOCUS.		SIZE OF GROUP.		SIZE OF VIEW.		£.	s.	d.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.			
No. 3 D* Patent	2½	...	10½	...	8½ × 6½	...	10 × 8	...	8	10	0
No. 4 D*	2½	...	13	...	10 × 8	...	12 × 10	...	13	10	0
No. 5 D	3¼	...	16	...	12 × 10	...	15 × 12	...	17	10	0
No. 6 D	4	...	19½	...	15 × 12	...	18 × 16	...	25	0	0
No. 7 D	5	...	24	...	18 × 16	...	22 × 20	...	42	0	0

* Distance for a Cabinet Portrait with No. 3 D 18 ft., with No. 4 D 25 ft.

DALLMEYER'S NEW PATENT STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR "Instantaneous Views," SMALL PORTRAITS, GROUPS, INTERIORS, LANDSCAPES, &c.

This new Lens equals in *rapidity* the already well-known New Stereoscopic Lens (introduced May, 1860), and on account of its slightly greater focal length (¾ in.) covers the stereo-sized plate more perfectly. It is *entirely free from distortion*; embraces an angle of about 60°; and, when used with the smallest central diaphragm, is practically free from flare or a *central spot*.—See J. H. D.'s paper on the "Cause of the Central Spot."—*Photographic Journal*, June 15th, 1867.

Diameter of front and back combinations 1½ in. and 1¼ in. respectively, and 3⅝ in. from the back glass (equivalent focus 5 inches.)

In sliding mount, with Waterhouse central diaphragms, *each*..... £4 5 0

Ditto ditto, with rack and pinion movement, *each* 4 15 0

When the Lenses are used in pairs, and the posterior Lens is *unscrewed* to obtain diffusion of focus, care should be taken that the amount of unscrewing or separation is *exactly alike* in both, as is indicated by divisions and index, in order to preserve identity of focus, &c.

N.B.—The front combination can be used alone and *intact*, (focal length 8 inches), simply by unscrewing and dispensing with the back combination, when, with a small-sized stop, it will be found to cover the 7¼ by 4½-in. plate.

For very short Operating Rooms, this Lens can also be used for Card Portraits.

N.B.—The Apertures of all the stops supplied with J. H. D.'s Lenses (Portraits, Groups, and Landscapes) are so arranged that, counting from the LARGEST to the SMALLEST, the time of exposure is DOUBLED. Stops marked X are exceptions to this rule, and require an exposure only HALF AS LONG again as the next LARGER stop.

DALLMEYER'S NEW WIDE-ANGLE 'LANDSCAPE' LENS.

(PATENT.)

For description, &c., see J. H. D.'s paper, read at the Meeting of the London Photographic Society, April 11, 1865.

This new Lens has been especially constructed for pure "Landscape" photography, for which it possesses the following advantages over multiple or non-distorting lenses. It has only two reflecting surfaces, and therefore produces more brilliant pictures, free from all fog and flare whatever; the illumination also is practically equal from centre to margin of the picture, and the definition is perfect with a comparatively large aperture,—or in other words, it is quicker acting. When used for architecture, care should be taken that the building does not occupy the extreme margin of the picture, or the lines will appear slightly curved. This is of no importance, however, in Landscape photography, and is fully compensated for by the increased brilliancy of illumination of the extreme corners of the picture.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.—"We would especially direct attention to the unrivalled Photographic Lenses exhibited by Mr. J. H. Dallmeyer; and, more particularly, to a new Triple Meniscus, by which a landscape, subtending at its camera as wide an angle as 70°, can be photographed with extraordinary fidelity; . . . and to another combination (Triple Lens), producing more limited pictures, which are in a very remarkable degree free from distortion, and of great and equable beauty throughout their whole extent."—See *Jurors' Report*.

"The new Lens, invented and described by Mr. Dallmeyer, is, we imagine, destined to become the Landscape Lens, par excellence, for all views in which a wide angle is important to pictorial effect."—See *Photographic Journal Leader*, April 15th, 1865.

"There was one picture on the table, mounted as a transparency, which is one of the most perfect views of the front of the Crystal Palace we have ever seen, both for definition and width of angle."—*British Journal*, November 24th, 1865."

The Lens is already possessed, without exception, by all the most eminent Landscape photographers. Specimens by Messrs. Bedford, England, Frith, Gordon, Wilson, Hughes, Good, Blanchard, Warner, and others, can be seen on application.

DIMENSIONS AND PRICES.

The Lenses are mounted in "Rigid" tubes or settings, with "Rotating" stops.

No.	Size of Plate.	Diameter of Lenses.	Equivalent Focus.	Price.	REMARKS.
1A	5 × 4	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. s. d. 3 5 0	No. 1A and No. 1 are made to screw into the same flange as No. 1 Triple Achromatic Lens. Nos. 2 and 3 screw into No. 2 Triple Achromatic flange.
1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	3 15 0	
2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 0	
3	10 × 8	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	5 10 0	
4	12 × 10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 0 0	
5	15 × 12	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	15	8 10 0	
6	18 × 16	3	18	10 10 0	
7	22 × 20	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	22	14 0 0	
8	25 × 21	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	19 0 0	

DALLMEYER'S QUICK-ACTING STEREOSCOPIC 'LANDSCAPE' LENSES.

Especially constructed for Messrs. Wilson, England, Blanchard, Good, &c.

"I have used them most of the season and like them very much."—Extract from Letter by George W. Wilson, Aberdeen.

- No. 1.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. back focus, in "rigid" mount, £. s. d.
with "rotating" stops each 2 0 0
- No. 2.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 6 in. back focus, in "rigid" mount,
with "rotating" stops each 2 5 0
- Dallmeyer's Instantaneous Flap Shutter, for a pair of the above 0 15 0

DALLMEYER'S TRIPLE ACHROMATIC LENS.

(Free from distortion.)

FOR ARCHITECTURAL VIEWS, COPYING, &c., ALSO FOR LANDSCAPES AND GROUPS. (INTRODUCED AUGUST, 1860)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—"The Triple Achromatic Lens invented by Mr. Dallmeyer, . . . is free from chromatic and spherical aberrations. The images produced by this Lens are quite free from distortion, a wide angle of view with good definition, is included by it. In the hands of the Jurors these qualities have been satisfactorily proved, and in the beautiful landscapes by Mr. Wilson and others produced by this Lens, and exhibited in the building, additional confirmation is obtained. —See Report of Jurors, p. 8.

"Amongst the most interesting novelties in the optics of photography, both from its novelty of construction, perfection of delineation, and the varied utility of its applications. is a triple achromatic combination by Dallmeyer. From the extent of angle it embraces and defines well with a large aperture, it is especially valuable for pictorial landscape purposes in which it often happens with other lenses that pictorial effect is lost from the small angle of view embraced. Another peculiarity of this lens, as evidenced in its productions exhibited, is the power of delineating, with sufficient definition, objects spread over many planes at different distances, such, for instance, as the entire nave of the Exhibition from one end to the other. This lens, the invention of which was very properly rewarded by a Medal, may be regarded as typical of the progress which has been made in the optical appliances of photography. —Vide *Practical Mechanics Journal*, p. 566.

"The favourite form of Lens at present is the 'Triple Combination.' The photographic world is indebted to Mr. Dallmeyer for this and many other valuable improvements in the form and principle of photographic apparatus."—*Journal of the Bengall Photographic Society*, July, 1863.

"I tried a larger 'Globe Lens,' of about the same focal length as the 'No. 1 Triple;' but I preferred the work of the 'Triple.'"—From a Letter by Mr. Wilson, *Photographic News*, October 30, 1863.

The Prize Pictures by the late Viscountess Hawarden [*Life-Studies*], Colonel Stuart Wortley [*Instantaneous Effects*], and Mr. Wilson [*Instantaneous Effects and Landscapes*], were taken with No. 1 Triple Achromatic Lens. Specimens by all the leading photographers at home and abroad: Bedford, Wilson, England, Maxwell Lyte, Annan, Thurston-Thompson, Stephen Thompson, &c., may be seen on application.

For further particulars respecting the New Lens as applied to Copying and Enlarging, see pamphlet by Colonel Sir Henry James, and papers by Messrs. Osborne, Vernou Heath, Fry, Harman, &c., &c.

DIMENSIONS AND PRICES.

Including a complete set of Waterhouse inner Diaphragms.

No.	Size of View, or Landscape.	Size of Group or Portrait.	Diameter of back combination.	Back Focus.	PRICE.		
					Rigid Setting.	Sliding tube adjustment.	With rack and pinion.
	Inches.	Inches.	In.	In.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	6 × 5	5 × 4	1½	7	4 4 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
2	8½ × 6½	7 × 6	2	10	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
3	10 × 8	8½ × 6½	2½	12	6 10 0	7 5 0	8 0 0
4	12 × 10	10 × 8	2¾	15	8 10 0	9 5 0	10 5 0
5	15 × 12	12 × 10	3¼	18	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0
6	18 × 16	15 × 12	4	23	14 0 0		
7	22 × 20	18 × 16	5	29	19 0 0		
8	25 × 21	22 × 20	5½	31	24 0 0		

Hook's Universal Joint Handle for 12 by 10 and 15 by 12 Triple Lenses, price £1.

By removing (unscrewing) the central lens, and using the front and back combinations only, the back focus is shortened by about one-half; the time of exposure is now nearly the same as with the ordinary Portrait Lens, but the curvature of field is greater, and therefore it should only be used for Vignette heads or the like.

APPARATUS.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867.—“From the excellence of the workmanship of the Cameras to which Mr. Dallmeyer's Lenses were applied, his medals were awarded for Apparatus as well as Lenses. — *Vide Report by order of the Council on Education, Illustrated London News, Sept. 14th, 1867.*”

DALLMEYER'S NEW BINOCULAR CAMERA,

(SUGGESTED AND USED BY MR. WILSON, OF ABERDEEN.)

With a moveable central partition, expanding from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in., suitable for Stereoscopic Views, Cartes de Visite, or single pictures on the full size plate, viz., $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., with rack and pinion movement	... ..	£4 10 s
Ditto, ditto, with swing back	... ..	5 15 s
Brass Binding, extra	... ..	1 0 s
Binocular Camera, made with a bellows body, expanding from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 in., for Stereoscopic Views and single Pictures up to $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., with rack and pinion movement	... ..	4 15 s
Ditto, ditto, expanding from $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 12 in. or more, for Stereoscopic Views and single Pictures up to $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, with rack and pinion movement	... ..	5 15 s
Swinging Back to either of the above	... ..	1 5 s
Brass Binding ditto ditto	... ..	0 15 s
Double Slides for holding two dry plates, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.,	... .. each	1 2 s
Ditto, ditto, brass bound	... ..	1 6 s
Pine Cases, with packings for complete sets of apparatus	... .. from	1 5 s

CARTE DE VISITE CAMERAS.

For One Lens, with repeating back for two pictures, on plates $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ..	£3 10 s
Ditto, ditto, with single collodion slide, and focussing screen, for plates 5 by 4 in.	... ..	4 5 s
Ditto, ditto, with repeating back and single collodion slide, and focussing screen, for plates $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ..	5 0 s
Carte de Visite Camera, for two Lenses, with repeating back for four pictures, on plates $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., with rack and pinion movement (suggested by Mr. Mayall)	... ..	7 0 s

CABINET PORTRAIT CAMERAS.

For One Lens, with repeating back for two pictures, on plates 9 by 7 in.	... ..	4 10 s
Ditto, ditto, with single collodion slide and focussing screen, for plates $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ..	6 0 s
Cabinet Camera, with single slide and screen, for plates $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	... ..	2 8 s
Ditto, ditto, square	... ..	3 0 s
Swinging Back, applied to either Carte or Cabinet Cameras	... .. from	1 1 s
Rack and pinion movement ditto ditto	... ..	0 12 s
Brass Binding ditto ditto	... ..	1 1 s
Box Hood Shutters, for opening and closing the Lens, ditto ditto	... ..	1 1 s

CAMERAS OF THE MOST IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION,

For the Studio and Field, Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Glass and Ebonite Baths and Trays, Glass Plates, Chemicals, and all other Photographic Requisites kept in stock, or made to order, of the best quality only.

For Particulars of Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., see General Catalogue to be had on application at

Paris International Exhibition, 1867.

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THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO

J. H. DALLMEYERFOR ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, AND
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

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Report by Order of the Council on Education.

TELESCOPES.

"It is satisfactory to be able to record that the result of a trial by the jurors of the attracting astronomical telescopes; is to place Mr. Dallmeyer at the head of the list. The performance, power, and definition of his Equatorial surpasses that of the other astronomical telescopes."

"J. H. Dallmeyer has been very successful in producing hand telescopes of a superior description; he exhibits some instruments, the focal lengths of which are only from nine to ten times the diameter of their clear aperture. The performance of these instruments is most excellent."—*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 5th, 1867 (page 378).

MICROSCOPES.

"The microscopes exhibited by J. H. Dallmeyer, in their mechanical arrangement, means of illumination, and powerful and clear definition, leave scarcely anything to be desired."—*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 5th, 1867 (page 378).

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.

"Since the Exhibition of 1862 great novelties and improvements have taken place in photographic lenses. In that Exhibition the chief improvement exhibited was a triple combination, for which a medal was awarded to J. H. Dallmeyer, this being the first practically useful lens with which to photograph buildings, copy maps, prints, &c. free from distortion, embracing angles of from 60 to 70 degrees. Since that time other lenses have been introduced giving angles of upwards of 90 degrees, and amongst these may be mentioned a Wide-angle Single-combination Meniscus, composed of three cemented lenses by Dallmeyer, and the 'Rectilinear' Wide-angle View Lens by Dallmeyer. As regards the improvements introduced in lenses for portraiture, advances have been made in enabling the photographer to produce more artistic results.

"A lens has been introduced, a new form of combination, by Dallmeyer, which, whilst it possesses the advantages in respect to rapidity and definition of the old form of portrait lenses, can, at the will of the operator, by the simple turn of a screw, be made to avoid extreme definition or hardness over one plane, and to distribute it over several planes.

"The specimens exhibited, produced by this lens, seem to demonstrate that a new power is placed in the hands of the artist.

"From the excellence of the workmanship of the cameras to which Mr. Dallmeyer's lenses were applied, his medal was awarded for apparatus as well as lenses."—*Illustrated London News*, Sept. 14th, 1867 (page 295).

A NEW EDITION OF CATALOGUE,

CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, &c.,

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

19, BLOOMSBURY STREET, LONDON, W.C.

See also Abridgment of Catalogue facing this.