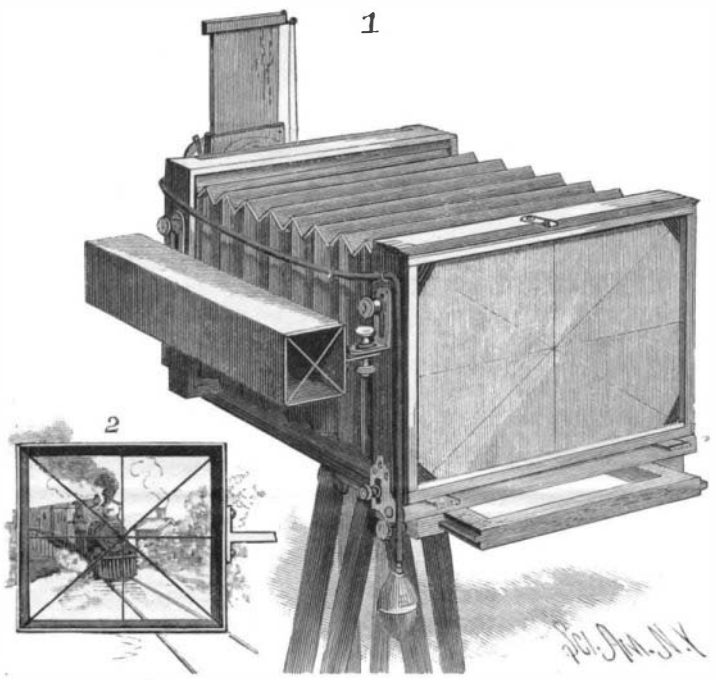
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA FOR INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.

The purpose of this camera is to place the object to be taken with unerring certainty in the center of the sensitive plate, and by it the operator is enabled to take pictures with increased facility while holding the camera in the hand, or even while walking. With a camera so fitted and provided with a drop shutter, pictures of moving animals and groups of people may be readily taken, the pictures being free from stiffness and true to life. The drop shutter of the instrument may have the usual spring handle, but instead of being released by a touch of the finger, which necessitates reaching the hand in front as far as the lens, it may be released by a pneumatic attachment connected by a rubber tube to a rubber bulb at the back of the instrument (as shown) within convenient reach of one hand. Pressure on the bulb instantly operates a piston which releases the shutter. The drop shutter may also be so constructed as to be operated by a slight pull on a string extending to the rear of the camera.

The attachment forming the main subject of this invention, which has been recently patented by Mr. Henry Correja, of 25 Avenue de Villiers, Paris, France, consists of a tube having, preferably, a square transverse section, and having such length, proportioned to the camera on one side of which it is arranged, as to protrude at both its ends through holes in the black cloth usually used on the camera. The forward end of the tube, near the lens of the camera, has cross hairs arranged a little distance within it. One of the cross hairs, which are narrow strips of metal or other material, is placed in a vertical and the other in a horizontal position, so that they divide the "field" in the tube into four equal parts. The back end of the tube is also divided into four equal parts by cross hairs arranged diagonally in relation to the tube. The inventor terms this tube the "finder." To one of its sides are secured two slotted bars arranged at suitable distance apart according to the size of the camera, while in grooves opposite them and connected with the camera are two other bars having corresponding slots; these bars slide up and down, and are secured by binding screws. Marked upon the ground glass of the camera are lines corresponding in arrangement with the cross hairs in the tube.

Before proceeding to take an instantaneous photograph, the object is focused on the ground glass in the camera in the usual way. The operator then looks through the finder and moves it sidewise at either end, or up and down, by means of the slotted bars until the cross hairs occupy the same relation to the object focused as the pencil marks on the ground glass did. The tube is then locked in position by means of the binding screws, and the instrument is ready for use. After the object to be photographed has been properly placed in the field of the tube by the aid of the cross hairs, the operator releases the shutter with one hand while he carries the camera by its shut legs with the other hand. That the object will be properly placed on the sensitive plate with absolute certainty is evident from the fact that after the finder has been adjusted, the object will occupy the same relative position on the plate that it had in the field of the finder.



PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA FOR INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.

HOFFMANN'S NEW PLAN FOR A CEMETERY.

The question of cemeteries is one of very great importance, especially in large cities, and an unlimited number of moral, religious, sanitary, social, physical, and financial points must be considered. Cremation solves the problem, but prejudices prevent its early adoption.

A well known artist, Joseph Hoffmann, has designed a new cemetery, which is, no doubt, original. Its practical execution is very doubtful, but, nevertheless, the plan is of sufficient interest to be worthy of notice. Mr. Hoffmann does not intend to bury the corpses, but to place them in a gigantic mausoleum of sufficient size to receive many hundred thousand bodies. Each body is to be placed in a separate compartment, which is hermetically closed. The cells or compartments are each to be about 7 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet high, and are lined on the inside with glazed tiles, so that no infectious liquids, etc., can be absorbed by the masonry. The general shape of the mausoleum is that of a pyramid surrounded by smaller pyramids, pavilions, arcades, etc.

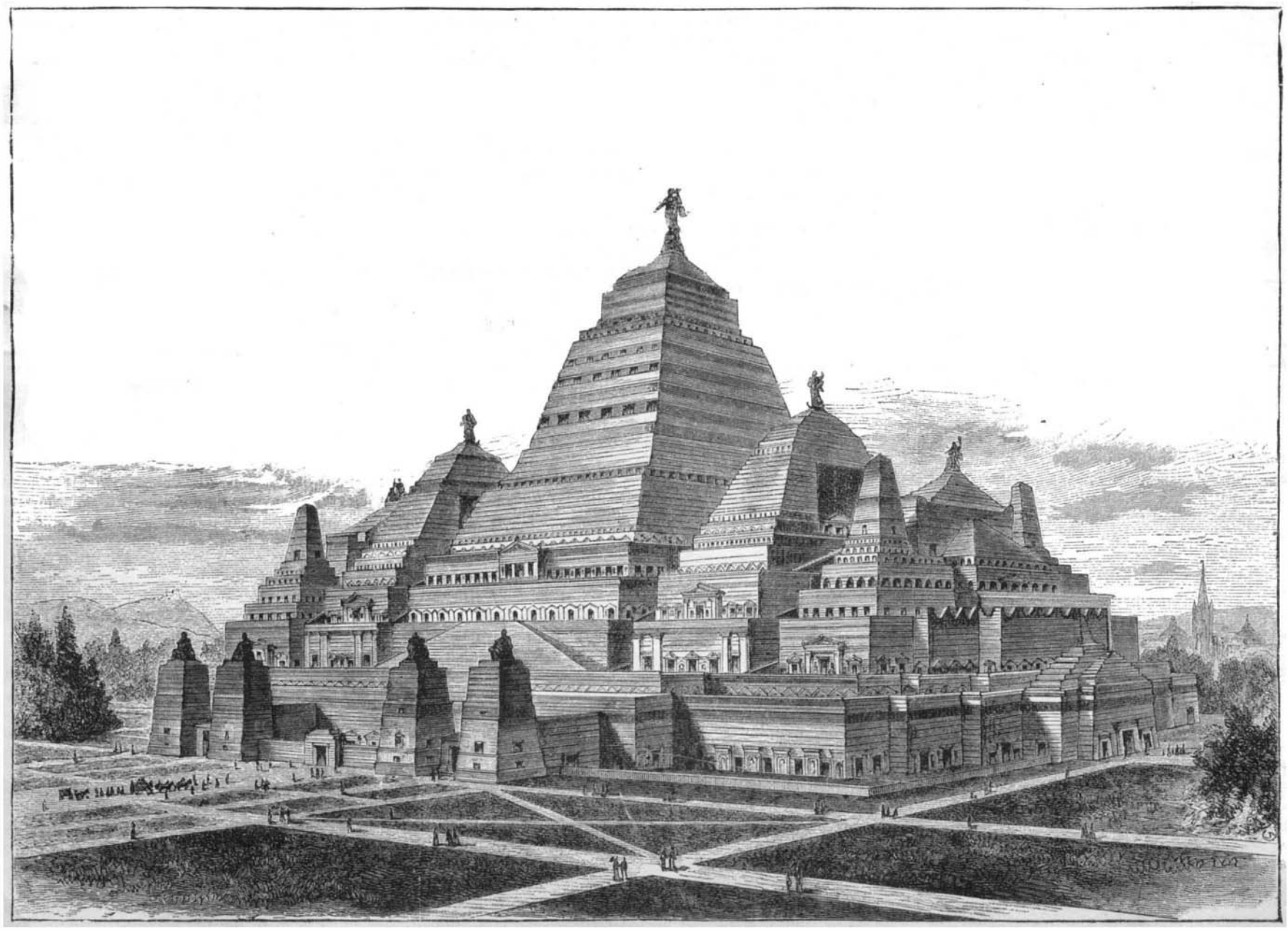
In the annexed cut, taken from the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, one of Mr. Hoffmann's designs is shown. This represents a structure of enormous magnitude, and as the entire building, from the foundation to the top, is honeycombed, or built with cavities, it is evident that a large number of bodies can be entombed therein. The cells are to be so cheap that even the poorest can have his own cell, and his bones need not be disturbed after a certain number of years, as is customary now in our cemeteries.

Phosphoric Acid from Slag.

Herr Blum, at Alzette, in Luxemburg, has a process for utilizing the phosphoric acid from the basic Bessemer process. Instead of adding lime to the iron during the blow, he adds carbonate of soda free from sulphur. This is introduced into the converter in a melted state, in the proportion of 5·13 parts to every one part of phosphorus, and 7·85 parts to every one part of silicon; then the pig iron is run in and blown as usual, when the slag is tipped out into an iron wagon. This slag contains phosphate and silicate of soda, and according to the nature of the lining it also contains more or less iron, manganese, lime, magnesia, and sulphur.

It may be used at once direct as a manure; or it may be treated first with cold water to extract phosphate of soda, which has a market for many purposes, after which silicate of soda may be extracted by hot water and used for making water glass, and the metallic residue may be used for making ferromanganese.

A pamphlet by the inventor undertakes to show that the process can be worked at a profit. At Creusot, in order to save carbonate of soda in working extra



DESIGN FOR A CEMETERY, BY HOFFMANN, VIENNA.

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