

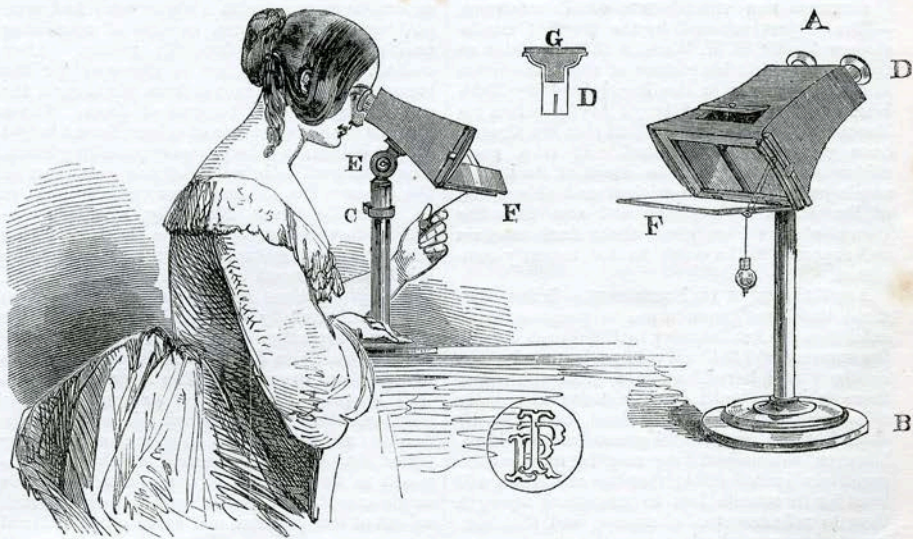
the reign of George II. The size is much reduced from that of the originals, but in every other respect they have been closely and correctly copied.

the characteristics of that great artist's genius. The collection of missals and illuminated manuscripts is very valuable, and contains some of great beauty.

IMPROVED STEREOSCOPE.

THIS novel instrument, at once delightful and extraordinary, and which gives us representations of natural images with a truth perfectly startling, is yet capable of many obvious improvements, which it is no doubt destined to receive after the first ebullition of surprise at the discovery has abated. From originality as an optical toy, it may end in being a useful scientific adjunct to Art, and be always a pleasing addition to the attractions of a drawing-room. By its aid we may travel with rigid truthfulness over foreign cities, and again examine the cathedrals

and public buildings we have admired abroad, while comfortably seated by a winter's fire-side at home, and all this by gazing on the reflex they have themselves cast on the paper before us. A portable statue-gallery may also be obtained and enjoyed; or the resemblance of personal friends so truthfully rendered, that they seem about to speak. The only drawbacks to perfect deception has hitherto been an absence of colour, and one or two minor deficiencies, which have been combated by Mr. C. Clarke, the Resident Director of the New Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, in Leicester Square, and which improvements are exhibited in our engraving; they may be thus explained.



The inconvenience of holding the stereoscope (of Sir David Brewster's construction) in the hand, is remedied by the addition of a stand, as shown in fig. 1: A the stereoscope, B the stand, with a sliding-pillar and clip-screw, C to lower or elevate it, and by the joint at E, the instrument may be set at such an angle as to admit light on or through the slider or objects as may be required, thus enabling the spectator to have his hands at liberty, the better to change the object, and prevent the possibility of breaking those on glass by injudicious handling—a misfortune of frequent occurrence heretofore. If the stereoscope be furnished at bottom with a moving flap F, to reflect the light through the glass-landscape in lieu of the ground-glass, which passes the light direct, and in both cases only gives the object as depicted on the glass by the camera, then, by placing on the flap F a card, tinted with blue at top, with clouds, &c., and a warm sepi-

aint at bottom, a novel and pleasing effect of colour will be given to the scene, making the landscape appear more like nature. Interiors of public edifices would be seen to the greatest advantage, if a stone-coloured card were used. Persons having the extremes of short or long sight, find considerable difficulty in using this instrument, which is remedied by dropping into the eye-pieces D, a pair of glass cells, G containing concave or convex lenses. There is also due provision made for drawing closer the lenses which fit to each eye, or widening their distances at pleasure, by which all sights are suited, and that incertitude of commanding an union of the two photographs, hitherto felt by many who use the instrument, completely avoided.

We are glad to notice already these improvements in connexion with an establishment from which much of the kind may be expected, and which thus early gives promise of the future.