

est horses or runners perfectly "sharp" in every particular. Mr. Hemment is himself an athlete of no mean standing, though he no longer actively participates in athletics, except with the instantaneous camera his personal experience in active athletics enables him to use the camera to much better advantage than one equally skillful as a photographer who has not had his experience as an athlete.

As truly wonderful things have been done in other departments of photography. We have all been interested in the accomplishments of Professor Lippman, of the Paris Sorborn, in color photography. It will be remembered that he successfully photographed the colors of the spectrum so that they could be seen by reflected light, though the colors which he obtained are not absolutely permanent. The color values of nature have been successfully reproduced in the camera for some time.

It has always been the dream of photographers that some day they should be able to reproduce with their cameras the beautiful color shades of nature as perfectly as they have for a long time been able to depict her lovely form with all its delicate lights and shadows. Daguerre himself, the "father of photography," as he has been called, must have had this end in mind when he exclaimed in disappointment, after successfully completing his first remarkable experiments, "Why cannot I retain these inimitable wonders which the sun's rays draw at the focus of my lens? Why cannot I fix the image and engrave it forever?" What young amateur, on beholding for the first time the gloriously-colored picture inverted on his focusing glass, has not hoped that he might be the Daguerre who would discover this later and more wonderful secret of photography?

The correct color value which may now be obtained in a photograph is possible by bathing the plate in various dyes previous to exposure in the camera. The process is a simple one, and by its means any photographer can make his own plates color sensitive.

This method is called orthochromatic photography, and is just now receiving the attention of the most advanced investigators in the science.

Think what has been accomplished

by "flash" light photography! The knights of the camera no longer require the rays of Old Sol in order to make their pictures. Since the introduction of magnesium metal as a source of photographic light they have been able to photograph at any time, day or night, anywhere, without regard to the atmospheric conditions or the darkness of their subject. Instantaneous photographs by means of the magnesium "flash" light have been made after dark, in doors and out, in mines, caves, and even while it rained. The evening home circle, social parties, lecture audiences, and the stage pictures of a play are now photographed by "flash" light quite as easily and successfully as if broad daylight were employed. By this means, too, the interiors of the great Pyramids on the Nile, in Egypt, have been depicted and other dark places heretofore inaccessible to photographers. So huge a subject as the Washington Memorial Arch was photographed at night by means of the magnesium "flash" light, and later by the same enterprising photographer—Mr. S. R. Stoddard, of Glens Falls, N. Y.—the statue of Miss Liberty herself, on Bedloe's Island. Both were truly remarkable feats, and both were entirely successful, though the photographer risked his life and was dangerously wounded by the explosion of the powder in the first attempt.—*Outing*.

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Photographers apparently are a grateful class of professional men. Dr. R. L. Maddox, who 21 years ago invented the gelatine dry-plate, has recently been in straitened circumstances owing to the breach of trust on the part of a trustee. In England, without solicitation, quiet a large sum of money has been sent him. One firm gave \$500, and both professionals and amateurs have added liberally to that amount. It is now proposed to make acknowledgment of his services in a more effective manner. The *Photographic Times* of New York City will receive any subscriptions to whatever testimonial shall be decided upon. Dr. Clifford Mercer, of Syracuse, is a member of the English committee having the matter in charge.—*Express*.

A lady inquired of an attorney what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied, "Why, it depends on a number of circumstances. In the first place you must have a good cause; secondly, a good attorney; thirdly, a good counsel; fourthly, good evidence; fifthly, a good jury; sixthly, a good judge; and lastly, good luck."