

PHOTOGRAPHERS AT WORK.

YACHTING AND FIELD VIEWS ABSORB THEM AT PRESENT—THE SOCIETIES.

Yachting is just now the most popular amusement for the amateur photographers who are out for pictures. The big regattas of the yacht clubs give them ample opportunity to secure pictures of the swift-flying craft under full canvas. The yacht pictures are pretty to look upon and are always admired by interested friends. Of course the weather has a good deal to do with procuring fine yacht pictures. Often the day will be partly cloudy, and then the one desire of the picture taker will be to get a good cloud effect. Much depends upon the surroundings as regards the artistic points of the picture. On these yachting trips the amateur should not forget to attempt to expose a plate or two against the sun. Sometimes beautiful pictures of the sea and sailing craft are thus gained which have the effect of a moonlight scene.

Athletic games are also attracting much more attention among the photographers than ever before. The men who enter for the mile walk in any of the big meetings of athletes in or near the city have to face a line of cameras, and they know well that their often ludicrous positions will be caught with the instantaneous apparatus. The difficulty met with either in a yachting excursion or on the athletic club grounds is the lack of a chance to change plates. Plate holders cannot be carried in any great numbers. Some ardent picturemakers carry a black cloth in which they roll themselves and the plate holder and make the change of plates. It is a rather warm and musty method, however.

At this season the rooms of the societies of amateurs are pretty well deserted. Occasionally a young picture taker drops in to change a few plates in the dark room or to consult some formula in toning or making prints, but most of the members are in the field gathering material to be developed and worked over in the winter.

When the hand cameras came into use it was thought that their advent would lead to amateurs taking every person and everything they met, with no thought as to whether the subjects might object. The little cameras were so much like neat little boxes that to the unsuspecting no idea that they were being photographed would suggest itself. But time has shown that there is no more indiscriminate use of the hand or detective camera than in the days of the old tripod. Perhaps the young amateur in the happy possession of his new toy may snap the shutter here and there without a word of "by your leave, Sir;" but soon he realizes what the code of photographic ethics is and curbs his enthusiasm.

The young thief who steals his pictures, however, should be ostracized at once and expelled from all the amateur societies.

Sometimes an unwilling subject is met with where least expected. There was, two Summers ago, a goat that browsed upon such hardware and woolen material as he could find in a little open lot on the top of the Palisades. The goat was owned by a widow who lived in a little hut hard by. Now, this goat had a fashion of taking artistic positions on the top of the rocks, and when the amateurs who frequently wander over that section in search of views saw him standing in a striking attitude they were seized with a desire to make a picture. The goat invariably resented such intentions, and no sooner was the tripod raised than he would rush at it, and the photographers were compelled to seize their apparatus and run. The widow was as sensitive to sitting for a picture as her goat, and it was not till a young man with a hand camera sauntered by that the features of both were transferred to the dry plate within the camera. The goat and its owner are now safely immortalized on a lantern slide, which has been much admired.

There seems to be no doubt that the electric light will soon be used generally for purposes of projecting lantern slides on the screens at the exhibitions of amateur photography. In this city those who have seen Dr. L. H. Laudy of Columbia College use his own lantern fitted with the electric light have felt that it is far superior to any other form of apparatus. The Society of Amateur Photographers of this city is to have a new one, and other associations and camera clubs will undoubtedly follow its example. Dr. Laudy recently explained his lamp to members of the society in a most interesting way, and threw some pictures on the screen as well as illustrations of his apparatus.

In choosing the lamp for lantern projections, he said, success would depend mainly on the steadiness, good behavior, and excellence of the automatic feed quality, and position of the carbons, together with uniform action of the dynamo. To obtain the best effects for the lantern projections the carbons are arranged so that the axis of the upper carbon coincides with the edge of the lower carbon furthest from the condenser. In that position of the carbons the light would be concentrated upon one side and radiate freely in front while it would be cut off behind, with little escape at either side. The current of electricity, according to Dr. Laudy, used for projection should be of low tension, so that the lamp may be handled without danger, and all the adjustments made while the lamp is in operation. When the low-tension current is used, operating with one lamp, it is necessary to have some resistance in circuit. The resistance may be either coils of wire or low-resistance lamps placed two in a series and these in parallel.

The advantage of the arc light for projection lies in its intensity, whiteness, and parallel rays, as well as its small cost per candle power. The intensity of the light when the carbons are arranged for projection is from 1,200 to 1,500 candle power. These lanterns can also be used with much better effect in the large public lantern-slide exhibitions than the usual magnesium or other similar lights.

At the new quarters of the Society of Amateur Photographers, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, the building of the new and commodious dark rooms is rapidly going on, and it is expected that in the course of two weeks they will be ready for use. The stall system, now generally adopted in all new societies, is to be carried out, which insures privacy to each worker, combining at the same time excellent ventilation. Each stall is provided with a separate light, sink, hypo tank, washing tank, graduate trays, developer bottles, a rose attached to the faucet for spreading the water and a separate outlet from the hypo tank for emptying into the waste when it is spent. Three large windows in the rear of the dark room furnish an abundance of fresh air, while the open S-shaped entrances at each end allow a circulation lengthwise. There will be room for ten persons to work at one time.

The electric incandescent light is to be used and will be placed in front of a window just above the sinks outside of the dark room, but regulated from the inside. In the dark room there will be a special box for making lantern slides, bromides, and transparencies by contact, using the electric light. Convenient to the dark room there will be built a commodious northern portrait skylight, also a special bromide room adapted for enlarging purposes, the source of illumination being an electric arc light. The same light is to be used for lantern-slide work at night in the cameras. Along the wall opposite the dark room will be convenient lockers for the storage of members' apparatus, while in the front, facing Thirty-eighth Street, will be the committee rooms, library, and social room. The west wing of the U-shaped floor is to be devoted to the general meetings and exhibitions, and will be provided with a screen and other essentials to promote the comfort of members.

The rooms are all well ventilated, and as there are windows facing the four points of the compass, any kind of light will be available for photographic purposes. It is the intention of the Committee on New Quarters to so arrange the several rooms that they may be thrown open into each other, thus forming one large room, capable of being used for special exhibitions of photographs. When all the arrangements are completed the society will have the largest quarters of any in this country, and it is so centrally situated that it will soon become a photographic centre. It has a large out-of-town corresponding membership, members of which are entitled to the facilities of the society when in town, and who receive regularly the printed transactions of the society in its journal, which often contains many useful formulas.

A number of the photographic associations are putting up their own buildings, especially fitted for practical work. The Camera Club of London is now erecting a very large building, in which all the features of a club will be combined with facilities for practical work. It has a membership of over five hundred.

The Hoboken Camera Club, only organized in March, 1889, has determined to put up a building of its own, to be fitted up in accordance with the latest ideas. Its Building Committee is at present investigating all of the newest photographic houses. The Lynn Camera Club in Lynn, Mass., has also built a very convenient house, with skylight and other improvements. The Boston Camera Club contemplates enlarging its premises and improving the dark room, and the Cincinnati Club has an enlargement of its quarters in view.

A few English societies are endeavoring to persuade the manufacturers of lenses to agree upon a uniform standard of size and number of threads for lens flanges, so that lenses of different makes will fit one flange and save the bother of carrying several different lens boards.

The dark room of the new clubhouse of the St. Louis Camera Club was constructed upon a plan made by Mr. F. C. Beach, the well-known amateur of this city. It is situated on the left of the main entrance to the building. In the room are four stalls, each containing a complete and independent apparatus. Electric light—incandescent, fifty-volt power—is used in lamps arranged so that white, yellow, or red can be obtained if desired. A large meeting room is provided, and the screen for lantern-slide exhibitions ceiling so that it can be rolled up against the ceiling. The room will seat 200. The club is now in a most prosperous condition, and its members are turning out some exceptionally good work.

The following is the Chautauqua Developer, with hydroquinone for the gelatine dry plates:

A—Hydroquinone, 1/4 ounce; sulphate of soda, (granulated,) 1 ounce; water, 16 ounces; meta-bisulphate of potassium, 30 grains.

B—Carbonate of potash, 1 1/2 ounces; water, 16 ounces; equal parts are taken for normal exposures.

The Chicago Camera Club, following the plan of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city, recently gave a lantern-slide exhibition of a collection of views entitled "Picturesque Chicago." Views were shown of the public buildings, the big hotels, the old Court House of 1853, the stockyards, parks, and lake scenery. It is proposed to send the collection to various societies in the larger cities, as they will be of special

interest owing to the fact that the World's Fair is to be held in that city.

All the regular clubs in the New-England Lantern Slide Interchange were invited to the excursion of the Providence Camera Club, June 17. A trip was made on a steamer to Newport Harbor, and the yachts participating in the regatta of the Rhode Island Yacht Club were caught in the cameras of the photographers. The excursion was a success.

The joint exhibition of pictures and prints of the Philadelphia, Boston, and New-York Amateur Photographic Societies will be held in this city next winter. Heretofore their joint exhibitions have been most successful.

DELIGHTS OF CONEY ISLAND.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MAKE THE MOST OF A DAY BY THE SEA.

Some thousands of people with an eye to comfort went down to Coney Island yesterday. They were well repaid for the journey. Sea, air, lawns, flowers, and music were all at their best. A cooling breeze swept the water into glistening wavelets that were very tempting and stirred the hedgerows of green with a rhythmic motion that lulled the senses. The sound of music from the pavilions was wafted shoreward with delicious effect, so that when the appetite had been sharpened by a plunge and a run on the sand, the crowds gathered at the snowy tables on the hotel porches and ate their dinners to the strains of Seidl's and Gilmore's orchestras.

It was the opening day of the season at Brighton, where Manager Cable and his staff were in fine feather. They had guests to welcome by the score, a lunch, a dinner, and two receptions to provide for the Seidl Society, and refreshment of the usual varied character to furnish to the casual visitors who went down to crowd all the enjoyment they could into a single day. The mammoth porches, the walks and benches that skirt the lawn, the beach and its amphitheatre of seats for spectators, the music hall, and the generous assortment of parlors and reception rooms were all comfortably peopled from early in the afternoon, and, as may be supposed, that means a great many visitors. With so much room for all, however, the visitors could enjoy the day, feeling that while they could move about without crowding they were yet in a pretty large company.

Mr. Seidl's reception was most flattering. The ladies of the society which bears his name had finished the repast of three hours that they were pleased to call lunch, and which was garnished with reunion speeches, in time to proceed, 300 strong, to his opening concert at 3:30 o'clock. It need hardly be said that an appreciative hearing and most generous applause rewarded his efforts. When the concert was over, the ladies repaired again to their dining hall, their numbers by this time having been largely reinforced, and the formality of a dinner was enjoyed. A reception in the evening, to which gentlemen were admitted, brought to a sumptuous termination the society's first meeting of the season. Mr. Seidl laid down his baton in time to look in upon his friends at the reception.

Mr. Gilmore made his first bow for the season yesterday at Manhattan Beach to a large and admiring assemblage. He was equipped with his breast full of medals and the comprehensive and all-pervading smile which has won for him the undying love of his countrymen. Popular programmes were given at a concert in the afternoon and at two concerts in the evening, one of them before and the other after Vera Cruz had been stormed and subdued with highly-impressive effect in the fireworks inclosure. The season opened so well at all the resorts along the beach that the managers to a man were confident by evening that the day's good business was a happy augury of a season of prosperity.

FAREWELL TO SENATOR STADLER.

HIS MANY FRIENDS START HIM FOR EUROPE IN ROYAL FASHION.

State Senator Charles A. Stadler, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Bremen yesterday by the steamship Elbe. Mr. Stadler's personal friends, including nearly the entire membership of the Old Guard, had conspired to give their comrade as royal a "send-off" as ever good fellow had, and they succeeded perfectly in carrying out the conspiracy. The steamer Myndert Starin of the Starin fleet had been secured for the occasion, and started from the foot of East Sixty-third Street early in the morning, Senator and Mrs. Stadler having been taken on board amid much cheering.

After a pleasant sail around the Battery the steamer again touched at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, where still more of Senator Stadler's friends were added to the number already surrounding him. Then Liebold's band struck up inspiring strains of music and the Myndert Starin poked her nose in the direction of Hoboken, where the Elbe lay at the North German Lloyd's pier ready to sail at 2 o'clock. A pleasant surprise was in store for the departing traveler. When all had assembled in the main cabin, the genial countenance of Howard Carroll loomed up and his voice was heard addressing affectionate words of farewell to Mr. Stadler. After wishing that gentleman all manner of happiness and good fortune in his trip abroad, Mr. Carroll made way for Major McLean, the veteran commander of the Old Guard, who, on behalf of the organization, presented Senator Stadler with a very handsome gold badge. This emblem is an elaborate bit of work and was suitably inscribed.

Soon the pier at Hoboken was reached and the voyagers were escorted aboard their steamer. The Myndert Starin then cast off lines and steamed down the bar, when the Elbe was finally interceded on her way out and the last adieus were waved. A brass cannon on the deck of the Myndert Starin pealed out salute after salute and all hands on board joined in singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," as the big steamer went sweeping by. The Myndert Starin soon after turned back to the city.

The committee in charge of the affair was made up of George A. Lambrecht, A. E. Seifert, John A. Beyer, Charles Guenther, and Charles Himmelsbach. Among those on board the boat were: Major George W. McLean, Lieut. E. B. Woodward, Lieut. G. H. Wyatt, Capt. W. H. White, Lieut. L. F. Barry, Lieut. J. F. Wenman, Adjt. I. E. Hoagland, Capt. E. P. Moore, Quartermaster A. D. Williams, Commissary H. E. Brockway, Judge Advocate Joseph Koch, Lieut. J. H. Stevens, Lieut. S. M. Saunders, Lieut. J. E. Cossart, Capt. E. O. Hotchkiss, and Lieut. Benjamin Carney, with many other members of the Old Guard, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Heintz, William Ebling, Philip Ebling, Fred Oppermann, Jr., Alderman Henry Gunther, Judge Ehrlich, Judge and Mrs. Otterburg, and Senators Cantor and Birkett.