

The
Kodak
Manual
DAYLIGHT

KODAK,
Trademark, 1888.
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Rochester, N. Y.,
1891.

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KODAK MANUAL

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FOR THE C DAYLIGHT KODAK.

JUNE 1892.

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PART I.

MAKING THE EXPOSURES.

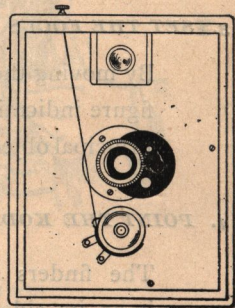
EVERY Kodak is tested in actual use and adjusted until it is in perfect working condition. It is then loaded with twenty-four exposures. To insure its reaching the purchaser in the same condition that it leaves the factory it is wrapped and sealed. The seal should be broken only by the purchaser.

MAKING SNAP SHOTS.

Snap shots can be made only when the bright sun shines directly on the object; the camera may be in the shade but the *object* should not. The sun should never shine on the front of the Kodak while taking a picture; it should be behind the kodaker, or over his shoulder.

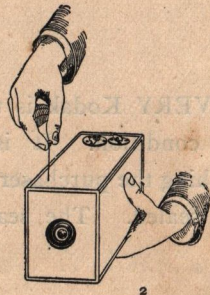
I. SET THE STOP.

Open the front of the camera and see that the largest stop is in the lens. Replace the front.



2. SET THE SHUTTER.

Pull the cord until two clicks are heard; pull it *hard* as far as it will go and do not slack the cord until the two clicks are heard; *if stopped at one click, the lens will be left wide open and the picture spoiled.*

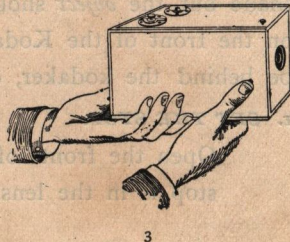


3. SET THE FOCUS

By moving the pointer on top of the Kodak to the figure indicating the distance to the object. If the principal object is over 100 feet set the pointer at 100.

4. POINT THE KODAK.

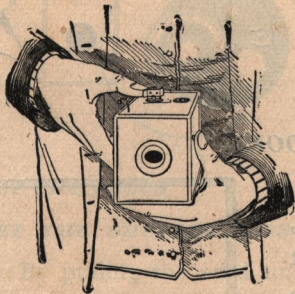
The finders show the scope of the view. Hold it on its side for horizontal views.



5. **PRESS THE BUTTON.**

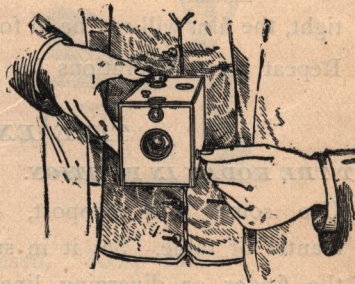
Press it firmly and do not let the Kodak waver.

This takes the picture.



4

Right way.



4

Wrong way.

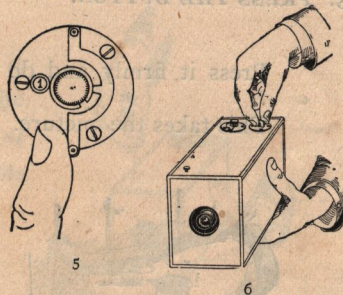
6. REGISTER EXPOSURE.

Press the register lever to the right.

7. TURN FILM INTO POSITION.

Turn the key to the right as far as it will go ; turn it firmly until it stops. If not pulled up tight, the film will not be in focus.

Repeat above operations for every picture.

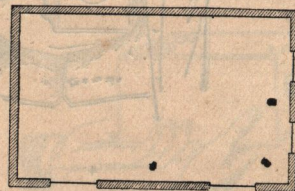


TIME EXPOSURES INDOORS.

1. PUT THE KODAK IN POSITION.

Use some firm support, like a windowsill, mantel or table. Set it in such a position that the finder or diverging lines will embrace the view desired.

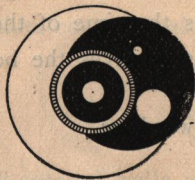
The diagram shows the proper position for the Kodak. It should not be pointed directly at a window as the glare of light



1—Diagram showing position of Kodak.

will blur the picture. If all the windows cannot be avoided pull down the shade of such as come within the range of the Kodak.

2. OPEN THE FRONT AND TURN THE MIDDLE STOP INTO THE LENS.



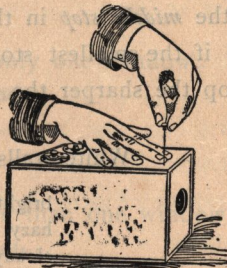
2

3. SET THE FOCUS.

4. SET THE SHUTTER OPEN

By pulling the cord until *one click* is heard. Keep the camera steady with the other hand, while pulling the cord.

The proper time to leave the shutter open depends upon the character of the subject and the strength of the light.



3

For interiors, the following table is a good guide :

TIME NEEDED FOR INTERIOR EXPOSURES.

The following table gives the time of exposure required under varying conditions of light with the *middle stop* in the lens. If the largest stop is used, give only one-half the time ; if the smallest stop is used, give 5 times the time of the table. The smaller the stop the sharper the picture. The middle stop gives the best results for interiors.

White walls, and more than one window:

bright sun outside, 4 seconds ;
hazy sun, 10 seconds ;
cloudy bright, 20 seconds ;
cloudy dull, 40 seconds.

White walls, and only one window:

bright sun outside, 6 seconds ;
hazy sun, 15 seconds ;
cloudy bright, 30 seconds ;
cloudy dull, 60 seconds.

Medium-colored walls and hangings, and more than one window:

bright sun outside, 8 seconds;

hazy sun, 20 seconds;

cloudy bright, 40 seconds;

cloudy dull, 80 seconds.

Medium-colored walls and hangings, and only one window:

bright sun outside, 12 seconds;

hazy sun, 30 seconds;

cloudy bright, 60 seconds;

cloudy dull, 120 seconds.

Dark-colored walls and hangings, and more than one window:

bright sun outside, 20 seconds;

hazy sun, 40 seconds;

cloudy bright, 80 seconds;

cloudy dull, 2 minutes 40 seconds.

Dark-colored walls and hangings, and only one window:

bright sun outside, 40 seconds;

hazy sun, 80 seconds;

cloudy bright, 2 minutes 40 seconds;

cloudy dull, 5 minutes 20 seconds.

The foregoing is calculated for rooms whose windows get the direct light from the sky, and for hours from three hours after sunrise to three hours before sunset.

If earlier or later, the time required will be longer.

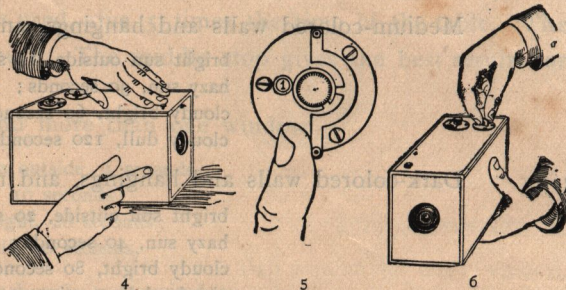
5. PRESS THE BUTTON.

This closes the shutter. Time exposures can also be made with a plug. See price list.

6. PUSH REGISTER LEVER.

7. TURN THE KEY.

Repeat for each exposure.



TIME EXPOSURES IN THE OPEN AIR.

When the smallest stop is in the lens, the light admitted is so much reduced that time exposures out of doors may be made the same as interiors but the exposure must be much shorter.

With Sunshine—The lens can hardly be opened and shut quick enough to avoid over-exposure.

With Light Clouds—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 second will be sufficient.

With Heavy Clouds—From 2 to 5 seconds will be required.

The above is calculated for the same hours as mentioned on page 12 and for objects in the open air. For other hours and for objects in the shadow, under porches, or under trees, no accurate directions can be given; experience only can teach the proper exposure to give.


The Stops.—On opening the front of the camera a pivoted disc may be seen close behind the shutter, which has three holes of different sizes. This disc can be shifted from one side to the other, so as to bring either hole in the center of the lens. These holes admit light to the lens in the proportion of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$, and they should be used as follows:




1. *The Largest*—For all ordinary instantaneous exposures when the sun shines.
2. *The Middle*—For instantaneous exposures when the sun-light is unusually strong and there are no heavy shadows; such as in views on the seashore or on the water or in tropical or semi-tropical climates; also for interiors (time exposures, the time of exposure required is given in the table on pages 10 and 11).

10. *The Smallest*—For cap exposures outdoors in cloudy weather. *Never for instantaneous exposures.*
The time required for cap exposures on cloudy days with smallest stop will range from $\frac{1}{2}$ second to 5 seconds, according to the light. See page 13.

When setting the stops always see that the one to be used is *brought to the center of the lens* where it catches.

 This will be the result if you use the smallest stop for instantaneous exposure.



 When *any number* of exposures have been made they can be removed and developed as described in parts II. and IV.

We recommend everyone to do their own developing. With our A B C outfit it is very simple and inexpensive; no regular dark room is required, and the operator can obtain proofs from the negatives as soon as they are dry.

If, however, the user of the kodak prefers to have us “do the rest,” he can send his Exposures to us either in the camera by Express, or take them out and send them by mail, as directed in part II.

We have larger and better facilities and more skillful operators than anyone else, and it is to our interest to get the *best results from every negative.*

PART II.

RELOADING THE KODAK.

Owing to our improved spool system no dark room is required to change the spools in this Kodak. The operation of changing spools should not be performed out of doors, a subdued light indoors is safer and better.

Provide an extra spool of Kodak Film *to fit this camera*, and take a position by a table in a room as far as possible from any window.

The film for the Daylight Kodak has, attached at both ends, a piece of black paper to protect it from the light.

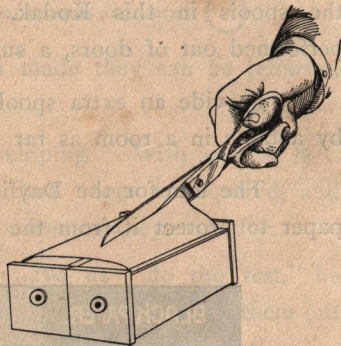


When loading or unloading the camera in daylight it must be done in as subdued light as possible, in the further end of the room with the curtains down.

Before opening the camera in daylight, the exposures must have all been made, and the key turned as many times as possible after the figure 24 has shown in the register, so as to draw the black paper on the last end of the film into the box containing the exposures, so that it will cover them up.

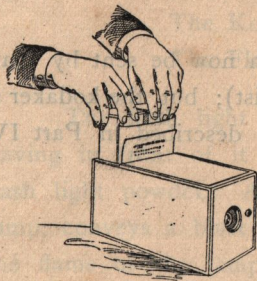
1. Release the perforator by throwing back the counter lever, unscrew the nut holding the cover at back of Kodak, take off cover and lift out the spool boxes.

2. Cut, with a pair of shears, the black paper, between the two boxes at a point about two inches from the empty box. (This is to leave enough black paper on the empty spool to attach the new one by.)



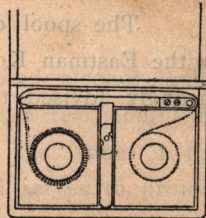
Wrap up the box containing the exposures immediately to prevent the light from spoiling them.

3. Lay the fresh spool box on the table, and lay along side it the empty spool box taken from the Kodak, the full spool at the left, and the slotted ends of both away from the operator.
4. Take the end of the paper protruding from the fresh spool box and draw it over to meet the paper on the empty spool, and fasten them together by moistening the gummed edge of the fresh spool. Allow the gummed edge to dry for 5 minutes.



5. Set the register by pushing the lever and turning the knob back and forth until it shows the figure 21.

6. Replace the spool boxes in the roll holder slotted ends down, the full spool at the left, and the film passing over the exposing board to the

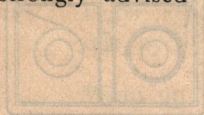


box containing the empty spool. Use the loading card to guide the film into its place and turn the key until the spools seat themselves in their places.

7. Replace and screw down the lid, and put the holder in its place on the camera.
8. Turn the key until the film is taut.
9. Now slide the register and turn the key three times, the same as if making 4 exposures. This will wind the black paper out of the way, and bring the first film into position. The register will now be set at 1.

The Kodak is now ready for use again.

The spool of exposures, well wrapped in its box, can now be sent by mail to the Eastman Kodak Company for development (see price list); but the kodaker is strongly advised to learn to develop his own negatives, as described in Part IV.



PART III.

TAKING KODAK PICTURES AT NIGHT WITH THE FLASH LIGHT APPARATUS.

The recent invention of the flash light apparatus renders easy the taking, with such a camera as the Kodak, photographs at night.

The requisites are

The Kodak Camera,

The Flash Light Apparatus.

The flash light apparatus consists of a specially constructed alcohol lamp, having in front of it a little tray upon which is poured about a teaspoonful of flash light powder. A rubber tube attached to a blow-pipe in the flame of the lamp, conveys a blast of air from a bulb held in the hand and serves to project the flame of the lamp upon the powder, when it is desired to take a picture.

As soon as the flame touches the powder it flashes up an intense white light, sufficiently strong to make a picture instantaneously.

Many interiors can be taken with the flash light that are impracticable by day light, either by reason of a lack of illumination or because there are windows in the direct line of the view which cannot be darkened sufficiently to prevent the blurring of the picture.

Pictures are taken so quickly that groups of people around a dinner table or card table can be taken as clear and sharp as if they were in the open sunlight. This enables the Kodaker to obtain souvenirs of many occasions which have hitherto been quite beyond the range of the art.

PHOTOGRAPHING A ROOM.

The camera should be prepared for cap exposure, by placing it on some level support where it will take in the view of the room desired, as directed on pages 8 and 9 of this Manual.

PREPARATION OF THE FLASH LIGHT.

The light should *always* be placed two feet behind and two to three feet to one side of the Kodak. If placed in front or on a line with front of the camera, the flash would strike the lens and blur the picture. It should be placed at one side as well as behind, so as to throw a shadow and give a little relief in the lighting. The lamp should be at the same height, or a little higher than the camera. The support upon which the lamp is placed should not project far enough in front of it to cast a shadow in front of the camera. A piece of card-board a foot square placed under the lamp will prevent any sparks from the flash doing any damage. A sheet of white card-board set up behind the flash lamp will act as a reflector and increase the strength of the picture.

TAKING THE PICTURE.

Having the Kodak and lamp both in position, light the lamp and press the bulb to make sure that the flame can be driven to the center of the tray. Then

lay the bulb down (to prevent accident) and pour upon the tray in front of the flame the contents of one of the capsules of powder that accompany the lamp; then uncap the camera, stand at arm's length and press the Bulb. There will be a bright flash which will instantly impress the picture on the sensitive film. Then cap the camera and turn a fresh film into place with the key ready for another picture.

NOTE.—The amount of powder required to light a room varies with the distance of the object farthest from the camera, and the color of the walls and hangings. When more than one capsule is to be used, all the powder should be poured in one pile on the tray.

TABLE.

For 10 *feet distance* and light walls and hangings, use 1 capsule.

For 10 *feet distance* and dark walls and hangings, use 2 capsules.

For 15 *feet distance* and light walls and hangings, use 2 capsules.

For 15 *feet distance* and dark walls and hangings, use 3 capsules.

For 25 *feet distance* and light walls and hangings, use 3 capsules.

For 25 *feet distance* and dark walls and hangings, use 4 capsules.

TO MAKE A PORTRAIT.

Place the sitter in a chair partly facing the camera (which should be at the height of an ordinary table), and turn the face slightly toward the camera.

The distance from the camera to the subject should be about 8 to 10 feet.

The lamp should be on the side of the camera away from the face, that is the sitter should not face the lamp. The lamp should be placed higher than the head of the sitter.

TO MAKE A GROUP.

Arrange the chairs in a semi-circle, facing the camera, so that each chair will be exactly the same distance from the camera. Half of the persons composing the group should be seated and the rest should stand behind the chairs. If the group is large, any number of chairs may be used, but none of the subjects should be seated on the floor, as sometimes seen in large pictures, because the perspective would be too violent.

BACKGROUNDS.

In making single portraits or groups, care should be taken to have a suitable background against which the figures will show in relief; a light background is better than a dark one, and often a single figure or two will show up well against a lace curtain. For larger groups a medium light wall will be suitable.

The *finder* on top of the camera will aid the operator to compose the groups so as to get the best effect. In order to make the image visible in the finder the room will have to be well lighted with ordinary lamp light, which may be left on while the picture is being made, provided none of lights are placed so that they show in the finder.

For price of Eastman's Flash Light Apparatus, see price list.

PART IV.

DEVELOPING.

Provide an Eastman's *A B C Developing and Printing Outfit*, which contains ;

- 1 Eastman's Candle Lamp,
- 4 Developing Trays,
- 1 Glass beaker,
- 1 4 x 5 Printing Frame,
- 1 4 x 5 Glass for same,
- 1 Stirring Rod,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Developing Powders,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. Hyposulphite Soda,
- 2 Dozen Sheets 4 x 5 Ferro-Prussiate Paper,
- 1 Package of Bromide of Potassium,
- 1 Ounce Glycerine.

Also provide a pair of shears, a pitcher of cold water, (preferably, ice water), a pail for slops, and a *dark room* having a shelf or table.

By a dark room is meant one that is wholly dark—not a ray of light in it. Such a room can easily be secured at night almost anywhere. The reason a dark room is required is that the film is extremely sensitive to white light, either daylight or lamplight, *and would be spoiled if exposed to it* even for a fraction of a second, while being removed from the Kodak.

Having provided such a room or closet where, when the door is closed, no ray of light can be seen,

1. Set up on the table or shelf the Orange Candle lamp, and light it as directed in the circular which comes in the box in which the lamp is enclosed.

The lamp gives a subdued yellow or orange light which will not injure the film unless it is held close to it. Set the lamp on the table at least eighteen inches from and with the *side* toward the operator.

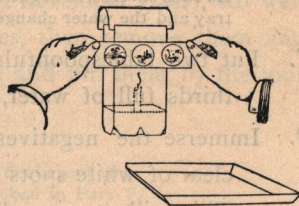
2. Unroll the film, and cut the exposures apart *one-fourth inch before each perforation.*

3. Fill one of the trays nearly full of water, and put into it the exposures, one by one, face down; put them in edgewise, to avoid air bells, and immerse them fully.

Cover the tray with a bit of brown paper, to keep out the light from the lamp.

4. Open one of the developer powders and put the contents (2 chemicals) into the beaker and fill it up to the ring with water. Stir until dissolved with the wooden stirring rod.

5. Take one of the exposures from the water and lay it, face up, in the second tray and pour upon it the developer. Rock it back and forth to prevent streaks and air bubbles; in about 1 minute the film will begin to darken in spots, representing the lights of the picture, and in about 2



minutes the operator will be able to distinguish objects in the picture. The developer should be allowed to act 5 to 10 minutes. The progress of the development may be watched by holding the negative, from time to time, up to the lamp.

6. Transfer the developed film to the third tray and rinse two or three times with water, leaving it to soak while the next film is being developed.

Eight or ten negatives can be developed one after the other in one portion of developer; then it should be thrown away and a fresh portion mixed.

Only one negative should be developed at a time, until the operator becomes expert, then he can manage three or four in the tray at one time and the developer will answer for twenty-four films before being exhausted.

As each successive negative is developed it should be put, with the preceding negatives, in the washing tray and the water changed twice, to prevent the developer remaining in the film from staining them.

7. Put two tablespoonfuls of the Hyposulphite of Soda into the fourth tray, fill two-thirds full of water, and stir until dissolved. This is called the fixing bath.
8. Immerse the negatives one by one in the fixing bath until they are entirely clear of white spots and are transparent instead of milky by transmitted light. This will require about 10 minutes.

9. The yellow shade can be removed from the lamp as soon as all the exposures have been fixed.

10. Pour off the fixing solution into the slop bucket, and fill the tray with clear, cold water; repeat this at intervals of 5 minutes, five or six times, keeping the negatives in motion, or transferring them back and forth to tray No 3, one by one, to ensure the water acting evenly upon them.

The fixing solution must only be used in tray No. 4. And the negatives, after fixing, must not be put in either No. 1 or No. 2 tray. Neither must any of the fixing solution be allowed to touch the films, through the agency of the fingers, or otherwise, until they are ready to go into the fixing bath, otherwise they will be spotted or blackened, so as to be useless.

11. When the negatives are thoroughly washed, put one-half ounce of glycerine in one pint of water (four portions measured with the developer glass), stir well and soak the negatives in the solution for 5 minutes, then remove them and wipe off the surplus moisture with a soft, damp cloth, and pin them by the four corners, face up, to a flat surface, to dry.

The glycerine solution may be used repeatedly.

The trays and beaker should now be rinsed out and set away to drain and dry.

When the negatives are dry. they are ready for printing as described in Part V.

DEFECTIVE NEGATIVES.

By following closely the foregoing directions, the novice can make seventy-five per cent., or upwards, of good negatives. Sometimes, however, the directions are not followed, and failures result.

To forewarn the Kodaker is to forearm him, and we therefore describe the common causes of failure.

UNDER-EXPOSURE.

Caused by making snap shots indoors, or in the shade, or when the light is weak, late in the day, by closing the lens too soon on time exposures, or the use of a small stop in the lens when making snap shots. (The A Kodac requires no stops.)

Under-exposure is evidenced by slowness in the appearance of the image in development, and the absence of detail in the shadows. In under-exposures the sky appears black, in development, and the rest of the negative remains white, with no detail.

OVER-EXPOSURE.

Caused by too much light.

Negative develops evenly, shadows almost as fast as high lights. No contrast, and no deep shadows. Over-exposure can be overcome in the development, by the addition of bromide of potassium to the developer. The printing and developing outfit includes a package of bromide, with directions, for its use. The novice will soon learn to recognize over-exposure, and to apply the remedy.

After the bromide has been added to the developer, it should not be used for another negative, unless it is known to have been over-exposed.

FOG.

Caused by white light in the dark room, or holding the film too long in the lamp light. (Even the yellow light from the lamp will fog the film after a time.)

Fog causes the film to blacken all over soon after the developer is applied; and if the fog is considerable, it obliterates the image entirely.

OVER-DEVELOPMENT.

Caused by leaving the negative too long in the developer.

In this case, the negative is very strong and intense by transmitted light and requires a very long time to print. The remedy is obvious.

UNDER-DEVELOPMENT.

Caused by removal from the developer too soon.

An undeveloped negative differs from an under-exposed one, in that it is apt to be thin and full of detail, instead of harsh, and lacking in detail. If the development is carried on as before directed, this defect is not liable to occur.

SPOTS, STREAKS, ETC.

Air bells on the film in the developer or fixing bath are liable to cause spots; and streaks are caused by allowing the film to remain uncovered in part by the various solutions while in them.

White, milky spots are evidence that the negative has not been properly fixed, and the negative should be put back into the fixing bath and then re-washed.

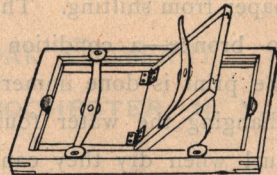
PART V.

PRINTING ON FERRO-PRUSSATE PAPER.

Ferro-prussiate paper affords the easiest way of making proofs from Kodak negatives, no chemicals being required. The operation being simply to lay a piece of the prepared paper behind the negative, in the sun, until it is darkened sufficiently, and then wash the print for a few minutes in clean water. The resulting picture is of a very agreeable, bright blue color on a white ground, and is permanent.

METHOD OF PRINTING.

Open the printing frame of the A B C outfit and lay the negative back down upon the glass (the back is the shiny side). Place upon this a piece of the ferro-prussiate paper, face down. Replace the back of the frame and secure the springs. The back is hinged to permit of uncovering part of the print at a time to inspect it without destroying



its register with the negative. The operation of putting on the Sensitive Paper must be performed in a subdued light, that is to say in an ordinary room, as far as possible from any window. The paper not used must be kept covered in its envelope.

The printing frame, when filled as directed, is to be laid glass side up in strong light until the light, passing through the negative into the Sensitive Paper, has impressed the image sufficiently upon it. The progress of the printing can be examined from time to time by removing the frame from the strong light, and opening one-half of the hinged back, keeping the other half fastened to hold the paper from shifting. The printing should be continued until the shadows commence to bronze—a condition which will be readily observed after a few trials. When the print is done immerse it in a dish of clean water for twenty or thirty minutes, changing the water four or five times, and dry between blotters. If the prints curl when dry they can be straightened by the scraping action of a paper-knife applied to the back.

If the prints are too light when washed, it will be evident that the printing was stopped too soon ; and, if too dark, *vice versa*.

The image, before the picture is washed, is quite indistinct, and two or three trials will be required to enable the novice to judge how far to carry the prints ; but when learned with one negative it will be simple with all.

If the Kodaker wants silver prints from his negatives, he has simply to substitute Eastman's sensitized paper for the ferro-prussiate paper. Directions for printing and toning accompany the paper. Or, he can send his negatives to the factory by mail where they will be printed, mounted and burnished in a superior manner, and returned at a very moderate cost.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE EASTMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS CO., L^{td},

115 Oxford Street, London,

4 Place Vendome, Paris.

Place Grimaldi, Nice.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.

The Eastman Company was the first to render commercially possible the separation of the developing and printing from the *picture taking*. The division of labor inaugurated by them has brought picture taking within the reach of thousands of persons throughout the world who could not otherwise practice the art.

Carrying the division of labor still further, in our own factory we employ trained operators in every branch of the work. Men who do nothing but develop, girls who do nothing but print, men who do nothing but silver paper, men who do nothing but tone, girls who do nothing but mount prints, girls who do nothing but "spot" prints, men who do nothing but burnish, etc., etc. As a consequence, each becomes skilled in his or her particular branch, and the result, under good superintendence, is good work—better work, in particular and in average, than can be done, except under these favorable conditions.

We use only the best materials—double extra brilliant albumen paper and *gold* bevel-edged mounts (no bronze), and our prices are as low as consistent with the best work.

ENLARGING.

In this department we also claim to excel. We are the largest manufacturers and users of Bromide paper in the world, and our operators are skillful and experienced. Kodak negatives of all sizes lend themselves to enlargement with equal facility.

Any Kodak negative that will make a good contact print, will make a good enlargement of any size. An A Kodak negative, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, can be enlarged perfectly by us, up to 30×40 inches; or, of course, to any smaller size. By judicious management a negative can often be made to give a better enlargement than contact print. This is owing to the opportunity enlarging affords for "dodging" and extra printing.

Kodak enlargements, 14×17 inches, make attractive pictures for framing.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE EASTMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS COMPANY,
Limited,

115 Oxford Street, London. 4 Place Vendome, Paris. Place Grimaldi, Nice.

PATENTS.

The KODAK CAMERA, ROLL HOLDER, Film, and processes, and machinery for manufacturing same, are covered by the following patents owned by the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY:

No. 248,179	October 11, 1881.	No. 407,396	July 23, 1889.
No. 306,594	October 14, 1884.	No. 407,647	July 23, 1889.
No. 316,933	May 5, 1885.	No. 408,596	August 6, 1889.
No. 317,049	May 5, 1885.	No. 414,735	November 12, 1889.
No. 317,050	May 5, 1885.	No. 417,202	December 10, 1889.
No. 355,084	December 28, 1886.	No. 432,990	July 29, 1890.
No. 358,893	March 8, 1887.	No. 433,020	July 29, 1890.
No. 370,050	September 20, 1887.	No. 433,774	August 5, 1890.
No. 370,110	September 20, 1887.	No. 433,775	August 5, 1890.
No. 370,111	September 20, 1887.	No. 440,137	November 11, 1890.
No. 370,216	September 20, 1887.	No. 441,831	December 2, 1890.
No. 388,850	September 4, 1888.	No. 442,216	December 9, 1890.
No. 405,454	June 18, 1889.	Other patents pending.	

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Spools film, 24 exposures.....	\$1 60
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Eastman's Sensitized "Solio" paper, per pkg. 2 dozen....	50
Toning solution for do, per bottle.....	50
Mounts, maroon or primrose, gold bevel edge, per dozen....	15
Developer powders, per pkg. of 12.....	50
Hyposulphite soda pulverized, per lb.....	10
Bromide potassium, per oz. bottle.....	15
Complete A B C developing outfit, see page 25.....	1 50
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Developing and printing only.....	3 50
Printing only, each.....	10

On orders for less than one dozen prints 25c. extra will be charged.

SUNDRIES.

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Powder for flash light apparatus, per package of 20 capsules.	60
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Candle lamps for dark room, each.....	25

ENLARGEMENTS.

11 x 14 bromide enlargements, mounted on card.....	\$1 25
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