

expense, and the exceedingly small number of exposures possible under the old system practically neutralise the advantages obtained by discarding the tripod?

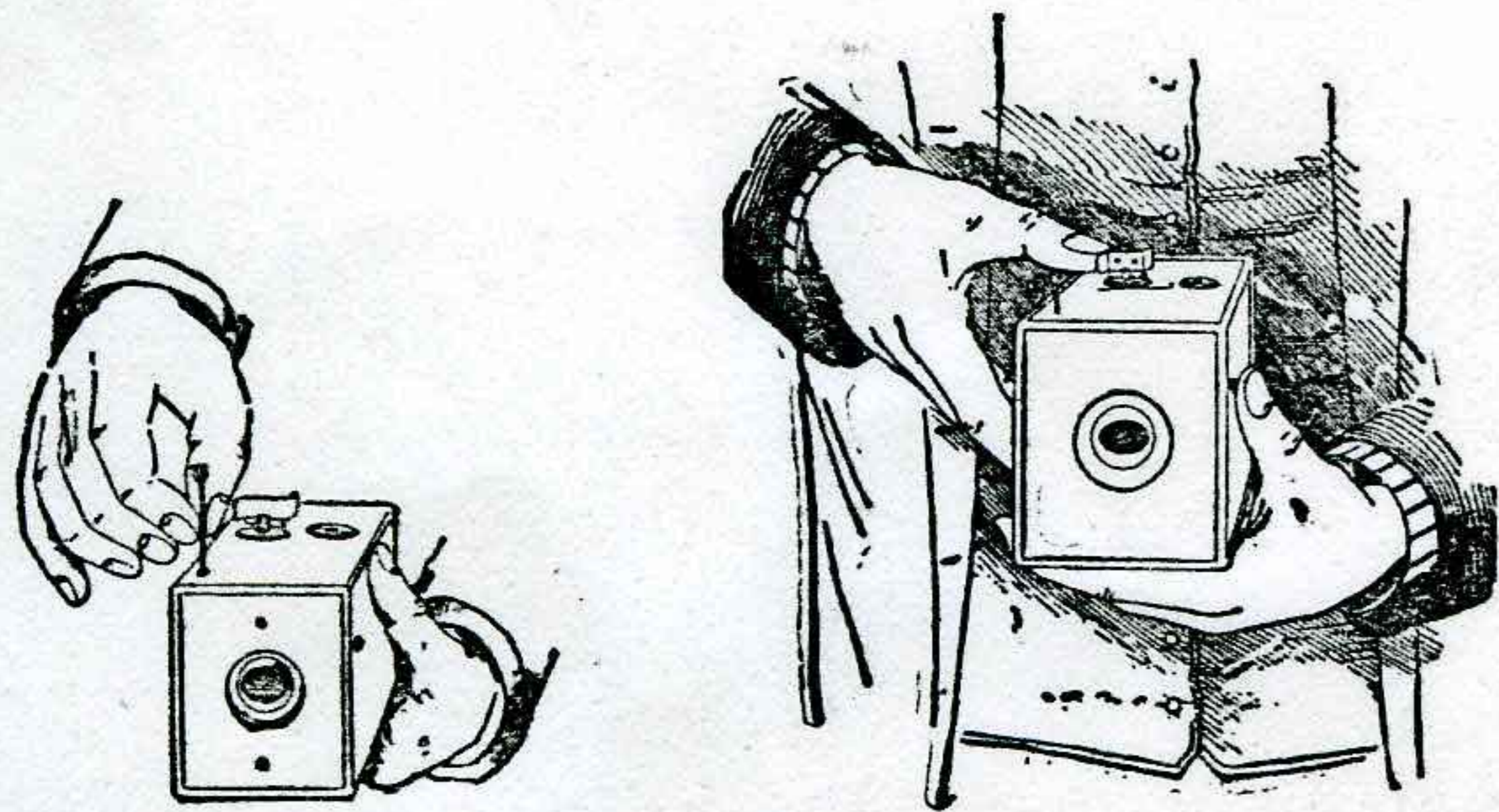
"The subjects appropriate for detective or hand cameras are



PHOTOGRAPHING SMALL OBJECTS.

generally those which come upon us unawares, rather than those which are specially sought for: some unique or interesting group, an accident in the street, the multitude of strollers at the sea-side, a swiftly sailing boat,—in other words, objects at *short range*, utterly inappropriate for large pictures. It is safe to assert that the great majority of such pictures are simply souvenirs, and, as such, a small picture, if a faithful one, conveys quite as much to the mind as a large and pretentious one, while the advantages accruing from the use of a small negative are so many and so great that it is difficult to know where to begin or end their enumeration.

"In recognition of the facts above stated, we have succeeded



SETTING THE SHUTTER. READY AGAIN, LOOK OUT!

in producing a camera which is by far the smallest, the lightest, and the simplest of any yet made.

"It measures only  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. When loaded with sensitive films for one hundred exposures, it weighs only thirty-



ACTUAL SIZE OF PICTURES. THESE LADIES WERE NINE FEET FROM THE KODAK.

five ounces. The complete cycle of operations necessary for taking a negative, whatever the subject and conditions, is reduced to three simple movements.

"The principle of the Kodak system is the separation of the work that any person whomsoever can do in making a photograph, from the work that only an expert can do. With the Kodak, anybody, man, woman, or child, who has sufficient intelligence to point a box straight and press a button, as shown in fig. 1, may possess an instrument which altogether removes from the practice of photography the necessity for exceptional facilities, or, in fact, any special knowledge of the art. It can be employed without preliminary study, without a dark-room, and without chemicals.

"Such a division of labour has never been attempted before in the art of photography, and to render the plan practicable it has been necessary to invent new material as well as new apparatus. In the Kodak, four important inventions are embodied:—

"*First*, in place of a heavy and fragile negative glass, there is substituted a sensitive flexible film, which is wound upon a reel or roll ready for insertion in the instrument.

"*Second*, the roll-holder for receiving the film and moving it in a continuous band behind the lens. This part of the camera is fitted with automatic devices which mark the paper so as to show the spaces between the several negatives, and provide for any expansion or contraction of the films due to changes in temperature or humidity. See fig 2.

"*Third*, the Kodak lens of special construction, never requiring adjustment, always in focus.

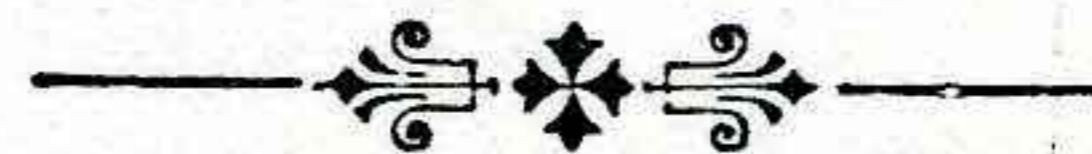
"*Fourth*, the Kodak revolving instantaneous shutter, which reduces the exposure to a fraction of a second, and wholly obviates the necessity of covering the lens during the act of setting the shutter.

"The instrument is beautifully and substantially covered with the best black morocco, and is enclosed in a travelling case of sole-leather, which may be hung over the shoulder like an opera-glass.

"Kodak negatives are specially adapted for making magic-lantern slides.

"When any particular Kodak picture is wanted of larger dimensions than the original, it may be readily enlarged upon permanent bromide paper at a small expense.

It only remains for us to advise all amateur photographers to call upon the Eastman Company and inspect the Kodak.



## Societies' Meetings.

### BATH PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

LAST week we referred briefly to this Society and its formation. The following is a report of the proceedings at the inaugural meeting:—

Mr. Philip Braham, F.C.S., said that the matter under discussion would be that of forming a society where they could discuss the various aspects of experimental photography at stated periods, and thus get a better idea of what they were doing than by any other means. It had therefore been thought that such a society would be of great advantage to amateurs and professional photographers. The President of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, a gentleman of world-wide fame, and excellent knowledge of scientific societies, was present, and he did not think they could do better than invite him to take the chair that evening.

Mr. Friese Greene had known Mr. Glaisher's prestige in societies for years, and he was certain a better chairman they could not have.

This was carried by acclamation.

Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., etc., then took the chair, and in opening the business, said he was somewhat surprised when informed that there was no photographic society in Bath. The British Association, he said, is for the advancement of science. It is therefore a good time for the founding of a society as a child of the Association at this its second visit to Bath, and we should do all we possibly can for the furtherance of this object. From the time Fox Talbot took this picture now before me, and which I know very well, I have a vivid recollection of the scientific progress made in photography. I remember, when developing processes were tardy, and upon one occasion when I was so engaged, Sir John Herschel exclaiming, "There is the nose!" In this picture of Fox Talbot's there is the same nose. In the great exhibition, 1851, I saw many of Fox Talbot's pictures; and again, shortly afterwards, at an exhibition of photographs held