

details are the product of experimental selection in this laboratory. The course has now been given for seven years, during which time both text and laboratory manual have been rewritten twice in mimeograph form, besides receiving innumerable additions and corrections. The author hopes that this summary of his experience will be found of value to other instructors and students, as well as to many not in university work yet who are interested in the real understanding of their subject.

While the primary purpose of the book is a class-room text, the author has aimed to make it useful to many earnest amateurs by collecting and systematizing for them material now widely scattered through the literature of photography. For the aid of such workers and for the instructor many references are given to the literature which will draw attention to and aid in the study of the original work.

In the *British Journal Almanac* for 1916 (at page 503) will be found a list of the journals of the world which print photographic information. For an English-speaking worker the most generally useful are: the *British Journal of Photography* (U. S. agent, George Murphy, 59 E. 9th Street, New York), the *Journal of the Royal Photographic Society* (Harrison and Sons, 45 Pall Mall, London, S. W.), the *Photo Miniature* (Tennant and Ward, New York), *American Photography* (221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.), and possibly still more popular ones, as the *Photo Era* and the *Camera*.

Any teaching in science should keep before the student that he is just beginning and that the most experienced worker carries in his head but a small proportion of the known facts and even of the accepted generalizations relating to his subject. The literature is the record of all this information, and the sooner a student can be brought to turn to it for chance reading as well as for information on specific problems, the more satisfactory will his progress