

practical advice to those who having some skill in photography may desire to use that skill in the study of Nature. To be successful, both from the standpoint of making records by the camera and of making real progress in our study, do not attempt at first to work in many fields. Select one or two subjects, and, as far as possible, exhaust them before taking up another. An odd fact or picture gained here and there from many subjects, may in time make a collection of some interest and occasional value, but not to be compared in either interest or value to a systematized knowledge and a complete record of one or two subjects. Concentrate, then; diffuse work seldom leads to mastery, to satisfaction or success. Choose a subject and as far as opportunity permits study it seriously, in general and in particular, before beginning the exploitation of another, is the advice of one who has had some experience following this method. For instance, let us take the deciduous trees in our neighborhood. For contour, they should be photographed in full foliage and after the leaves have fallen, isolated and growing under forest conditions. Making negatives from the same point of view in summer and winter is most useful. Then make a study of the barks of the same trees. Follow this by a study and the making of careful photographic records of their flowers and seed vessels—an interesting work and one that will put us in possession of a wealth of most fascinating pictures to be treasured alike for their beauty and educational value. Finally, take the leaves, either singly or on a small branch; study and memorize their shapes and peculiarities and make photographic records of them. In this alone there is two or three season's work, even though but half a dozen trees be studied. It will not only afford much interesting and recreative in-door and out-of-door work, but will give us such a knowledge of our trees as few to-day possess. And the probabilities are that we shall also have many beautiful photographs that will delight and instruct us and our friends.

Subjects might be mentioned without number, but they will occur to every earnest worker. Our object was to indicate how the camera may be made of valuable assistance in the study of Nature, and in this we trust we have been in a measure successful. Photographic work and Nature Study are mutually helpful—they progress together—and the writer can honestly affirm that the pleasures and usefulness of both the art and the science are enhanced by their happy combination.

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