

Professional (commercial) photographs. Usually the data are lacking which constitute 50% (or 90%) of the scientific value of such pictures.

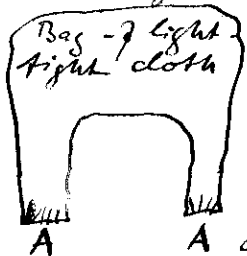
Could you not undertake such work?

You doubtless know what to look for and collect the necessary data. The technique of photography is easily learned. The cost of a camera can be held down easily by buying a small one (perhaps $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ or in that neighborhood) but with a good lens and portrait attachment (about \$25.00).

The small size has also the advantage of cheaper films or plates. The really good negatives can easily be enlarged to almost any size and usually gain much in artistic quality by the enlargement.

The best material to use are, of course, glass plates, but they are difficult to load during the day. Their superiority to films, especially roll films, is marked. Promo film packs come next in quality and have the advantage of extreme lightness and that they can be developed singly, without waiting for the exposure of the cozen in each pack. Plates are, however, about $\frac{1}{2}$ the price of film-packs.

Perhaps you could make a bag (light-tight!) in which you could load the plate holders in day-light.



At A-A are the only openings, lined with rubber-
bands that fit light-tight over the wrists or
elbows. There may be a market for Indian photos
among post-card publishers and amateurs.