## High Speed Photography.

The photographer who is attracted by the problems of high-speed shutter work is very frequently the prey of conflicting tlesires. On the one hand, he is tempted to "make sure" of getting a sharp picture by working the shutter at a need leasly high speed, and on the other hand he is wisely anxious to do his best in the direction of giving a developable ex posure. For example, the movement of the object may be such that anything tonger than $1-100 \mathrm{sec}$ will show a betray ing blur, while so short an exposure as this is peritotally near the region of pro nounced under-exposure. In such a case what is he to do? It is no easy matter to advise unless one knows all the circumstances of the ease. But one practi cal point is often lost sight of by many high-speed workers-viz., the advantage to the photographer of increasing the distance between the camera and the moving object. Not only does this per mit of a longer exposure for the same displacement or blur of image on the plate, but, as every photographer knows the nearer we are to our subjects the ronger the exposure has to be-as a general rule. With a view to enabling photograplers to dispense with tables, etc., in the field I elaborated a simple working rule some years ago, but I do not remember that it was ever made public property, says the Rev. Lainbert M.A., a well known amateur. It does not profess to be absolutely accurate, hout it is quite "near enough" for prac tical purposes. The rule supposes the limit of displacement or blur to be one thousandth part of the focal length of the lens. Thus, for a 5 in focus lens, the image must not move more than $1-200 \mathrm{in}$ on the plate during the exposure.
Suppose, now, the object to be moving at thirty miles per hour, then the shutter maximum time for this object at 500
yard distance is $1-30 \mathrm{sec}$. If the object is moving twelve miles per hour, then the shutcer apeed is 1-12sec. That is t say, the number of miles per hour or the moving object is the fraction denominator of seconds for exposure at 500 yards It is then an easy ma'ter to get the cor responding time for the same object at other distances. For example, suppose the object is moving four miles per hour,
then if it is 500 yards away the shutter
speed-limit is beec. At 100 yards the mage will be five times as large on the round glasa, and move five timea as nuch so we must cut the time down one-fifth, i.e., the shutter must now work at one-fifth of one-fourth, i.e., 1 -20sec. If the object is only looft sway, then, as there is one-third of 100 yards, we aust therefore increase the shutter speed by three, i.e., the exposure is now $1-60 \mathrm{sec}$. One more example will suffice to exem-
plify the working of the rule. Suppose the object is moving twenty miles per hour, shutter speed at 500 yards, $1-20 \sec$; 1-40sen yards, 1-10sec, at 250 yands, louft ; wat loort, l-w ide, ale. The foregoing eati mates are made on the assumption that the object is moving across, i.e., st right angles to, the line of sight. But in the case of objects coming directly towards are going directly away from the camera,


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