

Make the Most of Your Camera

a post or wall or take the picture at a speed of 1/50 sec.

Do not attempt to take photographs of moving objects unless the camera is a good one able to take pictures at high speeds. Distance from the object, speed and direction of movement play a very important part in the photographing of moving objects. For instance, in photographing a game of beach-ball at 15 yards 1/100 sec suffices, but one player at 4 yards would require 1/500 to 1/1000 sec. Speed of object is obvious. A much slower shutter speed is required for a man walking than for a fast-moving car. Direction of travel is important. An object travelling across the picture might require five times the speed of that for an object moving away or towards the camera.

The following is a list of "Do's" and "Don't's" for amateur photographers:—

For the owner of a box camera:—
 1. Take pictures only on clear days when the sun is shining. 2. Take pictures between 10.00 and 1500 hours. 3. For close-ups stand at least six feet from object. 4 Stand so the sun shines over one shoulder on to one side of your face. 5. Stand comfortably and gently press button. 6. Roll film on to next exposure.

For the owner of an adjustable camera: 1. Have the camera set before taking the pictures so that you may have more time to compose your subject and watch for the best moment to snap. 2. Determine the light conditions, remembering the type of film you are using. 3. Set camera speed at the least to stop probable movement. 4. Set distance scale to cover whichever objects you wish in focus. 5. Remember it is better to over-expose than under-expose.

EXPOSURE TABLE

Film	Opening of Lens	Light Conditions			
		Poor	Fair	Good	Brilliant
Orthochromatic or slow panchromatic.	22	No.	No.	1/25	1/50
	16	No.	1/25	1/50	1/100
	11	1/25	1/50	1/100	*
	8	1/50	1/100	*	—
Fast orthos or fast pans.	22	No.	1/25	1/50	1/100
	16	1/25	1/50	1/100	*
	11	1/50	1/100	*	—
	8	1/100	x	—	—
Extra fast pans.	22	1/25	1/50	1/100	*
	16	1/50	1/100	*	—
	11	1/100	x	—	—
	8	x	*	—	—

*=Use only yellow filters and 1/100. —=Use only the smaller stops under these conditions. x=1/100 sec may still be used for more shadow detail. No.=Do not try to take the picture.

Poor.—Heavy shade on clear sunny days, dull and cloudy days, bright but cloudy winter days.

Fair.—Light shade in clear summer days, cloudy but bright days and late afternoon and early morning and winter sunshine when using panchromatic film.

Good.—Summer sunshine, sunshine on snow, cloudy but bright days at the beach or on water.

Brilliant.—Sunshine on beach and water, sunshine on new snow.