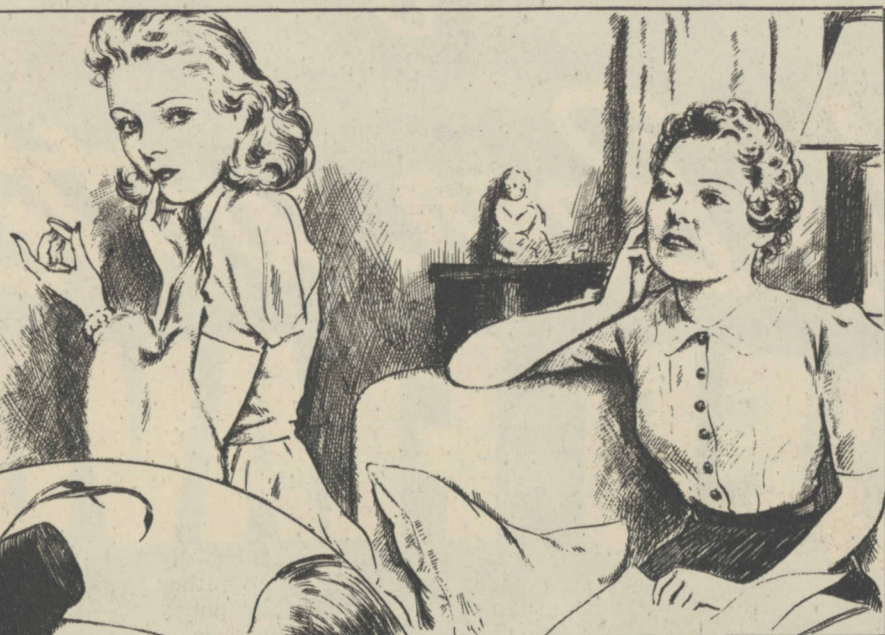


## PARLOR GAMES

By W. E. Hill

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Mother and daughter game. Mother is playing what she thinks is her trump card, saying, "Do you realize, Margie, what his MOTHER must think when you go dancing with him till 1 in the morning and no older person to chaperon!" Margie will come back with, "Mother, you're SO old-fashioned."

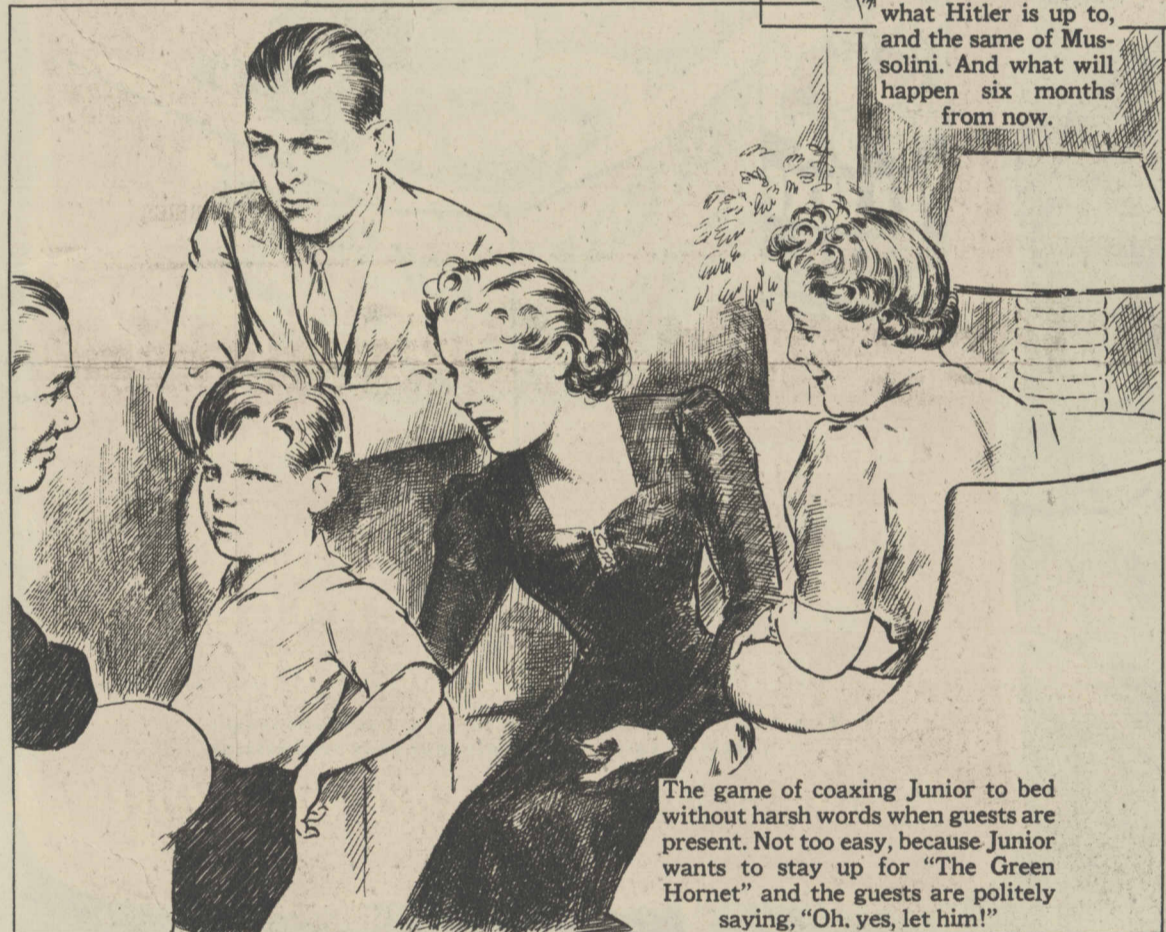


12-17

Dress up game. "Don't tell me you like it if you DON'T!" says Mama, trying on the new hat for Papa's approval.



Parlor news commentator. Will tell you what Stalin is up to, what Hitler is up to, and the same of Mussolini. And what will happen six months from now.



The game of coaxing Junior to bed without harsh words when guests are present. Not too easy, because Junior wants to stay up for "The Green Hornet" and the guests are politely saying, "Oh, yes, let him!"



The checkbook pastime. Showing husband going over the wife's checking account so it won't be \$107.58 ahead of what the bank balance shows. A great game for the long winter evenings.

This game is called middle-aged flirtation and is very trying for youthful onlookers. You'd never believe that two people could be so arch and cute and pert, all at once.



The listening game. Pop and Mom are listening to son's phone conversation and are trying to figure out what girl is calling him up now.



The game of making breaks. This girl makes terrible breaks, on purpose, to get an audience. Makes believe she tries to cover them up, and makes everything worse.

## KNOW YOUR CAMERA

By ANDREW B. HECHT, Ph. D.

(Managing Editor, Popular Photography Magazine.)

## Snow Scenes Not Hard to Shoot

Questions of general interest to camera fans will be answered from time to time in this department. It will not be possible to print or mail replies to inquiries of a purely individual character. Address questions to "Know Your Camera," Chicago Tribune.

FAR FROM putting your camera in mothballs during the long winter months, you should take full advantage of the marvelous picture possibilities offered by snow and ice.

Snow photography offers you every conceivable type of picture from human interest shots to fast action and still life. Dark-clad skaters moving over sparkling ice, ski jumpers hurtling thru air, children playing snowball, winding streams appearing a metallic black by contrast to their snow-covered banks, plants rearing their heads above a blanket of snow—these are but a few of the countless subjects for winter photography.

Contrary to common belief, snow pictures are not more difficult to take than any other kind of picture. To get perfect exposures requires, of course, some experience, but there is little else needed beyond that to make striking snow pictures.

As is the case with all outdoor pictures, you should avoid shooting while the sun is high. Light coming directly from above flattens out the picture, because it casts very short shadows or no shadows at all. The effect of depth and texture detail—more important in snow scenes than in any other kind of picture—is created by shadows which appear only when the subject is side-lighted. Therefore take your snow pictures early in the morning or in the afternoon.

The best snow pictures are made in brilliant sunshine which makes the snow sparkle and casts dark, modeling shadows. But even if you take pictures during a blizzard you must remember that the snow reflects a great deal of light, even more than a sunlit beach or open water. This calls for relatively short exposures or you will overexpose your picture, losing all detail in the lighter portions. Overexposed snow pictures show blank white surfaces in the place of delicate snow texture.

There are several ways of avoiding overexposure. Foremost is correct judgment, which can be greatly aided by an exposure meter. Beyond that you can use faster shutter speeds or smaller diaphragm openings to reduce the amount of light reaching the film, and, finally, you can and should employ a filter.

If you are photographing fast action you will need fast shutter speeds to stop the action, and you will have to open up the dia-



Snow gives this commonplace city scene unusual interest. The picture, a prize winner in a recent contest conducted by Popular Photography magazine, was made by Edward Levi of Chicago, who exposed 1/50 sec. at f6.3 on fast panchromatic film.



(Photo courtesy Popular Photography.) Snow on the ground reflects light and greatly aids in making interesting night pictures. This film was made with an exposure of 75 sec. at f6.3 on fast film.

phragm. But if you snap snowscapes or still life, slow speeds and a small diaphragm are the best combination. A small stop will give you a greater depth of field, meaning greater over-all sharpness.

The only accessories required for snow photography are a lens shade and one or more filters. The snow consists of billions of crystals, all reflecting light into your lens. To cut down unwanted reflections coming from the

side of the camera, use a lens shade.

For universal use employ a medium yellow filter. This filter is needed to restore the proper balance of light and shade in your snow pictures. The reason for this is that all films are over-sensitive to blue light. The shadows in snow are blue because they reflect the blue of the sky. Consequently they leave an unduly strong impression on the film and photograph as light as

the white snow. The yellow filter does not transmit blue light and causes the shadows to photograph dark—the way they appear to the human eye.

While a medium yellow filter is all you really need, other shades of yellow as well as orange and red filters serve similar purposes in snow photography. A red filter will give you a very dark sky which may contrast dramatically with the white snow.

Most winter scenes are not very colorful, so that you can use orthochromatic film without sacrificing color values. If, however, you are accustomed to using panchromatic film for taking other kinds of pictures, you had better stick to the film with which you are already familiar.

There is no better time for taking striking snow pictures than after a heavy fall of wet snow that coats trees and telegraph wires with sparkling crystals. You can capture amazing pictorial effects when the breaking rays of the sun illuminate this crust of snow and ice.

## LENS NOTES

Never leave your photo-electric exposure meter unprotected in bright sunlight. Strong light is apt to harm the cell of the meter.

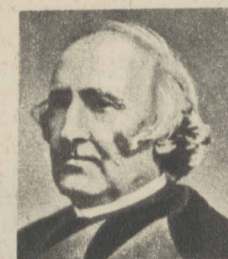
It takes a contortionist to focus with a ground glass camera from a very low camera position. You can simplify matters by holding a mirror at a 45-degree angle from the ground glass. It will reflect the image upward, allowing you to focus in comfort.

## Gems of American Eloquence

American eloquence has played an important part in the history of our country. From a long list of famous speeches The Tribune is selecting gems of American eloquence which are being presented in this, the Graphic Section, every Sunday. The content of these speeches is important both historically and politically. Men and boys learning to speak in public will find in them helpful lessons. Speakers and writers can learn a great deal from studying their style. This is the twenty-eighth of the series.

memorate. So thought Palmyra—where is she? So thought the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan; yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave and Athens insulted by the servile, mindless, and enervate Ottoman.

"In his hurried march Time has but looked at their imagined immortality and all its vanities, from the palace to the tomb, have with their ruins erased the very impression of his footsteps. The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now



Wendell Phillips

rivals the ubiquity of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bards.

"Who shall say, then, contemplating the past, that England,

proud and potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Who shall say that when the European column shall have moldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty continent may not emerge from the horizon to rule, for its time, sovereign of the ascendant?"

Predictions are risky things, but time has proved this one valid. And well it might, for the prediction was based on the decisions of time itself. Phillips' speech, in addition to being a good example of oratorical design, can well serve as a model for those who seek background for the message they wish to deliver.

Bargains in used cameras and other photographic equipment and supplies are offered in the Cameras and Optical Goods column in the Chicago Tribune want ad section.

