

22nd NOVEMBER 1961 VOL. 133 NUMBER 3441

THE ORIGINAL  
'DO-IT-YOURSELF'  
MAGAZINE

# HOBBIES *weekly*

FOR ALL  
HOME CRAFTSMEN

Instructions for making . . .

Also in this issue:

A FINE-EMERSON  
WALL CABINET

COLLECTORS' CLUB  
—PEN FRIENDS

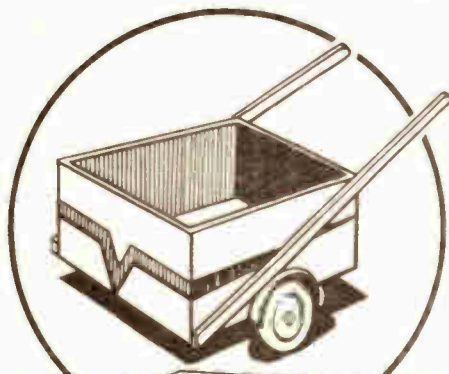
AN ATTRACTIVE  
OCCASIONAL TABLE

PATTERNS FOR  
FRETSAW PROJECTS

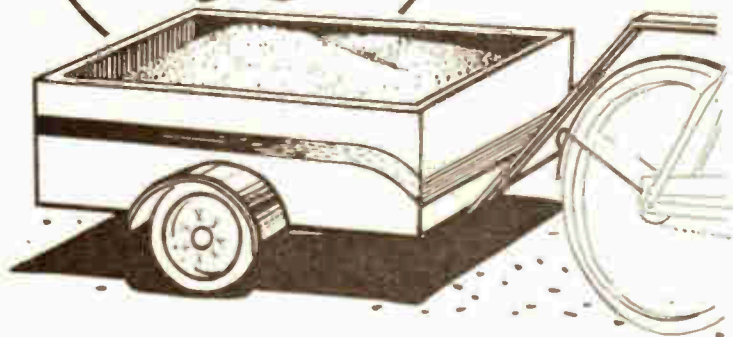
PHOTOGRAPHING  
SHOP WINDOW  
DISPLAYS

NOVEL DISTRIBUTOR  
FOR INSECTICIDES

ETC. ETC.



COMPLETE WITH  
SPRUNG WHEELS  
AND SHOCK  
ABSORBERS



## A HAND CART AND TRAILER



Up-to-the-minute ideas  
Practical designs  
Pleasing and profitable things to make

5<sup>p</sup>



**T**HIS set of cigarette cards issued by W. D. & H. O. Wills and listed at 3s., is found in most collections. However, this is not surprising as George V was a great king. But if you have not included this set, buy now while the price is low.

## CARDS IN CIRCULATION KING GEORGE V

At nine o'clock on 9th May 1910, there appeared on the balcony of St. James's Palace a brilliant gathering. Preceded by State trumpeters came the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, accompanied by Kings of Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, in ceremonial tabards. The trumpeters sounded a flourish, and

Garret King of Arms read the Proclamation announcing that the Crown had 'solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George' — (card No. 1.)

George V was crowned in Westminster Abbey on 22nd June, 1911 — (card No. 2.)

The corner stone of the Victory Tower of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, was laid by the Prince of Wales (Duke of Windsor) on 1st September 1919 — (card No. 9.)

On 11th November 1920, the Cenotaph, commemorating all the valour and loss of World War I, was unveiled by the King in Whitehall — (card No. 11.)

Something of the old pageantry of the Thames was revived when the King opened, on 8th July 1921, the spacious Dock at Woolwich that bears his name — (card No. 14.)

On card No. 21 we see the King reviewing the Fleet at Spithead on 26th July 1924.

After a critical illness George V enjoyed a short outing on 11th March 1929, in the grounds of Craigweil House, Bognor. On Card 33 we see him in the bath-chair once used by Queen Victoria. His escort is Queen Mary.

The King and Queen Mary are shown in the Royal Yacht 'Britannia' on card No. 32.

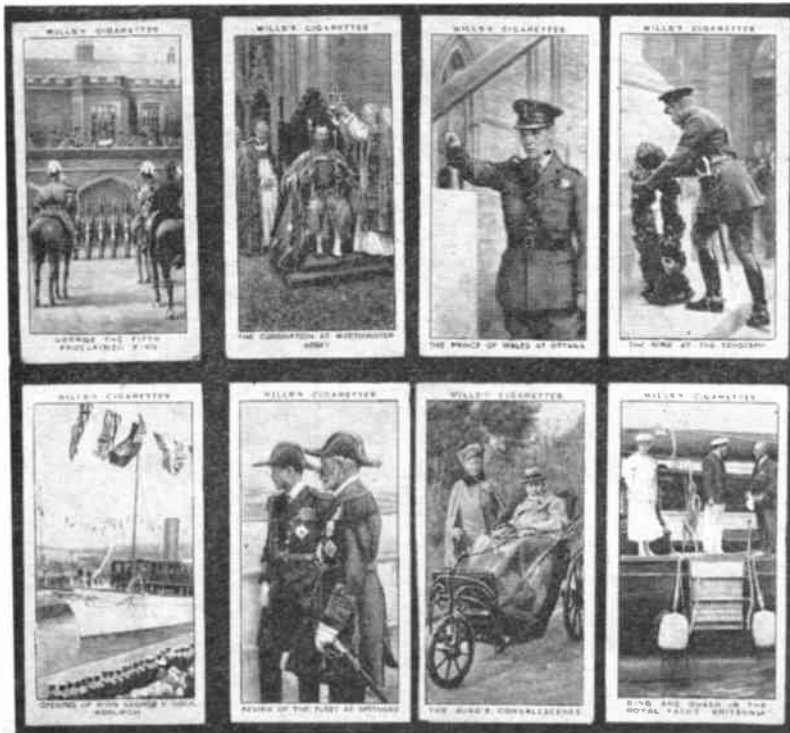
This series of 50 was issued in 1935.

## FROM NEAR AND FAR

**FERDINAND WETZELS** of Aachen, Couvenstr. 11, Germany, has sent a souvenir sheet of the Beethoven pictorials of 1959. He collects beer labels and stamps and would like pen friends from all parts.

'I live in the Himalayas — 1,000 feet up —' writes A. C. DASS, Snow View Palace, King George's School, Chail, Simla Hills, India. 'We have the highest cricket ground in the world. My father is a doctor. I have two brothers. Please ask readers from all over the world to write to me.'

**GEORGE LINDSAY** (see photo) collects stamps, postcards and flags. He is a toy maker by trade, but due to health reasons sold his business a few years ago.



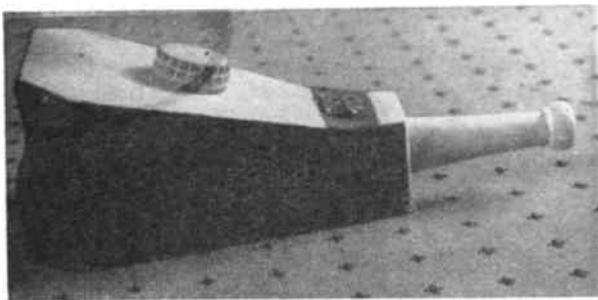
*George Lindsay*

'I am interested in tape recording. My two sons, Robert (age 11) and John (age 8) also collect stamps and cards', writes Mr Lindsay, who would like pen friends throughout the world. Write to 4 Castleview Terrace, Torthorwald, Dumfries, Scotland.

**VICTOR CHERNOV, U.S.S.R.** Shakhti — 10, Rostovskai obl., Schmidt Str. 6-5, Russia, would like to exchange postcards with fellow readers.

For hotel label exchange, write to **JULIO PORTET, Vallhomat, 25-30-1A, Barcelona 4, Spain.**

# INSECTICIDE DISTRIBUTOR



By  
*J. A. Logue*

- MATERIALS REQUIRED**
- 1 piece — 6 in. by 4½ in. by ½ in. plywood.
  - 1 piece — 5½ in. by 4½ in. by ½ in. plywood.
  - 2 pieces — ½ in. by 1½ in. by ½ in. plywood.
  - 1 piece — 1½ in. by 1½ in. by ½ in. whitewood.
  - 1 — 3½ in. by 1 in. dia. birch dowel.
  - 1 — 1½ in. long by ½ in. o/d compression spring.
  - 1 — ½ in. butt hinge and ½ in. screws.
  - 1 piece — 15 in. by 3 in. leather-cloth.
  - 1 piece — 2½ in. by ½ in. leather-cloth.
  - Cork, glue, impact adhesive and tacks.

**T**HE insecticide distributor shown in the photograph is useful in the garden and house for dealing with insect pests.

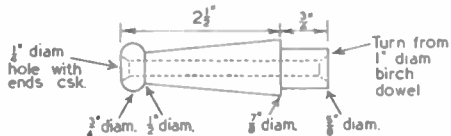
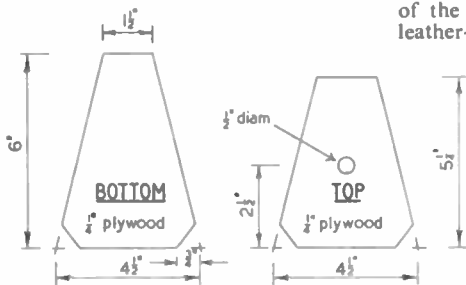
As shown in the detail, the top, bottom and spring holders are cut from ½ in. plywood. A ½ in. hole is cut in the top to take a shouldered cork. Holes of ⅜ in. diameter are drilled in the spring holders to fit the ends of the compression spring.

diameter hole centrally through a 3½ in. length of 1 in. diameter birch dowel before turning the outside to the dimensions shown in the detail. Countersink both ends of the central hole.

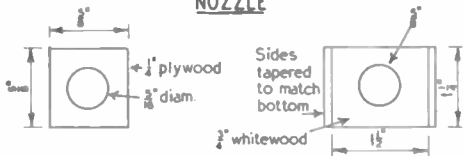
In assembling the parts, glue and nail the bottom to the front piece and then glue the nozzle in position. Coat a 2½ in. by ½ in. strip of thin leather-cloth with impact adhesive and also the corresponding part of the top and the sides of the front piece. When tacky press leather-cloth firmly in place and screw a

in front of the filling hole just clear of the opening. Leave until the glue has hardened before fitting the leather-cloth bellows. A strip of thin leather-cloth 15 in. by 3 in. is required for the bellows. Coat the plywood edges and front with impact adhesive and also the leather-cloth. When tacky, press the leather-cloth firmly to the plywood edges and reinforce with tacks spaced about one inch apart. Trim around the edges of the leather-cloth with a sharp knife.

Fitted with suitable handles, the article could of course be used as fire bellows.



**NOZZLE**



**SPRING HOLDERS**

(2)

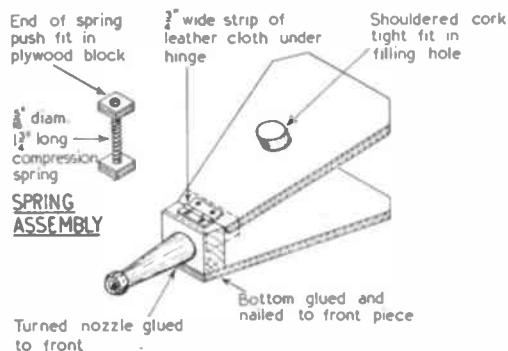
**FRONT**

The front is a 1½ in. by 1½ in. by ½ in. piece of whitewood with the sides tapered to match the plywood bottom and a ½ in. diameter hole is drilled as shown to take the nozzle.

To make the nozzle, drill a ½ in.

¾ in. hinge in position as shown in the assembly detail.

Push the ends of the compression spring into the holes provided in the plywood blocks, glue faces of blocks and fit between the top and bottom positioned



**ASSEMBLY BEFORE FITTING BELLOW**

## MODEL MAKING TIP

**A**TIP for using loofahs in model making has been passed on to us by a reader, J. B. Wadson of Bolton. These fibrous plants obtained from the sea were at one time very popular for use as bath sponges, and are usually obtainable from chemists.

When cut into halves they can be stuck on to the roofs of buildings to simulate thatching, whilst offcuts can be fashioned into hedges and trees. Our reader has used oak stain quite successfully as a finish. (E)

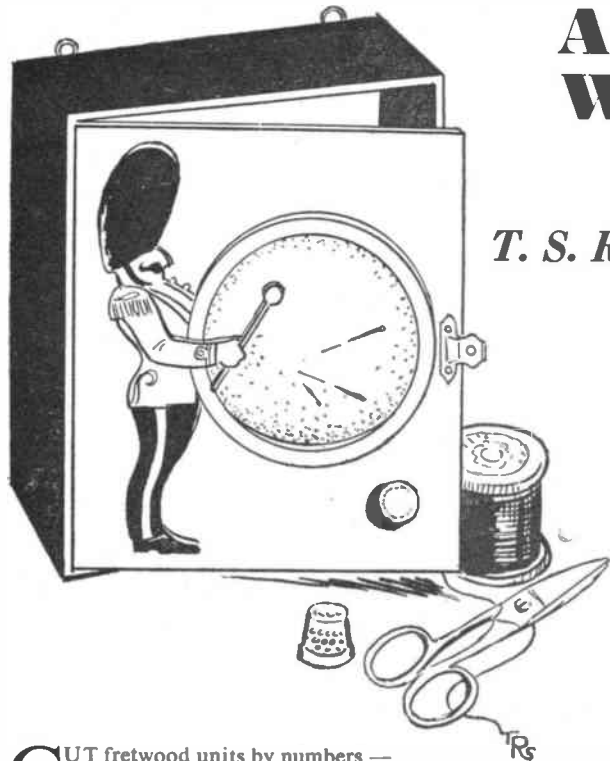
# A 'PINCUSHION' WALL CABINET

By  
*T. S. Richmond*

then stain and varnish, finally lining the interior with flock paper.

In panel 5 cut out the 3½ in. diameter round portion as seen in Fig. 2. This disc is later replaced for the pincushion back.

Prepare full-size patterns of figure and drum (7) and arm (8), enlarging the



CUT fretwood units by numbers — 1, 2, 3, 4 — and assemble in order as shown in Fig. 1, to construct this handy cabinet with shelves for sewing requisites. Glasspaper smooth,

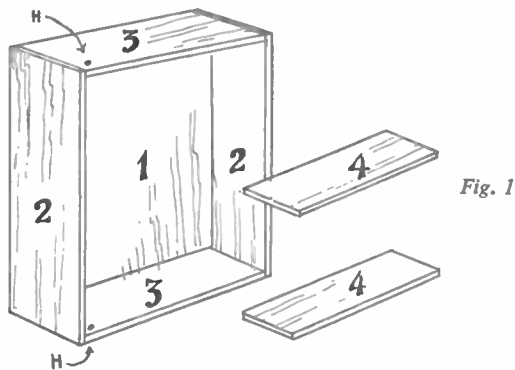


Fig. 1

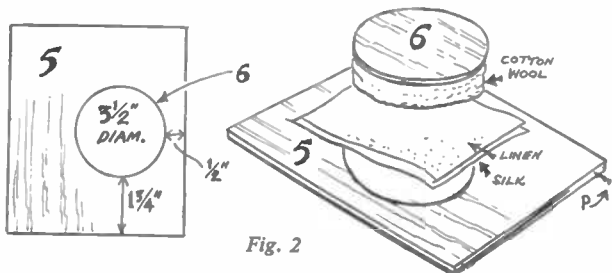


Fig. 2

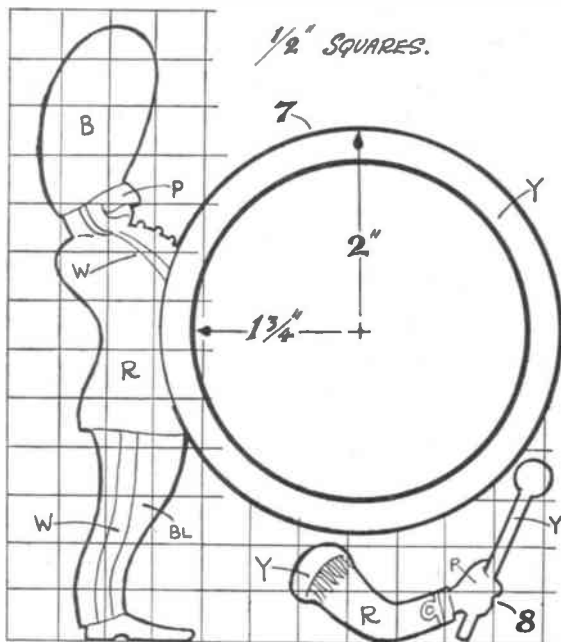


Fig. 3—B-Black, BL-Blue, R-Red, Y-Yellow, W-White, P-Pink. Paint front panel pale blue

squares in Fig. 3 to ½ in. Use a pair of compasses for the 4 in. diameter ring. Cut around outlines, using  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wood, and cut out the inner disc of waste wood.

Glue the overlay to piece 5 with the drummer to the left of the opening. Then fix piece 8 in position as the illustration shows. Paint in bright colours as suggested and leave to dry before commencing on the pincushion.

Obtain pieces of white silk and thin linen about 5 in. square, and a 1 in. layer of cotton wool, 4 in. square. Glue the wool to the face side of disc 6 and trim neatly around with scissors.

Place piece 5 face down, and first place the piece of silk and then the linen directly over the hole. Set the disc with the wool pad on top of this, and press the wood firmly into the hole, flush with the back, so that the pincushion takes

● Continued on page 121

## Instructions for making

# A FULLY-SPRUNG HAND CART

**A** HAND cart, or trailer for a bicycle, complete with sprung wheels and shock absorbers, is a useful piece of equipment, particularly for the allotment holder whose plot is a bicycle ride away from the house.

The dimensions of the body depend on the pair of wheels and length of axle available. The example illustrated on the front page used a pair of 8 in. diam. wheels and axle from a push chair, which allowed a 12 in. wide and 24 in. long body platform. This platform A is made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick wood. The axle and wheels are screwed to a 1 ft. square of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick wood B which is hinged as shown to one end of section A.

Two compression springs C, about 2 in. long and 1 in. in diameter, which can be obtained from a good ironmonger, are then held in position with staples between the hinged sections. A small metal plate or tin lid at the end of the spring will prevent it from damaging the wood surface on which it bears.

If the cart is lifted off the ground, the staples will have to carry the weight of the lower hinged section and wheels, which is not desirable. To obviate this, a length of expanding curtain wire with hooks in each end is fixed as shown D, running from eyes in the edge of the lower hinged section through two eyes in the underside of the body platform.

The wire should be taut, so that it damps out the rebound of the springs as the wheels pass over a bump, forming a simple shock absorber. The strength of the springs and the tension of the wire will have to be judged to suit the load which the cart is to carry.

The mud-wings E are made from two halves of a toffee or biscuit tin, which should be slightly larger than the diameter of the wheels. The two halves are screwed to the sides of the body platform in such a position that the wheels do not rub against them even when the springs are compressed by the load carried.

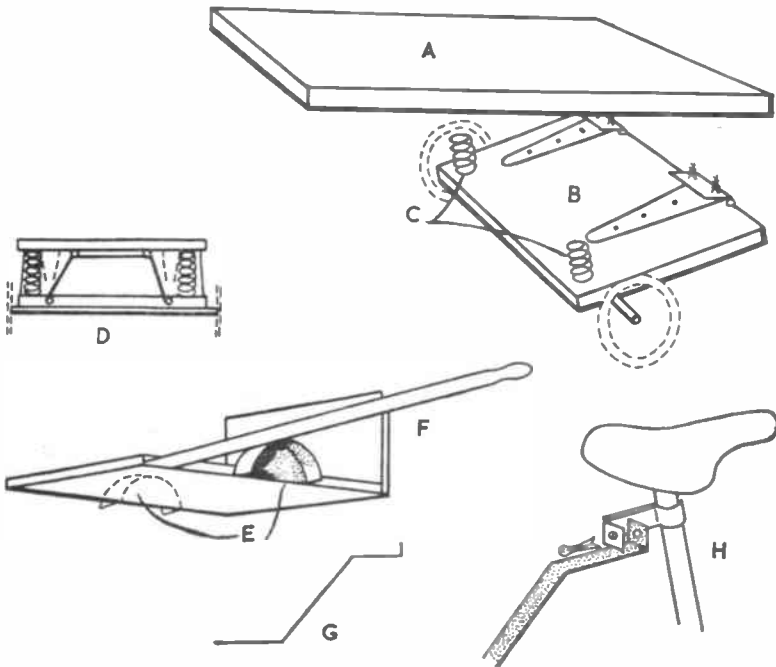
The 1 ft. high body sides can be of plywood or hardboard built on a 1 in. by 1 in. stripwood frame. If low, open sides are fitted, one end should nevertheless be 1 ft. high, to support the shafts of 2 in. by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wood, F, shaped at the ends to form comfortable handles.

If the trailer is to be pulled by a bicycle, no shafts are fitted, but a length of 1 in. wide flat steel strip is used instead. It is bent to the shape shown, G, actual lengths depending on the size of wheels on both trailer and cycle. The strip is drilled and bolted to the under-

side of the body platform, and the other end is attached to the cycle in the following way.

A bracket H is screwed to the saddle pillar as shown, the end of the towing

play in the connection for the cycle and trailer to be at an angle to each other for cornering, also that the cycle can lean over at an angle while the trailer stays upright.



strip hooked behind it, and a strong split pin used to hold it in place. The pin should be of smaller diameter than the holes in the two metal brackets, for it is important to ensure that there is enough

A two-tone finish in gloss enamel looks smart, the body being one colour and the shafts or mud-wings another; the trailer can also be painted to match the colours of the towing bicycle.

● Continued from page 120

## 'PINCUSHION' WALL CABINET

shape within the 'drum' overlay (Fig. 2).

Cut a piece of cardboard slightly less than the size of the panel and cover this with fancy material. Then glue or staple this to cover the back of the pincushion.

Pivot the complete panel to the cabinet front with two fine panel pins (P) which revolve in holes (H) or hinge the door with small fancy hinges.

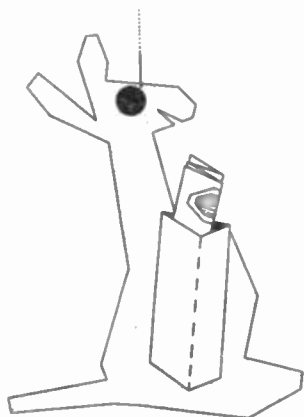
Add a catch for fastening the door and also, if desired, a round handle. For hanging this handy pincushion novelty on the wall, attach two small hangers to the back of the cabinet.

### LIST OF PARTS ( $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood)

1. 6 in. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.
2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (cut two)
3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 6 in. (two)
4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 6 in. (two)
5. 6 in. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (plywood)
6. Disc cut from piece 5.
- 7 and 8. As patterns.

Components:  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. brass catch Hobbies No. 5475;  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. plastic knob No. 708; wall hangers No. 121; panel pins; screws for fittings; Glue; flock paper; cotton wool; linen and silk remnants; plastic enamel paints.

# DRESSING THE TREE



**T**HE Christmas tree, glittering with looped garlands and pendant ornaments, is as fine a symbol for the happiness of the festival as we could wish for.

Lovely though it is to look at, in all its finery, the greatest pleasures of a Christmas tree are to be found in the creative activities of setting it up and decorating the slender branches. Here the shops and big city stores are willing to help us with the brilliant array of baubles and shining silver tinsels on sale, but it is fun to augment the commercially produced articles with individually made items contrived from oddments of paper, wool, pine-cones and 'waste' materials to be found in every home.

Natural fruits can be selected and adapted as hanging ornaments. Smaller cones from pine trees, spruces and larch can be painted silver or gold and suspended from the branches by loops of fine wire. Little rosy apples will look attractive amongst the foliage, if they are not permitted to become dry and wrinkled. This idea came from Germany from whence the Christmas tree was introduced to England by Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria.

You might invent some new ideas with hazel nuts and acorns. 'Peanut Kisses' can be made with 'monkey nuts' and crepe paper. Cut out slim paper rectangles which can be rolled in tubes around the nuts. Proceed to 'fray' the shorter edges of the shapes by making series of incisions, using sharp scissors. Wrap the nuts in the papers, like toffees, twist the ends and bend out the narrow strips to form pleasing 'brushes'. Suspend the wrapped nuts in chains of three or four from woollen threads. Suitable colours for the papers are yellow, red, white, light-blue and pale-green.

Strands of coloured wool may be draped from branch to branch, but this must not be overdone. Strings of 'flags' can be prepared, using coloured gummed papers and wool. The papers should be folded in two before the flags are cut. A variety of shapes can be made (see the diagram). You can cut round, rectangular and triangular holes in the flags for enhanced effects. Place the doubled over flags upon a woollen thread before sticking the gummed faces together to obtain a satisfactory string of paper shapes. Hang the flags where their colours and forms will be most effective. Bear in mind that the objects will make intriguing shadows later on, if your tree is placed near a plain wall.

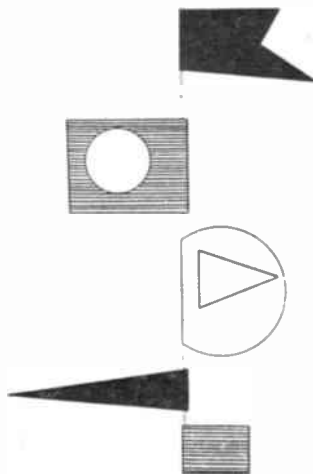
Silver 'serpents' are made by cutting 4 in. diameter discs of aluminium foil into spirals, starting at the edges and working round towards the centres. The twisted snakes will rotate prettily in rising air currents if they are suitably suspended from their centres by black threads. The restless movements of the silver spirals will add a quality of movement to your decorations.

Gifts hung upon the tree should not be too bulky. Little objects can be placed in matchboxes and wrapped in cheerfully bright papers. Use your imagination when selecting small gifts. Some cheap light metal and plastic toys will make very useful ornaments which may be later dispensed as gifts. Cigars in aluminium tubes are acceptable to smokers and sometimes these may be purchased already 'dressed up' in novel ways which will be appreciated by father.

Money gifts are always difficult to

present tastefully. Perhaps the cardboard Kangaroo illustrated will be of assistance to you. The creature is cut out in red or dark blue, and a small 'pouch' in the form of a folded paper strip is glued to the abdomen. The money gift is pleated into a tidy pellet or fan and inserted into the pouch.

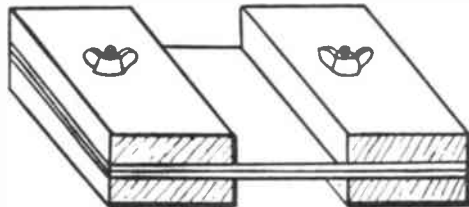
Do not merely copy the ideas given in this article, but experiment yourself with other common materials. How about magazine cutouts, miniature playing cards, seashells, drinking straws, old greetings cards, twisted coloured pipe cleaners and bright wooden spills? Remember that most of the items suggested are inflammable. It is always wise to keep your Christmas tree in a corner well away from the fireplace and to use electric lights to illuminate its branches: never lighted candles. (A.E.W.)



## AN EFFICIENT PRINT PRESSER

**D**ETAILED for making an efficient photographic print presser have been forwarded by Mr L. Flower of Pontypool, Wales, who says that it is quite suitable for the amateur photographer.

All that is needed are two pieces of



hardboard 12 in. by 8 in., four pieces of wood 12 in. by 3 in. by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., and two 3 in. nuts and bolts, preferably with wing-nuts.

Screw the hardboard to the wood making sure that the screw-holes are well countersunk. It is best to use the smooth sides of the hardboard as pressing surfaces. Drill holes through the centres of the long pieces of wood to take the bolts.

Mr Flower adds that it is best to line the pressing surfaces with blotting paper before pressing the prints.

(E.)

# AN OCCASIONAL TABLE TO MAKE

By  
*Norman  
E. Jenkinson*

**T**HE table illustrated was specially made to hold magazines. The popular magazines generally measure 13 in. by 10 in., or less, and the lower shelf is used to accommodate a pile of them.

Good quality hardwood such as oak was used throughout. The legs are made from four 18 in. lengths,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. square. The rails are  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., and the shelves are  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. oak faced ply with a nice grain. Some  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. quarter-round fillet is also required.

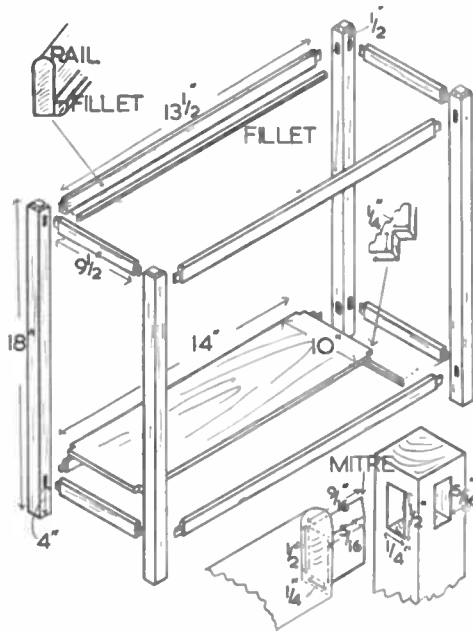
Cut the four pieces for the legs. Mark out the mortises for the joints. Each measures  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., the ones for the top rails being  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the top of the leg, and those for the bottom rails being 4 in. from the bottom of the leg. When cut out with the chisel, these holes will meet in the centre of the leg. Chamfer the top of each leg and then glasspaper smooth.

Four rails are cut 15 in. long and four 11 in. long. This will allow for the cutting of the tenons. When finished the long rails are  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. the tenon being  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. longer. As the tenons in each leg meet at the centre it is necessary to mitre the end

of each tenon as shown in the smaller drawing. The tenon will thus be  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. long at one side and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. long at the other. The shorter rails are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. long when finished, plus the tenon joint.

When the rails are finished cut four lengths of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. quarter-round fillet  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and four pieces  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. These will act as supports for the plywood shelves. They should be glued and pinned to the rails on the inside as shown in the small diagram.

The legs and rails should now be assembled to form the skeleton of the table. Glue the joints and allow to



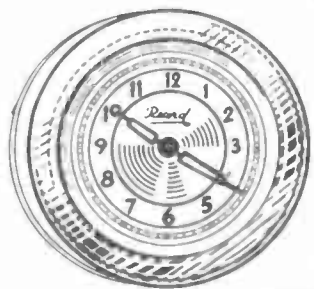
set thoroughly before fixing the shelves.

The shelves are 14 in. by 10 in., but it is wise to check the exact measurement. To allow for the legs it is necessary to cut a small  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. square of wood out of the corners of each shelf. When the shelves fit neatly, apply a coat of glue to the top of the fillet and press the shelves in place. Leave to dry under weights.

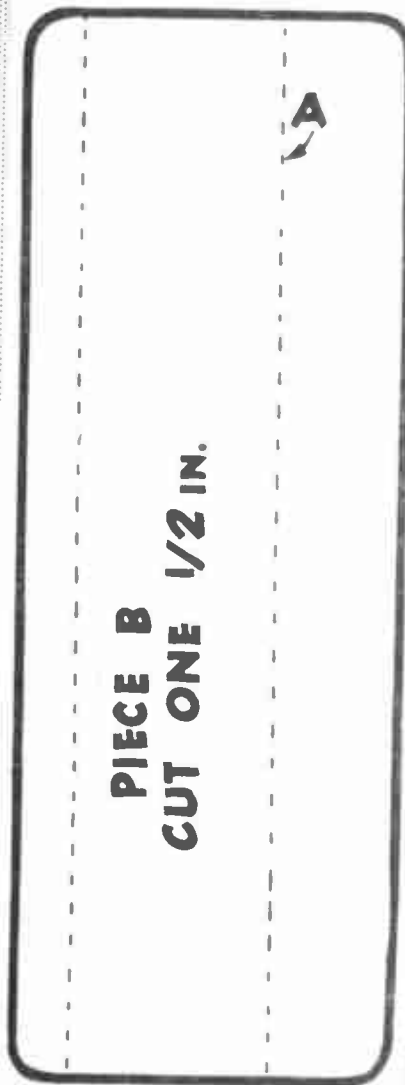
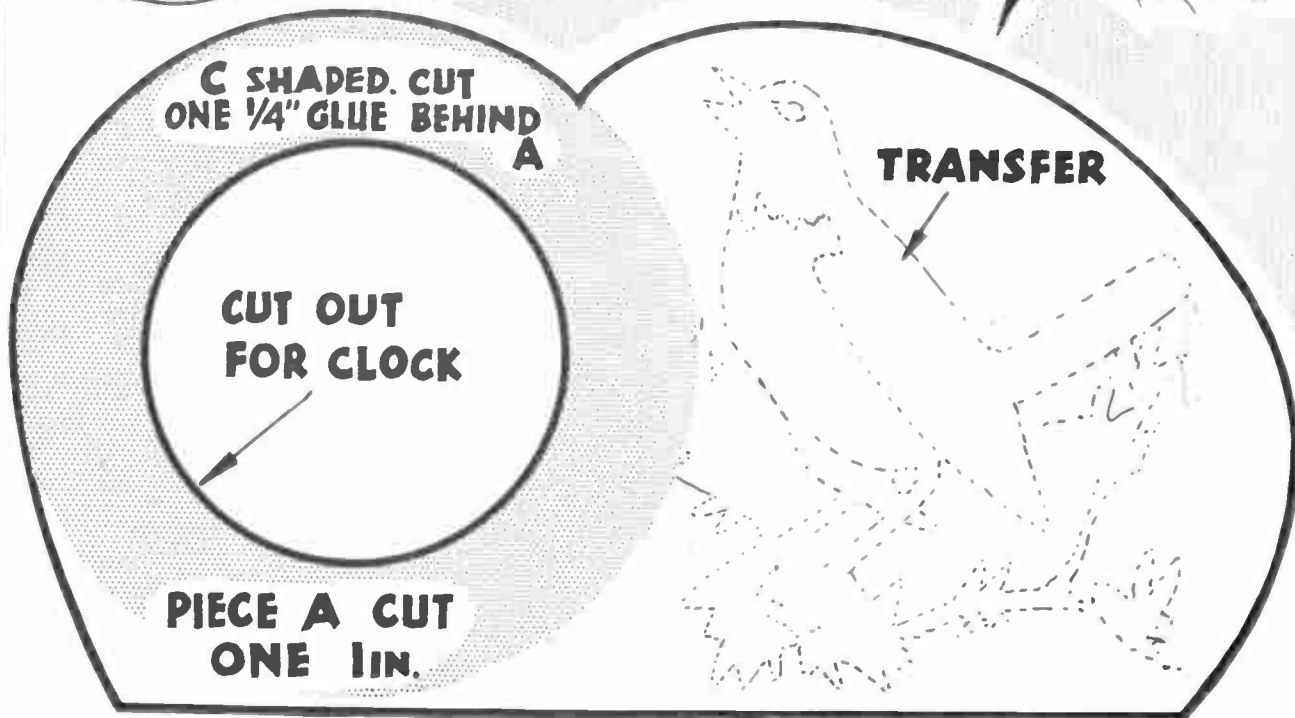
When set firmly, give a coat of stain and finish with either french polish or brush polish.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★  
★  
★ Next week's issue will contain  
★ a free design for making a most  
★ popular Christmas toy for  
★ younger children — namely a  
★ Jumping Clown. Other festive  
★ projects will also be included.  
★ Make sure of your copy.  
★  
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

# "The Early Bird" CLOCK CASE



**HOBBIES  
CLOCK No.  
5516**



**ILLUSTRATED ARE  
THREE OF THE  
FOUR BIRD STUDIES  
ON 'Decorettes'  
TRANSFER 1001**





# Early Bird" CLOCK CASE

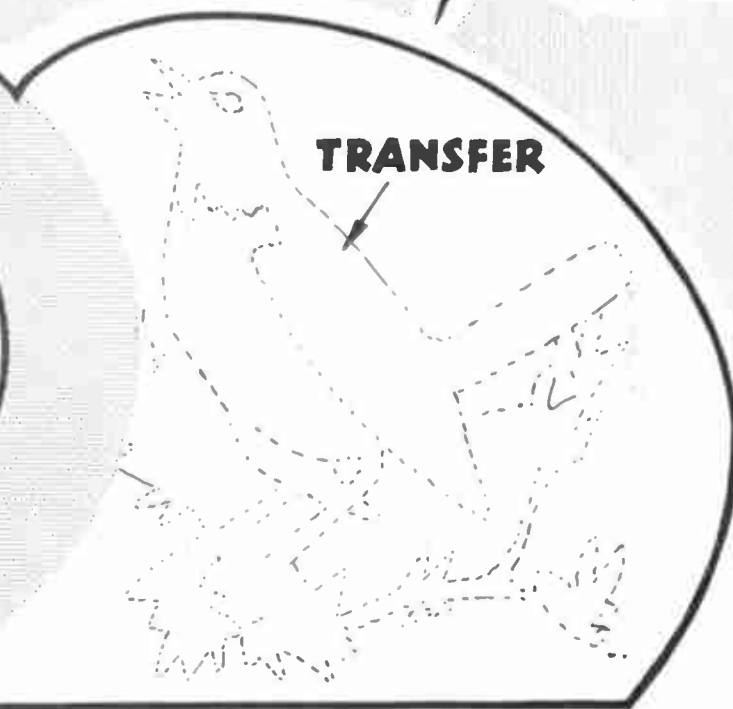
HOBBIES  
CLOCK No.  
5516



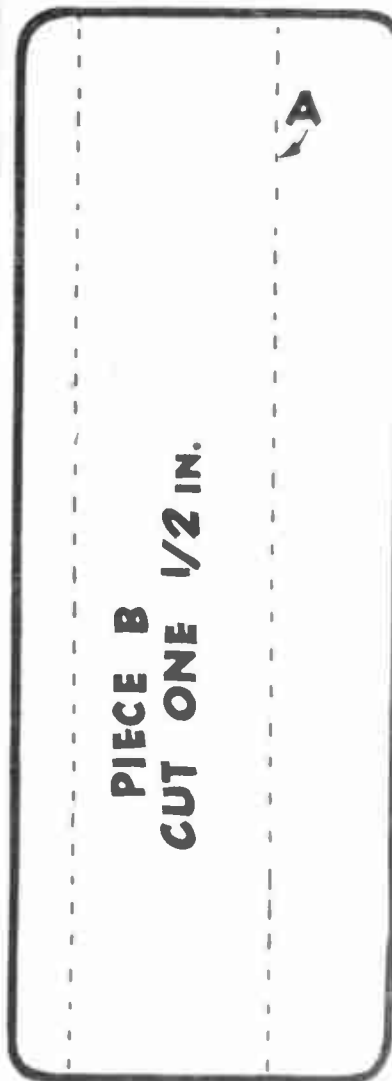
SHADED. CUT  
1/4" GLUE BEHIND  
A

CUT OUT  
FOR CLOCK

CE A CUT  
ONE 1IN.



TRANSFER



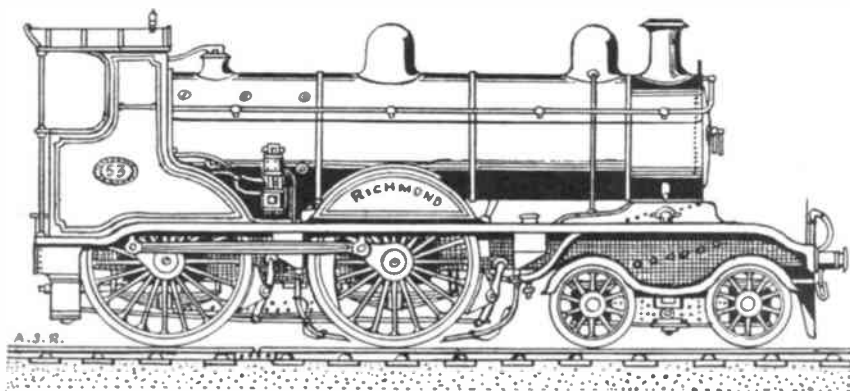
PIECE B  
CUT ONE 1/2 IN.

ILLUSTRATED ARE  
THREE OF THE  
FOUR BIRD STUDIES  
ON 'Decorettes'  
TRANSFER 1001



PRINTED IN ENGLAND

# L.B. & S.C. 'B4' CLASS ENGINE



**I**N an early article in our series I described the London, Brighton and South Coast 'B4' class engine No. 59, which had been rebuilt with the Phoenix smokebox superheater. Our subject this week depicts the 'B4' class as first built, but provided with the Hotchkiss water-circulator for the boiler, which necessitated the provision of a second dome on the boiler barrel next to the chimney as shown in the drawing.

This engine No. 53 *Richmond* (originally named *Sirdar*) carried this equipment from 1906–1915, when it was then removed. This second dome contained a reservoir, and the operation of the apparatus begins as soon as the fire is lighted. The heated water rises to the surface and passes into funnel-type receivers, whence it travels upwards into the reservoir, the latter having its upper half divided from the lower half by a baffle, the effect of which is to precipitate the mud always found in a state of suspension in the water, and to separate the oil also found in the boiler. The air carried up into the reservoir is discharged through a cock, which also serves for the removal of slight accumulations of grease and mud.

The bulk of these accumulated deposits are provided for by a blow-off pipe leading from the bottom of the reservoir (second dome), and leading down below the level of the engine running plate, and then discharging. The water thus freed from these impurities returns from the reservoir by means of a pipe, which conducts it to the lower part of the boiler near to the firebox, so providing better circulation and assisting evaporation. The operation continues the whole time the boiler is at work or even warm.

Another interesting engine of the 'B4' class was No. 52 *Siemens*, which in 1902

was provided with the apparatus for burning oil fuel on Mr James Holden's G.E.R. system, but after some four months' trial this equipment was removed. The 'B4' class engines later came in for various alterations and modifications by Mr D. Earle Marsh in his efforts to standardize the L.B.S.C. locomotives as far as possible. This included altering the chimney, dome, and safety valve cover, and the provision of equalizing bars between the springs of the driving and trailing coupled axles.

The 'B4' class as originally built by Mr R. J. Billinton in 1899–1900 carried

the following leading details: cylinders 19 in. by 26 in., wheels diameter bogie, 3 ft. 6 in., coupled 6 ft. 9 in. Heating surface, tubes 1,509 sq. ft., firebox 126 sq. ft. Total 1,635 sq. ft. Grate area 24 sq. ft. Working pressure 180 lb. per sq. in. Engine wheelbase 6 ft. plus 7 ft. 5 in. plus 8 ft. 9 in. equals 22 ft. 2 in. Weight in working order on bogie 16 tons, on driving wheels 17 tons, on trailing coupled wheels 16 tons. Total 49 tons. The boiler, 4 ft. 8½ in. diameter, contained 317 tubes of 1½ in. diameter. The tractive effort was 17,729 lb.

(A.J.R.)



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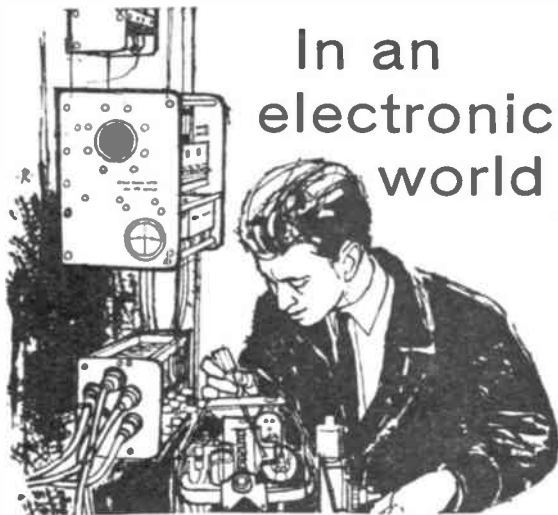
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# The Royal Air Force

Job for the camera

# SHOP WINDOW DISPLAYS

NOW that winter is on us some amateur photographers will be putting their cameras away until the holidays come round again next year; others, being keenly bitten by the photographic bug will be looking round for fresh subjects to take during the darker months.

By C. Robinson

May I offer, by the way of a suggestion, the photographing of shop window displays; they make very fascinating subjects for the camera and are freely available in any large town or city. Around Christmas time they are more beautiful than ever and by selecting part of the scene only very realistic pictures are often the result.



'Conversation Piece'. Part of a large display can often make a more effective picture than the whole, as in this example. Retina 111C HP3 film 1/60th/ f8. Microphen Developer.



An example of how price tickets may spoil an otherwise effective picture. Retina 111C HP3 film 1/60th. f/8. Microphen Developer.

Lighting and arrangement will of course be in the hands of expert window dressers, but you will also be required to use your own skill in selecting the best view points and overcoming the technical difficulties in producing your negatives.

In choosing your view point care should be taken to ensure that you are not including any reflections from illuminated signs or shop windows of shops on the other side of the street in your picture; by altering your position slightly these can usually be avoided. When photographing models of people, as in my illustrations, the same care should be taken to avoid distortion as when photographing live subjects. When photographing live subjects you tell the subject to alter the pose to obtain the best effect but with models you will have to achieve this by your own choice of view point. Another thing to watch out for before making your exposure is to make sure none of the price tickets or descriptions of the goods are in a position to distract from the subject.

Lighting is usually adequate to permit hand held exposures with medium speed film in the camera, at fairly large apertures. If you wish to photograph larger displays having a considerable amount of depth requiring a smaller stop the answer is either in using a tripod and a longer exposure, or faster film. Naturally exposures differ from window to window and should be reliably determined by the use of a meter. Care should also be taken when a display is illuminated by coloured bulbs which are much less actinic than 'white light'.

Using medium speed film for fairly well lit displays I have found exposures of 1/60th at  $f/4-f/5.6$  possible; on using a faster film I have been able to either raise the shutter speed to 1/125th at the same apertures or leave it at 1/60th and stop down to  $f/8-f/11$ .

Care should be taken with processing. As the subject is a rather contrasty one it can easily result in an excessively contrasty negative being produced by slight overdevelopment.

This is of course only one of the subjects suitable for the darker months of the year. There are many others, but I think it is one you will enjoy attempting. Some interesting pictures should certainly be the result.

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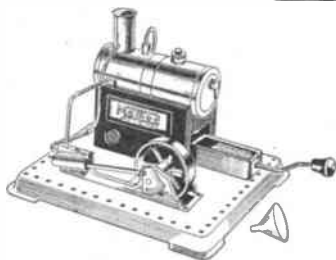
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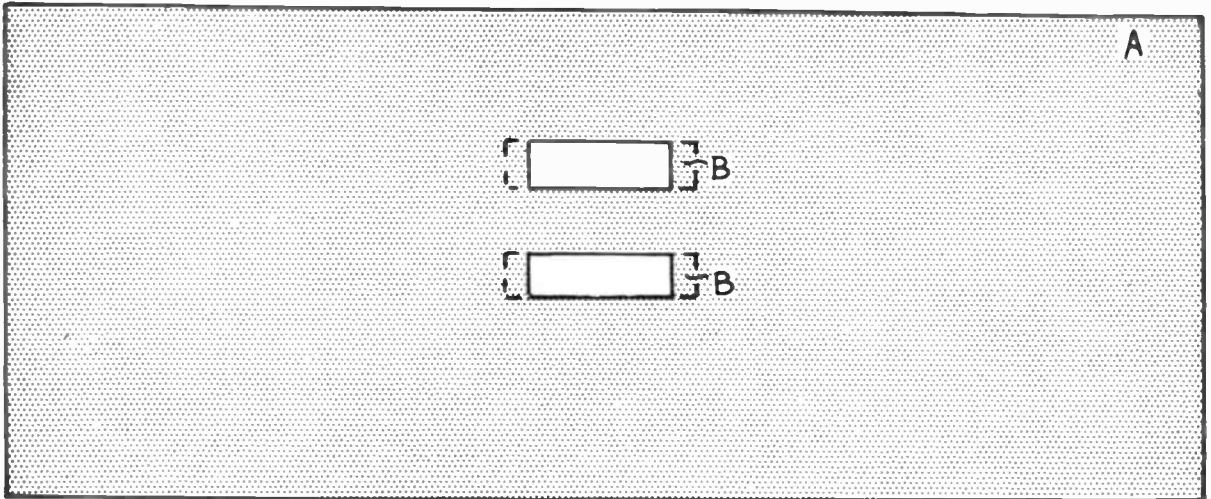
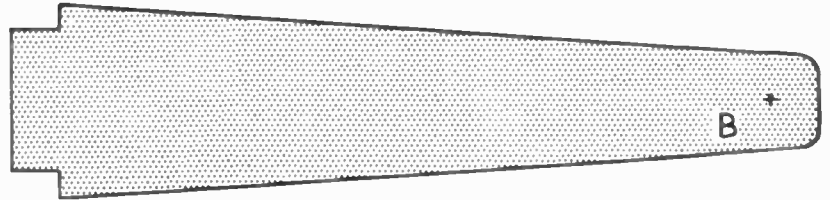
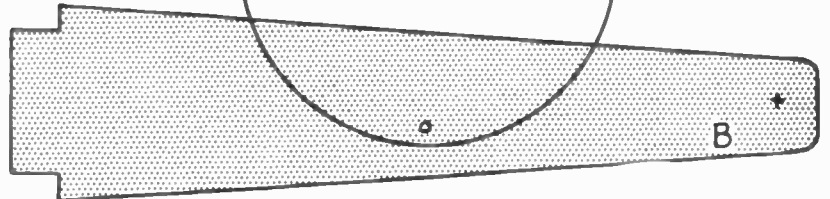
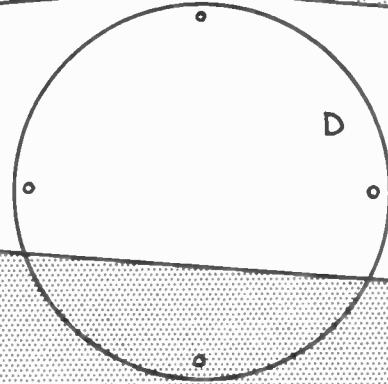
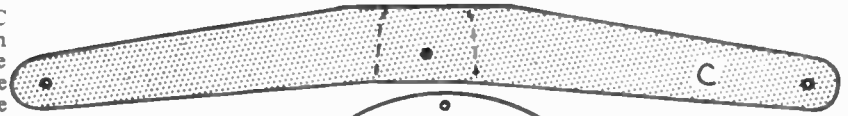
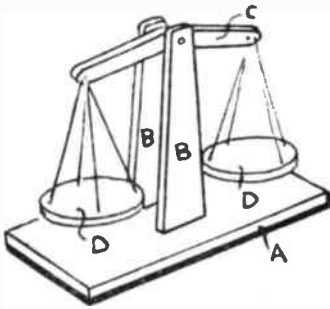
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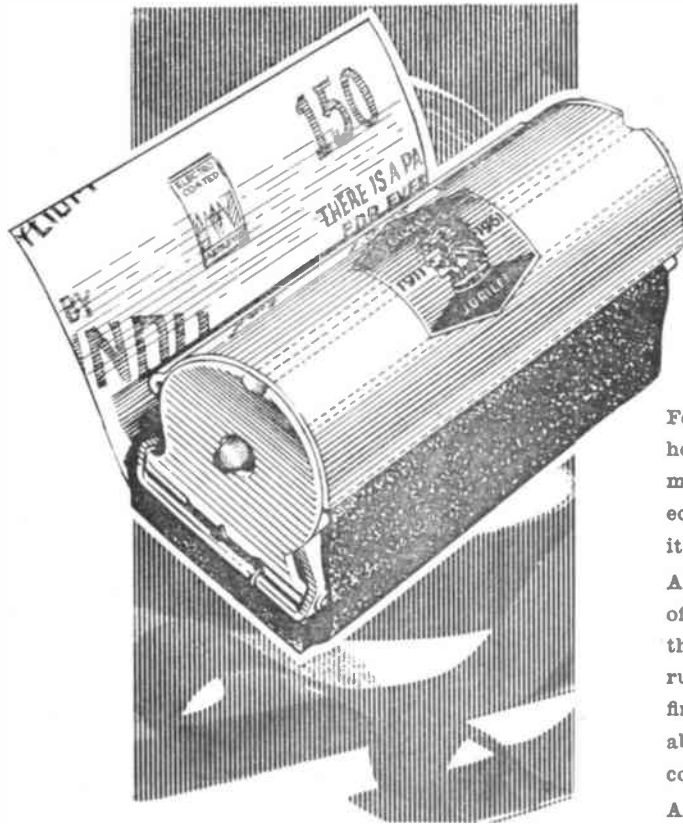
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