



TO CAPTURE the fragile beauty of the tiger lily or, for that matter, any other flower, move in close. By using one of the Portra Lenses you can get within inches of your subject. Taking an extreme closeup serves to "set off" one particular blossom from all the others. Also, try using a large lens opening which will result in a picture with an extremely shallow depth of field. Note the interesting camera angle—the angular helps make this photograph outstanding.

Getting The Most Out Of Your 35 Millimeter Camera

By JERRY FIELDS

About the most surprising aspect of 35mm picture making is that these small cameras, using about the smallest and lowest-priced film size, result in the largest pictures. Meaning, of course, that although 35mm camera owners often shoot for average-sized prints in color or black - and - white, they most frequently make color slides for projection on screens several feet in width. Screen pictures which, thanks to the fine optics and fast shutter of the camera and the illumination of a slide projector, are the biggest, sharpest, most colorful and brilliant pictures of all. For through them onlookers can enjoy many subjects as large, or far larger, than in life — especially if the area covered by the camera is itself small. You'll be interested, I think to learn just how small this can be!

Most "35's" can be used as close as three feet from a subject . . . some even to within two and one-half feet. At the former distance they'll span an area 60 inches wide . . . at the latter, 60 inches in width — no mean pumpkins as close-ups when thrown upon a good-sized projection screen. Yet 35mm camera users can get a lot more dramatic magnification than this!

For some "35's" there are interchangeable lenses, or additional lens components, for wide-angle and telephoto shooting — and telephotos, while usually thought of as useful for reaching way out to make big ones out of distant little ones, are equally helpful for narrowing the field for the magnification of objects only a few feet distant. But we're talking here of close-ups as achieved by standard lenses with the addition of simple, low-cost lenses that slip over the camera's lens barrel. Let's see what they can do for a 35mm camera — at that average three-foot close-up distance.

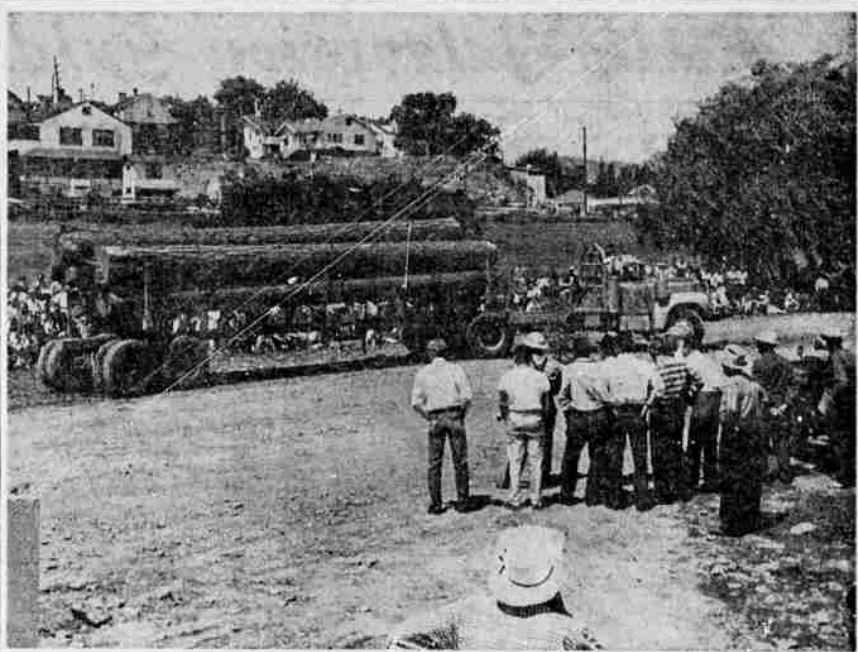
Known as Portra lenses, these little aids usually come in plus 1, plus 2, and plus 3 magnifications. They can either be used over the standard lens individually, or in combination for even greater subject nearness and concentration. With the plus 1 you can shoot at a 26-inch distance; with the plus 2 at 13 inches; with the plus 3 at 10 inches; with the plus 3 and plus 1

at 6 inches; with the plus 3 and plus 2 at 6 inches; and with the plus 3 and plus 3 at 6 inches.

And now — while you think of subjects such as people and pets and clusters or even single blossoms, shown clear across your living room screen — let's see what areas a 35mm camera will cover at those same six distances. At 20 inches, 60" by 60"; at 13 inches, 60" by 60"; at 10 inches, 60" by 60"; at 6 inches, 60" by 60". An inch, as you can see, can easily become a foot on your projection screen!

With some "35's" you can do even better . . . narrowing the field to but two inches in width. Special close-up kits are available, including, in some instances, items known as field guides, or focal frames, which when secured to the camera by its tripod socket, extend out front to span the various small fields at their various close distances. There are even close-up viewfinders and range-finders for split-hair sighting and focusing. There are table-top camera stands to hold "35's" only inches above a map, a snapshot print, or any other small object you'd like to copy. And, speaking of close-ups, these are even attachments by which soft 35mm cameras can be precisely mounted onto microscopes — and you can imagine the magnification possible here when their images are blown up on a screen!

The estimation of exact distance and field is important in close-up filming. Even at the smallest possible lens opening depth of field is shallow, and sighting is a bit uncertain because camera finders are usually above lenses and aren't "looking" at exactly the same area. So it pays to measure distances carefully, and to angle the camera upwards a bit — keeping the top one-quarter of the finder above the area you're aiming at when using a plus 3 Portra lens, one-sixteenth above it with a plus 2 lens, and one-eighth above it when shooting through a plus 1 lens. Or better still, if one's not available, make yourself a simple focal frame to both outline area and spot your camera at the correct filming distance. It's easy enough to build — as you can readily learn by writing for focal-frame information to the Sales



REAL SKILL is required when it comes to backing a loaded logging truck into a given space without knocking down anything in the neighborhood. Here Alan Mitchell backs a load of big sticks into position during competition in the Log Jackaroo held in Klamath Falls recently. The affair, sponsored by the Basin Celebrations Committee, was held at Ewauna Park.

Ground Rules Laid Down For Ground Round

Ground beef made entirely from the round cut of the beef carcass may now be labeled and sold as "ground round" according to the revised hamburger standards drawn up recently by the State Department of Agriculture.

The same rule applies to any terms which designate the primal cut from which the product is made. Thus, "ground chuck" will be permissible as a term for ground beef or hamburger made entirely from the chuck cut.

The revised order, like the one drawn up last January, permits two optional ingredients if declared on the label. They are ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and monosodium glutamate.

Department officials point out that ascorbic acid does not increase the nutritive value of the meat in amounts used in hamburger. They say some dealers like to use ascorbic acid to retain the normal color of the meat for a longer period than is natural when exposed to light; this is its only function in ground beef. It is not a preservative and it does not intensify existing color.

Monosodium glutamate is not a spice but, as in other products, is used simply to enhance the flavor already present.

The addition of either of these optional ingredients must be declared on a package of ground beef. The label must also contain the name of the product, the net weight and the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor.

If hamburger or ground beef is sold in bulk in retail stores a placard must show the standardized name of the product or the term designating the cut from which the product was made. It must also bear the names of either or both of the optional ingredients, if added.

Well Seasoned

Lumber should be thoroughly dry before it is used for cabinets and built-ins in order to avoid shrinkage. Best plan is to store lumber for several weeks in the room where it will be ultimately installed.

Service Division of the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester 4, New York.

Small subject areas . . . small film images — but man alive what big picture pleasure a little 35mm camera can bring you!

Itana Wheat Not Approved For Use In Oregon

Itana, a new hard red winter bread - type wheat released for some areas of the Northwest, will not be recommended for Oregon, it was announced this week by D. D. Hill, Oregon State College farm crops department head.

Itana is similar to Columbia wheat released three years ago in Oregon as a hard red winter variety for low rainfall areas. Columbia is more smut resistant and higher yielding than Itana under Oregon growing conditions, Hill stated.

Washington State College this week released Itana for areas of less than 16 inches rainfall in Washington. Certified seed for commercial production in Washington will be available in the fall of 1959.

The new wheat is a selection from the cross Blackhull-Rex X Cheyenne made at the Oregon State College branch experiment station at Moro. Testing began in scattered areas of the Northwest in 1950. Idaho and Montana released Itana in 1956.

Columbia is resistant to all known races of both common and dwarf smut and has usually out-yielded Rio, the commonly grown hard red winter wheat in the Columbia Basin. Because of Columbia's excellent performance in Oregon's low-rainfall areas, Hill stated, there is no point in releasing Itana in Oregon.

FIRST MONTH

March once was the first month of the legal year in many European countries. England did not make the change from March to January until the middle of the 1700s.

Civil War Books On The Presses

The spate of Civil War books, approaching the flood which can be expected to crest in 1961, the 100th anniversary of the conflict, continues with three notable works being released in one week.

The books are:

"Why The Civil War?" by Otto Eiseenschiml (Bobbs Merrill).

"An End to Valor" by Philip Van Doren Stern (Houghton Mifflin).

"First Lady of the South" by Isabel Ross (Harper).

Eiseenschiml, as usual, jumps into the middle of the controversial question among Civil War scholars whether the war was inevitable. Most historians agree that the time for compromise had passed when secession began but not Eiseenschiml. He contends the conflict still could have been stopped after Lincoln became President and develops a theme to that effect which probably will keep the Civil War buffs talking for a year as did a previous book of his, "Why Was Lincoln Murdered?"

"An End To Valor" is a narrative of the war from March 4, 1865, when Lincoln was inaugurated the second time, until Appomattox. Stern writes with drama and human interest. He uses the first person technique of quoting participants effectively.

Miss Ross likely has written the definite biography of Varina Howell Davis, wife of President Davis, in "First Lady of The South." It's difficult to recall any detail of Mrs. Davis's life which Miss Ross hasn't covered. The author's research seems thorough and conclusive, digging as she did into all the records of the Davis and Howell families, even to the descendants still living.

Commercial Printing

OUR SPECIALTY

BUSINESS FORMS

Designed Especially to Fit Your Needs

- Letterheads • Envelopes • Cards
- Invoices • Statements • Checks

All types of Snap Out Forms

GUIDE PRINTING CO.

1205 Klamath Ave.

Phone TU 4-5373