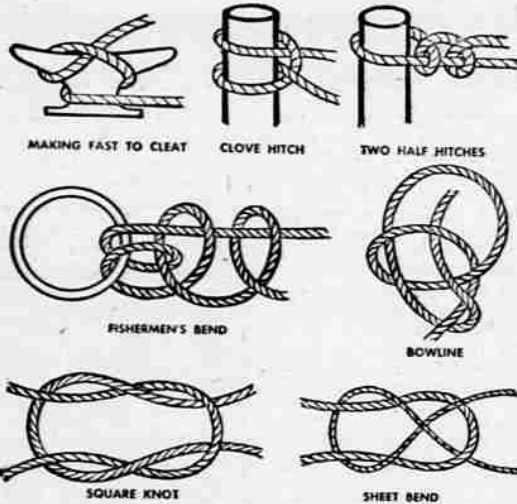




Knowledge Of Knots Is Handy Idea For Boatman

Webster defines a "line" in many different ways, but for our purposes—a discussion of the use of lines in boating, we will assume a line to be a rope used in the mooring, anchoring or towing of a boat.

Nothing betrays the inexperienced boatman quicker than the condition of his lines, according to the Evinrude Boating Foundation. This stems from the old days of the sailing vessel, when a ship's lines were one of its most important pieces of gear. Lines are still extremely important, and keeping them shipshape is just as vital in a small boating rig as it was to the sailors of ocean-going vessels.

To fasten lines we must use knots, and it behooves the outboard skipper to have a rudimentary knowledge of some of the more common knots in order to properly make his lines fast to a pier or wharf and to fasten his

anchor and other pieces of equipment which must be secured.

Before a discussion of knot tying, let's take a look at some suggestions for keeping lines unsnarled and in proper condition. Neatly coiled lines, which are then properly tied together so they won't become uncoiled, save many angry moments of trying to unsnarl them. They should be coiled clockwise, and then wrapped together with the free end of the line so the coils will stay put.

Another helpful hint is either to back-splice or "whip" the ends. Back-splicing may be learned from any old salt (who might even do it for you). Whipping the ends simply means wrapping them with a strong string so that the ends cannot fray. Either way protects the ends of the line from fraying and forming what is popularly known as "cow-tails."

One of the most useful knots for a boatman to know is the clove hitch, which is used extensively for temporary moorings. It is easily tied, and has the added advantage of holding tighter as the pull on it gets harder. It also resists slipping down a post or piling.

In making fast to a bollard, stanchion or timber, a good method is the use of two half hitches. What this amounts to is one turn around the object and then a clove hitch on the standing (or holding) part of the line. A half hitch is also useful in making fast to a cleat. Simply pass your line around the neck of the cleat and then take a half hitch over one of the projections. If the half hitch that completes the fastening is taken with the free end of the line, the line can be cast off without taking up slack on what is known as the standing part.

When a secure noose is needed for tying up to a post or piling, the bowline is a solid knot to use. Alternate tension and slack will not loosen this knot, which can also be used to fasten a line to an anchor.

Another secure knot for making a line fast to an anchor or to a buoy is the fisherman's bend, used frequently by fishermen in fastening light lines to fishing gear.



THE SHORT DEPTH OF FIELD in this picture was achieved by using a large opening and a fast shutter speed. Note that very little aside from the shoes is in sharp focus. We can distinguish the girl and the foliage, but they compliment rather than compete with the picture's center of attraction—the pair of shoes. Quite a bit of interest would be lost if the shoes had been placed in the center of the shot.

Food Faddists Dealt Blow

Build good food habits through well-balanced meals, and you'll never be bothered by claims from food faddists according to a new bulletin published by Oregon State College.

Titled, "Food Facts Versus Fads," the bulletin exposes certain misleading, but popular, ideas people have about food.

"There is no field of knowledge in which there are so many self-appointed advisers as in health and food cures," according to the publication.

Doctors, nutritionists and other experts answer some of the most frequently asked questions about sweeteners, cereals and breads, milk and dairy food, meats and poultry, and vegetables and fruit in the bulletin. A miscellaneous section contains information about vitamins, food additives, and cooking equipment.

Some of the questions include: Are frozen vegetables better than canned ones? When cooked and served properly, there is very little difference in vitamin content of the two.

Are antibiotic dips harmful when used to increase shelf-life of dressed poultry? No, cooking destroys the antibiotic activity.

Does adding iodine to table salt improve health? Yes, it helps reduce simple goiter in areas where water and soil are low in iodine.

Copies of "Food Facts Versus Fads" are available from county extension offices, or the college bulletin clerk.

Getting The Most Out Of Your 35 Millimeter Camera

By JERRY FIELD

It's safe to assume, I guess, that you're interested in making pictures or you wouldn't be reading this. Another reasonable assumption is that when you snap a picture you like to get a picture. And I'm certain that you like all possible shooting range in your picture making at the lowest possible shooting cost. If I'm right on all counts you really should get yourself a 35mm camera—and soon!

That "35mm," of course, refers to the width of the film it takes. Thirty-five millimeters is about an inch and a half—which is pretty small, and which is also the reason for the compactness of the camera itself and why it's called a miniature. Because it's small, the film is likewise comparatively inexpensive. Yet, as the 35mm camera is such a competent little picture maker, it can pack a whale of a lot of detail into a small area—and whether you're shooting for prints of any size, or for color transparencies to project on a living-room screen as big and beautiful as life, there's no better starting point than a crisp 35mm image.

The odds are you already have a camera. Let's see what it'll do for you by comparison with one of those palm-sized miniatures.

Your camera will make black-and-white snaps, of course. So will the 35mm camera, in a choice of extra-detailed and extra-fast films not available to all other still cameras.

Your camera will also, more than likely, accept color film for the making of full-color prints. So, thanks to the very latest announcement of film makers, will the 35mm camera—and its small-sized color film costs less, with labs automatically transposing its minute color negatives into wallet-sized 2½- by 3½-inch color prints. Here, too, is the low-cost way to really big color enlargements.

Yet, perhaps most important of all, the 35mm camera, from still other types of color films, makes 35mm color transparencies which are, again, relatively small in size and in cost. We've no quarrel with color prints, almost all of which are surely larger than a 35mm transparency. But you've never seen color, and realism, and detail, and brilliance, until you've looked at an image taken by a competent miniature camera and projected, feet and not just inches in width, on a living-room screen!

With one of the color films and developing kits available you can

even produce your own transparencies. Whether you make 'em or not—and most folks are content to let the labs handle it—you can enjoy them with a greatly magnifying projector and screen . . . or with a pocket-sized and somewhat magnifying viewer you just hold up to a light . . . or with a similar viewer you plug into a light socket . . . or with a table viewer which projects the transparencies onto its built-in, several-inches-wide groundglass screen.

Along about now, however, I imagine you'd like to interrupt with the observation that, while the miniature camera is pretty obviously head and shoulders above most others, it must cost like crazy to buy and likewise be a rather complicated little gadget to use. Sure enough, you can spend an impressive chunk on one of the more advanced models if you insist upon it. I didn't. The one I use carried a price tag of about \$50, and I know only one camera easier to use—another miniature that costs only half as much.

I've one before me right now. With it you just dial for distance in terms of clearly marked "Scenes," or "Groups," or "Close-Ups"—and you can shoot as close as 2½ feet, too! As for exposure . . . it doesn't use that "f" business, which I for one have never understood. Instead, it has a string of exposure-value numbers ranging from 10 to 15.

For each and every type of film made for it there's a little card illustrated with familiar light conditions coded by a similar string of numbers. The card slips into a frame on the back of the camera right in front of your eyes. Maybe, for your choice of film and for the light under which you're shooting, the indicated exposure value on the card reads "15." You simply set a second dial by the camera lens so it also reads "15." That's all there is to it . . . shoot! 'Shelp me — if there's anything complicated about that, I'll take the nearest bridge!

WHITTLING CLUB

●NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — A group of 25 elderly men organized the Bellevue Whittling Club here. They meet every Saturday to whittle and "tell tall tales."

FAULTY ALIBI

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (UPI) — When police asked William Stubbs, 23, what he was doing up in a tree, he explained he was looking for apples. It was a cherry tree.

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