

Expert Tells "Tricks Of Trade" In Taking Livestock Pictures

by Everett Newswanger, Staff Reporter



Wrightsville — A professional photographer told a group of interested persons here last Friday that "to take good pictures of dairy animals, you need to know a lot

about the type characteristics of cows."

Jack Remsburg, Middletown, Md., conducting the Photography Clinic sponsored by the Pennsylvania Holstein Association at Lauxmont Farms, York County, said, "Know more about cows and less about cameras to get good cow pictures."

While actually demonstrating the methods of photography for the 40 farmers, agricultural teachers and fieldmen interested in improving their merchandising skills, Remsburg said, "Four mechanical points to consider for profes-

sional photographs are background, elevation, angle and light.

BACKGROUND

"I prefer trees 30 to 40 feet away in the background," he said. "And make sure it is higher than the cow's head. Don't have any straight lines behind the cow, such as a window frame," because no cow's back is as straight as a line."

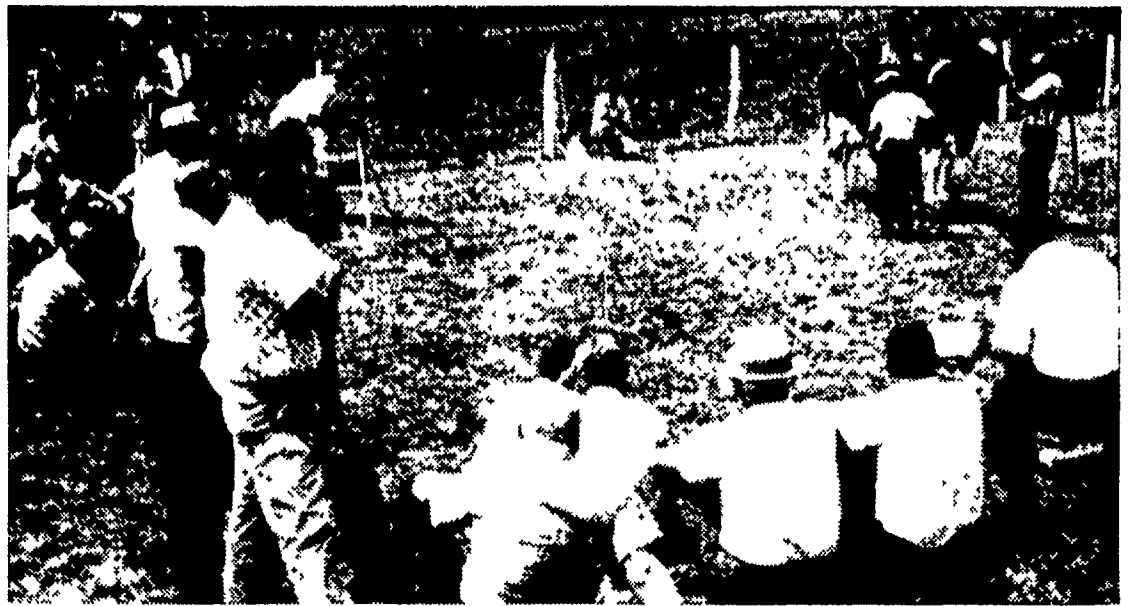
ELEVATION

To show a cow to her best advantage her front end should be slightly higher than her rear. Remsburg showed this by placing a one-to-three-inch high block (depending on the individual) under the subject's front feet. The stand is covered with grass to conceal it.

A little camera trick the amateur can use to accomplish this is to bring the side of the camera which has the head of the cow in the view finder, down (this is opposite from what you would think) to get the front end of the animal up on the picture.

ANGLE

The elevation of the camera should be about half the



A GOOD PICTURE is a valuable asset in a purebred promotion program. Jack Remsburg, professional photographer, (behind camera) instructed 40 interested farmers, Vo-Ag teachers and fieldmen at the Holstein Photography Clinic last Friday, held at Lauxmont Farms in York County. Eight persons from Lancaster County attended. The event was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Holstein Association, but all other dairy cow breeders were invited. L. F. Photo

height of the subject. On a of the animal," Remsburg over your left shoulder Better pictures can be taken in mid-morning or mid-afternoon because when the sun is overhead there are shadows underneath the cow

LIGHT

"Always take the right side The sun light should come

When preparing to have a professional photographer come to your farm have your animals trained to lead them their feet soon enough ahead of time so that any soreness which may develop is gone Remember, you will be taking the picture from only one side So you can clip hair off of the high spots and leave it on the low spots "If you are in doubt leave the hair on until the photographer sees your animal," the expert said "You can always take it off, but you can't put it back again"

Milking animals are posed with the near rear leg placed forward enough to cover the rear teat and show the rear udder On young animals and bulls, the legs are reversed. The front fore leg is placed just enough behind the near leg to leave a very small opening between the front legs

On an animal with a winged shoulder, raise the fore leg a little to correct the fault on the picture

When you are ready to snap the shutter see that the tail is straight, turn the head a little toward the camera and hold it high, and have someone attract the animal's attention out front.

At the moment your subject is standing perfectly and looking alert, snap your picture. If you followed all these instructions you will have a good picture to use in your next advertisement

Remsburg was asked, "When is the best time to take a picture?" His reply, "If you think she looks good in the show ring, that's the time to take a picture"

Those from Lancaster County attending were Robert Kauffman, Elizabethtown R1. Glenn Eshleman, Manheim R1, Clarence and Earl Stauffer, Ephrata R1, Lewis Ayers, Akron; Clarence Lyons, Lancaster; and Nathan Stoltzfus, Gap R2.

24-Million-Egg Drop As Layers Tumble

Laying flocks in the state produced 252 million eggs in July, 24 million less than in July 1965, according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service

The number of layers, estimated at 133 million, was down 9 percent from a year earlier The average price received for eggs in July was 39 cents a dozen, up five cents from July a year ago.

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