

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Recently the Committee for Economic Development recommended a large number of farmers should get off the farm and find other means of employment.

Although the number of farmers mentioned in the purely objective, non-partisan report may have been shocking to some people such a recommendation is not new. Local bankers have also made this recommendation to some of their borrowers.

However, in spite of the recommendation, the problem remains: How to give a number of marginal farmers employment. Farming has become a way of life for these people. They usually have become established in the community so employment must be brought to them. Small industries must be established in which they can use their skills.

A possible answer to this problem is RAD—Rural Area Development. This is a program established by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman to help any rural community that wants help in creating more local employment and making more productive use of its agricultural and natural resources.

The RAD program is being incorporated in Jackson county with the reformed regional planning advisory committee. This committee was reformed under the new federal 701 planning program. Incidentally, this is not an attempt to foist zoning off onto the people. It is purely a planning program.

On the other hand, ARA stands for the new Area Redevelopment Administration in the department of commerce. RAD operates under the U. S. Department of Agriculture and ARA under the department of commerce. Under this act, \$100 million is earmarked for federal loans to help finance industrial land sites and buildings in designated rural areas. Grants Pass and Josephine county recently received an ARA loan to reactivate a plywood plant.

Under the ARA act, Public Law 87-27, \$100 million is earmarked for federal loans to help finance industrial land sites and buildings in designated rural areas.

Other provisions of the ARA act apply to both rural and urban areas. They include \$175 million for loans and grants for public facilities, \$4.5 million for technical aid, and \$14.5 million for retraining unemployed and underemployed workers.

The county RAD program will be fitted into the state RAD committee's plan. The state RAD committee includes community leaders and state officials. It sets overall objectives for raising the economy of rural areas within the state and offers advice and assistance to local RAD committees. The state committee relies on a state technical advisory panel of federal employees assigned to each state for special technical assistance.

County Judge Earl Miller has set the pattern of representation for the combined RAD and regional advisory committee already by including representatives from schools, irrigation districts, industry, the county planning commission and the various cities and towns in the county.

Under the federal 701 planning program, a study will be made of the existing economic base, population trends, etc. to determine what are the planning needs of the valley. A by-product of this study will indicate what economic development is needed. Some people feel they already know what the area needs to develop economically, or to provide more jobs. However, economic development as fostered by the RAD program must be built on a concrete foundation of solid facts. Hence the survey and possible future overall economic development program.

This overall development plan should include facts on: people, their number, sex, age, education, training and skills, attitudes, handicaps, customs, etc. Labor resources should be included. The plan should also include natural resources such as agriculture, soil, water, climate and topography, forest, minerals, and natural attractions. Under institutions, a study should be made of housing, hospitals, power, transportation and recreation. Industry and trade would include market facilities, processing, manufacturing, local business.

Next step is to set up a project to meet definite community needs such as a water system, sewage disposal plant, agricultural marketing co-op, more productive form of agriculture; a feed or fertilizer processing plant; machine shop, or a motel for a resort area.

An example of community development given in the stacks of literature on RAD illustrates a situation similar to Jackson county's. A dam had been built for flood control and hydroelectric power. A study was made of the recreational potential of the dam area. It included determination of available credit for construction of new motels, cabins, improved roads, youth camps, marine facilities, ball park, golf course, fair grounds and the manufacture of small boats.

"When completed, this area, which was considered uninviting to industrial development, will offer residents new sources of income," the pamphlet on RAD concluded.

Another name for RAD might be "opportunities unlimited." Small, paying industries may start from the dirt in the ground. For instance, near Big Spring, Tex., a farm family decided a white substance discovered while sinking postholes might be worth something. Now three ponds of "naisance" go into sacks and is spread on service station driveways, garage floors and other places to absorb oil. It contains calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate and silica.

Hardwood trees burned or bulldozed out of the way near Natchitoches, La. now go into beautiful chairs made in local shops.

When the Rogue basin project becomes a reality crops on the land irrigated from that project must yield a high income to more than pay for irrigation costs. This does not mean that basin irrigation costs are going to be high, but if you added, say \$10 an acre in irrigation costs, to land you must produce something which will more than pay for the added costs. Strawberries is such a high value crop.

In one area 53 merchants offered a dollar's worth of merchandise to every farmer who set out one new acre of strawberries. This plus intensive organization resulted in \$100,000 of new income from the 20,000 crates of strawberries marketed through a new cooperative. Merchants of the area sold 115 home freezers during the strawberry harvest. 75 new lockers were rented at the local locker plant and other business picked up, too.

These are just a few examples of what can be done under RAD. This is something new and untried as yet in Jackson county. Whether it is successful will not depend not so much on the county's leaders, both civic and governmental, but on the people themselves. Somebody once said the people always get the kind of government they deserve. We think this applies to an area's economic development.

Seed Inspection Now Under Way

Gene Winters, county extension agent, is assisting Ed Hart, Oregon State university seed certification specialist in checking alfalfa blossoms this week. The seed specialist looks for noxious weeds among the crop, for isolation from other varieties and classes of the same variety. Talent alfalfa and some acreage of Lahontan alfalfa are being inspected.

Common Market Now Vital To Pacific Coast Growers

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Jackson county pear growers like fellow growers in Oregon, Washington and California are more concerned than ever this season about getting their fruit into the common market.

Bartlett pears are expected to be small, but plentiful. European markets are not so concerned with size if the quality is good in contrast to the U.S. housewife, growers have pointed out.

Growers also note that the Bartlett season will encroach on the normal marketing season of winter pear varieties such as Bosc, D'Anjou and Comice forcing them back into later winter months and "compounding the marketing problems of these varieties."

Need Export Markets
"Unless all possible export markets are opened immediately, this, too, will complicate our marketing problem, inevitably leading to lower returns at the orchard level," Raymond R. Reter, Medford pear grower and chairman of the export committee of the Oregon-Washington-California Pear Bureau, wrote to Sen.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

The hot weather would be more comfortable, if it were not for the almost constant threat of storms that could bring wind and hail and cause heavy crop losses.

The thinning of Bartlett pears is still continuing in some orchards. Several blocks of the winter pear varieties will be thinned.

This is a critical period for all crop plants and trees as far as soil moisture levels are concerned. The soil can and does change in moisture content very rapidly during periods of high atmospheric temperature and low atmospheric humidity. Therefore applications of irrigation water should be made in time to prevent the moisture level of the soil from becoming so low that the plants and trees suffer for lack of water.

Rill Method

When applying irrigation water by the rill method in hot dry weather, it is wise to use relatively large amounts of water per rill, as too often a small head of water is spread so thinly over a large area that no progress is being made so far as moving the water over the field or area to be irrigated. In this case concentrate the water available into a few of the rills at a time and when they are through from end to end move all the water to another set of rills. This method will also work well in flooding a pasture or hay field.

It would be well if all orchardists would spend a few days at this time in getting the weeds out of any plantings of young trees. They should also be sprayed for mites and any other pests they may be subject to. Then the trees should be well irrigated and if needed a light application of nitrogen fertilizer can be made to them. This will aid in keeping them growing and result in larger trees to begin the season with next year. Once the pear, peach and apple harvest begins the young plantings are apt to enter a long period of neglect as all labor and equipment is usually needed elsewhere.

Reports on Mites

Reports are rampant that the mites are resistant to this or that spray chemical. There are some instances of mite injury to fruit tree foliage. It is true that some chemicals control mites somewhat better than others. It is also true that once a mite population is allowed to build up in an orchard control by any chemical is very difficult. In many instances the resistance didn't just start, it was there all along and was not noticed until the mites became plentiful and the weather hot and the leaves turned a dark brown color.

At this point control is no longer an easy matter. It can be done with any of several miticides, however, if two or more covers are made with speed sprays at fairly high gallonage per acre or one spray application with the old high pressure spray rig and hose guns should do the job. Control of the mites in this manner may result in some damage to fruit finish.

Over the week and we observed an organically grown field of cabbage—the cabbage worms were having a ball, but then they are organic too.

Wayne R. Morse (D-Ore.) recently.

The number of fresh Bartlett pears available for the 1962 crop shipping season from Oregon, Washington and California is estimated at 1,000 carloads or approximately 750,000 standard packed boxes more than shipped fresh last year.

Garden Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent
Popular and Willow Bore

A spray containing one tablespoon of dieldrin (50 per cent wettable powder) per gallon of water should be applied to the trunks and limbs of poplar and willow trees where this bore is present and where these trees are in a weakened condition. This is a preventive treatment aimed at controlling the adults and newly hatched larvae.

The adult is a black and white beetle about three-eighths of an inch long. The larvae is white and legless and mines into the trunk and limbs of these trees.

A second application should be applied in about three weeks.

Pruning Raspberries

Black and red raspberries produce fruit on canes that developed the previous year. To increase the vigor of the canes that will produce next year's fruit and to reduce insect and disease hazards, remove the old fruiting canes as soon as the fruit is picked. With red raspberries, prune so as to leave 10 or 12 of the most vigorous canes per hill. Continue to irrigate through the summer. An application of one pound of ammonium sulfate to 15 feet of row should increase the vigor of the planting when needed. Prune these canes back to a height of five feet before growth starts next spring.

The full fruit crop of the everbearing raspberries varieties is produced on canes of the current season. After this second crop is harvested these canes are pruned back to below the fruit bearing shoots.

A good fertilization program to follow using ammonium sulfate on the everbearing varieties is one pound in the spring, one-half pound at bloom time and one-half pound in early August to each 15 feet row.

The new shoots of black raspberries are cut about six inches in early summer when they are about 30 inches high. This induces side laterals which increases the fruiting area and produces better quality berries. Next spring prune these laterals back to 18 inches.

Coop Cash Awards Given to Students

Washington, D.C. — The problems a farm supply cooperative faces in trying to serve, on an equitable basis, members with large-scale business or commercial operations and those with small operations, are the basis of the thesis winning the Stokdyk award.

The \$500 annual award will go to Keith R. Erlewine of the University of Nebraska, according to J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Cooperation, national educational and research agency for farm business cooperatives.

Erlewine's excellent thesis, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree at the University of Nebraska, was one of four theses received in the annual AIC contest in honor of the late E. A. Stokdyk, president of the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives.

"The second place Metzger award of \$100 was won by Roby Lee Sloan of Oklahoma State University, for his research study entitled 'Relationships of Cost Characteristics of a Cooperative Association to Contracting Volumes of Grain Handled.' The Metzger annual award is in honor of the late Howard Metzger, president of the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives.

Other entries in the contest were from the University of Kentucky and Ohio State University. Judges were Robert Reiter, department of agricultural economics, University of Maryland; M. E. John, head, department of agricultural economics, Pennsylvania State University; and M. A. Abrahamson, director, purchasing division, Farmer Cooperative service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DISMISSED CHARGE

Alcester, England—Geoffrey Jones got a ticket for carrying two passengers on the car but a judge dismissed the charge Monday because there is no law banning riding on a car's roof.

Farm & Garden



IN PARIS—The Oregon Future Farmers of America delegation in the U. S. "People to People" program paused by the Arc du Carrousel in Paris to have this picture taken while on their European tour. At the extreme right of the group can be seen Mr. and Mrs. Nat Etzel, Eagle Point, near them, John Patrick, Eagle Point FFA chapter member, and at extreme right end, Larry Richey, Phoenix FFA. Funds for Richey's trip were raised by his grandparents. The arch is the one Napoleon travelled under when he returned from all of his victories. Etzel, Eagle Point vo-ag instructor, wrote on July 27 from Paris that the group was scheduled to visit "Iron Curtain" countries that day.

Care of Established Lawns Important to Landscape

J. VERNON MARSHALL

For

Rogue Valley Nurserymen

July and August—Care of established lawns—It takes two or more years to establish a new lawn to develop into a mature, dense turf.

Once established, a lawn is the heart of any good landscaping program, and it provides surface-water control and, of course, it enables you to enjoy outdoor living.

If you plan a sound year-around program, you won't find lawn care very difficult or very expensive. Many persons have trouble with their lawns only because they neglect them during the summer and then try to rebuild them after the hot, dry weather is over. That's where the hard work comes in.

Now—Let's take this lawn care step at a time.

First—mowing. Now this is important, without correct mowing, all the other treatments are to no avail. You shouldn't mow the lawn until the new grass is at least 2½ inches long. This rule applies to all common lawn grasses. Only the fine bent grasses, such as those on golf greens, will tolerate close mowing.

Proper Mowing

Research has shown that the common practice of frequently mowing the lawn when it is less than 1½ inches high, at any time during the year, is the cause of many lawn troubles for example, thin turf, lack of resistance to disease, drought and wear, and infestation by weeds and insects. When you remove the leaf areas of any plant, you remove the parts where food is manufactured.

Second, watering—Lawns love lots of moisture. It is pretty hard to over water your lawn in the summer months in this valley, unless your lawn is real low, with unfavorable drainage. Do not water during the heat of the day, when the temperature is in the nineties, or you may cause burn damage.

The cost is not too great to install a sprinkling system if you use plastic pipe and fittings, and will last just as long as galvanized pipe. It is much easier to supply plenty of moisture and extra feed without fear of burning.

Third, feeding—Like all other plants, grass needs a good balanced diet—yet most lawns are improperly fed or not fed enough. If there are weeds and shrubs competing for the food, I recommend at least six feedings a year. Make three applications from early spring until the middle of June, and the other three in late August, September and October.

If the lawn is not in competition with other plants, four feedings—two in early spring, two in fall—should be enough. Many home owners realize that one feeding a year is not sufficient, but they try to overcome its inadequacy by simply making it very big.

This feast-or-famine pro-

gram doesn't work. In feeding the lawn, be sure to use the quantities recommended by the manufacturer.

Fourth, repairs—If too much traffic is causing worn or bare spots, see whether a new walk or stepping stones might be the best permanent solution. If a corner area is affected, here's the way to repair it.

During late August dig out the upper three inches of dead soil and topsoil. Remove the next eight to 10 inches and check for any lime, plaster or other building debris. If you find any, discard all that soil and replace it with new topsoil, and an amount of humus equal to about a third of the soil's bulk, then seed the area as though it were a new lawn.

Fifth and final step for success, diseases and weeds—Watch for diseases, such as large brown patch—dollar spot—lawnmower, and contact your local nurseryman for remedies, and easy methods to apply, and for remedies to control crab grass and unsightly broadleaf weeds. Your nurserymen have the answers.

FARM

Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
Farm Forester

This is the first of weekly articles dealing with topics of interest to small woodland owners. The purpose of this first article is to acquaint the readers with the State of Oregon Farm Forestry Program.

During a 1939 conference of the newly appointed Farm Forestry Committee, comprised of all interested State and Federal agencies, a report titled "A Farm Forestry Program for the State of Oregon" was made. This led to the establishment of the State's first Farm Forestry Project under the then existing federal authority, the Norris-Doxey law. This was in Clackamas county in 1940 under the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. In 1945 the Farm Forestry Project supervision changed from federal to state jurisdiction. Also two additional projects were added in 1948, one at Salem and one at Eugene. Up until 1950 only the Farm Woodlands were included under the program but in 1950 the "Cooperative Forest Management Act" replaced the Norris-Doxey Act, broadening the authority to include non-

farm woodlands. In 1951 another project was set up at Hillsboro. During 1959, three new projects were started, one at Tillamook, one at Albany and one at LaGrande. Then in 1960 the soil bank project in Medford was changed to a Farm Forestry Project. This comprises the Farm Forestry Program as it is today, with 7 projects in Western Oregon and one in Eastern Oregon.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

The Farm Forester's office is located on Table Rock road just north of the Midway Auction Yard at the Southwest Oregon Forestry Department's District headquarters. He may be contacted there each Wednesday, by writing Post Office Box 71, Medford or by phoning 664-1213.

Sis-Q 4-H Club Gets Two of Four Trophies

By JERRY BROG
County Extension Agent

Dale Bell, Medford, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q, Mimi Barron.

Butte Falls Cattle Get Good Price At Phoenix Sale

Phoenix—The Rogue Valley Auction yard reported top 440 pound steer calves consigned by Bill Farney of Butte Falls sold at \$26 per hundredweight during Saturday's regular sale in Phoenix.

All classes of cattle were higher on an active market, according to Manager Bob Bever.

Baby calves sold high with only 11 head offered. Whiteface baby calves sold at \$37.50 to \$46 per hundredweight. Holstein calves sold at \$27 to \$33 per hundredweight. Guernsey and Jersey calves sold at \$7 to \$15 per head.

Whiteface weaner calves sold at \$24.70 to \$26.10 per hundredweight in the 400 to 500 pound class. Whiteface weaner heifers in the 350 to 450 pound class sold at \$23.50 to \$24.10 per hundredweight.

Yearling steers sold at \$22.50 to \$24.10 per hundredweight in the 500 to 700 pound class. Yearling heifers sold at \$20.50 to \$22.10 per hundredweight in the 500 to 620 pound group.

Common and mixed cattle sold high with steers in the 500 to 700 pound class selling at \$19.50 to \$21.50 per hundredweight.

Heifers in the same class sold at \$17.50 to \$19 per hundredweight. Cows and calves sold at \$17.50 to \$19.50 per pair. No real good prices were offered, Bever said.

Slaughter cattle sold at steady prices with grass fat steers sold at \$21 and \$22.50 per hundredweight and grass fat heifers selling in the same price range. Slaughter cows were unsteady and prices were lower than in the previous week. Young cows brought \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Utility cows sold at \$14.50 to \$15.50 per hundredweight. Canner and cutter cows sold at \$12.50 to \$14 per hundredweight. Sherry cows without much flesh sold at \$10.50 to \$12 per hundredweight.

"Don't be in a hurry about selling your cattle weighing 600 to 700 pounds," Bever advised. "I have buyers that will pay as much or more for these yearling cattle and will contract for full delivery. If you want to contract your cattle please let me know."

farm woodlands. In 1951 another project was set up at Hillsboro. During 1959, three new projects were started, one at Tillamook, one at Albany and one at LaGrande. Then in 1960 the soil bank project in Medford was changed to a Farm Forestry Project. This comprises the Farm Forestry Program as it is today, with 7 projects in Western Oregon and one in Eastern Oregon.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

The Farm Forester's office is located on Table Rock road just north of the Midway Auction Yard at the Southwest Oregon Forestry Department's District headquarters. He may be contacted there each Wednesday, by writing Post Office Box 71, Medford or by phoning 664-1213.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

The Farm Forester's office is located on Table Rock road just north of the Midway Auction Yard at the Southwest Oregon Forestry Department's District headquarters. He may be contacted there each Wednesday, by writing Post Office Box 71, Medford or by phoning 664-1213.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

The Farm Forester's office is located on Table Rock road just north of the Midway Auction Yard at the Southwest Oregon Forestry Department's District headquarters. He may be contacted there each Wednesday, by writing Post Office Box 71, Medford or by phoning 664-1213.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

The Farm Forester's office is located on Table Rock road just north of the Midway Auction Yard at the Southwest Oregon Forestry Department's District headquarters. He may be contacted there each Wednesday, by writing Post Office Box 71, Medford or by phoning 664-1213.

Forest landowners in Jackson and Josephine Counties may obtain information and instruction on Forest Management Practices from the State Forestry Department's Farm Forester, Dick Olson.

Sis-Q, and Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point won novice, junior, intermediate and senior trophies at the County 4-H Horse club game day held at the James Dunn ranch July 22.

Games for the afternoon event included keyhole race, pole bending, figure eight, stake race and the Texas barrel race. Each game is a timed event.

Individual contest winners are as follows:

SENIORS:
Texas Barrel: 1st, Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point; 2nd, Laura Noble, Lake Creek; 3rd, Vicki Caldwell, C.P. Trail Blazers; 4th, Bob Bonner, Lake Creek; 5th, Nancy Burgoine, C.P. Trail Blazers; 6th, Jerry Moore, Desert Pegasus.

Figure Eight: 1st, Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point; 2nd, Vicki Caldwell, C.P. Trail Blazers; 3rd, Laura Noble, Lake Creek; 4th, Nancy Burgoine, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Bob Bonner, Lake Creek; 6th, Jerry Moore, Desert Pegasus.

Pole Bending: 1st, Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point; 2nd, Vicki Caldwell, C.P. Trail Blazers; 3rd, Laura Noble, Lake Creek; 4th, Nancy Burgoine, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Bob Bonner, Lake Creek; 6th, Jerry Moore, Desert Pegasus.

Stake Race: 1st, Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point; 2nd, Vicki Caldwell, C.P. Trail Blazers; 3rd, Laura Noble, Lake Creek; 4th, Nancy Burgoine, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Bob Bonner, Lake Creek; 6th, Jerry Moore, Desert Pegasus.

Keyhole: 1st, Kathy McGuire, Eagle Point; 2nd, Vicki Caldwell, C.P. Trail Blazers; 3rd, Laura Noble, Lake Creek; 4th, Nancy Burgoine, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Bob Bonner, Lake Creek; 6th, Jerry Moore, Desert Pegasus.

JUNIORS:
Keyhole: 1st, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q; 2nd, Allen Bell, Medford; 3rd, Leslie Kramble, Desert Pegasus; 4th, Pam Peterson, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Cheryl Stanley, Lake Creek.

Pole Bending: 1st, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q; 2nd, Allen Bell, Medford; 3rd, Leslie Kramble, Desert Pegasus; 4th, Pam Peterson, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Cheryl Stanley, Lake Creek.

Stake Race: 1st, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q; 2nd, Allen Bell, Medford; 3rd, Leslie Kramble, Desert Pegasus; 4th, Pam Peterson, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Cheryl Stanley, Lake Creek.

Figure Eight: 1st, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q; 2nd, Allen Bell, Medford; 3rd, Leslie Kramble, Desert Pegasus; 4th, Pam Peterson, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Cheryl Stanley, Lake Creek.

Texas Barrel: 1st, Allen Bell, Medford; 2nd, Peggy Ross, Sis-Q; 3rd, Leslie Kramble, Desert Pegasus; 4th, Pam Peterson, C.P. Trail Blazers; 5th, Cheryl Stanley, Lake Creek.

Novice:
Keyhole: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

Figure Eight: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

Pole Bending: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

Stake Race: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

Texas Barrel: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

Novice:
Keyhole: 1st, Dale Bell, Medford; 2nd, George Fowler, Appleton; 3rd, Gail Perry, Lake Creek; 4th, Dale Johnston, Lake Creek.

FOR

CONCRETE

IMPROVEMENTS—

Call

LININGER'S

READY-MIX

DIAL 773-7555

4-H & FFA MEMBERS!

Will your animals be well groomed for the fair?

Drop in and check our grooming aids and small pet supplies!

- Franklin Shampoo & Coat Dressing
- Shears • Wool Cards • Brushes
- Electric Clippers • Grooming Combs
- Turf Horse Grooming Supplies
- S & M Green Stamps, Too.

West Main Pharmacy

135 West Main • Phone 772-2330