

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The county court has been so busy with details of county administration this year it hasn't had time to call the regular annual air pollution progress report meeting.

The fact remains that the orchardists are still ahead in their conversion rate of new heaters for old. Some of the lumber mills are lagging behind in their efforts to reduce air pollution. County Judge Earl Miller said he had received reports that two mills were burning lumber scrap in open pits.

It has been a bad year for both lumber and fruit industries. Perhaps a temporary moratorium should be called. Fruit and lumber are our main economic supporters so we can't afford to apply the anti-air pollution screws too tightly.

We saw the effect of the orchard heater conversion to the less smoke-producing kind during the recent heating season. Out in the northern part of the valley, particularly, we noticed there was little smoke as we drove along in the wee hours of the morning. Under former conditions there would have been a dense layer of smoky fog.

Tulare county, Calif., has outlawed old methods of orchard heating now. Only clean burning orchard heaters may be used now. Forbidden is burning stacks of rubber tires and oil in open containers except by special permission. Special permission is granted only when evidence presented shows attempts were made to purchase legal heaters.

Their ordinance follows the Jackson county plan. Twenty per cent of the dirty burning heaters must be replaced yearly.

Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner Elvin Mankins said: "There is ample evidence that complying orchard heaters are more economical and efficient. Many growers have been changing over to newer type and many more are in the process."

Deputy Agricultural Commissioner Bill Cunningham said less efficient types of heaters burn one gallon of oil per hour. These also collect sludge in the pots and soot and carbon in the stacks. Then a crew has to clean them.

"The return stacks will cost more but they are more efficient, have less maintenance and a greater heat output," Cunningham said.

This is a debatable point. The old fashioned square heaters with slide lids would require little maintenance and burn over a greater surface so spread the heat more horizontally than the return stacks, orchardists point out. They do, however, produce more smoke.

FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester
October and November usually mark the time when inquiries regarding Christmas tree buyers and sellers begin to come in to your farm forester's office.

This year the Christmas tree activity, thus far, has been slow. I am preparing a list of local and out-of-state buyers and sellers to supplement the lists prepared by the extension service. Any buyers or sellers are urged to contact me if assistance is desired.

Field Trip
On Wednesday, Nov. 13, a field trip sponsored by the Jackson County Farm Forestry committee will be held. The main topic of discussion will be Christmas tree farming and tree planting. Natural Christmas tree sites and tree plantations will be visited and on the ground discussions and demonstrations will be the order of the day. The tour will begin from the Jackson county extension office at 9:30 A.M. Weather permitting, the tour will be held in the Dead Indian area. If snowed out of this area, an alternate location will be visited. Warm clothing should be worn and a sack lunch should be carried. A warm and cozy spot for consumption of lunch will be provided. For further information call your county extension office or farm forester.

Interested landowners and Christmas tree growers from Josephine County are welcomed to attend. Bring along your experience and questions and everyone will benefit from them.

Quality Needed
It is my opinion that Southern Oregon has a great untapped income resource in Christmas tree growing. Most land owners have good Christmas tree growing land that is already, or could be put into, growing Christmas trees. Another important item that is in our favor is that we are relatively close to the large California markets.

The main problem at the present time is quality. Each year that I am associated with Christmas tree production, I see a greater stress and demand put on quality. During the past years much of our land has been highgraded for Christmas trees. This leaves us with many poor quality trees with only a few premium ones. Intensive Christmas tree culture is the only way to overcome this situation. Assistance both on the field and written can be obtained at Christmas tree tours, such as the one being held this week, and at local extension and state forestry offices.

Before Christmas trees or other miscellaneous forest products are harvested both from your own land or other, a Harvest Permit is required. This permit is for the protection of the landowners throughout Oregon. The harvest permit can be picked up, free of charge, at the state forestry headquarters in Jackson and Josephine counties. The Jackson County Headquarters is located at 5296 Table Rock Road, Central Point and

the Josephine County Headquarters at 761 N.E. 12th Street, Grants Pass.

Thought of the Week
Total Demand For Wood Increases: "Although our annual per capita consumption of lumber has declined slowly since 1960, markets for other wood and wood-based products have increased greatly our total demand for wood." (1962 Agriculture Yearbook)

Production Notes Of Big Importance To Quota Dairies
SALEM — Production records of dairy herds producing grade A milk are of prime importance to dairymen purchasing cows for increased milk quotas under the market pool established by Oregon's new milk stabilization law.

Kenneth W. Sawyer, chief of the milk audit and stabilization division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, reminds producers that quotas bought with the cows can change when the department reviews the quotas in March, 1964.

At that time the four low production months of the previous 12-month period will be used as a base for computing quotas. This means a drop in production in the herd from which the producer secured cows would lower the share of that herd's quota that he purchased.

Sawyer has been urging dairymen purchasing milk cows to be sure the herd production is sufficient to support the herd's quota and then to agree on the percentage of the monthly production record they will acquire with the quota. He advises all producers purchasing additional cattle from a herd with quota to clear with the milk audit and stabilization division before the sale is completed.

Some 1,400 grade A producers in area 1, which includes all of the state except Harney, Malheur and Curry counties, have been operating under a market pool with quotas set by the state since Oct. 1. Daily class 1 quotas assigned producers in this area total 1,628,944 pounds.

Curry, Harney and Malheur counties petitioned to operate under distributor pools with dairymen's quotas set by the distributor. These quotas are not necessarily affected by production records.

All areas of the state have minimum class 1 and class 2 prices set by the state regardless of the type of pool in effect. These prices have been in effect since Aug. 1.

WESTERN WHITE WHEAT
SALEM — National Association of Marketing Officials has followed the lead of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in supporting wheat growers of the Northwest in their objection to the re-designation of western white wheat as mixed white wheat.



HENRY HARTMAN
New Man-of-the-Year

Hartman To Get Man of Year Agriculture Award

The Oregon Farm Bureau Federation will honor their "Man of the Year" with their special "Gold Medal" award for distinguished service to Oregon agriculture in presentation ceremonies Tuesday evening at their convention in Salem.

The award, presented annually to the man who has contributed the most to Oregon agriculture, will be presented to Henry Hartman, the man who built the pear industry in Oregon.

Hartman was head of the horticultural department at Oregon State University from 1942 until his retirement in 1955. He still continues to work on research and has full time duties as a teacher.

Fruit Growers of Oregon honored him in 1953 by presenting him with the first trophy for "outstanding Horticulturist" and named the annual trophy after Hartman.

Achievements
His research achievements are highlighted by his contribution to the pear industry. During 1929-30, Hartman worked out the pear handling problems, which kept Oregon from realizing its full market potential. He recommended proper harvest time for pear varieties and ascertained the length of time different varieties could be kept in cold storage.

He found the serious scald problem in D'Anjou pears could be controlled by an "oil wrap" and the problem of gray mold decay could be overcome with a special copped wrap that today is known as the "Hartman wrap." Before Hartman wrap, mold took a heavy toll of pears shipped to eastern markets.

Another contribution was the paraffin liners for pear boxes that all but eliminated friction bruises in shipment.

Other activities at the banquet will include the presentation of 30-Year Service Awards to Mrs. Frances Clinton Hall, County Extension Agent, Klamath Falls, and Professor D. Curtis Mumford, Agricultural Economist, OSU.

The Farm Bureau Editorial award will also be made during the annual banquet.

Speaker for the banquet will be Ernest L. Wilkinson, President, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Commodity leaders from across the state will be on hand for the Farm Bureau banquet and greetings will be brought from the President of the Future Farmers of America and from the Oregon Dairy Princess.

Cattle Imports Feature of Talk
YREKA — A man who visited Australia and New Zealand with a committee to investigate cattle imports will talk at the Siskiyou County Cattlemen's Association meeting Friday, Nov. 15.

Speaker is Harvey McDougal, Collinsville, Calif., who will talk on the pressing problem which affects local cattle markets.

Cocktail hour is 7 to 8 p.m. and dinner at 8 p.m. All Jackson county stockmen planning to attend should call the Farm Advisor's office in Yreka, 842-3331, Extension 45. Dinner will be prime rib or fish.

Hatfield Message Available in Papers
SALEM, (UPI)—Economy was the by-word in the capitol building Monday when Gov. Mark Hatfield addressed a special session of the legislature.

The following note was tacked to the door of the office of Travis Cross, the governor's press secretary:

"In the interests of economy, those wishing complete texts of the governor's message are directed to a number of newspapers which are carrying same. Representatives and senators have copies on their desks."

Farm & Garden Closer Surveillance Set On Stock Disease

SALEM — Closer surveillance of cattle and hog diseases and eventual eradication of some of these diseases in Oregon is the aim of changes in Oregon's livestock regulations being proposed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The proposed regulations will be discussed at a hearing at the agriculture building, Salem, Oct. 22 at 1:30 p.m.

One of the proposed changes revises the list of animal diseases to be reported by practicing veterinarians and designates diseases that are to be reported to the veterinary division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture immediately upon their being diagnosed.

In this list to be reported immediately are: Anthrax, blue tongue, encephalomyelitis, hog cholera, mucosal disease, Newcastle disease, ornithosis, rabies, scabies, scrapie, vesicular diseases and any kind of exotic disease.

Other diseases on the revised list are to be reported monthly on forms provided by the department.

Regulations affecting cattle cover tuberculosis and epithelioma of the eye or cancer eye. They include:

Import Restrictions on Tuberculosis—Would eliminate the requirement of a negative tuberculosis test within 30 days of entry into Oregon of dairy cattle from those states west of the eastern boundary of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The 30-day requirement would still be in effect on dairy cattle and purebred beef cattle coming from east of these states; those cattle with tuberculosis status unknown or of unknown origin; and those of unknown origin.

Tuberculosis Testing Procedure—If a tuberculosis test reveals suspects in a herd with no previous T.B. history the suspects will be quarantined and retested in not less than 60 nor more than 90 day intervals. If

there is a history of T.B. infection the herd will be quarantined when one or more suspects are found and all cattle over six months of age will be retested at not less than 60 nor more than 90 day intervals.

Epithelioma of the Eye—Would designate which animals with epithelioma of the eye could be sold through the auction market ring and which must be sold from the market's quarantine pen.

Regulation proposals pertaining to swine are designed to control hog cholera, brucellosis, swine erysipelas and leptospirosis.

Swine Quarantine
Swine entering Oregon for breeding or feeding or any purpose other than slaughter would be quarantined to the premises of the first destination for 21 days after date of entry. When the auction market is the first premise the quarantine would be imposed on the first premise after leaving the auction market. The swine must also have been vaccinated for hog cholera by one of the following approved methods: Modified live virus vaccine with or without anti-hog cholera serum or killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine. The vaccination would have to be not less than 21 days prior to date of entry into Oregon.

Those swine arriving at an Oregon public stockyard without vaccination for hog cholera would have to be vaccinated before removal by one of the above methods and quarantined at the buyer's ranch.

Baby pigs under six weeks of age would be permitted to move into Oregon without vaccination if they are nursing a vaccinated sow.

All breeding swine, except baby pigs, would be required to be vaccinated within four months prior to entry into Oregon for swine erysipelas and leptospirosis. They also would have to have their vaccination history on the health certificate.

Pesticide Loss Shows Big Drop Research Shows
SALEM — Reports of losses from application of pesticides investigated this year by the Oregon Department of Agriculture dropped to 33 from a total of 71 in 1962.

Twenty-seven of those losses reported were valid with damage varying from slight to heavy.

Three reports of losses were not investigated by the department. Reasons for non-investigations were: Harvest of crop prior to investigation; no reply received to a letter forwarded to claimant regarding the payment of expense in event applicator was not licensed; the other report was received from an area where several other investigations previously had shown the problem was from a blight situation and 2-4-D.

The reports, which came from 13 separate counties, involved 21 air applications and six ground applications. The latter involved two farmer applications, two railroad, one state highway and one county highway.

Fifteen of the claims investigated were from the use of 2-4-D and on three occasions it was applied to the wrong field. Others were: Drift of Dibrom; three; use of Swin; two; drift of Sodium Arsenite; one; and use of Diquat and Des-I-Cate, six. One of the latter was from application to the wrong field and one pointed toward failure to shut off the spray or leaking nozzles on aircraft.

The department is charged with licensing commercial spray applicators — this year there were 129 air applicators and 242 ground — and may investigate, examine and determine the extent and nature of alleged damage to property or crops from use or application of pesticides. However, the department cannot determine the source of the damage, the person who may have caused the damage or the financial extent of the loss or damage.

On request the department may also serve as a mediator for an equitable settlement in the event of a controversy over damage from pesticides.

National Airlines To Buy Boeing Jets
SEATTLE (UPI) — National Airlines has signed an agreement to buy seven Boeing 727 jet airliners with an option for three additional 727s. J. O. Yeasting, vice president and general manager of Boeing's airplane division, announced Monday.

Purchase price of the seven planes is \$30 million. Boeing 727s will become operational with National's fleet in the fall of 1964.

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FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

The application of supplemental plant nutrients to agricultural soils in the form of fertilizers may often do more to influence crop production in several ways.

The simple concept that an applied nutritional element directly supplies a given need for the economic plants concerned may be true, then again the response noted may in no way reflect direct usage by the plant of the nutrient in question.

The nutritional elements that are contained in a complete formulation of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash (N-P-K) fertilizer may individually or collectively influence crop yields in several ways besides providing nutrients to the soil that are directly used by the plant in its growth and development.

The calcium, sulfate and some other chemical that is carried by the fertilizer may be important in the nutrition of green plants. The calcium may act as a soil conditioner and so improve the structure of the soil that its aeration and drainage character is made more favorable as an environment for plant roots.

Root System
The mere fact that the root system is larger and has an abundant supply of oxygen will often improve crop yields. The same good soil conditions tend to favor large populations of beneficial soil bacteria that are necessary to supply green plants with nitrogen and phosphorus.

Therefore, the nitrogen and phosphorus nutritional status of crop plants may be improved with improvement of soil structure without the application of any nitrogen or phosphorus fertilizer. The same fact may be true for several of the other soil supplied plant nutrients.

It is also very possible that some chemical that is contained in a fertilizer mixture can have harmful effects on the nutritional status of plants.

It is possible to do great damage to some soils by applying sulfates, chlorides or sodium. Sulfates in moderate quantities may be a good source of sulfur for both the soil bacteria and economic plants. Further applications tend to make the soils too acid for best crop production. Sodium in even very small quantities destroys the structure of clay soils. Chlorides are beneficial to some crops and very detrimental to others. The plant species that have long existed near bodies of salt water are often very tolerant of soil chlorides.

Soil tests for determining the level of plant nutrients is never a reliable indicator of what fertilizers to apply for best crop production. It is at best only a guide as to what the soil needs. The soil test should always be followed by plots that have received a great many different fertilizer treatments, before large amounts of labor and money are expended in the extensive use of fertilizers.

Grange Master Warns on Unity
PORTLAND (UPI) — National Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom Monday warned that overemphasis of political unity by the European economic community could be detrimental to the economic unity of the free world.

He spoke at the opening session of the 87th annual convention of the National Grange here. The convention runs nine days.

Newsom laid out a middle of the road course for the relief of the international and domestic programs.

He said that the European economic community's policies of sociological considerations rather than economic considerations had done serious damage to the competitive position of American agricultural producers.

He cited the recent increase of tariffs against American poultry, fruits, free grains and lard.

Newsom said the Grange will not ignore the economic aspects of international trade because this would invite economic stagnation.

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman is scheduled to speak tonight. About 1,500 delegates are attending.

State Farm Department Adjusts To Curtailed Operating Expenses

SALEM — Members of the State Board of Agriculture have given their approval last week to adjustments in services planned by the Oregon Department of Agriculture to meet its reduced budget.

The action was taken Oct. 24 at a board meeting in Salem after Director James F. Short and E. A. Bamford, chief of the department's business administration division, had reviewed cuts that would have to be made as a result of the loss of funds through defeat by the Oct. 15 referendum of the income tax passed by the 1963 legislature.

General fund reductions to the department as proposed by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield total \$258,000. In addition to this the department's budget, which was roughly \$10,000 below that for 1961-63, will have to absorb \$19,054 not included in the budget originally because two meat plants had been expected to transfer from state to federal meat inspection but have remained under state inspection, and some \$60,000 for salary increases approved for civil service positions. This makes the total tab \$338,000.

Adjustments as listed by Short and Bamford included:

Tightening the hours of meat inspection to a minimum program that still offers complete inspection of meat, but means plants will have to fit their kill into a tighter schedule. This also means a reduction in sanitation inspections of meat processing kitchens.

A nine per cent reduction in the state's portion of funds for the animal diagnostic laboratory.

Elimination of part of the state's contribution to the predatory animal control program, a joint program participated in by the State Department of Agriculture, Federal Government, counties and the State Game Commission. (Jackson county last budget session eliminated its contribution to the government hunter program for one year.)

Sharp curtailment of the brucellosis and tuberculosis testing program, the rancher and dairyman picking up the tab for all testing performed to permit the sale or transfer of livestock or livestock products.

A reduction in the dairy inspection staff by one position.

A reduction in the work done in weight checking of packages in retail stores.

U. S. Trade Talks Could Hurt Fruit

CORVALLIS — The coming tariff negotiations between the United States and the European Economic Community could have a serious effect on the pocketbooks of cherry producers in Oregon, according to Oregon State University agricultural economist John A. Edwards.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, present tariff rates could be cut a maximum of 50 per cent. The extent of actual tariff cuts depends on the results of the negotiations, which

are scheduled to start in the near future.

According to Edwards, a 50 per cent cut in tariffs on imported cherries could mean a drop of \$1,457,330 in the gross income of domestic cherry growers. The OSU economist points out that Oregon is a major producer of cherries for brining. Oregon cherry growers marketed some \$7,554,000 worth of fruit in 1962.

According to a special report released by Edwards, a 50 per cent reduction in U. S. tariffs on brined and finished cherries would increase imports by an estimated 2,281 tons (fresh weight equivalent) over the 1946-61 average, within the five years following the tariff reduction.

Drop Expected
Gross receipts to the domestic cherry processing industry would drop by 8.3 per cent, if the industry met increased foreign competition through lower output; or as much as 15.4 per cent, if price drops were the cherry industry's answer to the problem.

Under the protection afforded by the tariff act of 1930, Edwards points out, the production of brined cherries increased from 5,000,000 pounds in 1929 to \$2,209,250 pounds in 1962. Despite the tariff, though, imports of cherry products have risen almost continuously since 1946. Italy is the primary source of U. S. imports of cherries in brine, while France supplies the major portion of glace cherries to the U. S. Both countries are members of the E.E.C.

If domestic processors lowered their output because of import competition, some of the growers who are producing cherries for brining would be forced to switch their sales to fresh markets. Eventually, this would mean a drop in production, since some varieties of cherries are not as acceptable in the fresh market, and there is a limit to the amount of cherries that can be sold through fresh outlets.

If the cherry processing industry adjusted to the increased competition promised by a 50 per cent tariff cut by lowering output, their income would probably drop about 8.3 per cent from the 1946-61 average. However, if prices were lowered enough to meet the competition, total cherry processing industry receipts would drop about 15.4 per cent, according to Edwards.

From his analysis of available data on cherry demand and marketing, Edwards estimates a permanent reduction of about 7.5 per cent in grower income from cherries as the end result of a 50 per cent reduction in cherry import tariffs under present conditions.

Edwards points out that his study makes no attempt to evaluate the overall gains or losses resulting from greater freedom of trade between the U. S. and the E.E.C.

Market Increases At Midway Sale, Up \$1 to \$2
The market was stronger at the Midway Auction yard Friday, Nov. 8, according to Bill Bray, owner-manager. Prices were \$1 to \$2 higher. He noted he is now receiving inquiry calls from buyers which is a good sign.

A total of 390 cattle were sold Friday. Good to choice steer calves sold at \$25 to \$26.10. Medium steer calves sold for \$22 to \$24.50. Common calves went out at \$19 to \$21.50.

Good heifer calves sold for \$21.50 to \$24. Medium heifer calves went out at \$19 to \$21.

Medium to good yearling heifers sold for \$19 to \$20.40. Several penlots of these heifers went out above \$20.

Holstein steer calves sold for \$18 to \$19.10. Yearling Holstein steers sold for \$16 to \$17.50.

Utility Cows
Smooth utility cows sold for \$14 to \$15.50. Cutters sold for \$11.50 to \$13.50 and canners for \$8 to \$11.

Good young cows and heiferettes sold for \$16 to \$17.50.

"We are pleased to report a brighter market outlook," Bray commented.

"There was a large buyer attendance at last Friday's sale and it was obvious from the start that they came to buy."

"The main interest is on light weight cattle. We expect to get real strong prices for our weaners and light yearlings this coming Friday. Cattle weighing over 650 pounds are still slow because of the low fat market."

"We will have the grandstand full of buyers this week. Bring your calves and light yearlings to the feeder sale Nov. 15, Bray said."

Reduction in the ragweed control program.

Restriction of out of state travel to bare minimums.

Restriction of out of state travel to bare minimums.

Transfer of a statistician from agricultural development division to the milk audit and stabilization division, which is fee supported and has been actively recruiting for a statistician, plus the reduction in clerical help in agricultural development.

Shift Attorney
An administrative shift of an assistant attorney general from the general fund to the milk stabilization division where there is need of a full time attorney.

A probable reduction in clerical help in business administration.

And, in reserve, is a possible cutback in the brucellosis vaccination program, which Short and the state veterinarian, Dr. Glenn B. Rea, both said they hoped would not be necessary.

Commenting on the service reductions, Short said it was not possible to cut the budget without a corresponding reduction in services because the department had made a very tight budget for 1963-65.

He noted that cuts had been made with consideration of those services affecting public health and welfare and with consideration of the long range impact on agriculture and on the department's organization.

Bamford said the reduction in personnel was being largely absorbed by the department's not filling positions that have become vacant since the referendum petitions were filed.

Report to the board on the status of the new building for the department, Director Short said the building would be unaffected by the change in the tax picture because it would be self liquidating. However, it has been delayed because two small lots still remain to be purchased at the location selected for the building and funds for the purchase are presently frozen.

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