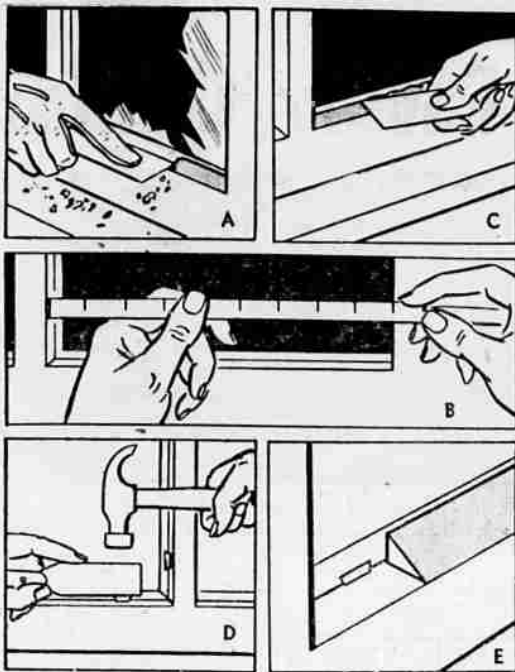


DO-IT-YOURSELF



By MR. FIX

Distributed by NEA Service

Replacing a broken window pane is a relatively simple chore that many a handy man complicates beyond belief in an attempt to do a workmanlike job.

Here's how:

First, wear heavy work gloves while removing broken glass.

Most of the glass will come out with a little pulling. Knock out stubborn bits with a small hammer, or work putty and glass loose with a putty knife.

With a chisel or putty knife scrape away the old putty. Work carefully. Take care not to damage the sash.

As you remove the putty you will come across tiny, triangular-shaped pieces of metal called "glazier's points." Remove those fasteners with pliers.

Next, measure the inside of the sash. Use a rule or steel tape, to insure accuracy. Measure width and height in several places to compensate for irregularities in frame.

Have glass cut 1/8 to 3/16 inch smaller than actual frame measurement to allow for expansion and contraction of frame and glass due to temperature changes.

Brush the frame with linseed oil or light paint. Putty will adhere better, and won't dry out as quickly as when applied to untreated wood.

Apply a putty cushion around inside of frame. Press the new pane gently but firmly into the putty cushion. Press or drive glazier's points into the wood, using the side of a screwdriver or chisel. Do the long sides first.

In metal sash, attach the clips, beading or glazing strips with a screwdriver. Two clips to a side are usually enough for small panes, while larger ones should have three or four to a side.

Be sure the glass is held firmly in the frame and forms a weather-tight seal with the putty cushion.

Knead putty to a smooth consistency and roll strips between your palms until they're about the thickness of a pencil.

Lay strips end-to-end around the sides of the sash. Complete each side as you go. Use a putty knife to press putty firmly in position, then smooth it to the outer edge of the frame.

Make sure that inner edge of putty does not rise above edge of inside of the frame you're putting in, if you want a neat job.

Remove putty smudges from glass with a light application of water applied with a soft paint brush. Or, you can permit putty to dry and remove smudges with turpentine.

Let putty set for four or five days before painting it.

Q—What strength glass should I buy to replace a broken pane?  
—J. K.

A—For small, multi-paned

panes, single strength is usually adequate. For metal sash and frames, double-strength glass is to be preferred.

Beef Shipments Show Sharp Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Slaughter cattle are beginning to move to market in larger volume, but a strong consumer demand for beef still keeps prices up.

An Agriculture Department review of last week's livestock markets told of marketings running 13 per cent larger than a year ago in 12 major terminal markets. For most of the year, receipts have

Spring Heat Is Boon For Farm Workers

With the excellent weather conditions of the past week, Oregon farmers were putting in long hours on field work attempting to catch up with spring plowing and seeding operations, previously delayed by the wet weather of March and April. The poorly drained soils were still too wet to work in many areas, but sunshine and 70 degree temperatures brought rapid drying of land where the drainage was good. Seeding of spring grain was nearing completion in the Columbia Basin and central Oregon. From one-third to one-half of the spring grains have been seeded in Union, Wallowa, and Klamath counties. In western Oregon spring grain seedings are generally from one-half to three-fourths completed.

Warmer weather and an abundance of sunshine helped fall seeded grains continue to make excellent progress and development. Improvement in the weather also helped farmers to spray fields for weed control and in the application of fertilizer. About one-half of the inter grains had reached the boot or shot blade stage of development with some barley and rye heading. Some early seeded field of spring grains had reached the jointing stage. Preparations for cutting of grass silage were getting underway in western Oregon.

Yet despite the pick up in sales and effects of the recession on consumer buying power, prices of slaughter animals held steady or increased.

In the case of lower quality cattle-types which go into the production of hamburger and cheaper types of meat—prices were said to have strengthened. Here markets were affected by small receipts. Farmers continued, the review said, to withhold cows to increase herds.



"Now don't you shoot any unnecessary holes in my rug!"

Boat Painting Tips Offered

By FRANK ECK

AP Newscaster's Sports Editor

Painting your boat for the coming summer probably will be your biggest job during fitting out time, but if certain steps are followed you can turn out a job that will make you proud.

The preparation of old surfaces is as important as the new paint job says R. J. Eckart, vice president in charge of research for a large paint manufacturer.

If last season's paint job has blistered, flaked, cracked or faded the boat's finish should be completely removed. An old fashioned cabinet scraper made of saw steel is perfect for paint removal. A wire brush is another handy gadget for removing paint or rust.

Sandpaper will do the job, too, but never use sandpaper without a sanding block. A putty knife can be used for scraping paint but if your boat is of plywood construction be careful that the putty knife does not get caught in the soft wood.

The do-it-yourself painter of a boat should also use a gauze mask to keep out the fine dust created by sanding painted or varnished surfaces.

After you have scraped the paint, it would be wise to fill nail and screw heads with a rubber seam compound. It seems to have a better holding action than

ordinary putty. A wood filler also is good.

Here are a few basic steps that Eckart advises:

Paint in dry weather. Avoid painting too early or too late in the day.

Always allow plenty of time for the first coat of paint to dry before applying the next coat.

Sand lightly between coats. Two thin coats of paint are better than one heavy coat.

Varnishing is highly important as a surface protector. If you plan to strip old varnish work down to the bare wood you should cover the bare wood with a primer just before varnishing. Three coats of varnish are advisable. Between each coat, dry thoroughly, then sand and use a tack or dust rag before each coat but the last.

Varnish should always be "flowed on," unlike paint or enamel which should be spread. Always work from the unfinished side to the finished area in varnishing. You should take two or three strokes with each brushful of varnish. Work quickly and flow the varnish evenly.

Before you know it, the boat will be ready for the water.

Cauliflower is recorded in human history as early as the 6th century B.C.



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