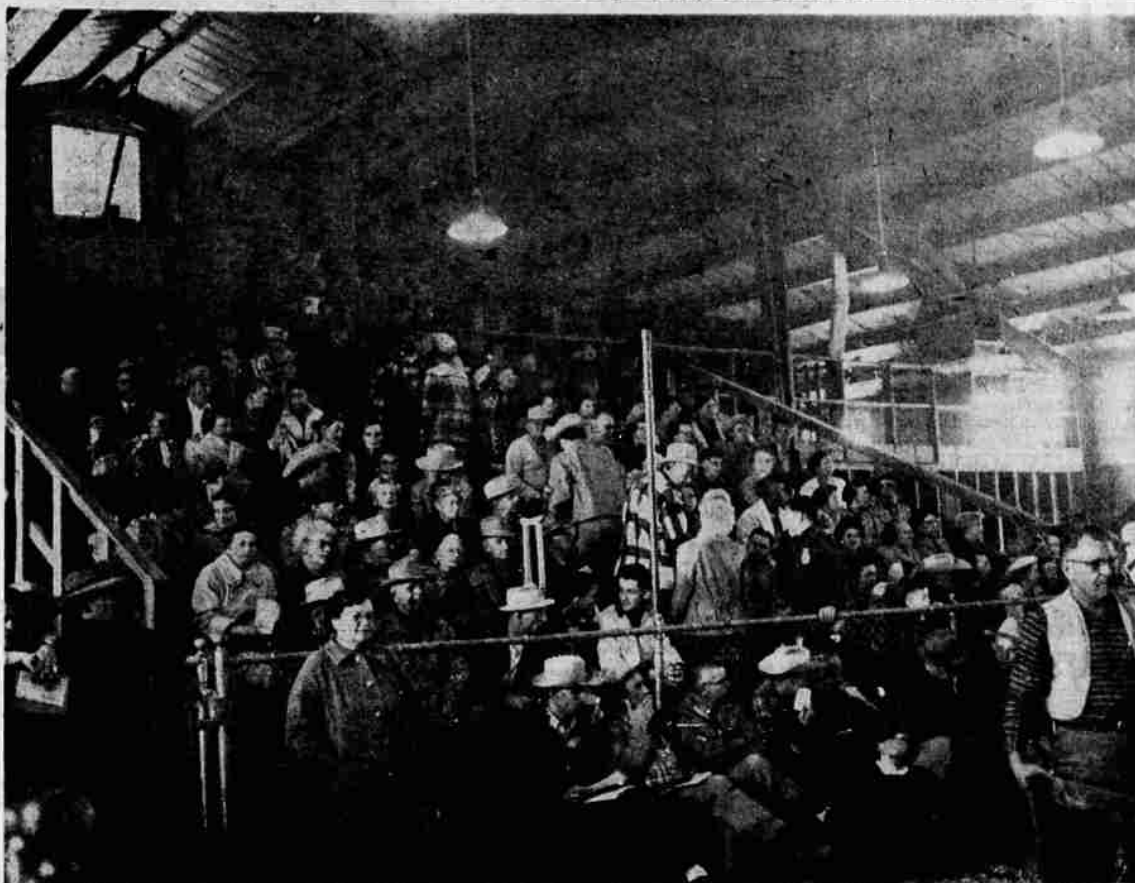
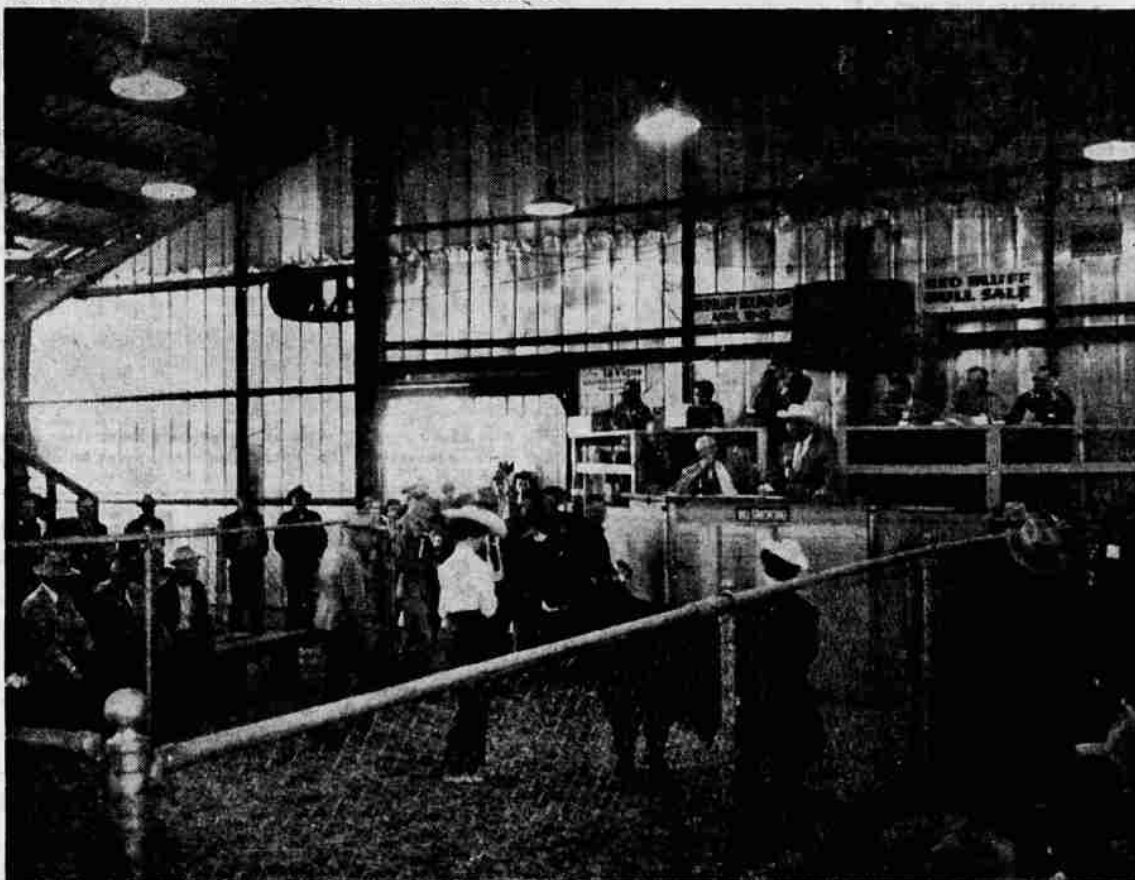




PART OF THE CROWD that jammed the stands during the 1959 March of Dimes sale at the Red Bluff bull sale is shown in this picture. The bull, donated by the Hawkins Ranch of

Fort Klamath, was auctioned off by Rex Allen of TV fame, and brought some \$9,000 into the fund.



THE MARCH OF DIMES BULL for 1959 was donated by Tommy Hawkins and is pictured here in the ring with auction-

eer Rex Allen at the microphone. A large crowd attended the show and the sale was judged a success.

Rub Final Coat For Best Finish On Varnish Job

AP Newsfeatures

No matter how much care and effort you put into a varnishing job, it's what you do to the final coat that determines the quality of the finish.

When the varnish is thoroughly hard, which means waiting at least one day and preferably two, rubbing with a fine grade of powdered pumice, mixed with water, will smooth out the irregularities. This rubbing should be done with a felt pad in the direction of the

grain, the same as sanding. Two things will be accomplished: the surface of the wood will become very smooth and the high gloss of the varnish will disappear.

Additional rubbing, without adding any more pumice, will restore some of the gloss and can be left that way if desired. If you'd like a higher polish, more of the satiny variety, rub still more . . . this time with rottenstone mixed with water or rubbing oil.

In recent years, several different types of rubbing compounds have appeared on the market, designed to do away with the pumice and rottenstone procedure. However, they are not available in most regular hardware or paint stores and must be purchased from dealers who specialize in supplying craftsmen.

But whatever you use, remember that high quality varnish finishes are obtained by the professional because of what he does to the final coat.

EASY MEATLESS MEAL

NEW YORK (UPI)—A meatless meal couldn't be easier when you feature stuffed fish fillets. Thaw 8 frozen fillets. Mix 1 package bread stuffing according to package directions and spread on 4 fillets. Top with other 4 fillets and fasten securely with toothpicks. Place in greased shallow baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with butter or margarine, and top with 1 (8-ounce) can spaghetti sauce with mushrooms. Bake in 350-degree oven about 30 minutes or until fish flakes easily with fork. Serves 4.

HOME REPAIR DO's And DON'T's

By ANDREW C. LANG

Do . . . when installing ceramic tile, use a waterproof adhesive marked CS181-52, a designation which means the adhesive has met the standards of the United States Department of Commerce.

Do . . . in any area of excessive moisture, such as a shower stall, apply two coats of a waterproof primer before putting on the adhesive.

Do . . . use a sawtooth trowel to spread the adhesive, covering about 10 square feet of surface and then pressing the tile firmly into place with a slight twisting motion of the wrist.

Do . . . let tilework set overnight before applying grout to joints between tiles.

Don't . . . forget that, while commercial grout is excellent for wall tile joints, it is better to make your own mix—one part waterproof portland cement with one part finely screened sand and enough water to give workability—for floor tile joints.

Don't . . . neglect an immediate clean-up of floor or wall tilework after grouting, using clean water and a sponge and then polishing with a dry cloth.

Don't . . . be afraid to use an ordinary glass cutter for cutting tile, although when doing a major project, it is better to borrow or rent a tile cutter.

Don't . . . be confused by the different types of ceramic tile. The most common types are glazed wall tile, usually 4 1/2 inches square; the smaller ceramic mosaics, either glazed or unglazed, usually used on floors and sometimes on walls and countertops; and quarry tile, a heavy-duty product for floors, countertops and outdoor terraces.

FARM FIX-UP IDEAS

To be most effective, any farm rat control program should include both poisoning the rodents and ratproofing the farm structures. A popular material for rat-proofing, according to building material dealers, is asbestos-cement in panel form. Used as a wall and ceiling finish, the mineral material contains no organic substances to attract rodents. Moreover, it has a smooth stonelike surface which discourages rats from gnawing through it.

Now is a good time to check barn roofs, the Asbestos Farm Service Bureau explains. Loose or worn shingles are easily blown off by spring strong winds. Should inspection disclose the need for new roofing, it is wise to employ permanent rigid shingles such as those made of asbestos-cement.

A form of reinforced concrete, asbestos shingles possess the rigidity and weight which enable them to withstand severe winds without damage.

They gain valuable added wind resistance from their exceptionally firm anchoring to the roof sheathing.

In modernizing a farm house or service structure with asbestos-cement siding or rigid roofing shingles, you can speed the job considerably by using a shingle cutter, building experts point out. In many communities shingle cutters can be borrowed from dealers who furnish the shingles. Some dealers charge a small rental fee. Asbestos-cement siding and roofing shingles are being utilized extensively in farm building remodeling these days because of their fire-safety, permanence and low upkeep.

HB MOORE A DEEJAY

BALTIMORE (UPI)—Lenny Moore, all-league halfback for the Colts, conducts a radio disk jockey show in Baltimore.