Tahlequah Food Plant Enlarged

Capacity of Tahlequah’s frozen foods processing plant will be more than doubled before the spring processing season, operators of the plant have announced.

Last year during the plant’s first season, two lines handled 30-pound cans of fruit. This year two more lines will be installed to handle the 30-pound cans, and one line will be put in for one-pound packages of fruits and vegetables.

Approximately 650,000 pounds of strawberries were processed at the plant during its first season last year. County-wide meetings are now being held to promote larger acreage of berries and vegetables to meet a larger demand. Better prices for growers are also predicted.

LeFlore Broiler Industry Grows

LeFlore county, where broiler production is slated to pass the million mark in 1952, is claiming the distinction of being the fastest-growing broiler production center in the state.

Production has grown from 36,000 in 1950 to 233,000 in 1951. The county now has broiler houses with an annual capacity of 768,000, and houses now under construction will double that amount. They added $186,604 to farm income in 1951, and a gross profit of $840,000 annually is predicted when production hits the million mark.

Most broiler houses are in the 4,000 to 5,000 size range. Ideally suited to the farmer with small acreage, broiler raising can be fitted in with other farm work.

Favorable weather conditions and low building costs enable LeFlore county to compete with any area on price.

The broiler program is part of Po­teau’s four-point plan for increasing farm income: Pork, Pastures, Pro­duce and Poultry.

Allied Tool Co. Operates Year, Eyes Expansion

As it celebrates its first anniversary in Tulsa, Allied Tool Manufacturing company is already making plans for expansion. With a well-equipped plant capable of handling almost any type job, the tool and die manufacturing concern has been specializing in all types of oil field machine work.

Production of oil field specialties is being planned for the future.

The company, which has a capital investment of $30,000, began operations in February, 1951. Its owners selected Tulsa as a location, they explain, because they believe in its future as a new industrial center.

Occupying 3,000 square feet of floor space, the plant has seven employees. Equipment includes milling machines, turret lathes, engine lathes, drill presses and welding equipment.

Ralph W. Smith, a native Oklahoman with a wide background of employment in the oil industry and with supply companies, is manager of the business. He is also one of its owners.

Smith’s background includes college majors in mathematics and science, a year with an oil company in South America in charge of materials and materials control, work as a warehouseman with a supply company, work with Douglas Aircraft Co. and Stanolind laboratories, and employment in the machinist trade, tool and die work, and in a servicing crew.

In addition to the machine work it now does and production of oil field specialties being added, the plant could be converted to war production, including work on aircraft.

Firm Producing Venetian Blinds

Specializing in all types of wood, aluminum and steel custom-made venetian blinds, the Southeastern Oklahoma Venetian Blind Company is now open for business at McAlester.

Rapid delivery is another feature of the company’s work. Latest type machinery and shop equipment makes possible delivery within 24 hours. They are manufactured at the McAlester location and come in almost any color desired.

Owners of the new company are E. G. Cedrone and William M. Cooke.

Public Service Boosts Industry

A comprehensive program to boost industrial development in Oklahoma has been inaugurated by the Public Service Company, and an expert in the field has been employed to carry the plan out.

Program will include promotion of new industries in the state, and assistance in development and expansion of existing industries now served by the company’s electric power system. A national advertising program has been launched in trade and business magazines to attract new industry.

In charge of the program is H. S. Kilby, former president of Western Light and Telephone Company, Inc., in Kansas.

Our Cover

Though it was February at Lake Murray, visitors in our cover picture hiked around the park in their shirt sleeves, and others even went water skiing. Pictured on the descent from Tucker Tower are Nicole Homo and Joke Blom, State Department employees in Europe, and Gordon Lehman, lodge manager.
Puss-In-Boots Outmoded; Boots Have Gone To Dogs

Does your dog have his boots for the coming season?

If not, Fred Lewis can whip up a set in his Enid plant. Located in the back of his automotive repair shop, Lewis' layout is the result of an $1800 expenditure to protect his dogs' feet from sand burrs.

In January of 1950, with a lifetime of hunting in the sand burr country behind him, Lewis became dissatisfied with the other boots on the market. He designed the new boot, had his own molds made, and turned out boots made from raw rubber. "Breather" holes allow air to reach the animals' feet.

Lewis says the boot is shaped to conform to the dog's foot and leg. A double-tongue arrangement makes it fully adjustable to any size leg. The molded one-piece boot is fastened to the dog's leg with adhesive tape and Lewis says it will not slip or twist on the dog's foot.

The Enid sportsman says his boots allow a dog to "hunt all day as though he didn't even have a boot on."

A set of four boots weighs about seven ounces and can be obtained in five sizes. Lewis has applied for a patent, and plans an extensive advertising campaign.

Lewis uses raw rolled rubber which is cured when it is poured into the boot molds under sixty pounds of steam pressure. This is equivalent to about 300 degrees of heat.

Word of the boots was spread by hunters who saw and liked the idea, and Lewis has received numerous letters of praise for his product. In the 1951 hunting season, Lewis sold 125 sets of the boots in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Next season he will add Missouri and Arkansas to his shipping list.

Muskogee Plant Sells Fertilizer

In the rich valley of the Arkansas River in the area around Muskogee, the Oklahoma Anhydrous Ammonia Co. has been distributing anhydrous ammonia containing 82 percent nitrogen to farmers since January 1, 1951.

The firm has a capital investment of $50,000. Equipment includes a 30,000 gallon bulk tank for the liquid fertilizer, 12 100 gallon tanks on trailers, transport trucks, field applicators and tractors for applying ammonia to the soil.

The owners, Pete Jones, Phil Houser, Roy Piland and Alex Tarochione, plan to double the operation in 1952. Jones is president and manager, and the others serve on a board of directors.

The company so far restricts its sales to approximately a 50-mile radius of Muskogee. It has four employees, and a monthly payroll of approximately $1,000.

Coal Mine Open Near Checotah

An open-pit mine with a 200,000-ton annual potential representing an investment of approximately $600,000, has been opened near Checotah by the Leavell Coal Co.

Known as the Bluebonnet mine, it supplies all domestic sizes, washed and oil treated for domestic use. The high grade coal for domestic and industrial purposes is competing with West Virginia coals as far away as Minnesota, and finding good customer acceptance.

According to Col. John Leavell, president of the company, "Availability of coal as a power fuel for industries in the southwest is one of the chief reasons why eastern industrialists are investing money in Oklahoma." He predicts that coal will be one of the state's biggest assets in years to come.
State To Offer Expanded Industrial Health Service

With completion of a new $25,000 laboratory, the Industrial Hygiene division of the State Health Department can offer Oklahoma industry an occupational health service better than any in the Southwest.

Equipment and trained personnel in the new laboratory will enable the department to give quick and efficient free service to any state manufacturer who needs it, from the largest oil company to the smallest garment factory or grain elevator.

Though the industrial hygiene staff, which is now moving into its new quarters, is kept busy at the present time, staff members believe more industries would take advantage of the service it offers if they understood what it is, and knew it was available.

Surveys have shown a wise safety program cuts compensation costs as much as 60 per cent, and with stepped-up war production and use of new chemicals in manufacturing processes, this figure will probably be increased. Any industry, large or small, can protect its workers and save money through the occupational health service.

For example, a state zinc smelter benefited its workers by calling in the industrial hygiene service to reduce lead concentrations in the air. The service advised disposing of fumes at a high level, so they would be diffused when they reached the ground, and use of proper respiratory devices.

In another case, fireproofing treatment on tent material used by a state concern was causing workers to have a skin irritation. The industrial hygiene service determined what caused the trouble, and that using a good skin cream would prevent it.

Putting fans over the mixing train in a glass factory solved a dust control problem there.

The laboratory also deals with poisons in the air from chemicals, and from insecticides used in farming; control of diseases from getting poisons in the system; and danger from radiation, found in plants painting airplane dials, making fluoroscopic shoe fitting machines, or using radioactive research materials.

In addition, any plant using a new chemical in its process can consult the laboratory about its toxicity and the best way to protect the workers. The lab tries to keep a file on every toxic substance coming into the state.

In addition to the usual equipment found in chemical laboratories, the two-and-a-half room lab has such equipment as a spectrophotometer, which can identify a substance by the light wave it best absorbs; a spectograph, which identifies extremely minute quantities of a substance by vaporizing it and recording the colors it gives off; and a polarograph, which measures metal and some other inorganic concentrations electrically.

Seamprufe Building Contract Awarded

Contract for a building for Seamprufe, Inc., at Holdenville has been awarded, and construction will begin in about three weeks.

The $279,877 contract went to B. H. Todd and Sons Construction Co. of Ada, and work will begin after final shop drawings are approved. Building is to be financed by a $300,000 bond issue voted by Holdenville. It will be leased to the lingerie firm.

The Seamprufe company has worked out plans to train 150 Holdenville women in its plant at McAlester to work in the new plant.

3 Million Pound Volume Foretold At Pecan Plant

The Southwest's largest and most modern pecan shelling plant, the H. A. Pruitt Produce Company at Ardmore, will process approximately three million pounds of nuts during the current season, its owner estimates.

Installed by Pruitt in 1950, the plant shelled approximately one and a half million pounds of pecans last year.

Shelling season varies with market conditions, but usually runs about eight months. Forty workers are employed during that time.

Processing at the Ardmore plant is completely automatic, from the time nuts are placed on conveyors on the ground floor until final checking and packing of the meats. Fifteen to eighteen thousand pounds can be turned out in an eight-hour shift.

First step is sorting by machine into seven different sizes, only one of which is processed at a time.

The pecans are then soaked for 15 minutes in water heated to 180 degrees. This toughens them and keeps the kernels from breaking during the cracking process. A large machine with 30 cracking units breaks the shells, and nuts continue on the conveyor to the sheller which removes the hulls and separates them from the meats. As meats move on to automatic sizers, blowers remove the last bits of hulls and dust, and halves are separated from broken pieces of meats.

Kept in cold storage, the meats can be stored indefinitely before being shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada.

All pecans which the plant processes were produced in southern Oklahoma and northern Texas.

Eighteen Oklahoma towns and cities have organized industrial foundations to assist manufacturers by providing capital for industrial buildings, loans and sites.
Protection For Water Rights Recommended

In order to safeguard their legal water rights, state industrialists and farmers must file applications with the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board to establish priorities, Ira Husky, head of the Division of Water Resources, reminds.

In many areas, Husky said, water users are investing money in irrigation wells and other types of water supply equipment without contacting his division. Without priorities, they'll be out of luck when the time comes that there isn't enough water for everyone.

For many years, only surface water was covered by the state's water laws, but in 1949 the legislature passed a "ground water law" which extended state jurisdiction over the use of underground waters.

Water application forms are available at his office, Husky said. There is no charge, but the application must be signed before a notary public. If it is accepted by the board, the water user's priority dates from the day his application arrived in the office.

Brick Company Now Producing

The Stroud Brick and Tile Co., producing face brick, common brick building brick and drain tile, began production at Stroud January 1, 1952.

Officers and owners of the company are Walter Criess, president; Herman Chevareaux, manager; and Rex Stone, secretary-treasurer.

The new company has 25 employees and a monthly payroll of approximately $6,000.

Stroud was chosen for the location, the owners said, because of the large trade area found within a 65-mile radius.

It takes a gallon of water to make one 6d nail.

Farm, Industry Chemicals Made At Enid Laboratory

From football field to chemistry lab is a big jump for anyone, but for Leon Cook it meant choosing his life's work.

Cook's decision has resulted in his present position as general manager of the company he founded. The Southwest Chemical Supply Company is an agricultural chemical formulating plant engaged in the manufacture of insecticides and herbicides for field crop and cattle spraying. The plant also makes a complete line of fumigants for stored grain, and manufactures industrial and dairy cleaners. All these chemicals are the result of Cook's own research.

Cook left Enid after highschool to attend Northwestern University, where he played football for two years and obtained a degree in industrial chemistry. After graduation, he played two years of professional ball, but yearned to return to his test tubes and chemicals.

An offer from DuPont took him to their high-explosive research laboratory in the east. But Cook still was not happy away from Oklahoma and the people he knew. He finally came back to aid in setting up the Champlain aviation gasoline plant.

Following the war, Cook coached football and taught chemistry at Enid highschool.

In 1949, Leon and his wife, Lois, opened their own chemical manufacturing plant. In February, 1951, the company became a corporation to include James P. Ewing as president. Leon himself is secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Upon incorporation, the bulk of the plant's operations was moved to an expansive site on the outskirts of Enid. Three large buildings and storage tanks comprise the layout. The old plant site, downtown, is now used to manufacture weed killer.

Though the bulk of Cook's business is in Oklahoma, he is shipping to all parts of the country.

 Apparently Leon Cook made the right decision on his career.
One of the newer industries in the Tulsa area is the Standard Aluminum Company, which began production October 1, 1951.

Producing aluminum ingot for sale to foundries, the new plant employs 25 people, and has a monthly payroll of $5,500 to $6,000.

Estimated annual output is now valued at $1,000,000, and plans are underway to double the plant's capacity when more aluminum scrap is available, according to Joseph Lowell, president of the corporation and general manager of the plant.

Production is now carried on in a building with approximately 7,000 square feet of floor space.

With the entire nation for its market, Standard Aluminum chose Tulsa for its plant because of its central location in regard to national distribution, and because of the raw material available in the area.

Two GPM mobile test units, a complicated and unusual variety of oil field specialty, have been completed by Kimray, Inc., Oklahoma City firm making oil field equipment and specialties.

Designed by G. O. Kimmell of the Kimray company, the testing unit features many improvements over similar units now in use. A pioneer in developing the method used for obtaining and processing samples, Kimmell brought 15 years of experience to the work.

Purpose of the intricate equipment is to test the gallons per minute of entrained fluid in the gas stream of a well. By taking a representative sample from the well head, it is possible to tell how much distillate or oil a well is making. The unit separates and processes separately gas and fluid on a miniature scale, just as it is done in full scale operations.

The unit was designed for the ease of the operator, who can handle it by himself, or with the aid of one helper. He sits in the center of an amphitheater, surrounded by the equipment, with everything at his finger tips. Most of the controls are automatic.

The first one built was mounted in a custom-built trailer, the second in a Ford vanette truck.

The testing units, built on order for the customers, come under the specialties heading. Kimray is concerned basically with the manufacture of such oil field equipment as valves, regulators and control equipment.

Established four years ago, Kimray is employee-owned and operated. Most of the twenty employees own stock in the company.

Attendance at Oklahoma's recreation areas showed a 115 percent increase from 1947 to 1950, a recently completed survey has revealed.

The survey was a joint effort of the federal, state and local agencies, and the data have been compiled by the National Park Service. Purpose of the inventory is to supply information on existing recreation facilities as one step in preparing an overall plan of resources development in the Arkansas, White and Red river basins.

Of the 52 Oklahoma recreation areas covered by the inventory, sixteen are administered by the federal government, fourteen by the state, and fifteen by city governments. The remaining seven are privately owned.

In addition to these 52 areas, 46 roadside parks in 29 Oklahoma counties are listed.
Indian Capital Of Nation
Title Set For Anadarko

A delegation from Anadarko has invited the Planning and Resources Board to participate in a program to make that city “Indian Capitol of the United States.”

Major points in the program are creation of a Hall of Fame for the American Indian, construction of a 20,000-seat amphitheater to accommodate visitors at the annual Indian Exposition, and improvement of the annual Indian Exposition to emphasize Indian civilization and culture.

The Planning Board was asked to take part in promoting a $30,000 building with 2,400 square feet of floor space to house Indian documents, statutes, etc., to be located near the present Southwestern Plains Indian museum.

The Board was also asked to participate in construction of the amphitheater on a natural location north of Anadarko.

Present at the meeting was Logan Billingsley, brother of the owner of the New York Stork Club. Possibilities of Oklahoma’s tourist trade have caused Billingsley to plan to build a million-dollar tourist hotel in Anadarko. He came to Anadarko to make arrangements for building the 200-room hotel. Plans allow for expansion to 600 or 700 rooms.

Billingsley, former Anadarko resident, said he first realized the area’s possibilities when he attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the Indian Capital last summer.

Plant Produces Ton Of Butter Per Hour

Swift and Company’s new $125,-000 plant in Oklahoma City is now in operation, turning out butter at the rate of a ton an hour.

The stainless steel plant, adapted from an idea the Germans used in World War II, starts with cream and turns out a finished product untouched by human hands.

Butter comes out in a ribbon a foot wide and eight inches thick, which is then cut into 20-pound chunks and processed into cubes.

A glass of water is required to make one sheet of typewriter paper.

Fall Production Is Planned For Fertilizer Plant

Oklahoma’s fourth large fertilizer plant, to be located at Oklahoma City, is slated to get in production by late autumn.

Officials of the Oklahoma Fertilizer company, which is planning to build the 20,000 ton commercial fertilizer manufacturing plant, say equipment has already been purchased and that work on the building will get underway soon.

The building itself is expected to cost approximately $235,000. It will have about 40,000 square feet of floor space.

In addition to standard commercial fertilizers, the plant will produce ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and rock phosphate. There will be a mixing plant and acidulating plant facilities for manufacturing super phosphates.

President of the new company is Lester E. Cox, Springfield, Mo. Dr. C. C. Crawford, president of the Sunset Fertilizer Co. at Bartlesville, is executive vice president, and will be general manager of the new plant.

The Fertilizer will be marketed through the Sunset Sales Company.

Production of the new plant is expected to ease the tremendous demand for fertilizers in the state, which has increased twenty-fold in the last ten years.

Other fertilizer plants in the state are located at Tulsa, Muskogee and Bartlesville.

Prime factor in choosing the site of the new plant, Crawford said, was Oklahoma City’s strategic location as a distribution point for central and southern areas, where use of commercial fertilizer is increasing. Also, it will afford farmers and truckers a back-haul movement for commercial fertilizers to dealers after unloading their livestock at the stockyard plants.

Producing steel for a medium tank requires as much water as a city of 5,000 people use in a day.
Box Company Output Doubled

A $300,000 corrugating machine which will double the plant's capacity has been installed at the South West Box Company in Sand Springs. An additional 50 persons will eventually be employed in the plant's finishing department because of the increase in production.

The new corrugator, one of the most modern, is 291 feet long and handles fibre board seven feet wide. It will handle 3,500 square feet of card board per minute.

An addition to the plant 150 feet long by 40 feet wide was built to handle the new machine.

Oklahoman Inventor Of New Camp Stove

An Oklahoma inventor has received a patent on a propane-butane camp stove which he hopes to have on the market soon.

He is Eldon E. Mankins of Broken Arrow, a boilermaker.

The stove, which will use either fuel, burns with a clean blue flame and will not blacken cooking utensils. Since propane and butane build up their own pressure, the stove does not have a pressure pump, like most camp stoves.

Both burners will burn without a refill for 18 hours. The stove is equipped with a one-gallon tank and weighs about 20 pounds. Before it goes on the market, the tank on the experimental model will be replaced by one of a lighter material.

Manufacture of cloth, particularly rayon, requires enormous quantities of water. Five gallons are needed to produce one pound of yarn. To make one rayon stocking would require 110 glasses of water.

Tulsa Company Finishes Plant

The ultra-modern, air-conditioned precision manufacturing plant of the Allen Edwards Manufacturing Company of Tulsa has been completed.

The plant, located on a four-acre tract, is equipped with lathes, drill presses, milling machines, tapping machines, shapers, metal contour band saws, and other modern shop equipment.

Though the shop is now engaged in defense work, it can convert to oil field specialties when the emergency is over.

The main plant encloses approximately 2,600 square feet of floor space. Other buildings on the property serve as warehouses and residences for security personnel.

State Angus Sales Reach New Records

Records toppled as Oklahoma's three big Aberdeen Angus farms held their annual sales in January.

Combined receipts for sales at Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Angus Valley Farms, Tulsa, and Orchard Hills Farms, Enid, were $973,530, as compared with $750,000 in 1951.

Average price of $6,464 paid for 62 animals at Angus Valley set a new record, and another world's record fell when Black Peer 79th brought the highest auction price ever paid for an Angus bull—$60,000. A new attendance record was also set, with 2,000 people from 26 states and three Canadian provinces being present.