Resourceful Oklahoma

Mountain Fork, McCurtain County
Sinclair Opens Underground Storage Mine

Oklahoma's first underground propane storage mine, reputed to be the largest in the world, was opened officially last month in Seminole by Sinclair Oil & Gas Co. of Tulsa.

The underground mine has a 110,000-barrel capacity. It is to be connected with a 5-mile pipeline from gas product plant No. 13, east of Seminole, where gas products from plants 12 and 14 also will be received and processed for storage in the oil mine.

 Builders G. J. Fenix and S. E. Scisson of Fenix & Scisson, Inc., Tulsa, have built four other underground mines but said the Seminole mine is the largest of its kind in the world.

Fenix pointed out a firm like Sinclair needs lots of storage and "that ties up money in storage above ground. A mine will permit the receipt and storage of propane or other products during the summer when consumption is low for winter weather when demand is great."

The builders said they are figuring on another underground storage project not far from the Seminole location.

Sinclair Vice-President L. G. Rheinberger said the mine will serve more than 1,500 wells with gathering lines covering approximately 700 miles from the leases to the plants.

Plans call for propane to start being piped into the mine early in July, Rheinberger added.

Conventional methods were used in sinking a shaft 308 feet deep and excavating rock and shale to form the reservoir, contractors said. More than 2,400 feet of drifts or tunnels, 28 feet deep and about 15 feet wide, were excavated in two directions from the main shaft, the builders said.

The only real difficulty experienced, said Scisson, was in exhausting a shallow water sand from 150 to 300 feet.

Glass Company Asks for New Ideas

Corning Glass Works of Muskogee already produce 37,000 items made of glass but they want more.

The company is holding a contest among its employees for ideas for new products to stimulate employee interest in creating new marketable products, said plant manager L. B. Webb.

Winner will receive a 15-day all-expense trip for two through California and the Pacific Northwest, or $1,000 in cash. Second prize will be a one-week all-expense trip for two to Florida, or $500 in cash.

Our Cover

The cool picture on our cover is the Mountain Fork river cast of Broken Bow in McCurtain county. The river flows down from the Kiamichi Mountains, to the north.
Oklahoma is on an all-out campaign to bring industry, money and people to the state and months of hard work are beginning to pay off, said Oklahoma planning and resources board industrial director Czar Langston.

Planning board chairman Morton R. Harrison and board members last summer authorized the Blaw-Knox company, an industrial survey firm, to make a study of Oklahoma in relation to industry—that is, which industries would prosper in the state, how much plants would cost to build and operate, the labor available, etc.

Various business firms had had surveys before but it is believed Oklahoma is the first state to undergo such an analysis.

The company completed the survey in January of this year. It recommended 14 chemicals for production in Oklahoma.

In April the planning board asked the company to make further study of two of the 14 chemicals, ethylene and chlorine, since these chemicals seem to be best suited to production in Oklahoma.

Then in May the planning board and Blaw-Knox prepared to tell the rest of the nation what Oklahoma has to offer. Ads on the survey were run in national magazines, letters were written to top officials of the major chemical industries in the nation.

The national magazine Chemical Week ran a two-page story in the June 5 issue on the survey's analysis under the headline "The Sooners Beckon: Data and Destiny." The story read:

"In some industrial development schemes, civic groups have put together general information about climatic, geographical, transportation and market conditions of their localities; but ... they have left to the industrialist the problem of combining such background information with his specialized needs to develop a technical and economical analysis of the possibilities of locating there.

"The purpose of 'Operation Oklahoma,' ... is to gather and put into usable form factual information on chemical process industries for which there are reasons for locating in Oklahoma. This serves two purposes:

"It makes it possible for industrialists planning new facilities to determine with minimum effort the feasibility of their proposed operations if located in the state.

"It helps assure that such industries as do locate there will have a sound basis for operation and growth, thus avoiding 'boom and bust' enterprises that hurt the community in the long run."

The magazines were distributed and the letters mailed.

Then the payoff began.

Requests rolled in for copies of the Blaw-Knox report, for further information on what Oklahoma has to offer to industry.

From 32 letters written to top chemical companies, Langston received 29 requests for the Blaw-Knox report. The second largest chemical company in the nation wrote, after receiving a copy of the report:

"Thank you ... I have examined the work with considerable interest, and am circulating it through our group for their information."

Letters came in referring to the ad which had run before the story. The chemical division of one of the largest companies in the country wrote:

"In the May 29 issue of CHEMICAL WEEK, reference is made to the recently published report "Chemical Industry Potentials of the State of Oklahoma."

"I would appreciate your sending a copy to my attention ... Also, would you include a copy of the brochure 'Oklahoma—State of Industry.'"

Langston pointed out the response to the past month's publicity had been greater than the combined response during the past two years.

"We're printing new copies of the Blaw-Knox report for distribution," Langston said. "We've sent out all the copies we have and I still have a stack of requests for them."

It appeared that a factual analysis of the state, correct figures on what is and what can be, and good will displayed by state officials all the way to Gov. Johnston Murray, was the ticket to draw industrialists.

And the program is "just started," Langston assured. "We think we're on the right track."

Oklahoma planning board chairman Morton Harrison, center, and Gov. Johnston Murray, right, receive an award for outstanding four-color matchbooks showing scenes from state parks. The matchbooks are named winners of the civic and welfare organizations category in the match industry's 1953 Invitation competition. The plaque, presented by district representative Dee Moscoe, is the third award the board has received the past year. Others were an outstanding folder award for "Oklahoma Monuments and Memorials", and an advertising award for the best industrial ads.
Choctaw county in southern Oklahoma underwent a 28% population drop between 1940 and 1950. Civic leaders of Hugo, the county seat, watched in growing concern as small farms were consolidated into large ranches, and high school graduates were forced to move elsewhere to seek employment.

When two strangers came to town and identified themselves as members of the executive board of Wells Lamont Glove Corp. of Chicago looking for a plant site, the chamber of commerce president leapt on the opportunity.

Chamber president A. O. Davis informed the two "You've found your town," and led them to the chamber office where quick conferences with civic leaders were arranged.

The company required two things: adequate labor supply and an air conditioned building of 30,000 square feet, rent free, in return for a guaranteed weekly payroll of approximately $10,000.

Hugo agreed but the company spokesmen, well seasoned in the rigors of instituting a new factory—they have 10 in operation across the nation—cautioned against premature decisions.

In order that Hugo might know more about Wells Lamont, businessmen organized into three excursion teams. One group chartered a small airplane and flew to Mississippi to examine Wells Lamont factories at Waynesboro and Philadelphia. Another team went to Mt. Vernon, Texas, and a third visited the head office in Chicago.

In each location the delegations recorded interviews with employees and townspeople, and took motion pictures of factory operations. Back in Hugo the recordings were played over a downtown public address system and over the local radio station. The films were shown at public meetings. Newspapers' front pages were transformed into house organs for selling the company to the home folks.

However competition for the factory remained keen. Hugo made a labor survey which indicated more than 1,700 people from Hugo and surrounding communities were interested in working in the factory. That clinched it. Hugo got the nod.

Then came the job of raising funds to build a $200,000 structure.

Everyone pitched in. Owners and operators of banks, wholesale houses, utilities, department stores, service houses and newspapers contributed to the industrial building fund.

So did the people on the street and at the forks of the roads in the surrounding rural country.

Every civic club rallied its forces to put over the drive. Social groups, church societies, lodge committees, 4-H and FFA groups, school circles, women's home demonstration clubs, sewing circles, farm organizations—all worked together.

Hugo now has less than $20,000 to go.

Construction of the 30,000 square foot modern brick-brick-tiled factory, to be equipped with sprinkler and air conditioning systems, has started. Hugo is on its way.
When an old motor starts through the reconditioning process at the Fred Jones Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, it's assured of a healthy life for years to come.

The reconditioning plant, one of the largest Ford Authorized Engine and Small Parts reconditioners in the nation, turns out more than 12,000 reconditioned engines per year, said plant manager Lewis Lee.

In addition the firm reconditions about 250,000 small parts such as carburetors, fuel pumps and distributors which are sold and delivered to Ford, Lincoln and Mercury dealers in a 10-state area. The million dollar plant was started in the back of the Ford agency in a 20-foot square space in 1940. Now, following a recent expansion, the plant covers 40,000 square feet. The nucleus of six or seven employees has grown to 115 and still is increasing, said Lee. And the plant is turning out 65 engines per day at the present time.

The hardest part of reconditioning a motor, said Lee, isn't glamorous work—it's cleansing. Each part has to be thoroughly cleaned both inside and out. The first operation for a motor is immersion in a huge vat of cleaning fluid. The motors have several baths before they are returned to their owners.

All parts that are worn past the Ford Motor company's specifications are replaced, said Lee, as are all small parts such as pistons, rings, bearings, etc. Each engine is guaranteed exactly the same as a brand new unit, although it costs only slightly more than half as much, Lee added.

The shop does its own crank shaft grinding and has, upon occasion, made its own parts, said Lee. If a piece of equipment breaks, and the workmen are in a hurry for it, they make their own.

Two machinists do nothing but see that the equipment is in good shape, the manager pointed out.

Eight test stands are operated where the reconditioned motors are run under their own power and tested. Then once a week, Lee picks an engine at random from the completed bunch, and workmen completely disassemble it and check and measure each part.

There are five long pages of solid measurements against which the parts are checked, Lee said, and the plant has $5,000 or $6,000 worth of equipment just for checking. The extra precautions are to make sure no engine goes through with a flaw. "We go in for quality," Manager Lee said.

The engine that gave the plant the most trouble, said Lee, was a 1915 Model-T. "We had a time finding those parts," Lee recalled. "It took about two months."

A total of 33 different types and year-models of Ford and Lincoln-Mercury engines, and 307 different types of small parts are reconditioned by the firm, Lee said.

Parts are distributed to the 650 dealers by a "traveling stock room" of huge trucks and trailers that cover 10 states from New Mexico to Alabama and from Oklahoma to Louisiana.

**Tulsa Canvas Reopens in Pawhuska**

The Tulsa Canvas Products Co. employed about 200 persons when their Pawhuska plant reopened last month to furnish some 4,000 tents for the army.

William Buck, office manager, said the plant will operate in one shift while making the medium-sized general purpose tent which is the new army squad tent. Small parts are being made in the Tulsa plant.

First delivery is scheduled for July 1, Buck said, and final delivery for Dec. 31. Tents first were manufactured at the plant in 1942 when it was Pawhuska's first war industry during World War II. At one time, the firm employed 1,100 workers. After the war, the plant operated at intervals until it was closed down about a year ago.

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McCurtain county, planted with commercially good pine and hardwood and populated by people who make their living from it, celebrated their major industry last month with an all-day festival at Broken Bow.

McCurtain county merchants pitched in with prizes worth winning for the festival, sponsored by the Broken Bow chamber of commerce.

Approximately 1,000 persons turned out for the show, held at Dierks field, and circled the well-lit arena in bleachers while their neighbors participated in the events.

Contests included chopping, cross cut sawing, post cutting, power saw cutting and post peeling. Events less connected with the industry were cigar smoking, tobacco spitting, shoe kicking, sack racing, apple dunking, rolling pin throwing and nail driving.

During the day, implement companies, federal and state agencies and timber industries held displays in Broken Bow and at Dierks field.

It was the second year for the Forest Festival, and county residents hope to make it an annual event. Civic leaders feel the festival stimulates interest in timber and calls attention to the county's chief resource. It also gives residents a chance to demonstrate their skills.
Little publicity on the festival went outside the county since sponsors wished to keep the competition local. However 23 contestants from the Oklahoma A&M college forestry school camp near Mena, Ark., were permitted to compete.

While in the timber country, Planning Board photographer Kazimir Petrauskas visited some of the surrounding mills.

Sullivan Lumber at Broken Bow, a 15-year-old company owned by J. E. Sullivan, is a planing mill that both wholesales and retails lumber. Their retail yard is in Idabel.

The yard handles rough pine, planing both 1 and 2-inch lumber. They receive their lumber from saw mills in the area.

Robert Stauter’s mill at Idabel is a relatively new one, only five years old. It handles some 3,000,000 board feet of lumber per year.

The Idabel mill goes from the rough to the trimmed product and cuts 1-inch lumber. Stauter’s new gang saw, brought from Europe about nine months ago, is the only one of its kind in Oklahoma. The saw cuts logs into several boards at one time.

The only gang saw in Oklahoma, operated here by owner Robert Stauter, is located in his Idabel mill. The saw slits logs into several boards at one time whereas most saws cut only one board at a time from a log.

Air-drying, drying lumber outdoors, is the rule. However Sullivan Lumber Co., where this picture was taken, also has a dry kiln where lumber can be dried indoors. Adjusting the lumber is Sullivan manager H. L. Jackson.
Robberson Sets Pace for Oklahoma

A firm belief in the stability of the country's economy, a desire to give more customers better service, and the urge to further expand to meet the tremendous potential of the great Southwest is the credo of the management of Robberson Steel company.

"Ours has been a constant growth," says Mr. R. W. Robberson, president and general manager of the company, "Since our beginning in 1909. As this part of the country has grown and progressed, so has Robberson Steel company. We hope this trend continues far into the future."

The company, which just recently marked its 45th anniversary in Oklahoma City, is gearing its men and its facilities toward this long-range goal. Since 1909 Robberson Steel has grown from one small building and four employees to a sprawling giant covering 15 acres and employing over 500 people.

Robberson is rated as the largest complete steel fabricator in the Southwest, and one of the largest structural steel fabricators in the nation. A new 75,000 square foot building has just been completed to provide more economical handling of many materials and to give more room to some of the fabrication operations.

In addition to furnishing structural steel for many new buildings in Oklahoma City and the surrounding territory, the Robberson firm has in recent years, shipped fabricated steel to Hickam Field, Hawaii, to South America, Alaska, California, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and many other states.

Steel for buildings, steel for bridges, steel for highways, steel for any purpose can be furnished by Robberson Steel company whose facilities include complete structural steel fabrication shops, reinforcing steel shop, ornamental and miscellaneous steel shops, foundry, culvert pipe, bar joints, roof deck and complete warehouse facilities for users of plain steel shapes.

In addition to its fabrication facilities, the company is distributor for Rusco tubular steel windows for buildings and residences, Fenestra steel windows and doors for residential and commercial uses, and the Superior Heatform steel fireplace.

The long standing slogan of the company, "Everything Steel for Buildings, Bridges and Roads," serves as a constant reminder that no job is too large or too small for the men who have been growing with the great Southwest since 1909.

Frankoma Plant Will Add to Kiln

Frankoma Pottery, Sapulpa, after observing its 21st birthday in June, announced plans for immediate expansion to increase production 10 percent.

Owner John Frank said the stepped-up production will come through an addition to the present kiln. The plant now turns out 1,000,000 pieces of pottery annually and employs 70 to 80 persons.

Two future expansions also are on tap, one for dinnerware and the other for tile. Dinnerware, started by Frankoma in 1940, is responsible for the present expansion.

The concern has just entered the building tile business, manufacturing tile for walls, floors and mantles. Its biggest job so far has been tile for the foyer of the new Sunray building in Tulsa.

There are 3,528 employees in meat-packing industries in Oklahoma.
Busting-at-the-seams Ponca City was, in 1824, part of the land designated as the Cherokee Strip. In 1893 the federal government purchased about 8,000,000 acres of the Strip, and opened it to white settlement. Ponca City virtually was born Sept. 16, 1893, when hundreds of pioneers streamed into the region to stake their claims. The town was named for the Ponca Indians whose reservation was to the south. Some years later, townpeople learned they had built their city over an apparently endless pool of oil. Oilmen E. W. Marland and Lew Wentz poured the money they took from the ground back into the city until Ponca became one of the prettiest cities in Oklahoma. The population has grown steadily from 16,000 plus in 1940 to 20,000 in 1950 and an estimated 21,500 now.

Still Booming

One of the largest petrochemical industries in the state, Continental Blacks, Inc., recently opened its $2,750,000 high abrasion carbon black plant in Ponca City.

About 35 persons will be employed by the company which will manufacture 40,000,000 pounds of high abrasion carbon annually from oil, said Ted A. Ruble, manager.

The plant will be equipped with a modern filter system that screens the smoke and eliminates black particles from the air.

High abrasion carbon black, used primarily by the rubber industry in production of tires, also is used in producing other rubber products and as a black pigment in inks, plastics and other products.

Formed in June, 1953, the firm is owned by Continental Oil Co., Robert I. Wishnick, New York City, and the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corp., Amarillo.

The plant will receive its raw materials from the Continental refinery at Ponca City, and sales of the carbon black will be handled by the Witco Chemical Co., New York City.

Range Rider jeans made in Ponca City soon will be distributed all over the nation as the Mid-American Manufacturing Co. starts production rolling.

Mid-American, a manufacturing firm that makes denim garments for men, women and children, was taken over by a locally formed corporation last September. Since that time, it has designed and marketed an entire new line, "The Range Rider," in addition to its regular production, "Ponca Brand Western."

Another new feature is the vinyl plastic "Super-Knee," which has attracted attention throughout the east. The brown Super-Knees, placed on children's jeans, are washable, flexible and guaranteed for the life of the jeans.

The firm now is producing around 3,500 dozen jeans per month and aiming at capacity production of about 5,000 dozen.

Plant Manager H. B. Roberts said the company is shooting for one million dollars annually in gross sales.

About 100 persons have been added to the payroll, $12,000 to $15,000 monthly, and more are being added every week. In addition, sales manager P. L. Hamilton has recruited a sales force of seven persons in major cities over the nation: Brooklyn, Cleveland, Ohio, Los Angeles, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Boston, Chicago and Oklahoma City.

That's in addition to the variety chains which purchase the "Ponca Brand Western."

To emphasize Mid-American's importance to Ponca City, the company recently paid its employees in $2 bills. The city also held a special week for the firm and businessmen dressed in Range Rider jeans.
Shawnee’s Metal Art Thrives

One for all and all for one seems to be the motto of Shawnee where the products of a new business already are in use on the streets.

The products are street markers made of cast aluminum by Bill L. Hill who opened a shop recently at the municipal airport. The street markers are marketed wholesale by an Enid firm.

Bill Hill finds metal useful, ornamental.

Improved Walls Are Developed

A Tulsa man has applied for a patent on his self-sealing concrete walls that are both crack and water proof.

H. C. Williams, owner of the Masonry Construction Co., says his new type of concrete construction will reduce building costs as well as improving the structures.

The walls consist of three sections. The outer parts are pre-cast and prestressed concrete slabs two by eight feet with an emulsion applied on the inside surface of each. When they are placed in position, the interior is filled with cement. A threaded rod is placed inside the cement and bolstering cross pieces of metal are bolted to it.

Williams said the construction, in addition to being watertight, is airtight so it will reduce costs of heating and cooling.

The Tulsa man formed a contracting firm in Tulsa after World War II, where he was a pilot in the airforce. He said he soon became interested in developing a cheaper and sturdier type of construction.

Williams said he plans to form a company to build houses and other structures using the new process.

Hard Top Highway Scheduled for Park

Improvements are on the summer schedule of Boiling Springs state park near Woodward, said Ernest Allen, park director of the Oklahoma planning and resources board.

The most immediate improvement will be hardtop surfacing of a road extending from the park’s entrance to the circle near the Community building.

Planned improvements include glazing in the springs, for which the park was named, and building a huge picnic shelter over them. The bubbling springs, largest of which flows 300 gallons per minute, now are surrounded by wire.

Other building is to be new rest rooms for the picnic area and swimming pool, bathhouse remodeling, a fence for the swimming pool, the present concession stand made into a lounge and buildings in the community camp area to be re-roofed. Allen said the community camp may be enlarged.

A complete system of pipelines (9245 miles) distributes natural gas to almost every section of Oklahoma.

Creek Museum Will Display Doll Collection

An Okmulgee woman who has collected enough dolls and baskets to fill 12 downtown store windows plans to donate part of her collection to the Creek National Memorial museum at Okmulgee.

Mrs. Emma B. Kennedy started collecting dolls 20 years ago. Now she has 130 dolls—antiques, dolls from European countries, and dolls made of coconut fiber, sea shells, tobacco leaves and dried apples. She has several celebrity dolls including Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Churchhill and Stalin.

The Creek museum will receive her collection of 25 Indian dolls, representing 10 tribes. Although many of the Indian dolls look alike, Mrs. Kennedy points out they are different in the head design of their clothes.

The collection will be displayed in glass cases in the civilization tribes room of the museum.

Strangest dolls in Mrs. Kennedy’s collection are the ones made from some unusual material. For instance, one Indian doll’s face is made from bread crumbs while another is dried apples. She has a pair made from parts of a banana plant.

Besides the dolls, the Okmulgee woman has a collection of dogs, cats, horses, 300 peppers and salt, pottery, woven and wooden boxes that she has picked up on her two trips to Europe and to various parts of the United States and Alaska.

Baskets also are numerous around the Kennedy household. The collection grew, Mrs. Kennedy said, because she had to have something in which to carry home other collections.

Standard Parts’ Expansion Slated

Standard Parts Co., Tulsa, will have a new wholesale house and office building and a one-story brick retail parts store and machine shop in the near future, said Mrs. Sue Duden, owner.

Mrs. Duden purchased a seven and a half acre tract adjoining the Dresser Industries site for construction of the wholesale house and office building. The machine shop and retail store will be in a different location, site of the former store which burned this year.

Mrs. Duden said the new wholesale house and office building will be a one-story fireproof structure containing 30,000 square feet.
Texans Numerous in Sooner State

This may be a jolt to Texas’ pride but the recent survey completed by the State Highway department reveals from a recreational standpoint the Lone Star state is Oklahoma’s best customer.

The report established that during 1953 there were 5,180,080 out-of-state passenger cars entered Oklahoma, carrying 12,710,522 motorists, or 2.45 persons per car.

Of the total number of out-of-state cars entering Oklahoma, 32.25 per cent came from Texas; 19.18 per cent from Kansas; 8.28 per cent from Arkansas; 7.88 per cent from California and 6.92 per cent from Missouri, in that order for the top five states.

That Oklahoma is reaping bountifully from the tourist business was supported by this first scientific survey. It showed total tourist expenditures by visitors from other states reached the imposing figure of $90,750,211 and this amount does not include revenue from persons coming to Oklahoma by bus, train or airplane. Neither does it include large expenditures that Oklahomans, themselves, spend within the state.

Many business enterprises in the state benefit from this thriving industry that ranks near the top as a revenue producer in Oklahoma. Of the total expenditures, the report showed approximately 23 per cent was spent for food; 13 percent for lodging; 34 per cent for automobile expense and the remaining 30 per cent for miscellaneous expenses.

Motorists staying overnight spent an average of $12.20 per person, and those not remaining overnight an average of $3.06.

The state publicity and tourist bureau has concentrated considerably on promoting Oklahoma’s attractions in adjacent states, or on a regional basis. Such activity undoubtedly accounts for the revelation that 69.4 per cent of those visiting Oklahoma came from Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas.

Oklahoma’s job still remains clear with respect to increasing tourist revenue within the state. The report showed the average days spent in Oklahoma by those remaining overnight was 2.84 days, with each motorist spending $12.20 during his visit.

Efforts of the state as well as local communities should be stepped up to keep these visitors in the state longer, and to slow down the 40.1 per cent of the motorists who pass through Oklahoma to destinations in other states.

Sandfrac Plant Moves, Builds At Bartlesville

An oil well sand fracturing plant, Dowell Incorporated Sandfrac, opened recently at Bartlesville.

Part of a wide-spread concern, the firm provides Sandfrac service to oil operators of the area. The mixture of sand and oil is delivered to the wells by tandem truck and trailer. A huge truck then forces the mixture into the well.

The tremendous pressure exerted fractures the well formation forcing the sand-oil mixture into the fractures allowing the crude to flow into the well. The sand left in the fractures keeps them open for continued production.

The Bartlesville installation at present includes a foot building housing an office, locker room and facilities and a chemical warehouse for dry chemicals and dock; two silos, one holding 100,000 pounds of sand and the other a 500 barrel tank for oil. The oil tank is enclosed with a water bath with a gas fed heater to insure constant viscosity.

A 100-foot radio tower will be erected at the station. All cars operated by the company are radio equipped and will connect this station with other firm units throughout the state.

Gimmicks of Granite Popular

What started as an advertising stunt has turned into a profitable business for J. Raymond Willis of Granite in southwestern Oklahoma.

Willis bought the Pellow Brothers Monument Co. in Granite two years ago and presented granite nameplates to his customers as advertising.

The nameplates became popular and, about six months ago, Willis began making other objects such as earrings, ashtrays, pins and rings.

He is considering making tables and other pieces of furniture out of the granite and is planning on building a home, using granite not only for the outside walls but the bathroom fixtures as well.

The novelties have drawn a good deal of attention and Willis, pointing to the mountain where the granite is quarried, has the comfort of knowing the supply is almost inexhaustible.

Willis also has developed a carborundum wire saw with which he cuts the granite into thin sheets for veneering.

Fred H. Willis, son of the owner, shows how granite is worked.
Salyer Lake

Set back in sandstone hills and cedar lined canyons is Salyer lake, a small but colorful body of water that provides swimming, picnicking and fishing for the entire family.

The original lake was built 20 years ago by Bert M. Salyer, primarily for his grandchildren's private use. However it soon became so popular that Salyer decided to go into business and started charging admission.

When his grandson Willie graduated from Oklahoma City University in 1953, the area was enlarged and improved. Salyer built a new dam that increased the lake to 25 acres, and added a sand beach, modern concrete block bath house and 15 conveniently located picnic tables. A concession stand that sells picnic supplies, fishing tackles, etc., also was built.

The lake is located 45 miles west of Oklahoma City on State highway 41 in Caddo county.

Round-up Club Rodeo Planned at Pawhuska

The Southwest's biggest cavalcade of western sports and contests, strictly amateur, is scheduled for July 23-25 at Pawhuska.

Sponsored by the International Round-Up clubs, the show participants will be limited to members of round-up and saddle clubs.

Activities will include bull riding, calf roping, wild cow milking, bronc busting, chuck wagon races and quadrilles. This is the 8th annual rodeo sponsored by the Round-Up clubs and 59 clubs participated last year.

In addition to the rodeo, special features will be a breakfast trail ride, a parade and nightly dances. Campground facilities, tents and utilities are furnished.

A tree has never been cut in the 15,000-acre State Game Preserve north of Beavers Bend state park in McCurtain county. Managed by the State Game and Fish department, the Preserve was bought in 1919 to 1924 from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Many kinds of trees flourish in the Preserve from cypress trees in the Mountain Fork river bottoms to pine on the south slopes and ridge tops.