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House Plans for Home Planners



A picturesque log cabin for the Summer camp at water's edge

A Design That Can Be Developed as Well in Stucco, Clapboards, Shingles or Stone

Log cabins will always be the ideal summer home to a great many people. Of course in some localities this picturesque form of building is out of the question; but when it is at all possible to build one, it is good policy—for a house built of logs is fairly enduring, cool in summer and lends itself to harmonious design and color.

A log house has to be designed differently from any other kind of structure because it is not easy to gain a large room without the use of very long walls, unless the walls are broken by windows or in some such way as by making the room octagonal. A long log is hard to procure and heavy to handle, whereas the shorter lengths are very easy. So an architect must place windows and porches in such a way that moderate sized logs can be used.

Logs should be cut in the winter time, or very early Spring before the sap rises and allowed to dry in the sun and to lose their sap in the heavy rains. Through a house made of logs with the bark on is more picturesque, it does not last so well as one made of peeled logs. After the logs have been peeled and thoroughly seasoned they should be dressed with creosote and oil. The two sides of the logs that come together to form the wall should be adzed so that the joint will be tighter. Chinking should be of cement instead of clay and should not be done until the logs are thoroughly seasoned. Otherwise they would pull apart and let the chinking fall out.

It is more economical to build a log cabin of one story. If a second story is needed it is generally made of shingles or shakes. Sometimes they are made of logs standing up-

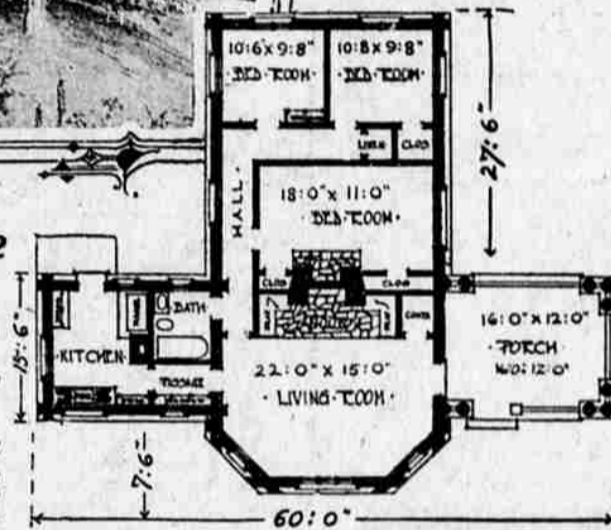
right and this is an easy form of building for some types of houses, but they do not look so well as when the logs are laid horizontally. For the sake of those planning to build a summer home in some picturesque location already chosen, we have designed this log cabin with its great living room and porch, ideal for summer good times.

These rooms were meant for entertaining for that is part of the summer pleasure. Most summer houses are placed so that the owner can enjoy good views. This house has been designed so that the living room has winds looking in three directions, and the porch also is exposed to three directions, so that it gives views in every possible direction.

Thought this house is primarily for summer living, it is practical for winter quarters and would make the most delightful hunting or fishing lodge—or home for one of our soldiers who intends taking up government land.

And if one choose, the design can be carried out in any of the other building materials—either hollow tile and stucco, clapboards or shingles would be charming for the exterior; or if the cabin is to be built in a locality where stone is plentiful, nothing could be more appropriate for the exterior of such a design as this than stone.

We have imagined this cabin built where the cost of land did not confine us to the narrow city lot and, therefore, have made it broad and low, to be surrounded by lawns and gardens. However, if one owned a lot 50 by 75 feet and really wished this design, it could easily be put on such a lot by turning the porch to-



A practical and economical suggestion, perchance, for an ex-soldier who is taking up government land; for a hunting or fishing lodge, or for a summer clubhouse.

ward the street, for the cabin is only 43 feet deep by 60 feet wide. If built to be set as it stands, with the wide side toward the front, a lot should be chosen with at least a 75-foot frontage.

There is a compact kitchen with a passageway into the living room, and in dressers in this passageway the dishes may be kept. In order to condense the plumbing, the bathroom is placed near the kitchen. There is a large fireplace in the living room with a cozy seat on each side. A narrow hall leads back to the three bedrooms, one of which has the advantage of the fireplace. This plan gives complete privacy for the bedrooms, yet they are only separated from the

main part of the house by a single door. The plan is ideal for this type of house.

In case only two bedrooms are desired, the rear of the house could be much simplified by omitting the hall and placing doors on each side of the living room fireplace, one opening into each of the two bedrooms; of course the second fireplace would have to be omitted, as the partition between the two bedrooms would come just there. Stove pipe openings into the chimney would permit the use in each bedroom of a little camp stove, which adds greatly to morning and evening comfort in the mountains, even in summer.

The logs should be set up on a stone foundation. This will prevent

SEVEN STUDENTS MADE SICK BY SAUSAGE

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Mar. 14.—Seven Whitman college students were taken sick two weeks ago as a result of eating raw pork sausage at a fraternity initiation held exactly one month ago today, but all are now recovering at their homes or in hospitals will return to college next fall, according to announcement at the college here today, after news of the affair had leaked out at Yakima.

Those stricken were Wm. Heers and Kendall Chase of Yakima, now at home practically recovered; Lowe Bartrull of Hellingham, now in a Portland hospital, having been stricken while travelling with the glee club and developed complications of erysipelas and pneumonia; Carl Hevenstret of Seattle, in a local hospital, with complications of diabetes; Dan Galmer of Rosalia, in a local hospital; Alfred Lockwood and Corbely Church, both of Portland, where they are now at home.

Officials of the fraternity and of the college express deepest regret over the affair, and so far as known the former state that all the boys affected have displayed a forgiving spirit. There were 12 men initiated. Two were not sick at all and three others were only slightly sick quickly recovering.

them from rotting. If stone is not convenient, cement or brick will do as well. In any case, the logs should not rest directly on the ground. The floor of the porch could be of cement, wood, flag stones, or brick, as the owner desires.

Since the prices of materials and labor vary considerably in different localities, we do not attempt to give a definite estimate as to the cost of building according to this plan, but suggest that you suit your pocketbook as to the kind of materials to be used, and then consult a local builder for detailed information as to building costs.

For further information as to procuring the building plans of this House Design No. 31, send a stamped and self-addressed envelope to the House Plans Editor, in care of this paper.

NEXT WEEK—"A Simple Little Cottage, with Unique Roof-line."

For a Better Town

THESE pages are prepared with the idea of aiding Klamath Falls home owners in their efforts to make this town more beautiful—A better place to live.

DUE to the cooperation of the advertisers on these two pages, we are now enabled to offer the first of a series on home gardening and flower growing.

FROM week to week other articles will be added, with the idea of making this section a real aid to community betterment.

The Evening Herald

CINDERS

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CINDERS

Laying Out Vegetables

The laying out of the vegetable garden on paper is desirable for the purposes of economy of time and space, in the first place, and in order to insure the proper placing of the vegetables in regard to sun and shade and convenience in cultivating. Where practicable, the rows should run north and south to give an equal division of sunshine.

The taller growing vegetables, such as corn and pole beans, are usually placed together the water-ly portion of the garden, because they will cast shade then only during the hottest portion of the day when a little shade may be helpful. The earliest vegetables usually are convenience in gathering in spring when the earth is likely to be muddy and where there will be no necessity for walking over the surface of the newly spaded and tilled soil.

The most practical means of laying out a vegetable garden is to draw a plan on a scale of half inch

to a foot on tough wrapping paper which is not easily torn and which will not break with folding. On this scale a 50-foot garden patch would occupy a 25-inch square. When vegetables are charted in place, after careful study and thought, there will be room on the paper to make notes as to experiments and results in the garden and as to various insect pests. The chart will become a record of the time necessary to mature the earliest crops from sowing and will furnish an excellent guide in seasons to come. By reference to the chart and notes, the same mistakes need not be made again.

If one has two rows of the same vegetable and uses a different successa crop in each row, the gardener may not which was the more successful combination.

In small gardens, where intensive fertilizing and cultivation is simple the rows need not be as far apart as in larger gardens. Eighteen inches is ample for most of the vegetables.