

Oregon Crops Specialist Plans Local Weed Meeting

A series of one-day weed control meetings for highway maintenance workers and commercial chemical weed control men has been scheduled over the state during March, reports Rex Warren, farm crops specialist at Oregon State College.

Each meeting will open at 9:30 a.m. and include discussions of the Oregon herbicide law, highway spray recommendations, uses of herbicides, ways to reduce spray hazards, and problems encountered in spraying weeds and brush.

An examination for the herbicide applicators license will be held during the afternoon session of each meeting. Under the Oregon herbicide law, all commercial applicators must be licensed by the state department of agriculture. Questions to be covered in the exam will be discussed during the morning session.

Purpose of the meetings is to bring state and county road crews and commercial applicators up-to-date on safe uses of herbicides, especially on state highways. Use of weed control chemicals on roadsides around the state lowers maintenance costs and helps provide unobstructed vision at corners and intersections.

Correct handling of herbicides to protect farmers and property owners from possible damage during spraying is also stressed at the meetings, which are open to the public. The programs are sponsored by the state department of agriculture, state highway department, and Oregon State College extension service.

More information on the examination, and on license requirements, can be obtained from Ray Kelso, state department of agriculture, Salem.

Dates and places of meetings include:

March 5, City Hall, Hillsboro; March 6, 4-H Dorm, Fairgrounds, Tillamook; March 7, Corvallis Hotel, Corvallis; March 12, Fireplace Room, Fairgrounds, Eugene; March 13, Courthouse, Coquille; March 14, Bigham Hall, Fairgrounds, Medford; March 15, Federal Building, Klamath Falls; March 19, City Hall, The Dalles; March 20, Grain Growers building, Pendleton; March 21, Clubhouse, Fairgrounds, Heppner; March 22, Sacajawea Hotel, La Grande; March 27, city hall, Redmond; March 28, Courthouse, Canyon City; March 29, Moore Hotel, Ontario.

Some Tricks To Estimate A Paint Job

The quickest way to estimate the amount of paint needed to paint your house is to measure the distance around the house, multiply by the height of the house, without deducting or windows and doors, and then divide by the number of square feet which can be covered by one gallon of paint.

A gallon of primer for a first coat is supposed to cover 468 square feet of frame siding—clapboards. One gallon for a second coat will spread to 540 square feet. A gallon for a third coat should cover 630 square feet. These figures are for brush application.

Experts agree that several thin coats of paint will look better and last longer than a lesser number of heavy coats.

Your Money's Worth

The smartest economy is to use a high quality paint at all times. Cheap paint may look good at first, but it can chalk and wash away too fast, or chip and peel. A good paint is formulated to provide a tough and durable film that still can "breathe," as the painters call it.

The reason no deduction is made for windows and doors, unless they have an area of more than 100 square feet each, is that these openings will be canceled out by the areas added by board edges, eaves and other irregularities.

Dormer windows protruding from a roof are quickly figured as adding 100 square feet each, regardless of their widths.

Figuring Gable Areas

A plain gable at the end of a pitched roof is figured by multiplying the width at the eaves line by the height from gable base to peak and dividing by 2.

A gothic gable, like the type commonly used on barns, Dutch colonial houses and the like, is figured the same way as a plain gable and then 50 per cent is added. A gambrel gable, lower than the gothic, calls for an addition of only 25 per cent.

Eaves are not figured separately unless the overhang is 1 foot or more. For projecting beams under an overhang, double the area.

If you plan to paint the trim the same color as the walls no special figuring is needed since the windows and doors were not deducted for the total area. When more than one coat is being used, the first coat for the trim also can be the same as used on the rest of the house. Good practice, however, usually calls for tinting the under coat for trim to approximately the finish color for perfect coverage.

The amount of paint needed for a finish color for trim can generally be figured at one-quarter the amount needed for the final coat on the walls.

Figuring Windows Separately

If you want to estimate the trim separately, a handy rule is to figure 35 square feet for each window and door. This will allow for painting one side of the door and its frame and for covering one side of the window sash and its frame.

For painting both sides of wood framed storm sash, figure 15 square feet. The same goes for wood framed screens. The wire mesh of about eight screens can be painted with one pint of screen enamel.

Shutters are figured at 35 square feet per pair, covering both sides. To estimate for columns, either square or round, multiply the length around by the height.

Home Extension

BONANZA
By Irene Hartley

The Bonanza Home Extension will hold a regular meeting at the library March 13 beginning at 10:30 a.m. The first of Braided Rug Workshop, Color and Design meetings will be led by Hope Holbrook. Two other rug workshop meetings will be held later in March and will be led by local leaders, Noma Becholdt and Dorothy Risse.

Anyone in the community wishing to attend these rug workshops is welcome. Bring a ruler, pencil, box of tissues, a smock to protect clothes and lunch. Coffee will be furnished.

How To Estimate Hardwood Flooring

To figure the number of feet of hardwood flooring needed for a room, the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Assn. recommends this procedure:

Find the number of square feet of floor space to be covered and add the following percentages depending on the face width of the flooring: For the popular standard face width of 2 1/4 inches, add 33 1/3 per cent; for 1 1/2-inch widths, add 50 per cent; for 2-inch widths, add 37 1/2 per cent.

An additional 3 to 5 per cent should be tacked on to the total to allow for customary waste in cutting and fitting.

Keys To The Secret Code Used By House Painters

House painters, like plumbers, carpenters and other building trades workers, have a vocabulary that often bewilders the homeowner. Colorful but vague-sounding are such terms as "shadowing," "bleeding" and "alligatoring."

A brief glossary of painters' jargon, compiled by the Home Service Bureau of the Keystone Paint & Varnish Corp., follows:

SHADOWING is said to take place when preceding coats of paint show through the finish coat.

ALLIGATORING describes a condition of cracks and wrinkles on a painted surface that probably received too thick an application of paint, preventing the under-surface from drying thoroughly.

SKIPPY PAINT means paint

that causes the brush to skip the surface leaving some spots uncoated and others too thickly coated. This can be caused by the lack of sufficient vehicle in the paint to permit easy and uniform application.

CRAZING is the occurrence of a mass of fine hairline cracks, such as in a brittle finish coat of plaster.

FRIED BEAN CAKES

The California Foods Research Institute suggests Fried Bean Cakes to serve along with hamburgers. Make them with mashed cooked large dry limas, seasoning them as you wish with chopped onion, parsley or just plain salt and pepper. Brown on both sides in bacon drippings in hot skillet.

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