



HOUSEBREAKING A PUPPY

by Bob Bartos

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If you live in an apartment, or bring home a new puppy during the cold winter months, it may be necessary to paper-train him. Put a thick layer of newspapers in a place always available to the puppy, and keep them always in the same spot.

Anticipate his needs: place him on the papers the first moment he wakes up, after each feeding, after naps and the last thing at night. When he acts

Dog of the Week: COCKER SPANIEL.



Sporting dog. Average weight 25 pounds; height at shoulder, 14 inches; coat, silky, flat or slightly wavy; color, solid black, red-brown, cream, white, golden brown or buff or parti-colored. Third in popularity in America among pure-bred dogs.

restless or runs in circles, rush him to the papers. Praise him when he performs on them, and scold him with "no, no, no!" or "bad dog!" when he makes a mistake. This should be done immediately after he has made a mistake. It does no good to scold or shame him if he does not understand why.

If he refuses to stay on the papers, you might put a piece of 14-inch fencing used for flower borders, around them, and keep the puppy on the papers until he has relieved himself. Keep him in a sleeping box during the night as most dogs will not soil their beds.

Use the same routine in housebreaking the older puppy or dog. Take him outdoors often—the younger the puppy, the oftener he must go out. Remember that training is mostly a preventive job, and that it is largely up to you!

Feeding Tips: Puppies should have all they will eat and drink three or four times daily until they are 3 months old. Between 3 months and 6 to 8 months, the pup should be fed at least twice daily.

EXPEDITION RETURNS

LONDON (AP) — The Theron, a rusty, ice-scarred little sealer, returned home Friday from the antarctic with Britain's south polar expedition. She sailed up the Thames to dock almost unnoticed. Heading the group aboard were Dr. Vivian Fuchs, leader of the expedition and Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Mt. Everest.

Now Is Time To Examine Screens

Now is the time to examine window screens to determine their condition for installation. If they are warped, bulgy, rotted, rusted, in need of paint or fit badly, the homeowner may consider the new type tension screens for replacement. These screens are easier and safer to install each year because they can be put up from the inside.

Two simple lever turns make the screens grip the window frames with tight, insect-proof seals. Tension screens are economical. The original cost may be less than old-fashioned screens. They never need repair, maintenance, or paint and are rolled for easy storing. Several makes are available from hardware and lumber firms.

Picture U shows an exterior view of a common double-hung window. Windows may appear slightly different but the important parts are about the same. Note the exterior stops, the vertical and horizontal strips of wood that act as a guide for the top sash. Vertical stops are located on both sides of the windows, and horizontal stops are at the tops. Picture V shows parts of one horizontal and one vertical stop, the distance from C to D and

To find required sizes, measure the distance from C to D and from E to F, as shown in picture U. Tension screen hardware differs with makes, but in general the following installing instructions apply.

Picture W shows a bracket screwed to the horizontal stop. As shown in picture U at points A and G, two like brackets are required for each screen. The top bars of the screen fit into slots in the brackets. It is usually necessary to slide the top bars of screens off so the bars can be used to locate the brackets. When brackets have been attached, bars can be replaced and the screens hung from the brackets.

Two side clamps, as shown in picture X are required, one for each side of the window at points B and H. Fit the clamps against the exterior vertical stops, being sure that the bottoms of clamps rest on the window sills. Mark screw locations in the notch. Drive screws almost to the wood, then slide clamp slots under screw heads until screws are midway in the slots, as shown in picture Y.

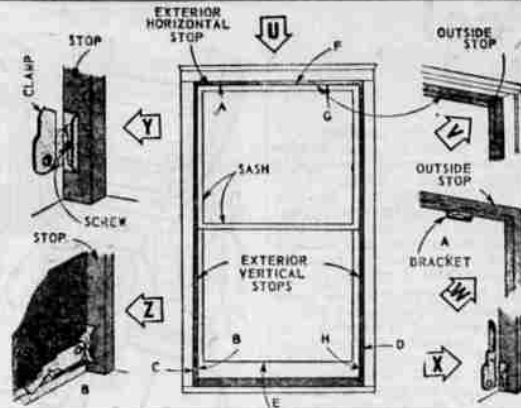
Pull the screen in at the bottom under clamps as shown in picture Z. Make sure the clamp handles are up. Then, push down the clamp handles. The screen will fit tightly against the stops.

Pull the clamp handles up and remove the top screen bars from the brackets to remove screens. When washing windows simply pull the clamp handles up but do not remove the top bars.

Questions and Answers

Q.—Should non-drip paints be stirred or thinned before using?

A.—No. These gelled paints become liquid upon application by brush or roller. The pigments will not settle.



A Do-It-Yourself Project Can Save Garage Cost

Carports are becoming more popular than garages in many home building schemes. Economy, appearance and versatility of use are among the reasons.

A two-car garage, built under contract, often costs more than \$2,000. You can build an attractive carport for a fraction of this amount. Today's cars, built to stand all kinds of weather and parked in the open most of the day, don't have to be babied during your sleeping hours.

The light and airy appearance of a carport is especially appropriate to modern house plans for indoor-outdoor living. When not occupied by the family automobile, a carport serves as a shaded and breezy porch and covered play area for children.

Construction of a carport can be a do-it-yourself project. A simple frame will support fir plywood panels of 3/4-inch exterior structural type in their standard 4 by 8-foot sizes. These panels can be fitted into place like prefabricated parts. Decorative 1 1/2 inch square grooves 2 inches apart, can be used to form an attractive screen on two sides of the structure. A concrete floor finishes the job.

How to Go About It
The first step in building a carport is to plan your dimensions. Minimum inside dimensions recommended are 10 feet wide for one car, 12 feet for two cars and a minimum length of 16 feet, 5 1/2 inches. At least 6 feet in height is needed between the concrete floor and the roof beams.

In planning your dimensions it is economical to figure the overall roof size, including overhangs, in multiples of 4 feet. This will allow for easy fitting of 4 by 8-foot panels without cutting.

Dig trenches for concrete footings to extend down below the frost line. Plywood to be used later for roof panels can be oiled and used first for concrete footings. These can be allowed to extend upward to form base walls at the side and back end. The wall is poured 5 inches thick.

While the concrete is still soft enough, 5-inch steel pins, 1/2-inch in diameter, are inserted and aligned at positions for upright posts to be erected every 4 feet. After the concrete has set for 24

hours you can go ahead with the rest of the construction. (The concrete floor is laid last.)

Drill Holes for Dowels
Supporting posts of 4 by 4s are cut to provide a 2-inch pitch for built up roofing. The best pitch is away from the house. Holes are drilled in both the bottom and top ends of the 4 by 4s to take the foundation bolts and to hold steel cross beams to the posts.

The posts are held in place temporarily by cross braces of rough lumber. Their lower ends should be dipped in wood preservative to prevent rot at the point of contact with the concrete. Since creosote bleeds through paint, other wood preservatives are more satisfactory.

There are several ways to anchor the roof beams to the house. One is to remove a section of siding and install 4 by 4 rails between studs, supporting these with 2 by 4 blocks, nailed into the studs at each joint. The beams can then be spiked into the rails.

The Simplest Anchor
It may be simpler to remove just one piece of siding and fasten a continuous rail through the sheathing and into the studs with 8-inch lag bolts. More complicated is to strip off all siding and sheathing and set in 4 by 6 posts at beam locations.

On a solid masonry wall, holes are drilled for screw anchors and the rail is attached with lag screws.

State Board To Give Trees

The Oregon State Board of Forestry is again ready to supply trees to the farmers of Oregon for shelter belts and windbreaks.

During the season 1954-55 over 100,000 such seedlings were distributed to Oregon farmers.

Trees available this year are ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Austrian pine, Russian olive, Chinese elm, Caragana, black locust and Russian mulberry. Order blanks are available at the Klamath County Agent's office and a bulletin on the best way to plant these trees, both from the Oregon State Board of Forestry.

The conifers are priced at \$12 per thousand and the broadleaves at \$10 per thousand including shipping charges. The minimum order is 50 trees or \$1. Orders should be placed prior to April 1, and the farmer ordering should state when he wants the trees delivered. In eastern Oregon, orders will be accepted later than April 1, if desired.

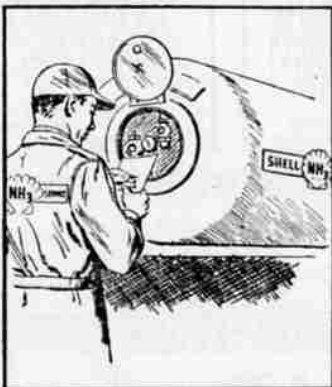
The Idaho Extension Forester, Vernon Burlison, has a rather large supply of planting stock and they would be willing to ship into Oregon if desired. The Idaho forest nursery is located at the University of Idaho, Moscow. Some trees and shrubs not carried by the Oregon forest nursery, but in good supply in Idaho are multiflora rose, southernwood, green ash, golden willow, gray spruce and blue spruce.

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Facts on Nitrogen Fertilizing



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