



MEMBERS OF THE Klamath Falls Exchange Club are currently working on a fund raising project to finance the annual Klamath Union High School Script and Microphone Guild's stage production, Pelicana. Members of the committee pictured above from left to right are Bill Cooley, Ed Lyon, club president Wes Guderian, Noel Flynn, director John Ginther and producer Charles Woodhouse.

KUHS Students Planning Show

Klamath Union High School's Script and Microphone Guild members are busily preparing for their big production of the year, Pelicana.

Pelicans, the annual stage production sponsored by the Guild, is a combined musical and variety show featuring talented teenagers and grade school children from around the basin.

Local Exchange Club members under the direction of their club president Wes Guderian are helping to finance the musical extravaganza. Admission to which is free.

The actual stage presentation is scheduled for Friday evening April 13 at Mills Auditorium. Because of the expected large crowd there have been two shows scheduled, one at 7 p.m. and another at 9 p.m.

"Music Around The World" has been chosen as the theme. While the many details tied in with the staging and lighting are being handled by the members of the guild.

Burnett Reveals Price Supports

Price supports for 1956 crops of oats, barley and rye will be at levels reflecting 79 per cent of the January 15 parity price, William Burnett, chairman of the Klamath County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, has announced.

This is the same per cent of parity as for the 1955 crops.

In dollars and cents, the national average support rates are: Oats, 59 cents per bushel for Grade No. 3 or better; barley, 93 cents per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better (expected mixed barley); rye, \$1.16 per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better, or No. 3 on test weight only. The 1956 support rates are slightly lower than in 1955.

Eligibility requirements and operating provisions are substantially the same as for 1955 crops. Support will be made available through Commodity Credit Corporation farm-and-warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements.

Bathroom 'Elevator' For Children

A bathroom "elevator" for children to help them reach the lavatory and learn good habits in personal hygiene can be fashioned by the home handyman in the form of a stool step ladder.

Covering such a stool with left over pieces of rubber tile makes the "elevator" slip resistant and easy to keep clean. Any bright colors of rubber tile make these little ladders cheerful accents in the bathroom.

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Buying The Right Wood For The Job Saves Money

The right kind of wood is important economically as well as for appearance and durability in any home modernizing or home handyman project. The fascination of an all-clear piece of lumber is so great that many home craftsmen just beginning to work with wood are often tempted to spend twice as much as they need to spend.

Here is an example of the wrong way to buy wood:

Johnny Do-It-Yourself goes to a lumber yard, buys a 12-foot board of "B and Better" grade, straps it to his car and takes it home. He saws it into four 3-foot lengths to make some basement shelves for storing canned goods and odds and ends overflowing from the kitchen.

Johnny has made several mistakes. A "Common" grade of lumber would have been all right for basement shelves. He might have found a bargain in "shorts" at the lumber yard—just the right length for his shelves and they would have been easier to handle in his car. Or he could have bought some boards of one of the lower grades of "Common," sawed out enough perfectly good pieces for his shelves and have some smaller pieces left over to start a little lumber yard of his own for his home workshop or future jobs.

Where Grades Are Used
Correct lumber buying procedure is to get the right grade for the right use.

"A" and "B" Select grades, sold as "B and Better" in many species, are used for the highest quality of work requiring softwood lumber, where the finest appearance is required for interior and exterior trim, paneling, flooring, cabinet work, ceiling, partition, beveled siding and drop siding. "B and Better" is often used where

the job is to receive a natural finish.

"C" and "D" Select grades are considered best suited for high class paint finishes but they also take natural finishes well. They are often used by the home craftsman for cabinet work used in a formal decorative scheme.

In all of the "Select" grades of lumber, the markings in the wood do not affect the appearance of the finish when painted. When given natural finish, these grades provide more formal effects than any of the "Common" grades.

Best for Knot Patterns
The "Common" grades of lumber are used for general utility and construction. The better "Commons" can be substituted for "Selects" for nearly all types of use—siding, shelving, paneling. They are used for painted or natural finishes, starrings in the latter role because of the decorative character of the knots and other markings.

In buying 2 by 4s and other pieces of framing lumber, the classification is softwood dimension. For most species, the grades are designated as No. 1, 2 and 3. Appearance is usually a secondary consideration. Grading is based on characteristics of the wood which will affect strength, stiffness, nailing qualities and general suitability.

Hardwood for furniture, paneling and other fine projects, is graded generally according to the amount of clear faced area in the piece, rather than by size or number of growth features that characterize softwoods.

In buying any kind of lumber, it is always best to consult your lumber dealer. He can help you get the shortest lengths and the lowest grades that will do the job.

Aromatic Cedar Lining Glorifies A Drab Closet

Converting a drab closet into an attractive storage room lined with aromatic red cedar is a home handyman's job that can be done over a weekend.

Aromatic red cedar closet lining can be had at most lumber yards in convenient packages. Each package contains enough pieces of this fragrant wood to cover at least 32 square feet of wall area. The pieces are tongued and grooved on sides and ends to permit snug fitting.

A Chicago couple recently transformed a 3-by-5-foot closet 6 feet high in 10 hours of work spread over Saturday and Sunday. They used about four packages of cedar lining material and including all nails and molding, the job cost less than \$50.

Here's How to Do It

To modernize a closet in this way, the first step is to remove all present moldings, hooks, shelves and other protrusions from walls and ceiling.

Enough pieces cut to exact sizes to cover the ceiling of the closet are then laid out. Starting at one end or side of the ceiling, the boards are then nailed through the existing wall and into the house framing for security. Plaster or wallboard is not sufficient in nail holding power. Nails driven into such soft surfaces will tend to loosen as other nails are driven.

To locate joists and studs behind a closet ceiling or walls, try a magnet to detect points at which nails hold the wallboard or lath to the framing. You can get such magnetic nail finders at hardware stores, or any magnet will do.

Tapping Also Works

In most cases you will find that the joists and studs are separated 16 inches from center to center of the timber. Lacking a magnet, you may be able to locate these members by tapping on the wall. The sound will ring hollow between studs and dull over the solid areas.

In cutting a piece of cedar to fill out one course of the paneling, always remove the tongue end, so the piece will fit snugly against the adjoining wall.

Thin finishing nails should be used to attach the wood to the wall. These should be long enough to allow for the thickness of the cedar, the thickness of the plaster and lath or wallboard and embed themselves firmly into the framing. Either face nailing, or toenailing under the tongue may be used. Care should be taken for concealed toenailing so that the tongue of the wood is not split.

Cover Ceiling First

Ceiling lining should be planned to run at right angles to the direction of the joists. After the ceiling is covered, select one wall and work from the bottom up. In this manner a molding will trim the top of the wall at the ceiling line. Lay one course of cedar at a

time, with the grooved edge of the board down and the grooved end of the first piece of each course flush against the wall. This provides a firm base for corner molding, which is applied last.

Lining the closet door with cedar is optional. It is the most attractive and adds more aromatic surface, but it is not absolutely necessary. However, it is wise to weatherstrip the closet door to keep the cedar fumes locked inside the closet where they can do the most good.

Aromatic red cedar should never be painted, stained or finished in any way. Sealing the pores of the wood will prevent the escape of the cedar aroma. Occasional dusting with a damp cloth is all the care the wood will need.

Moulding Shortcuts Sliding Door Project

Sliding doors for cabinets can be an easy project for a home handyman if he uses this simple molding trick.

Instead of cutting slots with power tools to provide grooves for the doors, strips of quarter-round will fill the bill. No tracks or runners are needed for cabinet doors. An allowance for a little play and thorough waxing of top and bottom edges will insure easy operation.

Quarter-inch fir plywood is an ideal material for making these doors. It can be sanded and finished in virtually any effect desired. Color stains and wax can be used for various natural finishes, or high glosses in color can be obtained by spray painting.

After the doors are made to fit, with sufficient width for overlapping, an inner stop of 1/4-inch quarter round is put in place and secured with glue and brads.

The right hand door is then temporarily held in place with tape attached to the inner stop. Allowance is made for moderate clearance and a strip 1/4-inch square to separate the doors is glued into place and nailed with brads. The second door is then installed and the outer stop of quarter-round is likewise glued and nailed. Brad holes are then filled with wood filler and the outer molding is touched up to conceal them.

Don't forget to put the doors in place before adding a molding stop. Having the doors and molding finished ahead of time also is prudent. A little touching up to conceal countersunk brad heads and joints finishes the cabinet in a jiffy.

NAME CHANGE

LOS ANGELES (UP) — Lloyd Allen Peterson, 55, asked Superior Court to change his surname to Evans, the same as that of his bride-to-be, so she can carry on her social and business activities after they are married.

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