

DO-IT-YOURSELF

Reinforcing Old Style Locks Can Help Prevent Burglaries

By J. RALPH DALZELL

When doors and frames in older houses and apartments have warped or shrunk to the extent that old-fashioned locks are easy to open without benefit of keys, the chances of burglars entering are reduced if the home owner does a bit of simple repair work. Only a chisel, hammer, screwdriver, two screws and small pieces of thin metal or brass are required.

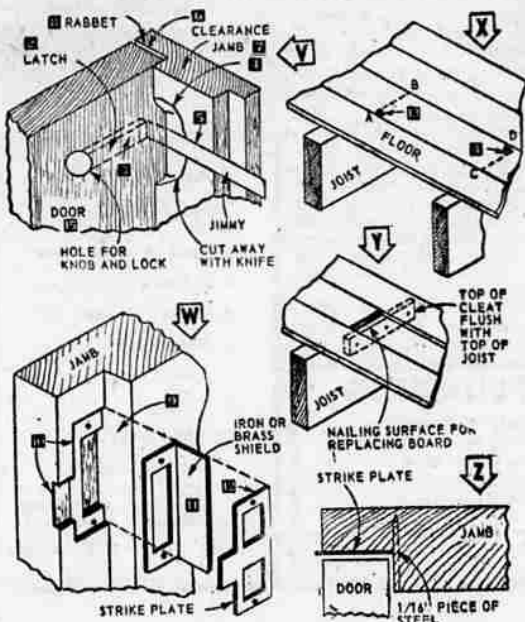
Picture V shows part of an ex-

To replace the piece of board, first nail a cleat (see picture Y) to the joists at each end of the opening. The piece of board can then be nailed to the cleats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—When repainting woodwork we made sure the coat was heavy. Can you tell us why the paint wrinkled?

A—It was the two-thick coat of paint, of course. Brush out paint



terior door (15) and the jamb (7) which surrounds it. The rabbeting (8) is where the door fits, and the jambs are on both sides of the door. When doors warp or shrink the clearance (6) between the door and the jamb becomes wider. The wider the clearance, the easier it is to force the door open with burglar tools. Even if the clearance is no more than the recommended one-sixteenth inch, a knife or chisel can be used to cut away part of the jamb, and then a jimmy (5) can be used to push the latch (2) back far enough so the door can be opened.

Picture W shows how to safeguard a door against a jimmy. First, remove the strike plate 12 from the gained-out place (10) in the jamb. Then use a chisel and hammer to make the gained-out area about one-sixteenth inch deeper. Be careful not to chip the surrounding wood. Note the iron or brass shield shown at 11. Many hardware stores have them, or one can be made the same overall size as the strike plate at hardware stores or machine shops about a sixteenth inch thick. Gain out the area shown at 9 so the shield will fit into place back of the strike plate.

Place the shield in the gained-out areas 9 and 10. It should fit snugly. Then place the strike plate on the shield, using slightly larger screws. Test the door to see if the latch works perfectly. If not, adjust the position of the shield and strike plate until it does. Once the shield is in place, a jimmy (as shown in picture A) cannot be used to move the latch.

A simpler although not as effective way of safeguarding a door is shown in picture Z. Use a sixteenth-inch thick piece of steel as long as the strike plate. File one edge until sharp, and then drive it into place as shown.

Readers have frequently asked how they can remove short lengths of attic floor boards, as between two joists, and then replace them. Picture X indicates a piece of board shown at ABCD which is to be temporarily removed. First drill holes at A and D. Then use a keyhole saw to cut along the dotted lines AB and CD.

sufficiently, and apply two thinner coats.

Q—How can I make ordinary putty harder?

A—High-grade putty for use with wood is a stiff mixture of chalk whiting and linseed oil to which small amounts of thinner and dryer are added. To harden, add from 5 to 10 per cent of paste white lead.

HOME REPAIR DO's And DON'T's

DO . . . know that contact cement is excellent for certain special jobs, such as the bonding of plastic laminate to plywood, and does not require the use of clamps.

DO . . . be sure to apply the cement with a special notched metal spreader that permits an even distribution of the adhesive.

DO . . . allow the cement to dry from 30 minutes to one hour, since it will not bond properly while still wet.

DO . . . be certain that the pieces being joined are put together accurately the first time, since they cannot be separated once they have come into contact with each other.

DON'T . . . forget that the best way to test whether the cement is dry is to touch it with a piece of brown (or other non-inked) paper. If any cement comes off on the paper, it isn't dry enough.

DON'T . . . allow air bubbles to come between the two pieces being bonded. This is especially necessary when putting together two large pieces of flat material, which should be gone over with a rolling pin to remove any possibility of trapped air.

DON'T . . . neglect an old principle in trying to lay one piece of stock on top of another in perfect alignment. Hold one above the other at an angle of about 45 degrees and then carefully lay it down, getting one end properly set before the other.

DON'T . . . try to rub off con-



COUNTRY HOSPITAL IN LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA. Farmers can raise money as well as wheat.

New Hospitals Change Rural American Life

By JERRY BENNETT

NEA Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — A new type of structure is changing the skyline of rural America.

It's the hospital.

In the past few years more than 300 public health centers and hospitals have been erected in farm communities. And more than 400 additional new medical centers are either being built or taking shape on an architect's drawing board. All these buildings are for areas with a population of 5,000 or less. This great boon to farm health is revealed by a United States Department of Agriculture survey of the results of a program directing federal aid for hospital construction.

It adds up to the fact that American farm families, for the first time in history, are beginning to get fast, expert medical care comparable to that available to city folk.

The agonizing race over miles of highway to get a sick or injured person to a city hospital is no longer a life-and-death necessity. The dreaded wait for the over-worked country doctor to visit a stricken farmer or his family is being eliminated.

The rapid advance of medical science during recent years is largely responsible for the emphasis being placed on rural hospitals. These buildings are needed to house the cancer and tuberculosis probing X-ray machines and intricate laboratory set-ups necessary for the proper diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Also the high number of farm accidents each year commands that hospitals be located nearby to take care of emergency life saving operations. Last year accidents killed 12,800 farmers and members of their families and injured 1,050,000 others.

Farmers are hopeful this high death rate will be reduced as they see more new doctors start moving into the rural areas. The hospitals are attracting physicians to the country who would normally have practiced in cities.

The Hill-Burton Act, which is responsible for this rural hospital expansion program, goes even further. It also helps finance big city hospitals and sets up a close liaison network between them and the small town ones.

When it is necessary, rural patients can be transferred to the larger hospitals where more equipment is available. And provisions are made for the city doctors to help out in the country.

BUTCHERBIRD

Common name of the shrike is butcherbird, coming from their habit of thrusting mice and smaller birds onto thorns or forked twigs, much as a butcher hangs meat on hooks. Shrikes then tear their prey to pieces and eat it.

tact cement that may have gotten onto your hands with ordinary soap and water or it will just smear. Use a special solvent (available in hardware and paint stores) or wait until the cement is thoroughly dry; then it can be peeled off.

But energy and enthusiasm of local populations have played a bigger part than Uncle Sam's pocketbook in cultivating this new hospital crop. To get federal aid, a state or town must convince Washington that it really needs a new hospital. Then local citizens must find a way to make up the financial difference.

The farmers have proved they can raise money as well as wheat and corn. So far the entire Hill-Burton hospital program has cost \$2,874,587,065. Out of this amount the government has only contributed \$902,694,163.

Enthusiastic townspeople have helped raise the billions. They have issued bonds and dug deep into their own pockets to make personal donations. Even proceeds from auctions have been added to the hospital construction funds.

Fiberglass Boat Building Materials The Gun Store

714 Main Ph. TU 4-3863

PAINT THINNER
55¢
Gal.

WIESE'S

FULLER PAINT STORE
2899 So. 6th TU 4-6377

U.S. NATIONAL PARKS
The National Park system of the United States is in charge of the National Park Service, a bureau of the Department of the Interior.

YOUR NEW
Westinghouse
Dealer

Bob TV Ross
210 No. 11th Ph. TU 2-3479

Exclusively -

Jesse Z Smith
REAL ESTATE FINANCING
homes • commercial • business farms
Tower Theater Bldg.
P.O. Box 596 Ph. TU 4-4023

DELCO
ELECTRIC MOTOR
SERVICE
for heating units

BURNERS • BLOWERS • PUMPS



FAST SERVICE
New • Rebuilt

We use genuine Delco electric motor parts.

East Side Electric
433 Market TU 4-3184

INVENTORY SALE!
CHECK THESE PRICES -

Terrific Buy! 4'x8'x5/8" CHIPBOARD - Ver- \$ 3 36
satile board for interior, or exterior. Sub flooring, sheeting, etc. per sheet

Best buy in town! DUO-DOOR ALUMINUM STORM DOOR. Makes screen door in summer. \$ 39 95
Complete with all hardware. Available in 3 sizes, 30", 32", 36"

Plastic STORM WINDOW KITS.
1 window Kit 39¢ 9 Window Kit \$ 2 98

Clear plastic yardage also available. 36" and 48" widths.

EXTRA SPECIAL! 2"x4"x8' long Studs each 12¢



Check with us for all your
Building Supply Needs.

J. W. COPELAND YARDS

66 Main St. Ph. 4-3197