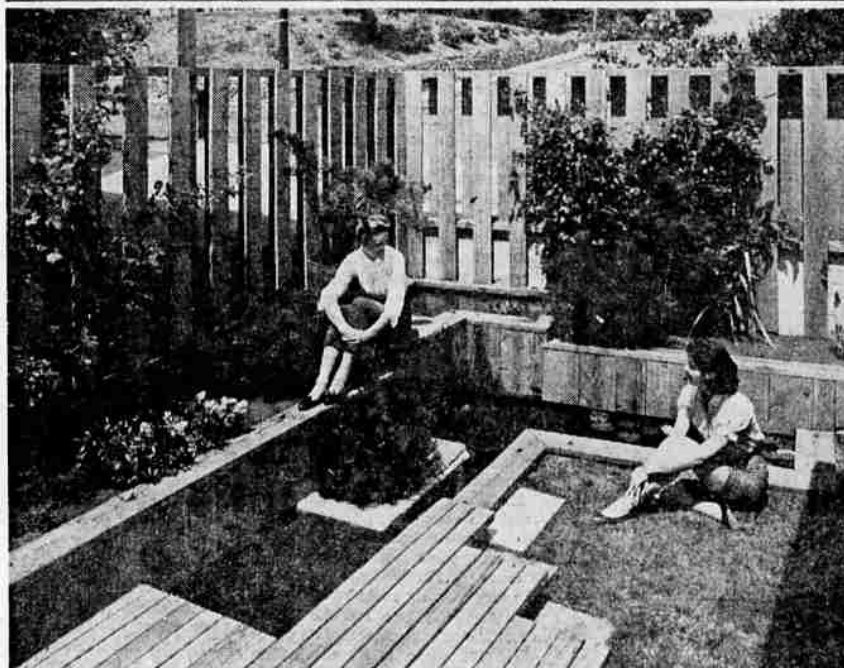




JAPANESE COURTYARD — Many architects are taking a cue from the Oriental and designing enclosed courtyards to emphasize front entrances and provide street side privacy. Here the Oriental influence shows in the use made of natural wood openwork varied with panels of brightly lacquered wood for the courtyard wall. Japanese post and double beam construction supports the garden roof of solid Douglas fir decking and openwork of fir 2x4s laid on edge.



COURTYARD INTIMACY — Even when a home is located on a busy street with only a small yard between them, privacy in the front yard is possible. Just fence off the yard using a close-knit pattern of offset boards, as shown here. Real courtyard intimacy can be achieved with little touches like an artfully designed fish pond, shrubbery, and a little wood deck connecting the front door to the driveway. Western red cedar is a hardy fencing wood which makes a beautiful background for flowers and shrubs.

Artificial Recharging Of Ground Water Reservoir Big Item In Oregon Study

Artificial recharging of the ground-water reservoir—introducing surplus water from the surface to build up the supplies underground—is a water-conservation technique of increasing importance in Oregon and Washington.

A geological survey report released recently by the Department of the Interior gives the findings of an investigation of this technique made as a part of the Survey's Federal research program. Data collected in cooperation with the Oregon state engineer and the Washington supervisor of hydraulics were used in the study.

Artificial recharge has been practiced regularly at 9 places—five in Oregon and four in Washington. Only the Richland, Washington, city system uses water spreading on the surface (the basin method) to get water underground to its wells. The others all use wells (the injection method) to put water underground.

The injection method is used at the Porterfield farm near Klamath Falls, the Springfield and St. Helens city water sources, four heat-pump installations in buildings, and one industrial cooling operation. The four buildings where water used in heating and cooling systems is returned to the ground are the Equitable and Oregonian Buildings in Portland, the Clark County Public Utilities District Building in Vancouver, and the Power and Light Building in Tacoma.

The principal purposes served by the practice are storing water, obtaining natural filtration, retaining advantageous elements like heat, and disposing of water economically. Construction is under way on other artificial-recharge installations in the two states.

Although the quantities of water put underground by artificial recharge in Oregon and Washington so far are small compared with those in southwestern irrigated areas, this practice is increasing. The need for careful advance planning and the keeping of careful records on recharge operations is emphasized by these studies.

"Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in Oregon and Washington,"

by Donald H. Hart, hydraulic engineer, contains 55 pages of text and tables, maps showing the location of the recharge operations, and charts giving details of the methods used.

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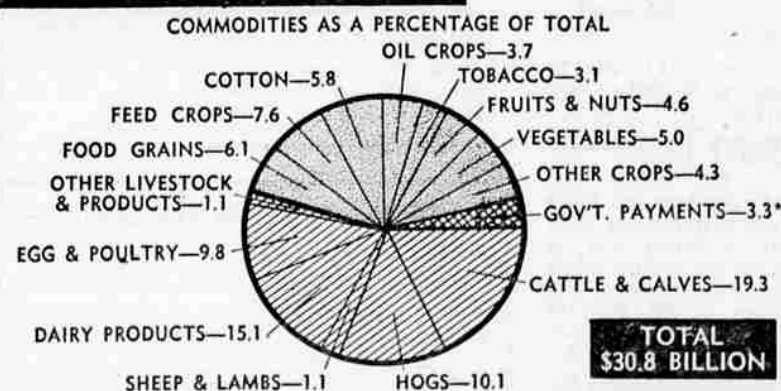
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FARMERS' CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1957



*UNDER AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION, SUGAR, WOOL AND SOIL BANK PROGRAMS. (NEA Newschart)

DOWN ON THE FARM—Figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that farmers' cash receipts from commodities and government payments totaled 30.8 billion dollars in 1957. Income from livestock and livestock products (bottom half of pie) were 17.4 billion dollars, or 56.5 per cent of the total. Crops (upper half) accounted for 40.2 per cent. Last year continued a trend begun in 1954, in which livestock have provided over half of farmers' cash receipts each year.