



CHEERFUL AND WARM — Knotty paneling from the western pine region adds a cheerful and warm feeling to any room of the house. An informal effect in a traditional decor is achieved here through use of random width paneling.

Knotty Pine Still Tops For Wall Paneling

There has been a steadily growing revival of interest in color, texture, and pattern in the walls of every room in the house. For both traditional and contemporary settings, knotty pine paneling is more popular than ever. Wood provides the cheerful warmth that is sought in keeping

with the kind of casual living that many families are trying to achieve these days. At the same time, wood paneling offers a wide variety of decorating effects that permit the home-owner to achieve a certain sense of individuality. For instance, paneling from the

western pine region is available in 10 species, each with its characteristic grain, color, and knot pattern. In their natural state, ponderosa pine, Idaho white pine, sugar pine, white fir, Engelmann spruce, and lodgepole pine are considered light woods. Larch, inland red cedar, and incense cedar are on the dark side. Douglas fir has an intermediate tone.

Ponderosa pine is popular for its large but relatively few knots while others, such as Engelmann spruce and Idaho white pine, are favored for small knots.

For an informal atmosphere, the panels are frequently combined in random widths. Random width paneling can consist of two different widths alternated regularly or three different widths in regular progression—say 6, 8, 10, 6, 8, 10—or a step-up, step-down pattern—6, 8, 10, 8, 6. The most informal feeling is created by catch-as-catch-can random — taking the boards as they are picked up.

Among the most popular patterns of paneling are V-joint and bull-nose for expressing simplicity and contemporary feeling, the butterfly and double butterfly for more ornateness and more traditional decor.

One of the most interesting new developments in the use of knotty pine paneling is the way people are finishing it in color. Virtually any color can be given to the wood through the use of brush-on-wipe-off finishes that permit the natural characteristics of the wood to show through the color.

As examples of some strikingly different color finishes, there is a series of six folders each containing six recipes. For free copies write to: Western Pine Association, Yeon Building, Portland 4, Oregon. Ask for "finishing folders."

TO RECREATE HISTORY

AMHERST, Mass. (UPI) — Amherst and Williams will recreate the game of baseball as it was played in 1859 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first inter-collegiate baseball game. Amherst defeated Williams in that struggle which went 26 innings and took three and a half hours with a final score of 33 to 32. Thirteen-man teams from the two colleges, using the old rules and the old equipment, will play an abbreviated version of the game during a two-day celebration May 15-16. There'll also be a replay of the chess match held in conjunction with the 1859 baseball game.

ing loss of weight and/or egg production.

10. Cattle Lice of several kinds are important from a pest standpoint, lowering production of meat and milk.

Atmosphere Analyzer Key To Sub's Underwater Mark

By JAMES BUCKNER

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Early in August the atomic submarine Seawolf dogged shut her hatches and plunged into the icy silence of the North Atlantic.

Exactly 60 days later, on Oct. 6, she rose to the surface and glided into New London, Conn., having set a new record for continuous undersea operation.

To many, the feat was just another in the seemingly endless stream of broken records brought about by an advanced technology. Navy brass divided their sentiments between awe and elation, realizing that the Seawolf's performance had revolutionized traditional concepts of naval warfare.

But to Max D. Liston the record dive was the happy outcome of a task that started seven years ago.

Although it takes up less room than a wardrobe trunk, Liston's atmosphere analyzer has defeated the submariner's worst foe—poisoned air.

Before the analyzer was perfected, submarine commanders had no way of knowing whether their air was being poisoned and had to surface at least once every 12 hours for safety's sake.

But now, working in conjunction with a vastly improved air purification system, the analyzer has helped turn the submarine from a vulnerable hit-and-run weapon into an undersea arsenal capable of gliding unnoticed from ocean to ocean and delivering its destructive might to almost any part of the world.

Even though the basic principles of the analyzer have long been known, Liston's job as chief research engineer at Beckman Instruments Laboratories here was to apply these principles in a single compact unit that would fit into the cramped interior of a submarine and would withstand the roll of heavy seas and the shock of exploding depth charges.

As he explains it, there are four toxic gases produced during an extended undersea voyage: carbon

dioxide, the by-product of human metabolism; carbon monoxide, which results from combustion; freon, which may leak from the vessel's refrigeration system; and hydrogen, from storage batteries used in emergencies.

The hydrogen detector was completed in short order, but the other three required an apparatus based on the property of these gases to absorb heat from characteristic frequencies of infra-red rays.

A model was then designed which beamed the infra-red into three chambers at the absorption frequency of each of the gases. Then, it measured how much of the infra-red, or heat, energy expanded the gases. This was done by detecting the movement of an extremely thin sheet of gold foil at one end of the chamber.

The model worked in the laboratory but the shock of the relatively heavy air and gas molecules against the translucent sheet of foil soon ruptured it. Installation of a new sheet could not be undertaken outside the laboratory.

Liston and his co-workers spent months trying to solve this problem until Liston came up with the idea of removing most of the air and gas from the sampling chamber. He reasoned that it was only the proportion of the foreign gas that had to be measured, and that a lower density there would mean fewer molecules battering against the foil.

It was tried and it worked, withstanding the severest tests.

Today the analyzer is standard equipment aboard the nation's atomic submarine fleet, and the undersea sailor's fear of poisoned air has been conquered.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY

CHICAGO (UP)—Human beings have no monopoly on tranquilizers. Livestock marketers are using a potent version of the so-called "happy pills" to calm the nerves of cattle during shipment and thus cut down on the rate of weight loss occurring in the animals.

20 Most Important Insect Pests Listed For State

A list of the 10 "most important" but least wanted crop and forest insect pests in Oregon for 1958, has been released by the State Department of Agriculture which notes these insects consume over four billion dollars a year of agricultural crops on the national scene.

Joe Capizzi, survey entomologist with the department and entomologist cooperater with the federal Agricultural Research Service and Oregon State College, picked the year's 10 based on the importance of individual pests rather than on crop or host importance.

"It is true that most insects are beneficial but most of us think little of this; instead we concentrate on the few thousand insects that are destructive to man's belongings and his agricultural production," Capizzi said, adding, "This selection has been made for the information of agricultural workers and to establish trends and pinpoint areas in which work needs to be concentrated."

In a second "top 10," Capizzi named insects which he rates as most important to "man, animal and household." Both ratings were made after consultation with members of the state college entomology department and co-workers in the state department of agriculture.

The crop and forest pest list includes:

1. Codling moth, one of Oregon's most destructive fruit insects. Without an adequate (and costly) spray program most of the apples grown in the state would be wormy and unsalable.

2. Pear psylla, small insect with a big appetite. A large headache to our pear industry.

3. Western Cherry Fruit Fly, lays its eggs inside the cherry fruit. Spray programs are directed against the adult fly as it emerges from the ground in the spring.

4. The Garden Symphylid, not an insect but a delicate white animal that lives in the soil and eats almost any crop. Very difficult to control, this pest is increasing in importance each year.

5. Spider Mites, pests of many crops and always a problem. There are several kinds of these tiny pests, and their damage is done

by sucking out the plant juices. 6. Balsam Woolly Aphid, an insect now present in epidemic proportions in Oregon sub-alpine fir forests. No controls are effective as yet.

7. Spruce Budworm, another forest insect, still causing a great amount of damage, particularly in the northeastern part of the state.

8. Cabbage Looper. This was a "looper year" and these caterpillars were a season-long, expensive insect problem in vegetable growing areas in Multnomah, Marion and Washington counties.

9. Aphids, everywhere a problem on crops from wheat to rose garden.

10. Beet Armyworm, an unusual pest in Oregon; attacked vegetable crops, mint, sugar beets and even ripening orchard fruit from mid-summer until November.

Capizzi's list of insects and related pests of man, animal, and household, together with his explanations follows:

1. Cattle Grubs. These damage meat and hides and are common anywhere cattle are raised.

2. Mosquitoes, cause a considerable problem in irrigated areas of eastern Oregon and along the rivers and log ponds everywhere in the state.

3. Houseflies, always a source of possible contagion and great nuisances in all areas.

4. Earwigs, particularly an unhappy pest in this state where damp climate is so favorable for their existence.

5. Termites are very serious and costly insects to the unwary home owner. Modern home construction that permits wood contact with the soil has permitted a serious increase in termite damage in the past few years.

6. Carpet beetles are for some unknown reason causing increases of sheep and costs the sheep ranchers of Oregon many thousands of dollars each year.

7. Roaches, always important because of their presence around food and their transmission of diseases to man.

8. Sheep ked is a serious pesting damage in Oregon.

9. The Northern Fowl Mite, an external parasite of birds. Its feeding debilitates domestic fowl caus-

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