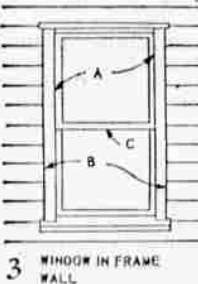


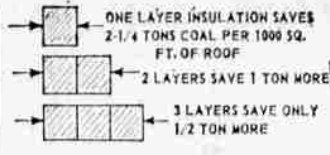
PART OF HOUSE	PERCENT HEAT LOSS
WINDOWS, DOORS	30
ROOF	23
WALLS	33
FLOORS	14

1 WHERE HEAT IS LOST IN HOUSES

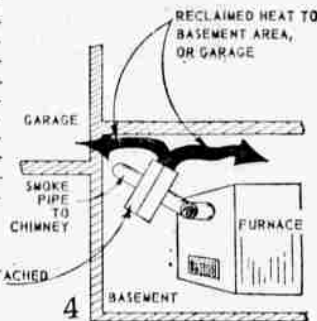


3 WINDOW IN FRAME WALL

HEAT SAVER ATTACHED TO SMOKE PIPE



2 MORE THAN USUAL AMOUNT OF INSULATION NOT ECONOMICAL



4

DO-IT-YOURSELF

Insulating And Sealing Lower Home Heat Bills

By J. RALPH DALZELL

Home owners can prevent excessive heat losses, avoid drafts and reduce fuel bills by careful maintenance work and taking a few preventive measures.

Heated air in a house will naturally try to escape to combine with cold outside air, and this escaping process is known as heat loss. It takes place through glass and other traditional building materials as wood, metal, plaster and masonry. The process also takes place through cracks around windows and doors.

Wind accounts for more heat loss and unhealthful drafts. When a wind is blowing, air is forced against one or two sides of a house and is driven through cracks. On the opposite side or sides of the house, the wind creates a suction which pulls out the heated interior air. A twenty-mile-an-hour wind changes the air in a house each hour.

As indicated in picture 1, 30 per cent of the total heat loss from a house can be charged to windows and doors. Some takes place by conduction through glass. Tightly fitted storm sash and storm doors will greatly reduce loss and also avoid drafts in the vicinity of windows and doors.

If storm sash are tightly fitted they will also reduce or prevent "sweating" on glass. If storm windows are not used, or if sweating occurs even when they are used weatherstripping should be installed (A and C in picture 2) between window sash and surrounding framework. Cracks (B in picture 2) should be carefully and completely filled with caulking compound.

Because heated air rises, about 23 per cent of the heat loss takes place through the top floor ceiling or roof. This can be appreciably reduced by installing insulation between ceiling joists or between roof rafters if the attic space is used for other than storage purposes. As indicated in picture 2, it is not economically sound to install more than one thickness of layer or insulation. If insulation is installed between ceiling rafters, the attic space must be ventilated by eave vents and roof louvers to prevent condensation.

The 33 per cent heat loss through exterior walls can be appreciably reduced by the use of loose fill insulation. This type should be handled by professional mechanics who have special equipment.

If a first floor is above a cold

basement or a crawl space, the 14 per cent heat loss can be largely reduced by placing blanket insulation between the joists or by nailing rigid insulation to the bottom edges of the joists.

If a heating system uses coal or oil as fuel, lost heat can be reclaimed from the smoke or vent pipe between the furnace and chimney with a heat saver (picture 4). Hot gases or smoke in the smoke or vent pipe are used to heat steel tubes which are hermetically connected to a blower controlled by a thermostat. The blower takes air from the basement and forces it through the hot tubes. The air is quickly heated and can then be utilized to heat the basement, garage or other areas.

Manufacturer: Man Products, Inc. 229 Glen Cove Ave., Sea Cliff, Long Island, New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—How can I remove water stains on wood window sills?

A.—Try bleaches. However, the best procedure is to sand the wood surface of the sills, then paint or otherwise protect the wood from further staining.

Q.—Is it possible to prevent sweating on metal window sash?

A.—The only remedy is to reduce the amount of humidity in the air of your home. Metal sash are cold because of their contact with the cold exterior air. Sweating will occur, during cold weather, whenever the interior air contains considerable water vapor. The only remedy is to reduce interior humidity by ventilation.

Q.—We stained part of a new floor and then varnished it. Now, the varnish seems to be clouded and off-color. Can you tell us why?

A.—In all probability, you used a penetrating stain. That could be the cause of your trouble. If you had used an oil stain, the varnish would not have been discolored.

Q.—We had new storm sash installed on all of our windows and now the inside surfaces of the storm sash glass steams. Why is that?

A.—The storm sash may not fit properly, or, most likely the regular windows may allow interior moist air to escape into the space between the window and storm sash, causing the interior surface of the storm sash to sweat. Use weatherstripping around the regular windows.

Pauline Davis Tilts With Shannon, New F&G Head, Has Tough Time With New Chief

SACRAMENTO (UPD) — Chalk one up for Walter T. Shannon.

Mrs. Pauline L. Davis, woman chairman of the Assembly Fish and Game Committee, called more than a dozen sportsmen to Sacramento with the avowed purpose of finding out how they stood on major fish and game matters.

She found out very little except she had a formidable adversary in the person of Shannon, new director of the Fish and Game Department.

In a December letter to all California sportsmen, Mrs. Davis claimed:

"The department in recent years has been operating at a deficit due to increasing costs of labor and materials and an ever-increasing number of services and programs provided for sportsmen."

"The deficit has been made up out of reserves in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to the extent that that fund is now almost exhausted."

She added that "quite frankly" it's now time when a decision must be made whether there will be increased revenues to the department or decreased services to its sportsmen.

"There are indications that if services are continued at their present level or increased, there must be a corresponding increase in license fees, because some programs evidently are not paying their way," she said.

At the Sacramento hearing, Mrs. Davis and Shannon clashed openly over the prospect of an increase in license fees.

Said Mrs. Davis: "We must face the possibility of raising license fees in fiscal 1961-62."

Said Shannon: "I don't think you can say there never will be an increase in license fees. But for the foreseeable future—the next few years—no increase will be necessary."

Mrs. Davis took the unusual

course of placing all the witnesses under oath. Legislative committees do this once in a while, but not generally when they are simply asking for opinions.

Shannon testified under oath that the Fish and Game Preservation Fund, despite Mrs. Davis' statement, is in good shape.

He estimated a working surplus of \$4,269,861 in the fund on June 30 of this year and said that as a result he was recommending an increased level of services for the next fiscal year. This would call for hiring a number of additional workers.

He said that his proposed 1960-61 fiscal budget had not been announced but pointed out that there is a total of \$3,734,494 in a "frozen fund" drawn from an increased license fee of two years ago.

"If all our budget proposals were adopted for the 1960-61 fiscal year, and our total revenue estimates, including so-called 'frozen funds' continue true, revenues will cover all operations and maintenance," he said.

As a matter of fact, he said, the fund will have a balance of \$3,738,697 at the end of the 1960-61 fiscal year on June 30, 1961.

"I think this is the time to step forward and use some of the money we got from the increased license fees," said Shannon. "But we don't propose to operate in the red."

Mrs. Davis told the committee that it was her assessment of the situation that the sportsmen did not seem to be "too adverse" to a license fee increase.

In the face of this, Eddie Bruce, president of the California Wildlife Federation and the final witness at the two-day hearing, expressed his opposition to a license fee increase. His organization claims 100,000 members.

Just before the hearing ended, Mrs. Davis took what appeared to newsmen a strange action. She said this: "At no time was I indicating there would be a license fee increase."

FARM

February 4-6, Oregon State 4-H Club Conference, Marion Hotel, Salem—theme, "Know Your State Government."

February 10-11, American Society of Range Management meeting, Portland, Oregon.

February 25-26, North Willamette Valley Horticulture Society meeting, armory, Gresham. Meeting starts at 9 a.m.

March 5-12, National 4-H Club Week, theme "Learn, live, serve, through 4-H."

March 26, Mid-Willamette Valley 4-H rabbit show, 10 a.m., Polk County fairgrounds, Rickreall.

April 1-2, Oregon Home Economics Association annual meeting at Erb Memorial Union, Home Ec. Dept., University of Oregon, Eugene.

April 23-29, National 4-H Club Conference, Washington, D.C.

May 3-5, Oregon Home Economics Extension Council annual meeting, OSC.

June 5-8, Oregon Wheat Growers League Jr. Livestock Show, Seufert Bldg., The Dalles.

June 18-25, 4-H Summer School, OSC.

July 13-15, Eleventh annual Fertilizer Conference of the Pacific Northwest, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

August 25-28, Wasco County Fair, county fairgrounds, Tygh Valley.

August 25-28, Douglas County Fair, Roseburg.

September 2-10, Oregon State Fair, Salem.

November 12, Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association bred ewe sale, Rickreall.

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Weed Spray Tips Offered

By HAROLD SCHIEFERSTEIN

Drift and volatility are two important considerations when spraying weeds.

Drift is the movement of chemical from point of application to adjacent areas with wind currents.

Volatilization is the process in which the chemical is changed to gas or vapor that may drift with wind currents.

In either case desirable plants, such as ornamentals, may be injured or even killed unless proper precautions are taken when spraying.

The following precautions are necessary for safe chemical application.

1. Know the material being used.
2. Read and follow instructions on the label.
3. Use only the recommended rate.
4. Spray only on calm days.
5. Keep spray nozzle pointed down.
6. Shield or cover ornamentals.
7. Do not spray when temperature is high.
8. Low pressure sprays are less apt to drift.
9. Keep equipment in good working order.
10. When in doubt, ask someone who knows.

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