

**The Square House Also Has Its Strong Points**



THE WAUBAY—DESIGN A658

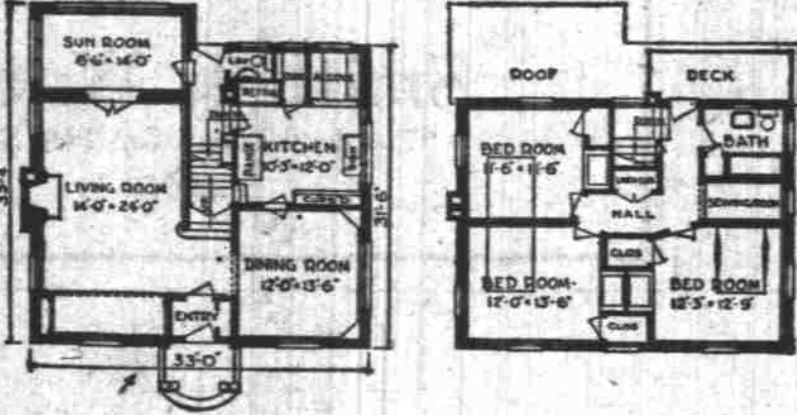
SQUARE houses may not rank, architecturally, among the elite in home designs, but a feature which carries considerable appeal to many prospective builders is their adaptability for economical construction and utilization of the interior space. No type of home affords more uniform or better lighted rooms with unmarred walls and ceilings and conveniently placed and ample closets. The briefest study of the accompanying floor plan will stress this fact.

Here is a home equivalent to a center hall type. The attractive entrance provides a vestibule. The stairway leads from the living room, inclosed save for the lower landing. A living room of delightful size, well lighted and supplied with an open fireplace, has at the rear a cheerful sun room of ample size. The dining

room is large, the kitchen more than the usual in dimensions and equipment with attached breakfast nook, pantry and an ample refrigerator inset. Off the rear hall is a convenient lavatory.

On the second floor are three well lighted sleeping rooms, a small sewing room and bath. All are reached by an L-shaped hallway. Over the extended breakfast room is a railed in open porch which with very little expense might be converted into a sleeping porch. It is in every respect a complete home.

Built of common brick this home would not cost, under average conditions, to exceed 5 per cent more than the same house built of wood. It would last twice as long. It would save its owner money annually in repair bills. It would be cheaper to heat. Plans for this home may be had by applying to the Salem Brick and Tile Co.



**LUMBER DEMAND HIT BY WEATHER**

Continued Storms Cause Decrease; Some Good Sales Reported

Reviewing the lumber market, the American Lumberman, Chicago, says:

Continuance of bad weather in the greater part of lumber consuming territory has held down demand, but it is encouraging to note that wherever there have been a few days of sunshine, sales have made an immediate response. The south has been most favored in this respect, greatly increased activity being reported from Texas and Oklahoma. A temporary break in the weather at New York brought a much larger movement, and the inference is clear that spring will see an expansion in trade.

Orders booked by the principal softwood mills during the first four weeks of 1927 amounted to 12 per cent more than their production, and shipments were two per cent in excess of production. With mill output thus below the level of demand, there is assurance of market stability. It is very likely that any increase in production from now on will be at least equalled by an increase in sales. And it is only reasonable to expect that prices will stiffen a little as the movement becomes heavier.

Buyers, however, show no disposition to provide for future needs, and most of them would prefer to pay a little more for lumber as needed, rather than to increase their investment in stock at once. In fact the burden of carrying reserves has been thrown on

the mills, and their returns have included practically no compensation for the extra service.

Southern hardwood production is still curtailed by bad weather, but the northern hardwood mills are now entering their season of heaviest sawing. Total orders for both groups were 16 per cent above their output during the week ended January 29. Purchases of the major groups of domestic consumers have made no marked increase, but prospects for sales to the furniture and automobile groups, and to overseas buyers, are very good.

**Labor Two-Thirds Cost of Building New Home**

Almost two-thirds of the total cost of a new house is the cost of labor. This plain but seldom heard truth is voiced by C. Stanley Taylor in the February issue of "Arts and Decoration Magazine."

Writing on "Your Business Problems as a Homebuilder" Mr. Taylor says, "In almost every section of this country, the greatest single cost factor in homebuilding is the high cost of labor. Old ratios have been destroyed. Considering wages with performance, the cost of homebuilding labor has increased much more than the cost of homebuilding materials and equipment; so that today, when a practical analysis is made in the light of actual field experience, it is found that of the total cost of a new house almost two-thirds is the cost of labor."

"The above fact is highly significant from the pocketbook viewpoint of the homebuilder, because when the cost of installation is so high, it is foolish to buy and build into the house anything but good materials and equipment which will at least pay dividends and amortize the investment through savings in maintenance and replacement costs."

**COTTAGE PERMITS FAVORED SUNSHINE**

\$138,505 Value of Building Grants Issued This Month by Recorder

Spring is no the way and with its advance notices, many are rushing to the office of the city recorder for that new home permit that will mean a little garden to fuss over and a chance to have a family pow-wow without the interference and static which prevails in the apartment houses.

Lots of sunshine and lots of cottages seems to be the record so far in February, for we have had only five days of cloudiness and rain and in those five dull days only three dwelling permits were issued to match 23 for the beautiful, sunny days.

Twenty-six residences in 17 days is a Salem record and this may be surpassed before the month is over because there is yet no sign of a slump.

From \$67,000 on February 10, the total of permits issued was increased to \$138,505 in seven days or \$71,505 for the week.

The most conspicuous building will be that under construction by Hunt Brothers Packing company at a reported cost of \$15,000. The new warehouse will be located at 145 Division street adjacent to the main buildings.

Repairs to the Cotton building on North Liberty street will approximate \$7500 and the new building constructed by Bowens & Young at 493 Center street is listed at \$5250. Both will make attractive additions to the business district.

H. L. Stiff Furniture Co., leaders in complete home furnishings, priced to make you the owner; the store that studies your every need and is ready to meet it absolutely. (\*)

**SURFACE COATING CONTROLS HEATING**

Bureau of Standards Director Recommends Flat Wall Paint, Radiators

Keeping down operating expenses is a subject dear to the heart of every homeowner, who, in his fervor, sometimes practices false economy under the illusion that he is saving money. In general, the safest way to eliminate unnecessary expenses is to make sure that all household equipment is working well and to its best advantage.

Consider for a moment, that familiar object, the radiator. It suffices to say that if it is throwing off a maximum of heat, with none lost or hindered by faulty convection, there is a considerable saving in coal. Provided, of course, that the radiator is mechanically in running order, there is a very simple factor that has a profound effect upon its efficiency.

It has been the custom to paint radiators with aluminum or bronze paint, but tests have proved this a rather poor practice. Metallic paints are highly useful in many situations, but as they definitely retard heat convection, they are not the wisest finishes for radiators. It has been found that metallic paints reduce the efficiency of a radiator by about twenty per cent, whereas radiators painted with flat wall paint experience little or no retardation in heat convection. In addition, a radiator painted to match the wall against which it stands, is less objectionable, aesthetically speaking, than one which stands out bestruck in fraudulent silver or gold.

George K. Burgess, director of the bureau of standards, United States department of commerce, explains the action of metallic paints as follows:

"When the bureau of standards was asked to find a material for balloon hangar roofs which would keep them as cool as possible the problem was turned over to Dr. W. W. Coblenz, expert on radiation, and he set to work to find a combination of materials which would reduce to a minimum the amount of heat absorbed from the sun and allowed to escape on the inside. For this purpose he made measurements of the heat radiated or absorbed by different kinds of surfaces in order to get for the top the kind of paint which would absorb the least sunlight, for the under side, the paint which would radiate the least heat.

The solution of the problem was to coat the top of the roofing material with white paint or with asbestos, and to coat the underside with aluminum paint. The heat from the sun arrives mostly in the form of light rays, while the roof, being only a few degrees warmer than the air, gives off heat rays of relatively long wave lengths. The white paint is a better reflector of sunlight than the aluminum, but the aluminum is best for preventing radiation of heat.

More recently some experiments have been made on the sort of materials used for the tops of automobiles, ice wagons, and other vehicles. It has been found that the use of aluminum paint reduced by about 68 per cent the amount of heat admitted through the top. In this case the aluminum paint can be applied to either the inside or the outside.

These are only a few examples of the uses to which aluminum paint can be put. It is one of the most effective methods known of reducing the amount of radiant

heat absorbed or given out by any surface at ordinary temperatures, and is useful wherever losses of heat or coolness through such radiation are an important factor. It could be applied to advantage on the insulating jackets of steam pipes, on the inside of awnings and on attic ceilings.

Used on radiators, the effect is not so desirable. Here the maximum possible heat transmission is desired, and aluminum paint causes a considerable decrease in the amount of heat let out into the room.

Once again science gives suggestions to the home owner. Proper use of the important metallic paints may save him money and will increase the comfort of his home.

Mr. Burgess explains the physical process of heat absorption and radiation in the following: "A body which is warmer than the air may lose heat by convection. The air near the surface becomes warm and rises, while cooler air comes against the surface and is heated. A body may also lose heat, and in considerable quantity, by means of radiation, and in this case the process is altogether different. The heat energy reaching the surface is transformed into rays which are similar to light rays except that they are of very much longer wave length. They might well be spoken of as "dark light."

The amount of these rays given off depends entirely upon the temperature of the body and upon the character of its surface. But while heat is being lost by radiation, heat is also being gained by radiation received from other objects, so that the net rate of loss or gain depends also upon the relative temperature of the outside body or bodies from which radiation is being received. The sun, being some thousands of degrees hotter than the earth, has a decided tendency to heat its surface, while when the earth is exposed to a clear night sky there is a pronounced cooling of the surface which results in dew or frost. Clouds prevent dew and frost because they are very much warmer than vacant space and the loss of heat to them is very much less than on a clear night."

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**ANOTHER SIGN OF EXPANSION HERE**

The Southern Pacific Giving Gabriel Concern Trackage Facilities

Another evidence of Salem's continued industrial and business expansion is the new trackage facilities now being constructed by the Southern Pacific lines for the Gabriel Powder & Supply company's warehouse located at Union and North Capitol streets. This improvement will give a track capacity of two cars and will be a material aid to this large and growing business.

The Gabriel concern has consolidated its business there. That is, the office and the supplies are together. Of course, the powder and such supplies are not kept there. They are stored in safe places near Salem and other cities and towns in western Oregon, convenient to the wide territory served by the Gabriel concern.

Southern Pacific will buy Northwestern lumber for constructing 1500 new box cars.

**HIGHEST TIMBER BRIDGE AT TACOMA**

New Span Adds More to List of Spectacular Lumber Achievements

SEATTLE, Wash. — Special — The highest known timber bridge in the world, recently completed by the Pacific States Lumber company of Tacoma, adds one more to the list of spectacular engineering achievements in the Pacific northwest lumber industry. This immense structure which is 204 1/2 feet from the bed of the Cedar river and 893 feet long has just

been finished by the company to carry their main line logging railroad from their mountain logging operations to their large mill at Sellenk, Wa.

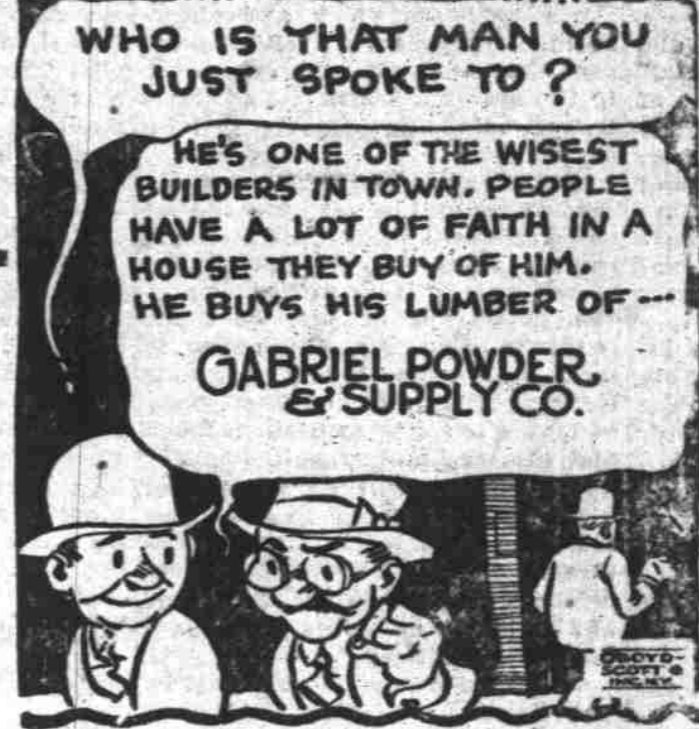
Douglas fir, one of the northwest's main products, was used entirely in the construction. A total of 508 pieces of piling, scaling 404,000 feet board measure, and 432,000 feet of sawed lumber—all old growth Douglas fir—was required to build it. This was all cut on the company's own timber holdings nearby. Lumber authorities declare that nowhere else in the world could suitable timbers in sufficient lengths and quantities for such a bridge be procured on the ground.

In building the bridge it was necessary at the south end to make a cut 65-feet deep and 300 feet long through solid rock. This

required 125 working days of 16 hours each. The bridge itself, built in 110 working days of eight hours each, was constructed by the Pacific States Lumber company's own bridge crew under the direction of P. Cavanaugh and F. R. Van Campen, designers and engineers, and under the supervision of Walter Guske, woods superintendent.

Ira W. Jorgensen, 190 S. High St., Parts for all makes of cars. Best equipped auto accessory store in this section. Prompt and reliable service the rule. (\*)

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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR ELECTRICITY

**Prices have dropped on building materials.**

THE last annual report of the Department of Commerce disclosed that since 1923, frame house materials, at retail, have declined from an index of 198 in 1923, and 208 in 1924, to 196 in 1926. Our prices on lumber products average many dollars per thousand less than three years ago.

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