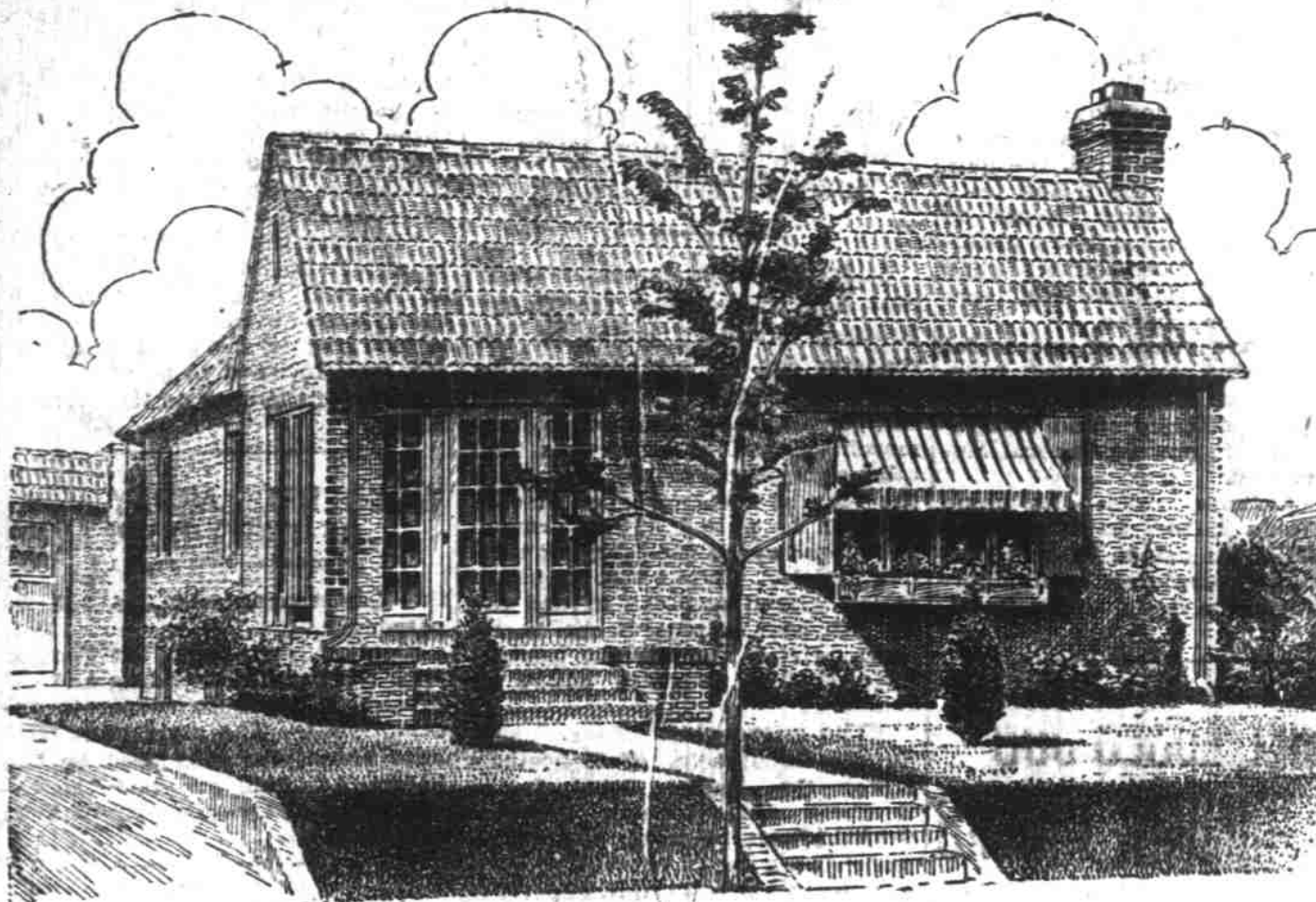
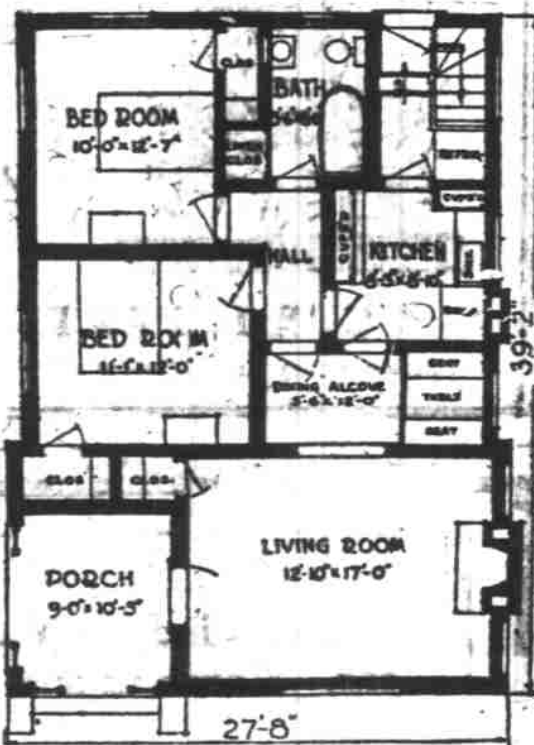


### A Cozy Little Nest for the Waning Honeymoon



THE SIOUX—DESIGN 4314

THE HONEYMOON over and the serious business of life again confronting them, could a young married couple ask anything nicer than a cozy little nest like this? Build it anywhere, in any surroundings, and it will fit like a glove. For it is not an ordinary cottage by any means. It is distinctive. No matter where you put it there will always be about it an indefinable something which will catch and hold the eye. It is a home of which any young couple may be proud.



The walls are of common brick and the roof of burned clay tile, insuring the highest degree of fire safety. And with only the woodwork of the windows and the protected eaves exposed its owner will save in painting bills alone within five years the difference between its cost and that of its counterpart in frame construction, and yet have a home that will last without exterior repairs for half a century.

Quite as appealing as its exterior is the consideration will be instantly appreciated by interior arrangement. The enclosed porch the bride new to household tasks.

The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio, can furnish complete drawings for this design. Leaflet on brick construction sent upon request.

into which one steps from the stoop is a unique departure from the usual cottage plan. The living room, with its cheerful open grate and its three windows will always be pleasant, winter and summer. And in the dining alcove, with its recessed table, is another innovation. The kitchen, directly back of it, is just sufficiently large to be convenient. It is well equipped. From it a hallway leads to a rear door and to the basement stairs.

The two bedrooms are of good size, have large closets and are well lighted. Both are reached by the hallway opening off the dining alcove. Beside the bathroom in the hall is a linen closet, deep and convenient. A closet for coats and wraps is set in the farther corner of the living room. It is difficult to suggest any possible improvement in the floor plan which has been arranged with every consideration for lessening the household work. This

### CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS CHIEF WORRY

Practically Useless to Fight if Conditions Favor Vermin's Existence

By Gertrude Woodcock  
It doesn't take a psycho-analyst to unearth the almost universal phobia of careful housewives—fear of common household insects. Elaborate precautions are taken against their advent, but it is safe to warrant that the woman does not exist who has never had misgivings and bad dreams about finding a cockroach or a moth in her house.

This is a rather delicate subject and I approach it with hesitancy but as long as unpleasant things exist, they may be discussed with the object of assisting in their elimination. With so many people living in apartments and so much moving from one place to another and the painfully close contact we have with fellow mortals in public conveyances—well, accidents may happen, even in the best regulated families.

Most of us will reluctantly admit to an acquaintance with the more familiar household pests—cockroaches, moths, ants, flies, mosquitoes, fleas, spiders, and even bedbugs. They are dangerous invaders, unless attacked immediately and thoroughly by the vigilant housewife armed with knowledge as to their habits, and equipment with which to rout them. Killing individual insects is of little avail. The most practical method is to cut off their food supply, seal up their hiding places, and maintain thorough going cleanliness.

Among the most powerful weapons that can be used against household insects are fresh paint and varnish. They are death to most vermin. Direct contact and odor they give off will drive even the most persistent moth out. One of the best ways to rid a house of vermin is to paint it. In the case of hibernating insects, paint is an excellent cure, for it not only kills the adults that will father the flies and mosquitoes of next summer, but also the eggs, larva and pupa of moths, spiders, and other pests.

Several city health departments, notably that of New York, have largely or entirely abandoned fumigation in favor of renovation in the fight against germs and vermin. Of course, paint and varnish are not the only agents for the control of vermin, but it is an absolute fact that cracks and crevices that shelter insects become available no longer when painted or varnished, that insects will not remain in the proximity of fresh paint surfaces may be kept spotlessly clean, thus removing the food supply which is a first essential step in the battle.

Cockroaches are among the most difficult to rout. Their flat, thin bodies enable them to squeeze into very small cracks so that they are difficult to reach. Sodium fluoride, powdered borax, pyrethrum powder, sulphur and phosphorus are some of the poisons and repellents that may be used in fighting these insects while fumigants are hydro-cyanic acid, carbon disulphide and pyrethrum fumes. Great care must be exercised in using these materials as many are poisonous or explosive. Filling cracks and crevices is probably the most satisfactory method to evoke a permanent freedom from these pests. Cracks may be filled with an ordinary crack filler and wall and woodwork painted or varnished.

Another insect which harbors itself in cracks and crevices is the bedbug whose presence, by the way, is not necessarily an indication of neglect or carelessness. Bedbugs may be brought into the house in luggage, on laundry or clothing, or through migration. The most efficient method of ridding a room permanently of these insects is to clean it thoroughly, then fill all cracks in woodwork, wall, and furniture, especially in the beds. Paint or varnish them, watching all the while for the bedbugs to appear, keeping a little benzine handy. After this is done the room may be fumigated with formaldehyde or with a sulphur candle.

Frequenters of closets, drawers, and dark places in cellar, pantry and garret are the mosquitoes, flies, ants, and spiders, nearly all of whom depend on cracks, crevices and darkness for safety. When these retreats, particularly those in basement and attic, are filled and painted, lighting will be improved, cleaning will become easier and methods of control will become more certain. Ants will not find snug, dark winter quarters in cellar or pantry if corners are made moisture proof, clean, light and smooth with paint.

There is another insect that is less familiar but just as disagreeable and dangerous as those already mentioned, the silverfish, or "slicer." It is found when blocks, papers or clothing are suddenly moved, and inhabits closets, bookshelves and storage places that are seldom disturbed. Filling cracks and varnishing or painting, especially around bookshelves, baseboards, inside of drawers, closets and around fireplaces, combined with frequent airing of stored materials and application of poison powders will keep them under control.

It is practically useless to fight vermin while conditions are still favorable to their existence, and while hiding places are still available. Shut off retreats and food supply, then use the more violent weapons against them, and they will not only be routed, but conditions will be such that they will not return.

### GOOD HOUSE PAINT WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Owners Eventually Find Out That Cheap Paint Usually Not So Cheap

If you have a house that hasn't had a new "make-up" for a long time, and if you want to get some real, sound, and at the same time, unique advice on the best and most economical house paint to use there is a paint dealer in this town who is waiting to greet you.

One look at this merchant's store and display window will convince you that he is loaded with facts on the way to save money and get best results on house paint.

"For years," this dealer says, "people have been hoodwinked by 'cheap' paint. Thousands of them have been led to believe that a 'low priced' paint can be just

as good as a high grade paint and at the same time sell at a low price.

"As a matter of fact," this dealer points out, "cheap paint" is usually the costliest paint a man can put on his house.

Being low in price it must be correspondingly low in quality or quantity of materials used. That is the only way a paint can be made to sell at a low price—unless some one is selling paint at a "loss," which isn't reasonable.

"Being deficient in materials, this 'cheap' paint is also deficient in hiding and covering power and in durability.

"It takes nearly twice as many gallons of inferior paint to cover the surface. Then where a high grade paint will look good for four or five years, the inferior paint usually has given up the ghost in one and a half or two years. This means frequent re-painting, which is costly.

"The good paint costs no more in the beginning even at a higher rate per gallon because fewer gallons are needed. It lasts several years longer and reduces re-painting expense—which means more saving. That is why a good paint

actually costs less per year than even the cheapest paint because the cheaper it gets the more is needed and the shorter its life.

"If you could buy one house paint at 25c a gallon and another paint at \$4 per gallon, you would make a big saving by using the 'four dollar paint.' And that does not mean eventually but now."

"So, you see, 'low price per gallon' is a snare and a delusion. It misleads you shamefully. It mesmerizes you so you think you are saving money—and all the time it is laughing up its sleeve at you.

"It is all right for a rich man to use 'cheap' paint. He can afford to buy many extra gallons. He can afford to re-paint every year or so and pay the cost of having the old paint burnt or scraped off every time.

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The cheapness, safety, utility, beauty, and refinement of Spaulding lumber as a building material are unsurpassed.

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### ACTIVITY SHOWN IN LUMBER TRADE

Business a Trifle Slow but to Be Expected at This Season of Year

In its weekly review of the lumber market, the American Lumberman, Chicago says:

Lumbermen find business a little slow, as is usual at this season, but many of those who have compared their volume for 1927 to date, with that for last year, have discovered that this year's volume has been larger. An analysis of figures reported by the principal softwood mills of the country confirms that a larger quantity of lumber has sold. The six large softwood manufacturing groups whose reports for the two periods are available give out the following figures: During the first seven weeks of 1926 there had been 2,303 weekly mill reports, giving total orders booked as 1,321,816 thousand feet, or an average of 575 thousand feet a mill a week. For the first seven weeks of 1927, weekly reports from the same groups of mills numbered 2,168 and gave orders booked as 1,497,182 thousand feet, or an average of about 690 thousand feet a mill a week. This shows that, compared with 1926, the 1927 average orders per mill per week gained twenty per cent.

Though a good part of the country is still handicapped by bad

weather, more activity is being shown in the lumber trade. None of the distributors, however, are adding very freely to their stocks, but are sorting them up in readiness for spring. Continuance of hard to mouth buying is generally expected, but naturally there will be a larger flow of softwood from the mills as soon as the yards begin to move out lumber jobs.

On present volume, softwood prices have barely remained firm, for disposal of surplus lots has given the market a weak aspect. Manufacturers had been expecting earlier advances, and, in fact, the price level is too low to permit many of the smaller mills to operate. The list has a strong undertone, and it is generally believed that not much gain in trade volume would be required to bring prices up a few dollars. Northern pine, which is produced close to

its sales territory, has felt the first effects of increasing yard orders, and quotations on a number of items have advanced.

The hardwood people are getting a good deal more business from the automobile factories, though building trades and furniture takings are held down, largely by bad weather. To date this year the southern mills, which are responsible for about six-sevenths of the annual cut, have sold twenty-one per cent more than they manufactured. Northern mills report a steady gain in business; this is their season of heaviest production. Prospects for foreign trade in hardwoods have been vastly improved by a reduction of five cents a hundred pounds in ocean rates.

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You can't kill all the flies, but you can keep them all outside. Have your windows and doors measured for our extra tight-fitting screens NOW—before the flies come in. Our screens are strong, with wooden frames, covered with a fine mesh screening. They add to the beauty of your home—and help assure you good health.

### PERMANENCY VS. EVER INCREASING COSTS

Home building involves numerous considerations, an important one being the choice of materials. There is available in

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Materials that do not disintegrate but survive through generations. You will no doubt be very greatly surprised to learn of the very slight difference in the first cost between these permanent materials and lumber.

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Phone 917 — Salem, Oregon

### SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

## Don't be fooled on house paint!

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all!

When you are tempted by wonderful claims, elaborate guaranties and a very low price to buy "cheap" paint, remember this:

"Cheap" paint sells at a low price because it is low in quality—poor stuff. That's the only reason a manufacturer can afford to sell at a low price.

By the gallon it costs you less. But don't let that fool you. It will cost you many times more than good old SWP on the wall—by the job and by the year—because it covers only about half the area per gallon—and lasts only about half as long.

Come in and let us tell you the truth about the high cost of "cheap" paint—why SWP House Paint is the least expensive.

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