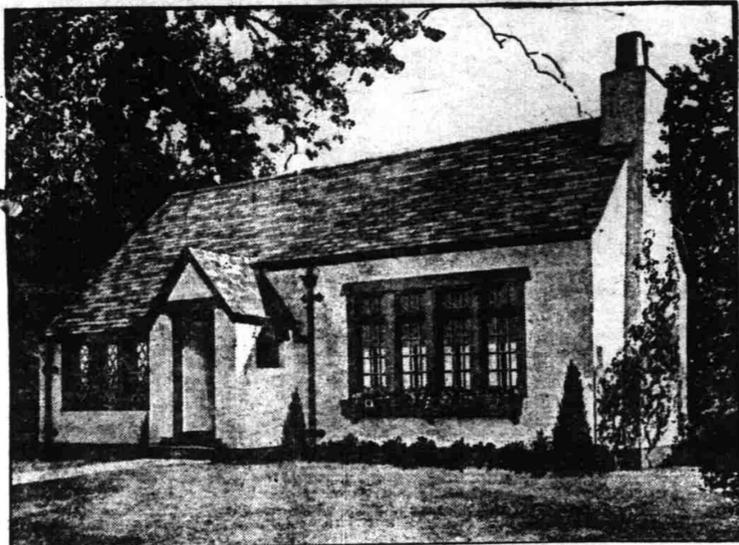


DISTINGUISHED BY UNUSUAL LIVING ROOM



Copyright 1927—The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc. Plan No. 5235

THERE are plans without number for five and six room bungalows, but two particular arrangements have the strongest appeal, especially where economies are in order. In one of these arrangements the living quarters of the house are separated from the sleeping quarters and bath room by the wall that runs down the center from front and back. Thus living room, dining room and kitchen are arranged on one side, with bed room, bath and second bedroom on the other. The other scheme is to have living room, dining room, kitchen in front and two bed rooms in the rear. Both of these are old, well established plans that have been found satisfactory by thousands of home builders.

The design shown here, 5-D-35, is the second of the two schemes described above, but its arrangements comply with that formula only in the most general way. Changing the direction of the living room, for example, is a variation which seems to make a completely new plan scheme. The arrangement is sound. There is the separation between living quarters and the more private quarters of the house, which should be possessed by every bungalow.

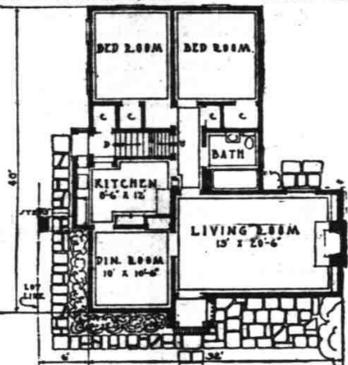
Undoubtedly the most distinguishing feature of this design is the living room with its high ceiling. This has sometimes been called a "studio" type room. The rafters form part of the ceiling. This makes possible the use of a large window in the front wall and adds a sense of luxury and spaciousness at very nominal expense. The unique qualities of this room have been heightened by making a decorative feature of the bookcase. These have been built at each side of the fireplace in line with the mantel and with it form a band of decoration across this end of the room. The enjoyment of the family will be increased by the generous opening to the rear upon the garden view.

Dining room and kitchen are well arranged, completely equipped with the facilities that make toward convenience in house keeping. The location of the kitchen with respect to the grade entrance and basement stairway will appeal to efficient house wives.

One finds in this design much that is reminiscent of the small English or French countryside stucco house. From this it has taken the charm and simplicity that are sure to make their own appeal.

There is a side gate with a roof top separating the front yard from the service entrance which adds interesting qualities to the design.

Copyright 1927—The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc. Home Builders' Clinic



Two bedrooms are provided and an abundance of well placed closets.

A terrace may be arranged at the side of the entrance and before the living room. A roofed porch or sun room may be built in the corner back of the living room.

Construction: Wood frame, exterior finish stucco. Size of lot: Approximately 46 feet.

Facing: Should be faced so as to make the most of the site, to take advantage of trees and views from windows and of prevailing winds; so as to secure also the maximum of sunlight in the principal rooms. If necessary, it may be reversed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The plans for small homes are furnished by the National Bureau of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., an organization made up of the representative practicing architects from leading architectural offices throughout the United States. This bureau is controlled by the American Institute of Architects, and has the endorsement of the Department of Commerce, United States Government. It is practically a nonprofit making public service, and has as its purpose the furnishing of a very complete and dependable small house plan service at modest cost. For information regarding the blue prints and specifications, address the Home Building Editor of this paper.

CONSTRUCTION COST VERY INTERESTING

Survey Made By Service Bureau and Various Prices Listed

Only \$117 was the difference in cost between brick and frame construction of a \$6,000 one-story bungalow in Denver as determined by a cost survey of small home construction conducted recently by the Architects Small House Service Bureau of the United States. The survey was made with the cooperation of the Portland Cement Association, the Denver Retail Lumbermen's Association and the Colorado Clay Products Association. It was very complete and its findings were approved by each of the material associations named.

Prevailing wage scales with the building trades at the time were as follows: Bricklayers \$12 a day; the setters \$13; plasterers \$12; painters \$10, carpenters \$9 and hod carriers \$7.

Material prices were: cement, per sack, 80 cents, net; sand, cubic yard, \$1.30; gravel, cubic yard, \$2; flue lining, 8x12, 35 cents a foot; form lumber, \$44 a thousand feet, board measure; face brick, \$25.50 a thousand; mortar, \$5 a cubic yard; sheathing, lumber, No. 1, \$44, and No. 2, \$38 a thousand feet; drop siding, No. 1, \$60 a thousand feet; lap siding, No. 1, \$55 a thousand feet; 2x4's and 2x3's, \$44 a thousand feet; wood lath, \$3 a thousand; metal lath, 2.2 lbs., per yd., 24 1/2 cents; common brick, \$16 a thousand.

The only difference in these types of construction lay in the costs of building the exterior walls, the foundations, roofs and interior finish being the same in either case. Built upon an 8 inch concrete foundation to the joists, the costs of the walls were as follows:

Frame wall of drop siding—footings \$54; foundations \$260; chimneys \$131; fireplace \$37; firestopping \$11; sills \$17; studing \$60; wall places \$13; sheathing \$8; ribbons and blocking \$6; drop siding \$141; building paper \$11; plastering, interior, on wood lath, \$65; woodwork \$90; painting \$72; hardware \$23, and stucco base \$28. Total \$1107.

Face brick walls—Footings \$54; foundations 260; brickwork \$505; chimneys \$125; fireplace \$35; hardware \$47; lumber \$23; woodwork \$82; plastering, interior, \$54; plastering, exterior, \$23;

Seven types of wall were covered in the cost report: Frame, with drop siding at \$1107; frame, with lap siding, \$1112; frame stucco \$1124; face brick \$1224; hollow tile and stucco \$1232; common brick and stucco \$1316; and clinder tile and stucco \$1329. These were all upon an 8-inch concrete foundation wall to the joints. The only differences with other types of foundation wall were due to the costs of the foundation construction.

Common brick walls were not included in the survey. The nearest approach was a common brick wall stucced. The stucco added \$222 to its cost which aggregated \$1,316. Deducing this stucco cost would leave the common brick wall costing \$1,094 which is \$13 cheaper than its counterpart in frame construction with drop siding, and the cheapest wall of all.

FREQUENT OIL CHANGES UNNECESSARY High pressure motor lubrication, together with the oil filter and air cleaner on the 1928 Chandler, make frequent oil changes unnecessary for Chandler owners. In fact it is only necessary to change oil at long intervals, state Chandler service executives, and not as regularly as is the practice with most motorists.

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JOE WILLIAMS

TRADE EXTENSION WORK MEETS FAVOR

Great Progress in Reforestation Noted in Many Parts of Country

Longview, Wn., January 14—Trade extension work for stabilizing the lumber industry was endorsed by the Society of American Foresters in a resolution passed at a meeting of the society in San Francisco recently, according to work received by the West Coast Lumber Bureau. The resolution also advocated the use of wood for all purposes for which it is most suitable, pointing out that when better utilization is coupled with effective steps for bringing about the growth of new forests it would be of great public benefit.

Great progress has been made in reforestation in many parts of the country, it was brought out at the meeting, both in changed forest taxation and in fire prevention. The public has become aware of the fire hazard as a vital problem and is co-operating in helping keep fires out of the woods. Fire protection is developing steadily. Tax legislation favorable to reforestation also is increasing. 130 laws and amendments having to do with forest taxation and forest growing having been passed in the United States during 1927. An increasing number of lumber companies are reforesting their logged-off land and regulating their cut with the aim of operating on a sustained yield basis, cutting each year only as record.

Advertisement for Joe Williams, 'The Battery Man'. It features a portrait of Joe Williams and text that reads: 'JOE WILLIAMS "The Battery Man" See him today—He'll save you money and give you service that satisfies'. Below the text is a logo for 'Willard' with 'BATTERY' written above it. Contact information includes 'Dorner Center & High Telephone 188'.

CO-OP MOTORIST COMPANY BEGINS

Special Service Planned For Shareholders; MacDonal Heads Group

The Willamette Auto Supply Company, Inc., which was organized in December with the election of officers, received a permit last week from the corporation commissioner allowing the sale of stock and immediately this new Salem corporation began to function. A number of business men of Salem hold stock in the company and R. N. MacDonal is president. The headquarters for the new firm will be at Cottage and Ferry street in the building occupied by the MacDonal Auto company. Considerable remodeling will take place in order to provide adequate room and facilities for operation. The MacDonal auto agency will move to new quarters in the near future.

LUMBER PRODUCTION SLIGHT REDUCTION

Survey Covers Fir Districts of Oregon and Washington For Year

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—The 1927 cut of all soft woods in the fir districts of Oregon and Washington totaled nearly 11 1/2 billion feet of lumber, which, according to the annual surveys of the 4L organization, is 5 per cent less than the 1926 cut of 12 billion feet in the same districts. Says the current issue of the Four L Lumber News: "In the pine territory east of the Cascades the 1927 cut of nearly 3 billion feet is 10 per cent less than the 1926 cut.

"The total cut of all soft woods in both the fir and pine districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho was one billion feet under the 1926 cut, or 7 per cent less than the 1926 total of slightly more than 15 billion feet.

"Seventy-six per cent of the lumber produced during 1927 in the fir districts was cut by 155 major operations, while 24 per cent was cut by more than 1000 smaller mills of capacities ranging from 5000 to 100,000 feet per shift. The reduction of more than 250 million feet cut by Group 1 fir sawmills (the major group) as compared with the 1926 cut of this group, is accounted for by the fact that a number of Group 1 mills, active during 1926, were inactive throughout 1927, while still others were closed for six months or more. These included the Stout Lumber Co. and Coos Bay, the Mickle and Peninsula plants in Portland, the west mill on Grays Harbor, the Dempsey plant in Tacoma, and others.

"A comparison of extra shifts operated during 1927 in all districts, both fir and pine, with those cutting in 1926, shows a little change. A review of 1927 curtailment shows that there was a noticeable reduction of output in several districts, both east and west of the Cascades, but in the fir territory the reduction was largely offset by increased production in two or three districts.

"The actual number of major operations in both fir and pine territory has not changed materially since a year ago. Plants that were suspended, dismantled or destroyed by fire during the past year have been replaced by others of practically equal total capacity.

"The small sawmill operations of both fir and pine territory show a decrease in number. The trend appears to be toward fewer and larger operations, with the heaviest 'mortality' during the past two years in the Group 4 class, those sawmills cutting 25 thousands feet and less per shift.

"The smallest cut for 1927 reported by any fir mill is a run of three days cutting 10,780 foot feet b. m., while the largest production shows 987 day and night shifts with a total cut of 422 million feet.

Advertisement for The Statesman Classified Advertising. It features a logo with a man's face and text that reads: 'The Statesman Classified Advertising Brings Results'. Below the text is a logo for 'Willard' with 'BATTERY' written above it. Contact information includes 'Dorner Center & High Telephone 188'.

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Advertisement for Gabriel Powder and Supply Co. It features a logo with a man's face and text that reads: 'ASK FOR GABRIEL POWDER & SUPPLY CO. ESTIMATE! THEY'LL HELP YOU SAVE AS WELL AS BUILD PROPERLY'. Below the text is a logo for 'Willard' with 'BATTERY' written above it. Contact information includes '610 North Capitol Telephone 2346'.

DESIGNERS CONTINUALLY SCHEME TO LOWER WEIGHT

Reducing the weight-per-horsepower is one of the problems that automotive engineers are constantly attacking. Fuel economy, increased speed, fast pickup, rapid deceleration, and more tire mileage are some of the benefits gained from lowering the weight per horsepower. In the Victory Six, Dodge Brothers' latest creation, the weight has been brought down to only 49 pounds per peak horsepower developed by the motor.

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It is normally a considerable hazard to drive over slippery or icy pavements with two wheel brakes, but with Chandler's four-wheel brakes, which are standard equipment, there is a decided feeling of security and confidence at all times.

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BUSES GIVE TEXAS YOUTHS EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

Under a new law in Texas every child who has completed grammar school work and cannot receive high school instruction in his home district is entitled to free tuition in a high school elsewhere in his county. Buses have been bought by various county school boards to carry pupils to the high schools in the larger towns and cities in each county.

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Seven Frame Hotels Along Boardwalk Burned

Atlantic City escaped tremendous loss of life only by the fortunate circumstance of the blaze developing in middle of afternoon

Six hotels, seven amusement places and a score or more cottages, all of frame construction, were totally destroyed by fire recently along the boardwalk in Atlantic City with a loss estimated at a quarter million dollars. Half a city block was razed by the flames which fortunately broke out in the middle of the afternoon. Had it been at night heavy loss of life could hardly have been averted as the buildings burned like tinder. The section of the boardwalk between Missouri and Arkansas avenues was so badly warped and charred that it was necessary to replace a considerable portion of it.

All of the structures were built a number of years ago when the menace to life of frame hotels in resorts of this kind was not fully appreciated. Under the city building code all of the burned buildings will have to be rebuilt of brick or other firesafe materials.

THE MORAL: BUILD WITH BRICK OR HOLLOW TILE.



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