



Fully Half of the New Buildings Being Erected in Salt Lake this Spring Favor California Styles in Trim and Finish Design.

SUFFICIENTLY strong to resist both the financial panic and the hard times following after, the demand for more Salt Lake homes is growing so fast that a good sized boom is on. Its zone is outward from the city's center towards Ninth avenue, where the builders of new homes are waiting for the car line; or southeast along the Calder's Park and Ashton Avenue lines where many a lucern field is dotted with lime piles and lumber stacks; or directly south where the people are anxiously awaiting the lengthening of the West Temple car tracks.

The building boom of 1908 is different from all its predecessors for it is marked by one distinct innovation. This is the "arrival" of the bungalow idea as an extensive vogue. The "five room modern," which relegated the old style cottage to the rear a year or two ago is itself a faded lender now, and instead there are the shingle trims, the overhanging eaves, the more gently sloping roofs and the green and brown stains of the California fashions.

HALF ARE BUNGALOWS.

Fully half of the new homes going up this year are either shingle bungalows or brick variations of them, with perhaps a porch and upper story of characteristic shingle construction. Pebble dash houses with their concrete and cement trimmings too are having their advocates, following more discreetly than the frame construction the old mission ideals.

Passing along the country lanes where most of the new building is going on, for the original city streets with their extreme widths and 16 foot sidewalks are about filled to their capacity, it is easy to detect the period to which each house belongs. Here and there are the adobe homes which Brigham Young and his generation of pioneers found so desirable. Then there is an occasional shingle bungalow, built square, with the narrowest kind of snubby eaves and longish windows; or if it grew up into a residence, with corners sliced off for millies porches with tall thin posts, and an upper story stuck squarely above the first to utilize every inch of space.

IMPROVING DESIGN.

Feeling for design, and the permitting of something more than just a contractor's interest in the building did not begin till a later day. The seeking for interior comfort brought out the "five room modern," in which a bath room was insisted on, and the plumber began to be a necessity instead of a luxury. Sanitation being better understood and its first floor began to raise away from the ground and the second story being connected with every building, and a basement excavation that left room for an auxiliary floor under the

house when once a concrete wall and floor were laid.

CHANGED INTERIORS.

From luxury in interior finish, interest in home making has come out doors, and now it is taking hold of the long-neglected matters of brick and stone and shingle trim. The eaves are being lengthened, the ceilings are being lowered, and hardware is getting away from ornate designs to simple ones, and the climbing of

tue, is laid and finished by the house painter.

CARPETS AND PARLOR GONE.

With the carpets has disappeared the "parlor" and in its stead has come a large living room, to occupy the space formerly cut up into dining room, living room, library and parlor. "You see," said one architect in explaining this new departure, "the home was not so long ago looked upon as a resting place for the body only. Now it is built to rest the soul also. In planning interior effects we need space, and today you can sit at table with a view clear across the house to the blazing fire place, or sit by the fire and look through a stretch of beamed ceilings and eaved openings to a well finished side board with windows designed especially to trim it."

ACROSS THE DESERT.

Whether the bungalow idea traveled to Salt Lake like the grip germ by an

west at least, for it was a perfectly sane and beautiful treatment for the climatic problems to be met.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S VIEW.

Many years earlier this same source of design affected Utah construction in a manner little known except to inhabitants of the first decade. Because of the California missions; the tabernacle grounds are surrounded by an adobe wall. Brigham Young's homes were built chiefly of adobe, and it is a cobbler and earth wall instead of a stone wall that runs east from Main street on South Temple, partly enclosing the tithing office square. "I want to occupy a few moments," said President Brigham Young before the conference of the Church, Oct. 3, 1852, "to talk about our contemplated temple. It has been moved, seconded, and carried, that we build a temple here of the best material America affords. It has been proposed that we send to Sanpete to get the rock. You may bring stone from Sanpete, which is a beautiful specimen of rock, and erect a temple here with it. Then you may take this sandstone that is found in Red-butte canyon, and build a temple of that; then you step over to Emigration canyon to get limestone and build another of the same dimensions; then right alongside of these build another one of adobe mixed with pebbles—take that clay and these cobbles stones that are so abundant here and build another temple of that composition, and let them stand together—which do you think will stand the longest?"

"Being a chemist in theory, I should say according to my mind when the Sanpete rock is washed into the Jordan, the other buildings will be standing and be in moderate condition. The Red sandstone will go next, and the other two remain the limestone being in pretty good preservation; and when that is all decomposed and washed away into the Jordan you will find the temple which is built of adobe still remains, and in better condition than it was the first day it was built. It will petrify into rock, and will become a stone in 500 years, so as to be fit to cut into mill stones to grind flour."

THE MISSION EXAMPLES.

"What do our Mormon Battalion boys say about trying to dig into one of those old Catholic cathedrals that are now standing in California? They say they might as well have undertaken to dig through the most solid rock they ever saw as to dig through those adobe walls. Do you think they are decaying and falling down? No; they are growing better all the time, and so it is with the houses we live in. According to my present views if a man should undertake to put me up a stone house I should wish him to build it of adobe instead. Rock is either growing or decomposing all the time, and the moment it becomes as hard as it is ever going to be, that moment it begins to decompose."

President Young's sermon preceded the experiments with the granite rock of which the temple was finally built, but from this beginning of opinion it is easy to trace his extensive use of the pebble dash construction which is now becoming so popular in a slightly modified form, and of the adobe construction, the principles of which are worked out in concrete and cement propositions today.

MODERN FINISH.

Two of the most typical examples of the new fashion in building are the residences of Benner J. Smith and E. O. Howard on East South Temple street. In both the large living rooms

combining the space of several small rooms of the older styles, is a feature. Plaster styles have changed from the hard finish to the rough finish in cement and plaster. The bathroom, formerly relegated to some insignificant corner, becomes in itself a point of serious treatment with its tile or rubber tile floors, its tile walls, and modern plumbing designs. Ceilings reach lower than the doors of the older houses, and porch floors are of tiling and concrete instead of wood.

A decade ago the builder of a cottage on letting the contract from \$1,000 to \$2,000 got rooms enough for the money to rear a family of six or eight children. Now the same class of builders seek contracts for cottages that run from \$3,000 to \$4,500—figures that formerly built residences that were almost spacious. The \$10,000 residence is no longer a novelty, but in this spring's plans is as common as were the \$4,000 residences of the old regime. The difference comes largely in the finish, and the furniture man is

Modern Conveniences Are Insisted Upon, However Modest the Home's Plan, and this is Sending the General Average of Cost Upward.

the hardware is the guttering, and this no longer is of the painted tin which rusts away, but is of galvanized iron that lasts as long as the house.

BUILDING BOOM.

That the spring building boom is as heavy as last year is the testimony of Seely, Bateman of Zion's Building Society and of Seely, Cannon of the Deseret society. Both officials declare the applications for the past two months

that pass through the town. That is what these embryonic financiers of Chicago are planning to do.

The Chicago boy, whose name is Earl Simmons, pursues his lucrative work with the aid of his younger sister, Edith. Following is the story of his meteoric business career, as he told it to the tourist from Chicago.

"Yes, I have done much better than I expected. How did I come to start? Well, let's see. I could sell just about and make an average of \$2 a day now. We came here from Douglas, Kan., a year ago. Father was a carpenter, but wasn't doing very well just then, as we were strangers here. One day I was down at the train here and noticed that the people were hungry and that there was no eating station like I had seen in places as we came down here on the cars. I had 40 cents I had saved up, and I ran uptown and bought a quarter's worth of cooked steak and 15 cents' worth of buns, and ran back and sold them all. I kept that up all day, and went home with \$2. That night I got two chickens—that cost me 50 cents—and mother cooked them, and next day I made \$4. Next day I got six chickens and sold them all.

"I am 12 years old and sister is going on 10. She makes the sandwiches and brings them to me here and I do the selling. I don't think I could sell would be good work for a girl; the crowd would run over her."—Chicago Daily News.

4 OF POUND A WEEK.

At least, it what a young boy ought to gain in weight. Does yours? If not there's something wrong with its digestion. Give it the Baby Food. It will begin gaining at once. Cures stomach and bowel troubles, aids digestion, stops fretfulness, good for teething babies. Price 25c and 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 12-14 Main Street B.

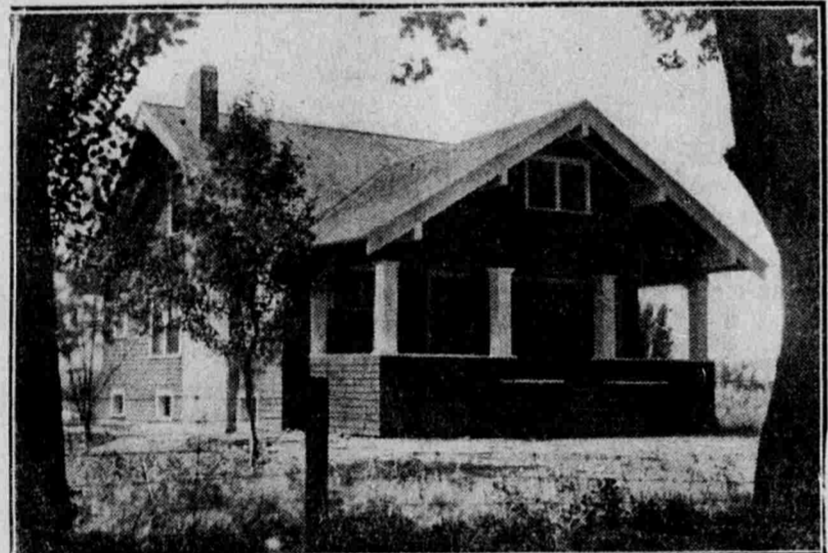
STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

Are factors of the greatest success. No person can do full justice to himself without them. In no season of the year are they more needed than in the spring. Baby Food. We need not discuss the reason for this here. It's enough to say there is one, and that's the fact that it's a tonic and strengthener, as thousands annually testify.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Bailey & Sons Co., 63 East 2nd South.

Helds Band Concert at Liberty Park Sunday Afternoon 4 O'clock.



A WEST TEMPLE STREET LAND MARK.

stairs as a daily vocation in the performance of household duties is being eliminated.

And with the changes, the prices are going up. This does not mean that material is on the jump, but that the builder of a 1908 home demands so much more than his predecessor of a decade ago. Then the house was "finished" when it was done to have floors and bare walls that left expensive furniture to buy and carpets to lay before it began to look like home.

Now the china case, the sideboard, the fire place, the hat rack, and often even the refrigerator is built in as part of the original construction, and the owner has a house turned over to him ready to move into with the addition of a rug or two, a set of chairs, and perhaps a couch for the cozy corner with its book cases ready to receive the family library.

Carpets have been relegated far, far to the rear, and in their stead the stained and polished hard wood floor or its kiln dried Georgia pin substit-

unknown route, or whether it came over the railroad from Los Angeles, is a subject open to argument. One thing is certain, however. Its most ardent advocates have been those who have lived on the coast for a time, and this population has largely been built up through the fact that the Salt Lake route has made the coast so easily accessible. On the coast in its turn, the bungalow was developed from the old Spanish missions, built of adobe. This structure was designed when the only object of a home was to meet the climatic problem of keeping off the sun and the rain. The temperature did not matter, hence came the wide swing of veranda and the overhanging eaves, with the large windows, and loose instead of compact construction.

STANFORD'S ARCHWAYS.

When the architects of Stanford university in 1893 reclaimed this lost art of mission building and modernized it for practical purposes, President Jordan declared his belief that from this example would spread an architectural movement that would cover the



BUNGALOW ON EAST FIRST SOUTH.

decidedly the loser by the change in style. Rocking chairs are the features of the window displays this spring, while the sideboard is stowed away on the upper floor or in the basement.

PASSING OF THE STOVE.

The parlor stove, too, has lost its savor, and instead the hot-air furnace finds a place in the basement beside the coal room, for the smaller houses, with the hot water and the steam designs for the larger ones. Hardware, which remains while wallpaper passes away and tints are colored over, is now keeping pace fully with the improvement in other lines. Swing doors, now shut and lock with a single knob, and are opened without the ancient problem of turning catches and loosening hooks. Hardware fashions have changed so completely within a season or two that the householder should carefully study this problem before making final decisions. Most contractors leave the selection of hardware to the builder and that is a point where carelessness may mean inconvenient material where later developments afford much relief. Partly related to

have equalled those of a year ago, and that the amounts being put into the houses built even by the small salaried men, is considerably larger than formerly, modern conveniences and modern plumbing being insisted upon however modest the general design.

In the real estate offices, where it was thought last fall a dull year was the only outlook, there is no gloom, and sales are readily made for building lots in the outskirts, and for residence plats and apartment sites in the district closer in.

At least six new apartment houses are now being constructed and these with the great number of new homes, will mark the year 1908 as a signal one in the city's growth.

A YOUTHFUL FINANCIER.

A 12-year-old boy is earning \$6 a day out in Clinton, Okla. A number of Chicago boys are preparing to follow his genuine "get-rich-quick" method. This Oklahoma boy sells chicken sandwiches and other homeprepared delicacies to passengers on the Rock Island trains

THE BROOM MUST GO.

The broom threatens soon to be as obsolete as the old copper warming-pan, judging from the number of vacuum dust-removers which are being placed upon the market. The change is one which must meet with the unqualified approval of all who know what a breeding-ground of diseases is the common dust of our houses. Every housewife who is possessed of cleanly instincts should welcome an apparatus which removes dust instead of scattering it in all directions, lost to the sense, so to speak, for a time by its attention in all, only sooner or later to settle again on the shelves, pictures, curtains and in a thin film. Moreover, the removal of dust and its collection in a receptacle by means of the vacuum-cleaner permits of its absolute destruction by fire. Bacteriological science can easily demonstrate the existence of disease germs in common household dust and that there is evidence of an entirely practical character that dust is otherwise a source of disease; there could hardly be a more effective means of spreading the infective and irritating particles than the old fashioned broom. The method is not only insidious but absurd from the point of view of its application. The broom may clean the surface of a carpet, chair, or curtain effectually enough, but the dust is only removed to be scattered elsewhere and to be spread over an even wider area than before. The great important difference between the cult of the broom and the vacuum cleaner may be summed up by saying that, while the former is calculated to spread disease, the latter enables the dust and its pathogenic contents to be removed and destroyed by fire. The method of removing dust by means of vacuum cleaner has therefore everything to be said in its favor and it is to be hoped that the apparatus will become so moderate in price as to be within the reach of all. The passing of the broom, when it comes to be un fait accompli, will be a fact of great sanitary significance.—London Laborer.

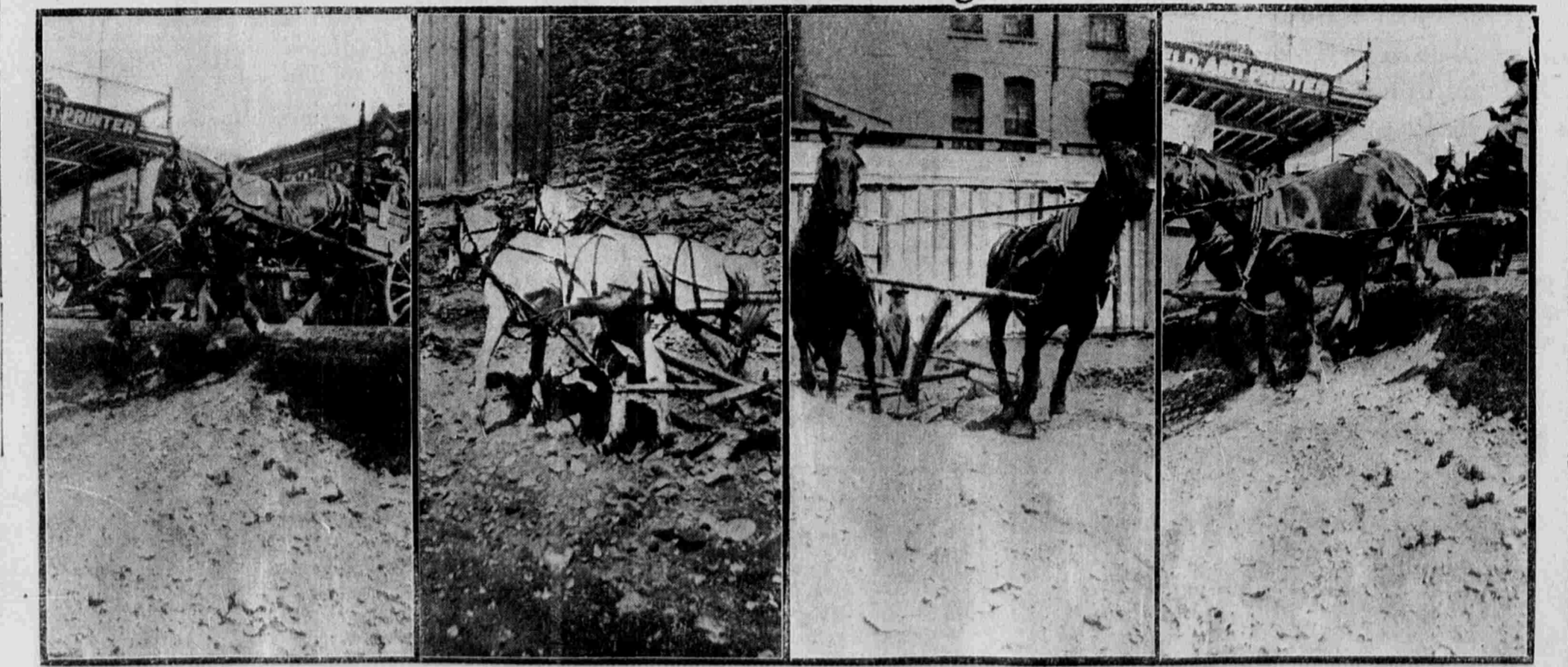
A BABY SHOW IN SALT LAKE CITY would have many contestants; but it is safe to say that the healthiest baby would win the prize. Not only can be healthy who suffers from worms and most babies do unless they are kept free from them with White Cream Vermifuge. Acts quickly, yet mildly—it is own purgative. Mothers, don't attempt to raise children without White Cream Vermifuge. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 12-14 Main street.

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Shooting the Chutes—One Horse Down.

On a Sidehill, Difficult Pulling.

Singlefooting to Avoid Hopper.

Shooting the Chutes—Ready to Jump.

TO anyone accustomed to think of trained horses only in connection with the circus ring, the work of a dozen or more big teams in the excavation now being made just north of the McCormick block on Main street for the new big building is of exceptional interest.

The horses have been at work for the past week and a large crowd has usually stood watching them at their various tricks. Perhaps the most difficult is "shooting the chutes" as the drop from Main street into the excavation has been called. As the cellar

excavating proceeded a straight drop of over four feet was made from the sidewalk pavement, and the work teams with empty wagons behind them lined up to this drop, jumped over it and then when the wagon's front wheels plunged after them putting the wagon to an angle of about 45 degrees all the foothold they had was in loose dirt pitched at a very steep angle, and down this they would scramble as the weight of the wagon forced them on.

The impromptu crowd that gathered to watch the horses make the slide for the first time found evidence of cruelty in the work they were doing, but an hour's watching failed to develop a single case in which a horse made a single misstep, skinned a shin, or in any way seemed to suffer from the unusual work. They simply did the trick skillfully, and like a trained pole vaulter, ended in as good form as they began. One of the pictures above shows a horse making the jump with his hind feet bent back on the pavement level while his front feet reach for the ground below. The steep landing is not shown in the proper angle as the picture was taken from the bottom of the pit below.

Once in the pit, the horses are not free from work that requires skill in movements. A large team of blacks used to hitch to a loaded wagon to help pull it out of the pit, tug their way to the top of the ascent from which the wagons start on their way to the gravel dump, and head around to the bottom of the dugway in which the wagons are loaded with as much precision as an automatic machine, making a turn again at the bottom in order to allow themselves to be hitched to the next wagon, where the least excitement might cause a broken leg in the loose houlders. Horses working on the scrapers have to thread their way like the "side hill mule" that Mark Twain made famous, along steep banks where a man can hardly keep a foothold, and then must single foot it around a trap opening in the floor of the roadway through which their load of loose dirt is dumped into the waiting wagons.

HOW THE CHINESE PRESERVE.

An interesting account of how the Chinese preserve vegetables and meats is given by Fredrick D. Cloul, student interpreter at the Shanghai consulate general as follows:

Turnips, several varieties of cabbage and seaweed are often prepared for winter use by giving them a coat of salt and drying in the sun. A vegetable resembling cabbage is sometimes dried in the sun without salt and put away in shallow baskets until ready for use. They have a way also of making a kind of sauerkraut very much as Americans do. The treatment of certain vegetables in this way is a common practice.

The best native hams come from a region known as the Kinna district, in Chekiang province. The hams were dressed and ready for curing are carefully placed in vats. A kind of pickle is then prepared of salt, water and a sauce from the soy bean (the bean from which Worcestershire sauce is made), which is poured over the fresh hams. After the hams have been in the pickle a sufficient length of time they are taken out and hung up to dry, and occasionally, but not often, smoked, when they are ready for the market. Sometimes a little nitrate of potash is also added to help preserve them, but this addition is the exception and not the rule. It is reported that in the south hams are cured by means of an alkaline earth and common salt, but so far as I am learned no earth of any kind is employed in the middle and northern provinces.

The famous pickled eggs of China are preserved with a pickle made of common mud, salt, saltpeter and soy bean sauce, all mixed together. The eggs are coated with a plaster of this mixture and laid away until "ripe," when they are ready for the table. Prepared in this way they will keep several months.

HOW TO AVOID APPENDICITIS.

Most victims of appendicitis are those who are habitually constipated. Orin's Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation by stimulating the liver and bowels and restores the natural action of the bowels. Orin's Laxative Fruit Syrup is pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutes."

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