

Charming English Type of Moderate Cost



THE KISHOWANA—DESIGN A741

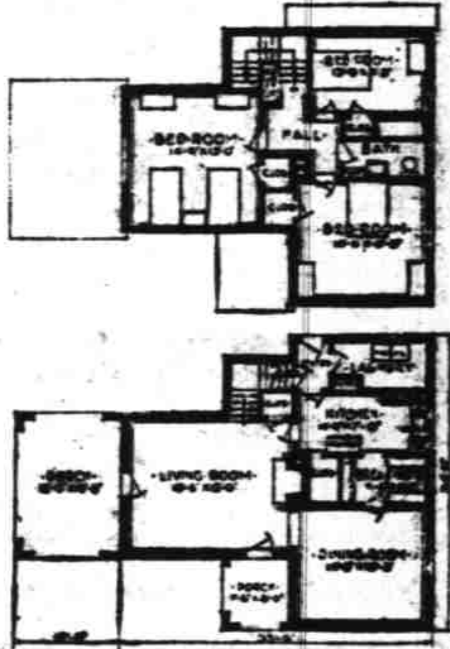
MODIFIED adaptations frequently prove more satisfactory in their interior completeness than do the homes which conform strictly to the architectural demands of the true English type. And almost always they are decidedly cheaper to construct. English type homes are attractive. Their sharp lines, their abruptly upthrust chimneys from unexpected corners, their broad sweeps of steep roof and their small paned windows give them an undisputed air of distinction. But in interior results the achievement isn't always so good.

In this house something of the English atmosphere has been attained in the broad sweep of roof, the long roof lines, and the treatment of the windows. And inside it is almost free of the objectionable features frequently encountered in the true English home. Here good size, larger than one would expect. Built of common brick it insures long service with small upkeep expense and always the assurance of the highest resale value.

It is a house that will fit into any surrounding, although where possible it should be selected for a wooded setting. Trees are helpful but, not imperative and even in the open it can be very appealingly dressed by appropriate landscaping and a judicious selection of shrubbery.

The lower floor is delightfully arranged with a living room of good size lighted by windows on three sides and furnished with a large open grate, always a desirable feature. Likewise the dining room is cheerful and a cozy breakfast nook and pantry is between it and the kitchen. Beyond the latter is a well equipped laundry. The arrangement throughout this floor is ideal.

On the upper floor are three exceptional sleeping rooms and the bath. These are also well lighted and each has ample closet room. While not a large house the rooms are all of good size, larger than one would expect. Built of common brick it insures long service with small upkeep expense and always the assurance of the highest resale value.



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

PERFECT ACOUSTICS BY REAL PAINTING

Sound Absorbing Factors Call for Porous and Flexible Type Always

By MARE HULSER
Is your office too noisy—every time you speak does your own voice leap back, or become lost in the tumult of typewriters and echoes? It may be that such a condition is due to the defective proportions of a building, or to spaces above the ceiling, below the floors, and beyond the walls, but it is likely it is merely because the walls are hard and solid, causing definite reflection of sound.

In such an atmosphere of confusion, whether it is in a factory, or an office, with its peculiar mechanical equipment, fatigue of the nerves is inevitable, and the efficiency of the workers is greatly lessened. This doubtless means loss of production just as surely as does poor lighting, or working in gloomy, unlighted rooms.

Such a noisy condition can be greatly decreased, by making the reflecting wall a good absorber, so that the sound is swallowed up and little or none thrown back. Painting the wall can accomplish this. It is less expensive than other treatments, paint is easily applied and, at the same time, lends itself to decorative treatment.

The paint, however, to have the greatest sound absorbing factors should be the porous and flexible type, which means that thickness is an important requisite. High plasticity is desirable for many finishes. Paints having a high volatile content, which causes the formation of minute pores in the film, would be excellent for this purpose. This suggests a flat wall paint, whereas in many cases, such as in factories, it may be desirable to use a gloss or egg shell finish. In such cases, undercoats may be built up with flat finish.

Where there is an excessive amount of unnecessary noise, a finish of ground cork against a "tacky" priming coat of paint, with a finishing coat of any desirable color, is advisable. A sand finish, which is merely sand sprayed upon a "tacky" priming coat of paint, with a finishing coat in any desired color, is equally effective in absorbing sound, due to the porousness of the surface thus created. The reduction of vibrations and noise will depend as stated before on the thickness of paint, the roughness of surface and its porosity.

The successful effect of paint in perfecting acoustics has been pointed out in an instance of a large country club, having a high arched ceiling. A confused babble of voices prevented intelligible conversation during the dinner hours. It was decided to give the ceiling and walls two additional coats of paint, which were then stippled. The improvement noted was marked.

Also in a certain auditorium where the reverberation was excessive the smooth plaster walls were changed to rough plaster surface created by the circular motion of a barbed trowel, and then painted and stippled. In this case the reverberations were materially reduced.

Paint bears a similar relation to sound as to light. It is common knowledge that when light waves strike against surfaces coated with light colored paints they are reflected many times, whereas light coming upon dark colored surfaces are absorbed. The analogy here, however, is that a ray of light when striking a polished white tile surface is very little dimmed, and the same is true with a sound. And when light falls upon the walls of a very rough painted surface, less is thrown back, as with sound waves, which are absorbed by such a finish.

Where noise is loud enough to be distracting, an economical plan is to call in the painters. The saving of energy, and consequent speeding up of work, will more than cover the cost for this effective remedy.

The "liberal's" idea of good prohibition officer is one who will enforce the law and yet not interfere with the supply of liquor.

BUILDING WORK NOW HITTING STRIDE

Institutional Building Seem to be Running Ahead Last Year

With one-half of the year back of us, construction work seems to be just getting into its stride. Using brick construction as the indicator, it would appear that there is considerable pickup over the early months of the year.

Present indications are that forecasts of a volume in 1923 equal to that of last year will be justified.

The one class of building construction that seems to be slightly disappointing in its volume is the small residence. In Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York and many smaller cities there is from 15 to 25% less construction in this field than there was in the same period of 1922.

Institutional buildings seem to be running above last year with rather large programs of schools, churches, and hospitals being carried on in nearly all large building centers.

Chicago, which started 1923 with a lower volume than in any recent years, has been picking up during the past thirty days. The situation in New York is quite satisfactory. A very good market for brick is disturbed from domestic manufacturers' standpoint only by large importations of cheap-labor brick from Belgium. If the brick industry was protected as nearly all other manufacturing industries in America are, the Atlantic coast manufacturers would have little to complain of. Importations of cheap foreign brick made under working conditions that American workmen could not tolerate will reach, during the year, one hundred and twenty-five million if the present rates of arrivals are carried through the year.

The volume of brick moved from the yards of the country during the past thirty days according to the table below shows only about a 5% decline. The orders on the books, on the basis of the number of plants reporting, show an increase during the past thirty days and is approximately equal to the unfilled orders of one year ago.

Compactness Is Feature of Home Plans



PLAN No. 405

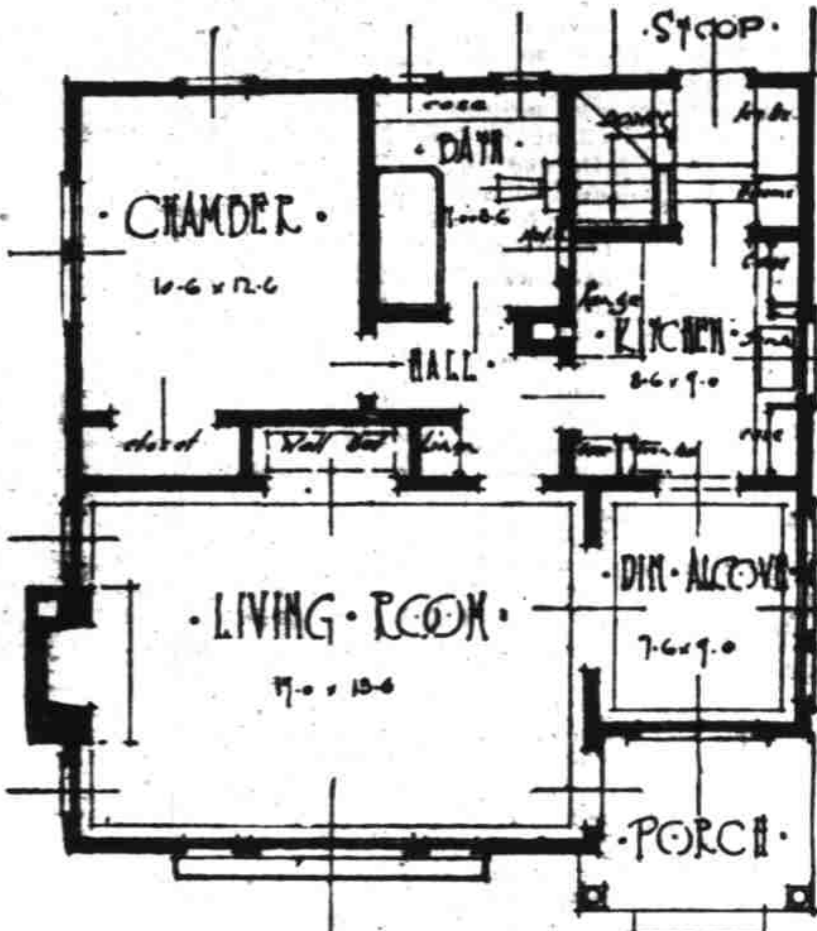
With a ground space of 33 by 50 feet, today's house plan is one ideally adapted for a small town lot or for use as a cottage at the beach.

While but one bedroom is provided for in the plan, a wall bed in the living room is an auxiliary chamber for emergency use.

One of the features of the house is its general compactness in the arrangement of the kitchen. This room is 8 ft. by 9 ft. and is designed for use with the minimum amount of walking by the housewife. It will be noticed that the sink is directly under the window where ample light is provided for such culinary operations as are conducted in the sink or on the adjacent drain boards.

The dining alcove is adjoining the kitchen and at the front of the house. The kitchen, dining alcove and enclosed back porch, with a built-in ice box, form one unit of the house, a unit which is separated from the rest of the rooms.

The sets of blue prints of this plan will be furnished at nominal cost on application to the real estate editor of



FLOOR PLAN 20 x 30 PLAN NO. 405

Spaulding Logging Co.

Salem, Oregon

Telephone 1830

MARKET CONTINUES TO GROW STRONGER

Export Prices Advanced; Demand for Lumber Developing Rapidly

The market during the past two weeks has continued to strengthen in most departments and many

manufacturers are raising prices on some items. Notwithstanding very stubborn resistance on the part of buyers prices are being well maintained. There are two outstanding features adding strength to the market, whereas sixty days ago one factor was largely responsible for rising prices. Today the curtailment is just as much in effect, if not more so, than at any time this summer and in addition very few mills have any surplus lumber to dispose of. In fact most mills are supplied with orders well into August and

in no position to take on business for prompt shipment.

A first class demand for lumber is developing from all markets and while Atlantic Coast retailers are fighting harder than anyone else against higher prices the rate that the usual amount of lumber is going forward to the Atlantic Coast through the Panama canal. There is no reason why Atlantic Coast buyers should not pay the higher prices, although some of them are objecting very much to letting the price situation get out of their hands and into the hands of the mills where it rightfully belongs.

Export prices have been advanced, although these prices are not considered quite on a par with rail business or California and Atlantic coast.

Inland Empire manufacturers feel that their quotations are still out of line, but they are having difficulty in harmonizing market views. The lath market remains firm, notwithstanding that the California demand seems to be pretty well supplied. The Atlantic coast lath market which has been quiet is now becoming active and there is every indication that lath prices will be maintained for some weeks to come in all the various markets.

The log market is steady. The supply of logs is ample for the present reduced operating schedule of mills. A number of the large logging camps will shut down until the middle of August. There is not very much change in the shingle situation other than a steadily tightening log market. There is a great scarcity of good shingle logs. The mills are paying outside prices for raw material. (Reprint from West Coast Lumberman July 15, 1923.)

We hope that the formation of this new Commercial League of Nations will mean that no nation will be allowed another war until it has paid off the installments on the last.—London Punch.

CHRYSLER TELLS OF BUILDING CARS

Better Understanding of Correct Design Partially Helps

Why the automobile industry constantly keeps young, and why its achievements are a continuous source of amazement not only to the American public, but even to well-known industrial leaders, both here and abroad, was pointed out by J. W. Frazer, Chrysler sales manager, in answer to a query put to him yesterday. The question asked Mr. Frazer was this: "How is Chrysler able to build more luxurious, more comfortable and finer performing cars in every way each year for less money, and by so doing constantly give the purchasers of its cars considerably greater value per dollar?"

The Chrysler sales manager's eyes lit up in a twinkling as much

as to say: "Here's an easy one," as he started to answer.

"To begin with," he replied, "the basic, fundamental design of Chrysler cars has always been right. Fred M. Zeder, our vice president in charge of engineering, and his associates, went directly to the fundamentals of proper engineering for their designing, testing, research and metallurgy, long before the first Chrysler car was built. They worked always with the ideal of an entire motor car in their minds—body, chassis and engine—from the standpoints of appearance, performance, durability and freedom from service. This basic design, when completed, was therefore correct and has always been correct in every Chrysler car built."

"That achievement of the correctness in fundamentals from the ground up was probably the biggest engineering achievement in motor car history. It represented improvements fraught with such tremendous significance that the public, generally, does not even yet understand their import. It revolutionized the entire automobile industry."

"Chrysler, with its definite knowledge of the fundamental correctness of its basic designs, has, in its new cars, combined with

design, plus new developments discovered and perfected from time to time, can, therefore, bring only one result—the manufacture of constantly finer cars which can be produced and sold at less money.

"That result you see on the streets and in Chrysler salesrooms throughout the country today is the new Chrysler creations."

Mayor Jimmie Walker of New York City has gone to Hollywood for a rest. What does he mean by rest, anyhow?



The Man Who Knows

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