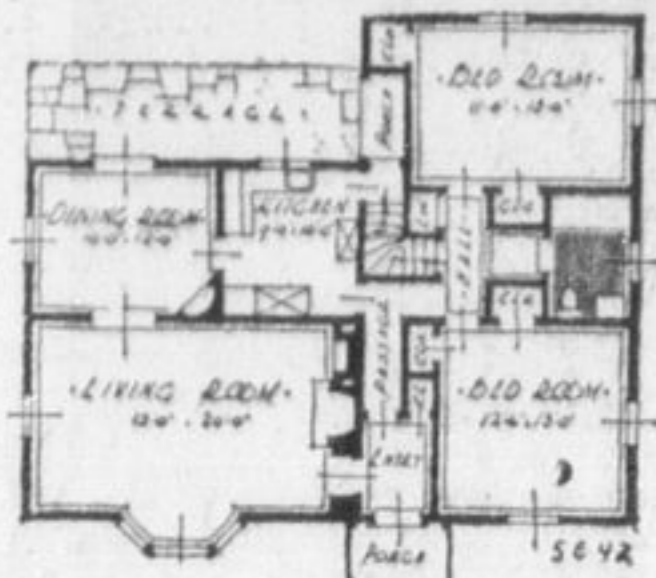


# Air Conditioning Not Necessarily Very Expensive

## Colonial Type of Home that May Appeal to Many

White Colonial Cottage, with Prim Green Shutters, and with a Trim and Tidy Appearance that Age Does Not Wither.



Lining the long, elm-shaded streets of the scattered villages of Manhattan Island during the beginning of the nineteenth century were little homes similar to the one shown in the accompanying picture.

These little white Colonial cottages with their prim green shutters, served to emphasize the trim tidiness so characteristic of those earlier homes. Throughout they radiate the constant charm of true Colonial precedent.

Like all other well-designed and carefully-planned homes, landscaping—and particularly the foundation planting—plays an all-important part in bringing results. This house hugs the ground, and foundation planting of the size and type indicated in the picture serves

to emphasize this point.

The exterior walls are white stained shingles—preferably those with a heavy thick butt, paid about 12 inches to the weather, that is, for a 24-inch shingle. The roof is natural coloured wood shingles that have been treated with creosote to give them long life but not colour. They are allowed to age naturally, taking their colour from the elements.

That portion of the chimney which comes above the roof level is painted white with the exception of the last four or five inches, which are given a coat of black paint; an utilitarian measure.

Inside, five rooms and a bath are well arranged for comfortable and pleasant living. The living room has a fireplace, built-in book shelves, a bank of windows and comfortable livability. The dining room, which opens to an outside terrace, has a built-in dish cabinet. The kitchen is designed in a labour-saving manner, with cupboards built in and space provided for the refrigerator and stove.

Two corner bedrooms and a bath complete the room arrangement on the first floor. The basement is divided into sections for the heating unit, laundry

unit, vegetable room, with enough space left over for a recreation room.

To be in keeping with the Colonial manner, the walls of these rooms should be plastered and left smooth to receive paper. The paper should harmonize with the painted wood trim around the doors and windows. The floors should be given a dark coloured stain and then waxed.

The bathroom and kitchen should be given a five-foot wainscoting of tile; or, if a more economical treatment is wanted, a wainscoting of linoleum.

In estimating the construction cost of this home, many things must be taken into consideration. To mention a few: The specifications followed; the contractor chosen; the percentage of financing required; labour and material costs in this vicinity.

To secure an accurate idea of how much money you will have to spend for this home, consult your architect or building contractor. Show him the picture and details given herewith. Place these in the hands of a capable contractor and find exactly how much. He will be glad to give you this information without placing you under obligation.

**Pioneered System**

Arizona, because it had to pioneer and developed air-conditioning. Now it has developed an inexpensive home-cooling device.

A few years ago, before air-conditioning became popular, the summers were nightmares at Phoenix, Arizona, even to the sun-baked natives. In office buildings, clerks and stenographers listlessly went through the motions of work in temperatures which ranged up to 120 degrees. Female employees, dressed in scanty cotton garments, sat at their typewriters, dripping perspiration onto thick pads of blotting paper beneath their elbows.

In the stores, shirt-sleeved male clerks and light-clad feminine workers languidly waited on customers who were just as languid and just as hot.

In the hotels, travellers lay awake at night, cursing the heat and feeding countless nickels into pay fans, which merely stir up the hot air.

**Early Excuse**

Everyone who could afford it left southern and central Arizona for the California coast or the northern Arizona mountains. Business men's wives and children departed early in June and stayed away until the middle of September or later. Phoenix was—and still is, although to a lesser extent—a town of "summer bachelors."

Air-conditioning, however, has now brought welcome relief. At first only the larger hotels and stores could afford the expensive and elaborate equipment, but they were able to reduce their interior temperatures to 75 and 80 degrees while the mercury in the street outside hovered at 115 or higher.

With the advent of air-cooling, store and office employees displayed more energy. Customers flocked in, if only to get cool.

**Large Porch Being Added to the St. Charles School**

J. P. Roy, builder, recently took the contract for a large porch, to be added to St. Charles Separate School on First avenue. The improvement has been needed for some time and will make the school building still more attractive.

He has also contracted to supply the materials for building a home on Balsam street south for Mr. DeLuca.

London Daily Express: There is too much fuss over aeroplane accidents. Suppose the same attention were given to road accidents? Numbers of buses come to grief, sometimes with loss of life. Nothing much is said about them. Yet when the Dutch airliner came down in the Persian Gulf, with no loss of life whatever, everybody talked about it. The danger of this publicity is that it gives a false impression of the situation, and makes an impediment to the conquest of the air.

## Cheap Invention for Cooling Hot Rooms

Unemployed Arizona Man Rigs up Contraption for Air-Conditioning and the Gadget is Cheap.

(By J. M. Pigot)

Arizona, not a bit proud of its distinction as the hottest place in the United States during the summer, recently went about manufacturing its own temperature—even to the extent of air-cooling a dog hospital.

Arizona, because it had to pioneer and developed air-conditioning. Now it has developed an inexpensive home-cooling device.

A few years ago, before air-conditioning became popular, the summers were nightmares at Phoenix, Arizona, even to the sun-baked natives. In office buildings, clerks and stenographers listlessly went through the motions of work in temperatures which ranged up to 120 degrees. Female employees, dressed in scanty cotton garments, sat at their typewriters, dripping perspiration onto thick pads of blotting paper beneath their elbows.

In the stores, shirt-sleeved male clerks and light-clad feminine workers languidly waited on customers who were just as languid and just as hot.

In the hotels, travellers lay awake at night, cursing the heat and feeding countless nickels into pay fans, which merely stir up the hot air.

Everyone who could afford it left southern and central Arizona for the California coast or the northern Arizona mountains. Business men's wives and children departed early in June and stayed away until the middle of September or later. Phoenix was—and still is, although to a lesser extent—a town of "summer bachelors."

Air-conditioning, however, has now brought welcome relief. At first only the larger hotels and stores could afford the expensive and elaborate equipment, but they were able to reduce their interior temperatures to 75 and 80 degrees while the mercury in the street outside hovered at 115 or higher.

With the advent of air-cooling, store and office employees displayed more energy. Customers flocked in, if only to get cool.

**Sleep Outdoors**

But, in the homes, it was a different story. Air-conditioning plants were (and still are) too expensive for all except wealthier residents. So whole families suffered through the days as best they could, and, at night, moved en masse onto their lawns to sleep on cots or on pallets.

This summer, however, arose a prophet of better conditions. This hero, said to be a relief-roller worker at Glendale, a few miles north of Phoenix, cursed the heat and set to work to do something about it.

Equipped with an old electric fan, a few tools, some scraps of lumber and a lot of ingenuity, this anonymous but loudly-praised inventor built his own air-conditioning plant. It was cheap because it had to be, and, surprisingly, it worked.

The idea swept the state. Scores of carpenters, out of work for months, suddenly found their services in demand. Lumber yards were deluged with orders for materials. Husbands handy with tools set about the manufacture of a cooling system.

**How It's Done**

And what is this revolutionary idea? Very simple. You do it this way: Build a box out of some insulated material such as comboboard and set it in a window. The back of the box should consist of a thin layer of excelsior or steel shavings, held in place by sections of fine-mesh chicken wire. At the top of the back side, a garden hose drips water down through the excelsior. The house side of the box should be solid except for a circle just the size of the electric fan.

The fan, going full blast, pulls air through the soaked excelsior, cooling it and pushing it into the house. Persons who have the device declare they can reduce the temperature of two or three rooms 20 degrees below the outside temperature.

But the final manifestation of "air-conditioning consciousness" came in Phoenix. A veterinarian, in a large newspaper advertisement, announced his dog hospital was air-cooled for the greater comfort of his patients.

## Building the House Smack to the Shore

Something of the Joy of Building with Notes on Choice of Site, Foundation, etc., for the Summer Home.

The following from the current issue of Canada Lumberman should be of interest to readers of this page:—

**"I've Got a House Now Smack On the Shore"**

(By "Low Cost")

Why don't you start now to build that summer home, that vacation cabin you've been dreaming about so long? For years I envied friends who disappeared each week-end—or even for the summer—to that glamorous rendezvous with nature, while I sweltered in the city eagerly awaiting an invitation to come out over Sunday. In desperation I have taken the plunge too. I've got a house now, smack on the shore, where every breeze is my own (of

course, I have to share it with the neighbours).

The point is, I could have had it ten years ago if I had known what I know now—that expense is simply a matter of what you can afford, how much of the work you are willing to do yourself or can induce your friends to do for you.

**The Joy of Building**

Consider the cabin built by a young organ tuner I know. He didn't have much cash to put into it, yet to-day he has a big, snug, log cabin in the woods, with sleeping balcony, fireplace and board floor. Total cost, about \$150 plus a lot of blisters and sore muscles. There's no interest to pay on the latter items—taxes, either.

A wooded plot donated by a relative provided the logs for the cabin, friends helped to build it. The chief cost was for door and window sash—and cement for the fireplace.

Take these tips from one who knows, having recently gone through the thrills of building a summer cottage.

**Choosing Proper Site**

If you like a crowd around, don't choose a site that is difficult to reach—your friends won't come to see you, and it may be years before another venturesome soul will provide neighbourly company.

Look into the tax situation. If tax rates are high or if the assessment rate is high, the cost of a summer home immediately becomes high. Choose a low-tax site.

Make sure that water is economically accessible. Ask natives how far they have to dig to get water—driving, digging or drilling wells is expensive if you have to go more than 25 or 30 feet—and it is important to have water for your house.

Select a site that is well drained. It is better to be at a little distance from lake or ocean shore than to have a house full of water every time it rains.

**Nature of Foundation**

A concrete foundation costs more than piling—but it adds to the comfort and security of the structure, keeping out wind, insects (including termites) and water.

Build preferably of some material that will not require too much care—pine is among the sidings that require no paint or staining; they weather beautifully, reducing original cost and upkeep.

Allow for plenty of windows. You are out to get fresh air. You should have it in the house; light, too. Windows in all-year houses are limited to save the heating costs, a consideration not involved in summer places.

**Put in Double Floor**

As soon as practicable, put in a double floor—it adds much to the snugness of the house in inclement weather.

And plan the building so you can add to it economically as funds permit you to enlarge your space. You can start with a living room and lean-to kitchen and bath, the bedrooms to come later.

However, if you are one who doesn't get a lot of fun out of fixing things, don't start the summer cottage unless you are prepared to hire some one to do that work.

## One of the Finest Blocks in South Porcupine

New Dalton Building to be Large and Modern Structure. Will House Bus Service and also Have Offices, Etc.

The new Dalton building in South Porcupine is being rushed to completion now. A 50-foot frontage on Bruce avenue gives ample room for two stores, as well as a bus waiting room. The second storey is to be used for offices, at the front, and apartments at the rear. The bus line garage will be located on the ground floor at the rear.

Construction is of cement block with steel girders, and is remarkable for the long clear frontage, only a single line of steel pillars being used. The building is 76 feet deep.

When finished, it will be one of the finest business blocks in South Porcupine.

Supplies were purchased through Feldman Timber, Schumacher.

## Insulation Can Save Millions for Canada

Survey Made by Dominion Govt. Shows that \$30,000,000 Wasted Each Year for Lack of Insulation.

(By Stewart Fielding)

Insulation as an idea is something a lot of people talk about, but until recently few really understood. The word "insulation" covers a variety of forms. Every individual, who owns or lives in a house, should be interested in heat and cold insulation.

To the average individual, insulation has been something that loomed up as an expensive luxury, indulged in only by the monied people who could afford newfangled ideas.

Insulation is not new. It is just as old as construction itself. South Sea Islanders build their dwellings with thatched cane roofs because the hollow stocks form a natural insulation material, which insulates the inside of the dwelling against the rays of the sun. Contrariwise, but on the same idea, the eskimo's igloo is insulated against the Arctic blasts with a protecting layer of snow, which in that cold climate does not pack down, but maintains millions of dead air cells. That air, in

## LUMBER

FOR Every Purpose!

**LUMBER MILLWORK GENERAL CONTRACTORS**

# J. P. ROY

Cor. Balsam and Second Phone 221

suspension and motionless, forms a non-conductor of cold and those ice and snow houses are kept comfortably warm. We, in the civilized areas, do not have to rely on nature for the supplying of our insulating materials. Highly efficient insulating materials have been developed for our use within the past few years because people have come to realize that insulation is not an expensive luxury, but rather an absolute necessity in every type of dwelling and practically all types of building.

The Dominion Government has completed a survey which indicates that if the dwellings alone in Canada were properly insulated against cold, there would be an annual saving of \$30,000,000 in fuel bills.

**An Unnecessary Tax**

If your home is not insulated you are paying your proportionate share of that extra \$30,000,000 expenditure, which is entirely unnecessary. You are paying for insulation whether you have it or not. You can readily tell uninsulated homes because the snow melts off the roof. Furnaces are taxed to capacity in the cold weather and approximately 60 per cent. of the avoidable heat loss goes up through the roof and you are using coal to furnish heat to melt the snow off your roof. Surely you are not buying coal for that purpose. Attic insulation alone will stop to a large extent your loss of heat. Properly insulated attics prevent the heat from passing up through the roof and the snow therefore stays on your roof and in its best forms additional insulation.

The best types of insulation are now offered to the public at such low prices that they are within the reach of everybody who owns or rents a dwelling. The best type of insulation to-day comes in the form of a wool, which strongly resembles ordinary cotton batting. This type of insulation, properly installed on the attic floor of the average dwelling, will pay for itself in approximately three years through the saving in fuel, plus the added comfort in more even temperatures in the upstairs and downstairs of the house. The same feature of insulation that keeps the heat in the building in the winter time keeps the heat out in the summer. To those who work at night and sleep during the daytime, in the hot summer months, this is an especially attractive feature.

Of all types of insulation probably the most universally used is a material called Red Top Insulating Wool. This material is durable, economical, verminproof and fireproof. Nearly all dealers carry it in stock to-day. The material is very easily and cheaply installed, gives excellent insulation and will last just as long as the building.

The old idea of "I can't afford insulation," no longer holds true, be-

cause you can afford it. It is one of the most important parts in your house. The added comfort in your home is worth the small initial investment and after the third year that expenditure has been completely returned to you through your fuel-saving, and from then on it pays dividends that are much greater than you could get on any other type of investment, besides being a safeguard to the health of your family.

Remember this indisputable fact—You pay for insulation whether you have it or not, because the extra fuel your burn by not having it would pay for adequate insulation for your home.

Winnipeg Tribune: Golf, in the opinion of those who either will not or cannot play, is often regarded as a game indulged in mainly by half-wits. Viewed objectively it may seem to be a sport which for intrinsic absurdity stands unrivalled. The spectacle of serious men chasing over pastures every week-end, and in the middle of the week too, in pursuit of a diminutive white ball is one calculated to riva rise to head-shaking speculations on the part of non-addicts. . . . It is the most fascinating, infuriating, alluring and baffling game that ever kindled or crushed the soul of man.

Mr. Electro-serve says: "Wire us to wire, if you desire. Or send by phone or mail. We'll wire your home from floor to dome—Electro-serve can't fail."

We are willing and ready at all times to give quotations and helpful suggestions on wiring a house for real comfort and convenience. It is wise to have an experienced electrician carefully plan your lighting and service outlets so that you may enjoy your new home to the fullest.

A call will place us at your service without obligation.

**HERRINGTON-SCARLET ELECTRIC**  
Opp. T. & N. O. Station  
PHONE 175

## It Stands to Reason

That a firm, who has solidly built a large plumbing business over a period of years and who buys in large quantities, can give you a better price on a good plumbing job.

Have Smith & Elston quote you on Plumbing and Heating. Visit the showroom. Everything is displayed for your convenience.

# SMITH & ELSTON

PLUMBING AND HEATING

71 Third Ave. Timmins Phone 327

## There is a Barrett Roofing for every type of home

So varied are the designs, colours and types of the Barrett line that it is quite simple to get a roof effect that will harmonize perfectly with your style of home.

Then too, Barrett Shingles are so practical. They wear much longer than ordinary shingles. Their base of thoroughly waterproofed sheet roofing is extra thick—their fadeless mineral surface strongly resists both weather and fire. Easily applied, they come three or four shingles to the strip and can be put on right over the old shingles of your present roof. There is sound economy in Barrett Shingles. They will not rot or rust and never require painting.

For Permanent Beauty and Dependable Weather Protection, Specify

# BARRETT

"The Greatest Name in Roofing"

A complete stock of Barrett Roofing is carried by

# FELDMAN TIMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office: Schumacher Phone 708 Mill Office: Timmins, Phone 709