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Lining of Chimney Is Important Item

Defects in Furnace or in Flues Cause Many Fires at Residences.

(By M. B.)

There are comparatively few house owners, in this day and age, who do not carry fire insurance and, whereas it is a great comfort, after a more or less destructive fire, to receive at least a proportion of the cost of making repairs, still, there is no one, in such circumstances, who would not prefer to have foregone the trouble, inconvenience and expense of the conflagration if escape had been possible.

Fires in the home are due to many causes but the greater proportion originate through defects either in the heating apparatus or in the flues. There are thousands of residential chimneys built each year of only half brick thickness. Such chimneys so erected, either through ignorance or inexperience, using improperly made mortar, are a menace. Especially are they so since they are cleaned only at infrequent intervals by persons unaccustomed to the work. A soot fire, in a chimney of this construction, will inevitably discover the poorly filled brick joint or the joint which has deteriorated and the result will be damage to the interior of the house from fire, smoke and water. A chimney fire may cause a fire on the roof either of the owner's house or to that of his neighbour, but irrespective of whether property damage is caused or not, a chimney fire is an unpleasant experience.

There is one inexpensive and thoroughly proved method of eliminating

the chimney fire menace and that is, by insisting that all chimneys be lined with vitrified clay linings. Such linings are made in a large range of sizes, and can be obtained in round, square and rectangular shapes, and in length of 18 and 24 inches. The long lengths reduce to a minimum the number of joints in the chimney and the fire hazard from this source, is reduced accordingly. Vitrified clay linings can be grouped in a chimney to provide multiple flues where more than one outlet to the atmosphere is necessary and, in such cases the cost of brick dividing walls can be saved, provided only that the joints between the lengths of the linings are staggered as between one flue and its neighbour.

Vitrified clay chimney (or flue) linings are made from selected clays, thoroughly pulverized and tempered which, when forced under tremendous pressure through the dies are given the form desired. After being dried, they are fired in kilns to the point of vitrification, at which point the body of the ware becomes homogenous and of a stone-like hardness. The vitrification point varies with different clays but an average would be about 1900 degrees Fahrenheit so it is evident that vitrified linings are more than qualified to resist even the most severe fire temperatures. Furthermore, vitrified ware, being practically non-absorbent, will come to no harm when subject to the freezing and thawing cycles of Canadian winters.

Vitrified clay chimney linings add to the efficiency of the chimney. They have a lower co-efficient of friction than brick so there is less resistance to the flow of vapour and less liability for the accumulation of soot. They are very easily kept clean.

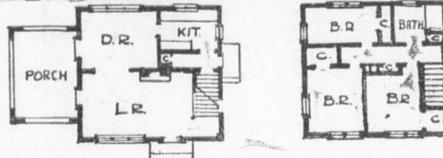
Detroit News:—The Irish are free now—free to agree with De Valera, or go to jail.

Old English Design in House of Popular Kind

Beautiful Exterior Added to Fine Arrangement of Rooms. Finish of Woodwork a Distinctive Feature. The Heating and Ventilating System Another Special Feature



OLD ENGLISH IN AMERICA



(By J. L. Phillips)

Out of hundreds of designs used on housing jobs throughout the country, this one has proven a most popular one on account of the fine arrangement of rooms, and because of its beautiful exterior.

On the first floor we get a 12'x22' living room, a dining room 10'x12', and a well-arranged kitchen 8'x10 1/2'. The finish of the woodwork in the first two rooms shalacked and waxed, and the floor is stained a dark walnut. The plaster has a touch of yellow ochre which gives the sand finish a good soft antique effect.

In the kitchen the woodwork is enameled white with pale canary yellow trimming, the floor black and white squares in linoleum, and the walls are painted a very pale yellow.

Upstairs we have a bedroom 9'x13' another 10'x13', and the third 10'x11'. All are papered in the new washable paper and the woodwork is painted. Closets have shelves, shoe racks, and each is fitted with hangers. In the bathroom we find that the walls are covered with synthetic tile, but the floor is real tile, and the base also.

Outside the common brick walls are painted white and trimmed in rough cut stone. Windows are standard wood frames and sash, and the front door is of oak planks stained weathered brown with wrought iron hardware.

The heat is conditioned air with humidifier and temperature controls, filter and night cooling. The cost in the Chicago area is under \$6000, which means it will cost less most anywhere else.

Clever Decoration Gives Spaciousness

One of First Rules is to Keep the Centre of Room Free, Says Decorator.

(By M. B.)

Much can be done through the art of the interior decorator to remove the cramped atmosphere of small living rooms, and to give an air of spaciousness to those of ordinary size, through arrangement of furniture and furnishings and the judicious use of color.

One of the first rules of the art is to keep the centre of the room clear, with the heavier pieces of furniture and the rugs parallel or at right angles to the walls. Small pieces of furniture or round tables may be set across the corners.

Attention should be paid to contours in arrangement of furniture and hanging of pictures and other wall ornaments. The peaks of such contours should centre over the heavier pieces of furniture, through the hanging of pictures or mirrors, or over the ends through placement of pedestals, screens, bookcases, grandfather clocks or similar items which are higher than the tables, chairs and settees.

May Use Radio for Forest Fire Protection Purposes

According to word from Sudbury there is a probability that within the next year or so radio may be used in protecting the Northern forests from fire danger. At present the principal means of communication between the fire towers of the Ontario Forestry Dept. and the various branches of the service and to report forest fires in the North has been the telephone. The chances now are said to be that the telephone service will be replaced by a short wave wireless system. In the Sudbury district already three short wave units have been installed as an experiment in order to ascertain whether radio communication is practical for the purpose designed. Two-way conversation has been established in some cases between towers but in other cases there appears to have been difficulty in the matter. Against the present difficulty in regard to the radio it is argued that in the past there have been times when the telephone was out of commission on account of stormy weather or other cause.

Painting May Be Restful to Both Eyes and Nerves

A good portion of the restlessness in the home was born at the last house cleaning when a major decorating job was done.

Clashing colours, warm colours that were used in rooms that called for cool shades, or heavy colours where the delicate pastel shades were needed. Usually, the family is not aware of the cause of their irritation and blame it onto something else. However, harmony can be restored by taking stock of the prevailing colours in the furnishings and working out a decorating scheme that will soothe and please.

Furnishings that carry a good deal of colour are best set off by a wall treatment in neutral tones, or at least shades that are toned down so as not to clash or dominate the room.

THAT ADDED BATHROOM

Many families are needlessly depriving themselves of that additional bathroom because they think such a room must be large. If necessary all three of essential bathroom fixtures can be placed in a space as small as 5'x5'.

Beautiful designs in small fixtures are now shown that will make such an addition to the home inexpensive and easily financed.

SOOT, ASH, CAUSE HEAT TROUBLE

According to figures given out by a mid-west heating concern most failures of heat are the result of soot and ash covered surfaces inside the boiler.

Such a condition wastes heat, and wastes heat means wasted fuel. If the heating plant is cleaned in the fall and all joints inspected, most complaints of faulty boilers and furnaces would never be made.

Kitchen "Grouping" Saves Steps at Home

Where to Locate the Sink, the Range, the Refrigerator, the Doors, etc.

(By J. I. Phillips)

Housewives can save many steps every day by modernizing their kitchens. A general rule for efficient kitchen planning is to group as closely as possible the sink, range, and refrigerator, with working surface adjacent to each. This is best done by having a narrow kitchen with all floor space used to its best advantage. Wall space is best utilized for built-in cabinets which are most necessary in an efficient and modern kitchen.

Doors should be arranged in such a way as to allow persons to pass through the kitchen without hindering work being done there. Make sure that there is a table near the exterior door for the incoming groceries.

The desired location of a sink is directly below a window. This arrangement conserves wall space. It also gives the housewife a view of the exterior which greatly relieves the drudgery of her work. If a small playground is placed directly in front of the window, the housewife may watch the children at play, saving time and worry.

The cooking range is most convenient near the sink and a working surface. Since most cooked foods move directly to the dining table after dishwashing, it is advisable to place the range near the dining room door with a working surface for serving cooked foods adjacent to the door.

A refrigerator is best located near a working surface and the sink, since most groceries must be washed before storing, and foods in storage must be prepared before serving. Broom and mop closets are very convenient near exterior or basement doors. Built-in ironing boards should be located so that the board is free from the shadow of the worker.

Hall Closet Adds Much to Comfort of the Home

A coat closet installed in the main hall of a home is a modern convenience. The size of the closet will necessarily depend upon individual requirements and the space available.

A closet adequate for home use may be built with inside dimensions 20 inches deep and three to four feet wide. This depth permits hanging coats on a pole running the width of the closet, centered at the two sides about five feet from the floor. Hooks may be placed on the walls if desired. Two shelves spaced about 12 inches apart may be installed above the rod. The floor in the closet preferably should be of a neatly cleaned material. A rack for canes and umbrellas may be installed on the back of the closet door. A metal lined trough with ends enclosed will catch water draining off wet umbrellas and prevent floor damage.

Air-Conditioning Very Necessary for the Fall

(By M. B.)

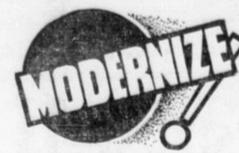
You do not make it a practice of heating your rugs in the house, but under ordinary living conditions where the air is not filtered, the air is very nearly as bad as that after the heat has been turned on in the fall.

Invisible particles of dirt which are picked up by the heat currents are carried hither and yon without one's being aware that such a condition exists until we begin to notice signs of dirt on the walls. Some times the heating plant is blamed but it is usually the fault of unfiltered air.

Filtered air that is heated and forced through the rooms with just the right amount of humidity is now possible for the owner of the small home. Made in units that can be attached to the present heating plant, it makes pure air at the temperature desired by automatic controls located in the living quarters.

PRIME FRAMES

It is considered good practice to prime window and door frames with a coat of paint before they are set in the openings which are made for them. The priming coat provides weather protection and prepares them for finish painting.



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Remodelling Some of the "Ornamented" Houses

(By J. L. Phillips)

In the days when the girls wore bloomers, when they went out for a ride on a bicycle, houses were built with a great deal of ornamentation. Gable windows were plentiful, and "gingerbread scrollwork" was used to the limit.

To remodel this type of home is rather a task because there are so many angles and corners to absorb. Great over-hanging eaves have to be cut back where they belong, and useless ornament removed.

In the English style of home we have the gables and sharp lines that enable us to use them to advantage when doing over a home of the 1890's.

Such a house is best veneered with brick up to the eaves, while the gables are half timbered and stuccoed. If there is one gable in front that is going to stay, emphasize it even more by bringing it out over the wall line a little so it can be made a feature of the renovation. Rest it on hewn wooden brackets and make it earn the right

to stay by creating the needed touch to the street facade.

Heating Offers Many New Developments These Days

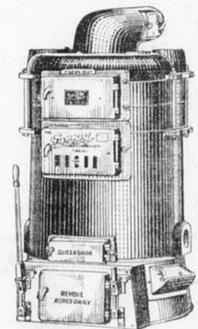
Heating systems in modern homes have gone far beyond the day when a furnace was expected merely to heat a house! The modern units will heat, cool, humidify, and clean the air in any house. The attractive designs that most of these heating units come in, combined with the fact that they are clean and require no dirt collecting fuel storage space make them a welcome addition to the home where an old type furnace would prevent utilizing the basement for recreation space.

PROTECT LINOLEUM

Home economists now look upon the practice of scrubbing linoleum as distinctly out of date. The application of linoleum finish to the floor covering will not only protect the pattern from foot-wear, but also make it possible to clean the surface easily by simply mopping it.

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