

To Help You in Your Choice of Colours

Walls Are Prominent. Rugs Should Blend.

(From Building in Canada)

Walls, ceilings and floors should be "seen and not heard". The background of a room should be handled with the idea of making the entire room beautiful by blending the different colors and finishes. They should never be decorated in such a manner that they call attention to themselves.

Just as Nature gives us, in the out-of-doors, deep browns and greens for a floor, the medium tones of shrubbery and trees for a wall and a light blue sky for a ceiling, so the deepest value indoors should be the floor and the lightest the ceiling, with walls a happy medium.

Rugs Should Blend

Rugs and carpets can be rich in color and texture, but it is essential that they blend or contrast with the walls and drapes. For best effects, rugs should be placed to follow the structural lines of the room and not thrown about helter skelter. Scatter rugs, contrary to their name, are not to be scattered aimlessly. They are more useful and attractive when placed in front of the fireplace or a large piece of furniture, where they will best "tie in" as a definite part of the scheme.

Walls Most Prominent

Since walls are more prominent than any other part of the background, they require extreme care in handling. An infinite variety of treatments available in both color and finish enables decorators to evolve any number of suitable effects. Wallpaper in hundreds of different patterns and colors. Plaster either plain or rough, wood panelling, substitute wood panelling, tile and substitute tile, and many other surfaces are effective in the proper places. Skilful

A SMALL HOME OF CHARM



The new home of Mr. and Mrs. John Erickson at 261 Elm Street North, Timmins, shows clearly how pleasing proportions can add beauty to a small dwelling. This building was designed and construction supervised by the George Taylor Hardware. Materials were also supplied by this firm.

(Advance Photo and Engraving)

handling of the walls can make a room appear larger or smaller, or the ceiling higher or lower, as the need may be.

Color is like magic in brightening a dark room, toning down a sunny room, or imparting charm to any room. A careful study of the exposure and size of the room should always precede the selection of the color scheme.

Warm Colors Cheerful

Fortunately, the days of nondescript brown and muddy tan interiors have passed. Decorators have awakened to an appreciation of color and its possibilities. Specialists have discovered that the warm, advancing colors (those toward the red end of the spectrum) add cheer to a room and make it appear smaller. Cool, receding shades (at the blue end of the spectrum) make a room appear cooler and larger.

Any color becomes warm when red or yellow is added to it, and cool when blue is applied. Thus yellow-green is warm while blue-green is cool, and an orange-yellow is warm while a green-yellow is cool.

These rules will help to guide you to success in your selection of suitable colors. You will find leading paint manufacturers ready and able to give you complete, practical advice on color schemes for individual rooms.

For a dustless duster, dip cheesecloth in a mixture of paraffin oil and turpentine. To keep glued chair legs from spreading while the glue is setting, hold together with cord. A ceiling on your cellar will keep dust out of the upstairs. Close any openings around registers or pipes.

Real Homes Include Garden and Grounds

Layout or General Plan Should be Made.

Planning means the grounds as well as the space within the four walls. A real home includes the development of the land on which the house stands, so that, within the limits of his budget, the owner may get the greatest use and enjoyment from it.

If intelligent planning of grounds in relation to house has been profitable on the large estates—and it has been fully proven that it has—then it should be even more necessary on the small lot and with a small house, where every square foot must be used to the greatest advantage.

In this planning, the first factor that must be considered is Cost. It has been demonstrated that up to 10 per cent. of the total value can be spent in fitting a small home to its site and can be later recovered in the added sale value of the property.

Exposure is the next consideration. The living room, being the most important room in the house, usually determines the way the house is faced, and the outdoor development should be definitely related to it.

Location of the house on the lot should be made with full knowledge of city regulations—and should leave the best possible lawn space.

Grading of the lot involves drainage, and the natural slope should be a determining factor in the design of the house itself. The location and grades of walks and driveway is of great importance since they should harmonize with the general grade.

Planting should emphasize the architectural character of the house; it should not smother the design in a wild array of uncontrollable foliage.

A layout or General Plan covering all the points mentioned should be made before any actual work is done.

To begin with, let's forget the six prim little evergreens that we have so often noticed and wondered at. Again, assuming that our house is of the now popular Cape Cod type, it does not need to have its foundation swaddled in planting, but rather we should emphasize its architectural character and smartness by simple groups of shrubs or soft textured evergreens at the corners and perhaps at the front door.

A good shade tree—but never a blue spruce—in the front lawn, and a vine on the chimney or gable end will complete the picture which we make for our neighbors to see.

Then, in our own garden, at the rear, we try to obtain privacy by a shrub border or hedge, of interesting character, and gradually planting according to our budget, but always following the plan which we have obtained at the very beginning.

Thus, with a proper beginning, mistakes may be avoided. As the plan develops there is two-fold pleasure—in the doing of something new each year and in the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings.

About Tile—Floor Tile, Glazed Tile, Matte Glaze

Floor tile are of a high degree of vitrification (non-absorbent) and generally unglazed. Wall Tile are made in different degrees of vitrification and may be glazed or unglazed.

Glazed Tile has a glasslike surface composed of ceramic materials fused upon its surface is impervious. It does not absorb stains nor change color. Ink, pencil markings, oil and grease stains may be easily removed. Ordinary acids will not injure the best glazes.

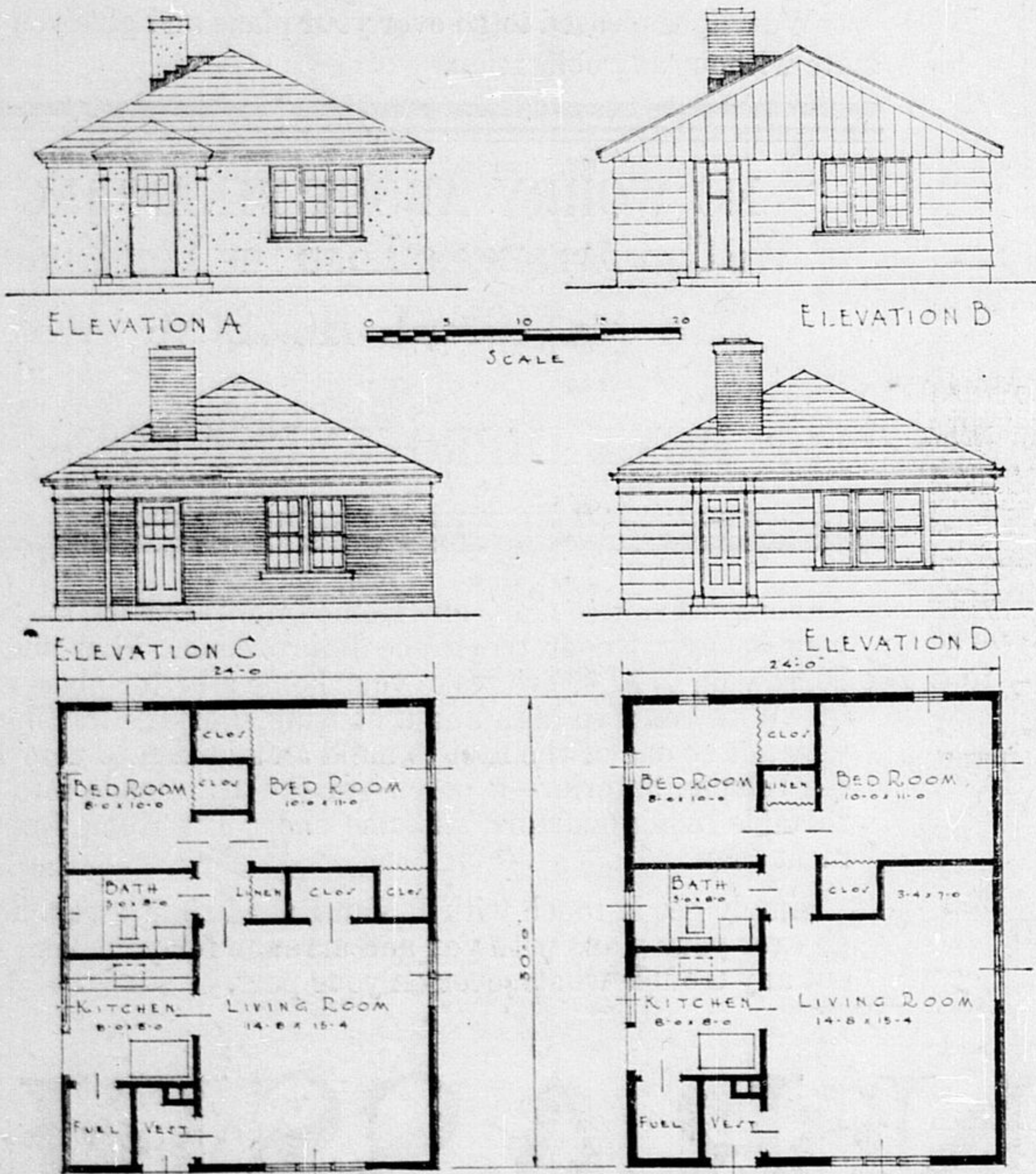
The surfaces of glazed tile vary in light reflecting qualities. If the surface reflects an image it is called a Bright Glaze. A glaze that does not reflect an image is called a Matte Glaze. There are degrees of bright and matte glazes between the extremes of reflection and non-reflection.

The body of the tile may be composed of white or colored clays or other ceramic materials. It may vary in degree of vitrification or absorption according to the purpose for which it is intended.

The National Housing Act applies to Timmins now. So, you have a chance for a home of your own.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

MINIMUM COST HOUSES



DESIGN NO 331

DESIGN NO 332

WORKING DRAWINGS OF THIS HOUSE HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE HOUSING ADMINISTRATION AND A COMPLETE SET CONSISTING OF 4 SETS OF BLUE PRINTS AND 4 NATIONAL HOUSING MEMORANDUM SPECIFICATIONS (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE OWNER AND BUILDER) MAY BE PURCHASED FOR THE SUM OF \$10.00 ORDER BY NUMBER FROM

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA ONTARIO

NOTE: WHEN ORDERING PLANS STATE WHETHER DESIGN NUMBER 331 OR 332 IS DESIRED AND WHICH OF ELEVATIONS A, B, C OR D IS REQUIRED.