



PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

AMERICAN INDUSTRY REVEALS NEW TALENTS

The Present World Emergency Has Stimulated Domestic Factories to Produce Fabrics, China and Glass of Qualities Not Before Achieved in This Country.



Left—Real china of translucent quality is now being made by more than one American firm, notably by Syracuse and Lenox. The patterns vary from the traditional floral such as the one reproduced above to many modern types, all thoroughly satisfying to a public accustomed to the wide variety of imported china that we formerly got in from foreign countries. Right—The war has cut off many sources of fine glassware, but American manufacturers are able to

supply this market with dramatically beautiful things as well as with the useful practical things for every day use. Illustrated above is a fine glass vase decorated with a fleur de lis design in copper wheel engraving. In addition to this type of fine glass, America also is producing a finely delicate quality of hand-blown glass as well as interesting molded and cut glass.

It isn't as ghoulish as it may seem at first glance to skip over the horrors of war and consider what such a catastrophe means to home decoration, to the lovely little luxuries of our more comfortable world. For these are the peaceful arts that not only make life pleasanter but which give work to men so they and their families can share in the enjoyment of the things they create. They become then symbols of the things that men over the world are fighting for.

With Imports Cut Off

From memories of the last European war, we might reasonably have expected this fall a sudden dearth of all those beautiful things we had imported from abroad, the brocades and damasks that came from France and Italy, the exquisite organdies and voiles and embroideries from Switzerland, the china and glass from France, Sweden, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the laces and linens from Belgium—the complete list would be a long one. For certainly imports from these countries could hardly have been cut off more entirely and suddenly. The tragedy of this disruption of trade and industry for these stricken countries goes hand in hand with the destruction of their homes, their lives.

For America, the meaning of this shift of sources has been quite different from anything we might have anticipated. True, we get very little from Europe. But we are not in the same position as we were at the outbreak of the last war. This time our domestic factories have been able to replace

most of the imports with surprisingly little shifting of gears, despite the fact that many of them we thought could not be made in this country or else could not be made at competitive prices. We were wrong on both counts, as the abundance of merchandise in the stores this fall attests. Having learned in emergency to make these things, the chances are that much of this business will stay in this country, even after the war.

This ability to replace imported things with American goods didn't happen overnight. It actually dates from the first world war when most of the finest decorative furnishings sold in America were made in Europe and we had neither facilities or craftsmen to produce them here. But the ingenuity of American manufacturers was first challenged then, and from this impetus, their efforts got a start that has progressed steadily during the past twenty-five years. Just one instance will point out the difference in our position then and now. In 1914, the average jobber of decorative fabrics had a stock that was roughly eighty-five per cent imported while in 1929 a typical jobber of decorative fabrics carried a stock that was eighty-five per cent domestic! Naturally therefore the replacement of imported fabrics has been quite a different story during the past year than in 1914-15.

That Margin

The development of American-made fabrics in the last quarter century is in itself a fascinating story. Spurred by the first world war, our mills had reached the point at the outbreak of the second world war where we could, as mentioned above, supply a high percentage of our demand. But there was still that margin of fine fabrics made abroad which, it was felt, could not be replaced by domestic mills. Yet they



This brocade of 18th century design in silk, cotton and rayon is American-made, produced to replace materials formerly imported from Europe. It has been a pleasant surprise to discover that we are not only able to make this quality of goods but to make it at a price comparative with that formerly imported.



One of the most famous of the English 18th century chintzes is this sprawling floral in brilliant garden colours developed in an effect of a water colour. It was a difficult design to reproduce but a leading American manufacturer has succeeded in presenting it in as lovely a quality as the English original.

Toronto Doctor Urges More Use of Whole-Wheat Bread

That most of the bread consumed in Canadian cities is capable of considerable improvement in the interest of war-time health and efficiency, is indicated by an article appearing in the current issue of the Canadian Public Health Journal over the signature of E. W. McHenry, Ph. D., of the University of Toronto.

It is, of course, generally known that whole-wheat bread is of greater nutritional value than white bread, but the fact has not made the darker coloured loaf popular. Dr. McHenry therefore proposes that the value of white flour be raised by adding wheat germ or yeast of high vitamin content. This can be done without affecting the color of the resultant loaf, he declares. The special nutritive quality of whole wheat bread lies in the fact that it retains vitamin and mineral contents which to a very large extent are removed by modern milling processes. Vitamin B complex, which is absolutely essential to health is reduced to about one third of its original quantity in the course of milling, for instance.

A survey of 100 families of low incomes in Toronto, he says, reveals that even the best fed members fall far below the satisfactory margin in their daily intake of Vitamin B1, a condition which he finds reason to believe is general.

Dr. McHenry repeats that the intake of Vitamin B1 would increase if people ate whole wheat bread, but since they decline to do so other methods must be found, and experiments have shown that bread containing five per cent wheat germ has noticeable effect on growth and nutrition.

Factory Prices on Mercury Prices Same as Last Year

Windsor Ont., Oct. 26.—Factory prices on all cars in the 1941 Mercury line remain the same as last year in an effort to keep prices within purchasers' war-time budget limits, it is announced today by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. In a few instances adjustments of not more than one per cent of the cost are necessary because of increased freight charges.

Last week, prices were set on a special series of Ford cars with increase of only \$30 or less on the three types of passenger cars available in this series.

Dress Parade

Miss Dorothy Morrison, who was injured by a fall from a horse last week, is in Saint Joseph's Hospital and is covered sufficiently to have her friends come to see her.—Morristown (N.D.) News

Manufacturers have probably been even more spectacular. Though America has a long tradition of glass-making and some of our present glass factories have been in successful commercial operation for a century or more, many of them producing fine skilled work, especially through the cut-glass era, much of the most precious glassware used in America has come from Italy, from France, from Sweden, from Czechoslovakia, and from other European countries. With these sources cut off, a heavy demand for fine glass was placed suddenly upon American factories. They have been able to meet these demands because of this long record of experiment and experience with glass as a medium of decorative expression. They offer, in the stores this fall, so versatile a collection of fine glass that the average, or even the very discerning customer, will not miss the imports. Hand blown glass, copper engraved glass, cut glass, along with more commercial types of glass, all are there, and at prices essentially the same as, or lower than their imported counterparts.

Likewise gradual has been the evolution of American china so that to speed up production this year to make up for what normally we should have gotten from abroad stimulated but did not stagger our potters. For many years the Lenox potters at Trenton, New Jersey, have been making china which compared with the best made anywhere else in the world. And for several years now, the Haviland company of France has been making china in America. While the potters at Syracuse, New York, long known as makers of hotel earthenware, have after comprehensive experimentation and research branched out to include the production of a high grade of translucent china. The Ohio potteries, geared admirably to produce earthenware for popular consumption, are likewise able to expand to include other grades for which we formerly looked to Europe. And any story of pottery must not overlook the Californians who have led in creating a modern American provincial ware that is taking over the place long occupied by European peasant pottery.

have been—almost without exception. Early this fall, we were in the office of one of the leading fabric wholesale houses in America. The head men of the firm were very much excited about a shipment of fine brocade that had just come in. It seems that this particular fabric, always supplied in the past by a French mill, was in great demand in America, and this American wholesale firm was at wit's end to find another mill that could make it. They offered a contract for the fabric to five different American mills, all of whom rejected the order because they did not feel capable of executing it. The sixth mill, to whom the contract was offered, accepted it and the result of their efforts had just been received; hence the excitement in the office, for it was beyond expectations and in every way comparable to the imported fabric—even in price. Similar experience we encounter constantly in our rounds. In woven goods such as brocades, intricate damasks, brocades, velvets, tapestries, America came of age first but now our printed materials are fast being brought up in quality to the point where they too are comparable to all but a few of the most detailed of European processes.

Skilled Work

In glass, the progress of American

Prepare Your Lawn To Stand the Test of Winter Season

Suggestions of Special Value to This District With Its Many Fine Lawns.

(Experimental Farm News)

It is a common practice to neglect the lawn after the final mowing in the fall. There are, however, a number of operations which may be carried out to good advantage. Although the grass may be permitted to go into the winter slightly longer than the normal height, a long, matted growth is definitely undesirable. It is recommended that the turf be cut as long as it is making active growth, says J. H. Boyce, Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The removal of weeds from the lawn is just as important during the fall as it is during the growing season. If the lawn is thoroughly weeded just before freeze-up and proper fertilization and other suitable cultural practices are started sufficiently early the following spring, future lawn weed problems will be considerably reduced.

A great deal of the winter-killing which takes place in lawns may be attributed to poor drainage, either because of smothering by standing water or ice sheets, or because of failure of the lawn to drain rapidly in the spring, thus encouraging disease. Consequently, every effort should be made to ensure proper drainage. In some cases where the subsoil is very compact, tile drains are necessary in order to provide adequate under-drainage. It is important that there are no low areas in the lawn surface. Shallow depressions may be levelled by topdressing with good topsoil. In the case of deeper hollows it may be necessary to lift the turf, build up the level of the soil to the desired height with good topsoil and then replace the sod.

All leaves and other trash should be raked from the lawn during the fall. The practice of providing winter covers of manure, straw, leaves or similar materials is not recommended, since they are not necessary and frequently do more harm than good. In addition to being unsightly, such covers tend to smother the grass, favour disease, and harbor insects. Manure and straw may contain numerous weed seeds. Leaves are particularly harmful since a mat of wet leaves will smother the grass very quickly. If manure is used on the lawn as a topdressing it should be finely pulverized and worked down into the turf so that no lumps lie on the surface. Any manure used should be thoroughly decomposed and free from weed seeds.

Several of the late fall operations are designed to combat the disease known as snow mould. The fungus causing this disease thrives under moist, cool conditions. Although it may occur in the fall, winter or spring, it is usually most prevalent in the early spring when the snow is melting. In the first stages of the disease areas of the turf become covered with a white cottony growth. Later these areas become gray in colour and finally the affected grass becomes light brown. In serious cases the diseased turf is killed. On lawns where the disease is known to be prevalent it is a good policy to treat for snowmould in the late fall. An application of a mixture consisting of 2-3 calomel and 1-3 bicarbonate of mercury at the rate of three to four ounces per 1,000 square feet produces satisfactory results. The best way to apply this material is to mix the required amount of the mixture with sufficient dry sand to spread it uniformly over the area. Even distribution is essential. It is desirable to lightly water the lawn immediately after application. These materials are extremely poisonous and corrosive to metals, and should be handled accordingly.

Kapuskaing Not Pleased With "Gun" Regulations

The Northern Tribune, of Kapuskasing, last week had the following reference to the recent "gun" regulations. This will find an echo in many other parts of the country, as the new regulations appear somewhat irksome in some particulars. However, in view of the fact that there is a war on, and the other fact that for years there has been urgent need for some careful regulation of guns, the restrictions will be accepted with the best grace possible. The Northern Tribune says:—

"What seems to be vexatious, pettifoggery and cumbersome regulations governing the buying, selling, loan or barter of rifles and shotguns have been issued by the Ontario attorney-general's department. They must surely be regarded with annoyance by any owner of sporting firearms who has been in the habit of letting friends use them for a day or two in the hunting season."

"The new regulation say that anyone who wishes to buy, sell, loan or barter a rifle or shotgun must communicate (in the case of this locality) with the provincial police at Timmings. If the application is granted, the authority must come from or through that office. "Hunting parties are often made up on short notice; they may depend on a favourable break in the weather, a few hunters finding they get a day or so off, or something like that not predictable beforehand. If one or more of the party needs a suitable firearm, he or his friends dig one up—perhaps a phone call is all that is necessary to arrange it. But how do they make out under this new ukase? Not so good, we would say."

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph: The real problem of the women is whether to marry the man she likes—or to go on liking him.

Helmet Goes Modern



This British soldier's headgear recalls the days of chivalry when knights-at-arms carried shields and wore helmets, visors and suits of mail. It's a new wrinkle, however—a visor to protect the eyes against bullets and shrapnel in the warfare of today.

Offering \$100 for Headline as Way to Disprove Charge

Canadian Veteran Uses Striking Plan to Counteract Fifth Column Stuff About Red Cross.

The Canadian Veteran, one of the journals issued by and for returned soldiers from the last war, uses an original method to contradict and counteract the Fifth Column stories about the Canadian Red Cross. In a front page editorial in a recent issue, The Veteran refers to the stories frequently peddled in regard to articles made for the Red Cross being sold here or overseas. While conservative in its use of headlines, The Veteran offers not only to put a big headline on the article if anyone will send them a proven story of Red Cross goods being sold, but also to pay \$100 for the said headline to the informant. It is safe to say that will be one headline that The Veteran will miss. Here is The Veteran's editorial:—

\$100 for a Headline

This publication adheres to what may perhaps be considered an old-fashioned belief—that is, that "headlines" are meant to convey a truthful summary of the story which follows them. It does not believe that "scare headlines" designed only for the purpose of attracting street-corner sales, and often distorting the actual facts, have any place in the makeup of a reputable Canadian publication. It cannot gree with the policy of "slush" journals, living on filth and scandal, which capitalize incidents and headline them for the sake of attracting cheap and nasty attention.

Yet there is one headline, brimming with scandal, which THE CANADIAN VETERAN will publish if and when the occasion demands. That line will be published when, for the first time, it is proved that the Red Cross has officially sold, for its own benefit, and in a deceitful manner, any of that large supply of stores and materials given to it for the use of those whom it exists to serve.

Unfortunately the poisoned arrows

of rumour are again being shot into the air. Not once, but on a number of occasions in recent months, we have been told that the Red Cross is selling socks, etc., which have been given to it to be distributed to men on service. Invariably, as in the years past, we have endeavoured to trace the rumours to their source—to establish the truth of the story. Invariably, again, we have failed.

Pinned down, the narrator of such tales will every time lead his story back through a winding maze of "I heard" or something of that sort. Yes, he will tell you, his wife met a woman who had a cousin whose brother-in-law's aunt heard some one say that somebody else's boy Bill, etc., etc., ad nauseam. Never, in all our investigations, have we been able to find a glimmer of truth in the rambling stories of this character—and that goes for the Great War, when similar stories were prevalent—too.

We do not believe that the Red Cross is a 100 per cent perfect organization. Neither is any other concern which is subject to the frailties of human nature, evidenced through those who work for it. Every bank—every church—every wholesale firm—every society—has its Judas or its slacker.

But we do believe that for the many years of its existence the Red Cross has, as a society, administered its affairs honestly and in the highest sense of trusteeship. We believe that the world without it would be a much worse place than it is today. We believe that the sum total of its accomplishments, in peace and war, constitutes one of the greatest contributions to human welfare that the world has ever known.

Our faith may be shattered—but on the production of definite and incontrovertible proof that the Red Cross, as an organization, is guilty of malfeasance—that it has sold, as a commercial organization, the goods entrusted to it in order that those who need might be cared for—we will pay the man or woman who brings the original story to us the sum of one hundred dollars. Then, going back to the subject of headlines, we will publish the story with a front-page headline that will tell the world of the destruction of a great principle.

In other words, our present answer to anonymous letters, to malicious recitals, is "Put up or shut up." And to those who are guilty of spreading false and scurrilous rumours we say this: That they are just as guilty of sabotage, of destruction of the national morale and faith as any "Fifth Columnist." Well-meaning as they may be, they are assisting nobody but the enemy. They are harming their own country—and stabbing in the back those who depend upon the Red Cross for assistance when it is vitally needed.

Christian Science Monitor: Connecticut road sign: "Drive like hell, and you'll get there."

RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Woman Finds a Remedy With perfect frankness a woman correspondent writes:—"I have suffered from constipation as long as I can remember, and taken all sorts of things—which in some cases seemed to do good at first, but afterwards to have no effect. Then I thought I would try Kruschen in my tea every morning, and I have done so for over a year. I am pleased to say after the first month I had no more trouble with constipation and I have felt very fit."—(Mrs.) G. M. S.

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