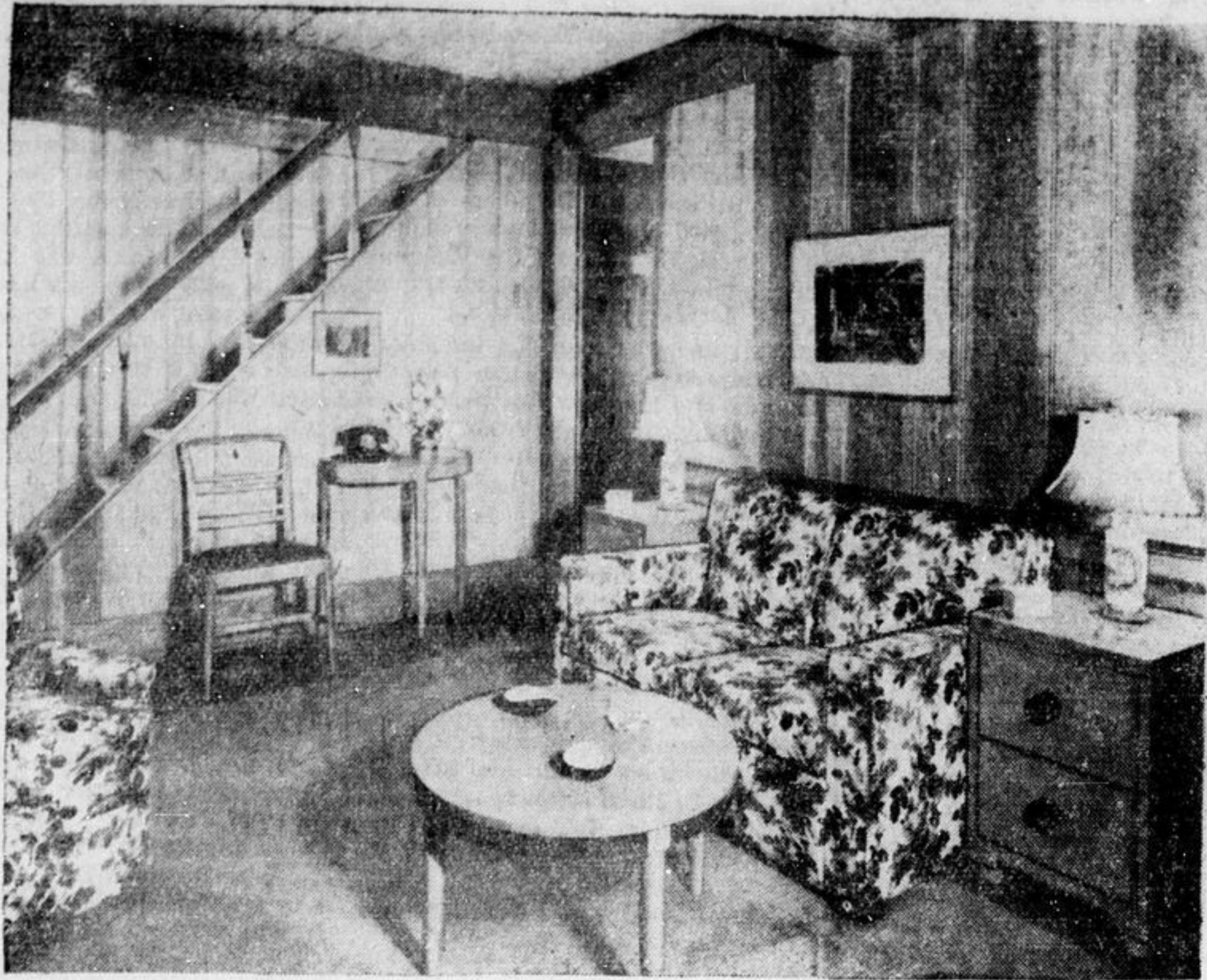




PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

Many Wood Grains Are Fashionable Today For Both Walls and Furniture—Redwood, Hemlock, Cherry, Cypress and Gum Panelling in Modern Rooms.



The pine panelled living-room walls illustrated herewith, in an attractive cottage was shown in the Town of Tomorrow at the World's Fair, with a white lead finish. Ensembled with them is a rug of wheat color and furniture in a peach toned wood, brown leather knobs luggage-stitched in white. The telephone table and chair are polished pine to match the walls. The use of flowered chintz with wood panelled walls is fresh and interesting.

During the first quarter of this century we took woods very much for granted. We accept mission and golden oak without question, then we turned to pseudo-Thai and neo-thai reproductions without bothering too much about what the real wood was under the stain and polish. Just so the furniture looked like mahogany, walnut or maple, it suited the average person; while wood panelled walls meant knotty pine to most of us. Perhaps our renewed interest today in woods and trees is due to the panic we all feel as modern events unfold to reveal the synthetic stuff our city civilizations are made of; we turn to wood as we reach out to touch all basic earthy things. And we find in it a symbol of enduring, healing nature.

Rare Grains
This last decade has seen an astounding variety of woods in use. We have our modern designers to thank in part for this, for they have eagerly sought out rare and interesting grains, less hackneyed woods. And they have glorified rather than masked the natural wood grains, and have introduced many new finishes. We also must make a bow to many contemporary lumbermen who have made or co-operated with efforts to protect our natural forests by using various types of

woods and thus evenly distributing the demand on the different trees. Modern transportation must also get credit for the wide selection of woods available today, for many come from remote places.

Strange as it Seems
The more rare and exotic woods, not available in sufficient quantity for walls are offered in various types of modern furniture. Many have curious, often inexact, names. English hawthorn, usually dried grey, is called English sycamore in England; actually it is a variety of the maple. Prima vera often called white mahogany, does have a strong resemblance to mahogany except to color, but actually the two are no kin; the prima vera is related to the catalpa tree and the trumpet vine. If you hear la-de-da remarks about palisander wood, also used for modern furniture, you can smile behind your fan, for that's simply rosewood, only the modernists don't like the Victorian connotations of that name. Amberwood is really just a fancy name for red gum but legitimate we'd say, for anybody will admit that the name gum-wood is against this very satisfactory cabinet wood.

Of the lesser known woods, balsa is the lightest of all woods, lighter than cork, too soft for cabinet work, but

yet technically a hard wood. The wood of the Brazil nut tree is marvelous cabinet wood but the laws protect it from being cut in any quantity because it's worth more to Brazil as a producer of the nuts. The so-called Spanish cedar isn't a cedar at all but a cousin of the mahogany family. The American persimmon tree is actually a species of ebony while Socrates poison hemlock never came from the hemlock tree but from a herbaceous plant. And here are some woods that are notable mainly because of their names: billywobb, hooboball, manggachapin, raspberry jamwood.

Common Denominator
Though our contemporary builders and designers have been very venturesome with unusual woods, as a matter of fact woods have always been the common denominator of each decorative period. Oak was the cabinet wood identified with the Renaissance, a heavy hard wood not adapted to delicate or intricate carving.

Walnut, though used from early times had its heyday in the 17th and early 18th centuries, a hard fine-grained wood suitable for gracious ornamental carving. The furniture most naturally interpreted in walnut were William and Mary, Queen Ann and many 18th century French pieces, but both Victorian and modern furniture have also been of walnut.

Mahogany, introduced in Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought it from Jamaica, and by the Spanish explorers, became the fashionable cabinet wood by the middle of the 18th century. The masterpieces of Georgian furniture were of mahogany and it was also the leading wood of the periods known as French Empire, English Regency, Federal American.

Satinwood, fruitwoods, rosewood and ebony were less abundant woods but they have had great style importance from the 18th century on. Maple, birch, pine, chestnut and beech are less formal woods that have been widely used for the everyday furniture of the world.

Walls of wood panelling have usually paralleled, when possible, the fashionable cabinet woods. Oak and walnut have been used fairly frequently for wall panelling, while mahogany, because of its cost, has been less familiar. Pine, because of its abundance has been widely used, even in rather formal spanelled versions. Many famous wood walled rooms of pine were painted; when this finish was removed after a century or so of soaking in the results were the "pickled" effects we hear so much about now and which we attempt to simulate.

A modern fashion in furniture finishes is the blond tone which is achieved by using the naturally pale woods or by bleaching the darker woods. (Incidentally there's a big question as to whether these bleaches will be permanent; the chances are that they'll darken with time.) Another modern angle of wood is our attitude towards veneers. It's a misconception to look down on veneers and glorify solid woods, or vice versa. Veneers are better for some purposes than solid woods, while solid woods are preferable for others. The real test is the quality of the wood and workmanship. This is true whether the wood is being used for walls or furniture.

(Released by Consolidated News Features, Inc.)

HIC-HIC HOORAY!

A judge in Pittsburgh recently became so irked with the number of traffic violation cases and drunks arraigned before him he told a police officer: "My court is no longer just a hippodrome. It's now a hic-odrome."
—Exchange

Twenty Years Ago

From the Porcupine Advance Files

Twenty years ago the Advance gave a play-by-play account of the match at Sault St. Marie in the first of the home and home games to decide the N. O. H. A. championship. The report was taken at this end by A. E. Riddell and read out to the big crowd at the Hamilton B. Wills offices by B. E. Martin "sometimes" (said the Advance) "in a voice that shook with hockey emotion and sometimes with the triumph of that 'I-told-you-so' feeling". It developed that the Sault St. Marie people were all betting on the score. They were sure that the Porcupine team would not have a chance. The score, however, was 5 to 4 and the Sault's win was recognized as largely a matter of luck. The Sault players agreed that the Timmins lads were the fastest they had encountered during the season. The soft ice was a handicap to the Timmins players, but they put up fast, clean hockey that surprised the Sault. The lineup of the teams was as follows:— Porcupine — Worters, Goal; Cox and McGuire, defence; Parker, centre; Campbell, right; McCurry, left; Brown Burritt, spares. Sault—Walsh, goal; Donnelly and A. Fisher, defence; Phillips, centre; Cook, right; LeSard, left; Desjardines, Munro, spares. The Sault Star said that the Timmins team was "one good team. It is almost as good as the Sault team. Even in the finest form of the Sault team, Timmins would give them, or any other team, a stiff argument". The Star also commented on the fact that the Timmins team was light and young, most of the players being around 21 and the average weight around 140 pounds. Worters came in for special praise as a clever goal tender. "In Parker, Campbell and McCurry", said the report from the Sault, the gold miners have a forward line that is hard to beat. McGuire and Cox are hard to beat by. Cox is about as fast as they make them, and McGuire is brilliant in rushing and for hockey head-work. Jess Spring and Geo. Lake, the regular defences, were out of the game through illness. Burritt and Brown, spares, are better than the average players. Close checking was a feature all through the game. The game was remarkably clean". Harvey Sproule, Toronto, was referee, and Bill Stoddard, North Bay, was judge of play. The Advance has nine columns in regard to the game in the issue of twenty years ago, which indicates the great interest taken in the feature. The Sault team was a remarkable hockey aggregation, famous for combination play and for long experience together.

At the annual meeting of the Hollinger shareholders at Montreal twenty years ago, the work of the year and the report of the officials were shown appreciation. The board of directors were re-elected as follows for 1921 — N. A. Timmins, Montreal, president; D. A. Dunlap, Toronto, vice-president; L. H. Timmins and J. R. Timmins, Montreal, and John Holden and Dr. W. L. McDougall, Toronto, directors.

The town council meeting twenty years ago was largely taken up with discussion of the question of an improved system of garbage collection. The council decided to lay out the town in routes and have regular days for collection of garbage on each route. There was complaint about the number of dogs running around town and Chief Greer said the by-law would enforce in this regard. The matter of the proposed public library for Timmins was discussed. C. S. Carter, principal of the Timmins public school explained to the council the plans under which the library could be established. The council were sympathetic but Mr. Carter was asked to secure a petition from the ratepayers. Town

The Raw Recruit

He doesn't mind the marching and
He doesn't mind the heat;
Potato peeling hurts him not
Nor blisters on his feet.
The sun may scorch his burning face
And make it nip and smart;
But just one grievance he has got—
Reveille breaks his heart!

What if the sergeant roars at him
To straighten up his chest;
What if his mates depend on him
To help them pass the test;
He doesn't mind the hardships, for
He sure can do his best.
The only thing that worries him—
Reveille breaks his heart!

He likes to have the feeling, that
He's in the army's ranks,
And trying hard to do his bit,
For which he needs no thanks.
Alarm clocks he will not need now,
The bugle makes him start.
Although he is a soldier bold—
Reveille breaks his heart!

But when his "rookie" days have passed,
And toughened up his frame,
He'll laugh at things that worried him
While new at army game.
Perhaps he'll be a sergeant then,
With knowledge to impart,
And smile when thinking of the days
Reveille broke his heart!

—William McClure.

Sudbury Star—Churchill appeals to the United States to "send us the tools". But Congress instead of tooling is tooling.

Engineer Henderson was appointed inspector for the town for work on the incinerator plant under way.

Twenty years ago the Ontario Government proposed to make some material changes in the mining tax, and the Timmins board of trade, after hearing an address from A. F. Brigham general manager of the Hollinger, made protest in the matter. The following was the reference in The Advance to the question: "At a well attended and representative meeting of the Timmins Board of Trade on Monday evening strong protest was made against the proposal of the present Ontario Government to increase the taxation of the gold mining industry. The meeting eventually passed the following resolution to be sent by wire to Premier Drury, the Minister of Mines, the leaders of the Opposition, and the local members. The telegram sent Monday night aptly registers the opinion of the meeting and of the camp in general, and real as follows:—"The following resolution was passed unanimously at a largely attended and representative meeting of the Timmins Board of Trade, including all the business interests of the town and citizens in general and copies ordered sent to the Premier, the Minister of Mines, the leaders of the Opposition, and local members. Whereas the who's progress and development of the North Land in general depend upon the gold mining industry. Whereas the proposed taxation will work a decided hardship on existing mines and absolutely frighten away new capital and prevent the re-opening of the smaller properties here closed during the war. And whereas the very nature of the gold mining industry — the speculative character of the business, and the fact that it deals in a commodity with an absolutely fixed price that cannot absorb increased charges like other businesses during the war continue to "carry on" for the country's advantage, generally at a loss, and now save a chance for a little better things, this board of trade strongly protest as business men and citizens against the discriminating tax proposed to be imposed upon the mines which will have a very injurious effect on the business of the country".

Democracies Much Ahead of Germany in Science and Research

All This Despite the Very Active Propaganda.

(From The C. I. L. Oval)
We wonder if it has ever occurred to you to weigh the relative merits of the Dictator states opposite the Democracies in the matter of contribution of major improvements that the scientific genius in the Democracies not only can but always has outstripped that of the Germans, or the Italians for that matter.

Insidious German propaganda over a long period of years has contributed to the popular belief that as a race they possess superior inventive ability, whereas the truth shows they have very largely taken the inventions of other countries and adapted them to their own commercial or nefarious ends. With few exceptions, the label "Made in Germany" has proved its worst advertisement.

Let us look then at some of the more outstanding developments of the past century that have been responsible for modern world progress and present-day industrial expansion. All of them contributed by the Democracies. In the realm of power, Watts, a Scotsman, gave us the steam engine; Faraday, an Englishman, the dynamo; LeBon, a Frenchman, the internal combustion engine. Modern transportation is indebted to Stevenson for the locomotive and to Fulton and the Wright brothers of the United States for the steam boat and aeroplane. Modern industrial machinery got its start from Hargreaves' cotton spinning jenny and Lee, an English clergyman, gave us the forerunners of to-day's knitting machinery. Modern construction and building materials, steel, aluminium and Portland cement, were first made by processes evolved in England and the United States. Goodyear discovered the vulcanization of rubber while Dunlop gave us the pneumatic tire. Swan gave us the electric light bulb, Edison the gramophone, and Perkins synthetic dyestuffs. Even Marconi developed and perfected the radio in England and filed his first patent there. The first electrically operated radio was built in Canada, which also added to travel comfort by developing the pullman car. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, a Canadian gave us the telephone; photographic film, as we know it today, was an American invention; the first successful artificial silk came from France and two Englishmen perfected the viscose process which today gives us rayon and "Cellophane". Dr. Bakeland, a Belgian-American pioneered the field of modern plastics and "Bakelite", whilst another Belgian residing in

Only Two Births Registered During the Past Seven Days

All births in Timmins must be registered at the municipal building. During the average week in the year the number of births so far registered runs from 15 to 25. During last year there was a total of 1106 births registered at the Timmins town hall, which is an average of over 21 births per week. During the past week, however, only two births were registered. Of course, this does not mean that there were only two births during the week, as the law allows thirty days from the date of birth for registration, but the registration does show that for the present the birth rate is not as large as it was last year.

Born—on March 3rd, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Edward O'Brien of 411 Cedar south at St. Mary's hospital — a son.

Born—on March 1st, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Kolari of 59 Birch street north at St. Mary's Hospital — a daughter.

Chicago Daily News—It is a wise contrivance of nature, that prevents a man's slumber from being disturbed by his own snoring.

the United States, Father Mieuwand, of Notre Dame University, did much of the original research with final produced neoprene, a man-made rubber. Carothers, who developed neoprene in its final stages, also invented the newest of all synthetic fibres, nylon. The modern tank was invented by an Englishman during the last war; gunpowder was first discovered by the Chinese and rediscovered by Roger Bacon, an English monk; and Nobel, of Sweden, was the father of modern explosives. And so the story might continue but enough has surely been said to show that democratic inventions are conceived for peaceful ends for the common good.

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