



PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

SUMMER FURNITURE IN A WAR YEAR

There is Enough Metal and Rattan for This Summer — But Bent Ash and Hickory, Pine and Cypress are the Coming Types.



For Lawn or Terrace... it's fun and smart to have meals out of doors—with furniture of Florida cypress in driftwood finish and a large bowl filled with iced bottles of soft drinks. Rope supports and weather-beaten wood look new in outdoor furniture.

There's no frivolous flutter about summer furniture news this year for it too is gravely involved in the war picture. Just when national circumstances decree that this should be a stay-at-home summer, the same circumstances make scarce many materials needed in much of our favorite types of summer furniture. Our supplies of rattan, which comes from the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, China and the Philippines, will soon be used up. Metal is needed for armatures. Canvas duck must go to the army. Plastics are made of chemicals and materials used in various war manufacture.

For This Year This outlook however is mostly in the future as far as the consumer is concerned. The present season's summer furniture is already made up and in the stores and there appears to be enough for the normal demand of both metal and rattan furniture, of canvas cushions and umbrellas for this summer. After that we will probably turn more and more to wood and wood fibre furniture for porch and garden use. This prospect has already stimulated many manufactures to concentrate their main efforts on developing more of this type of furniture, and here is where to find the real news in summer furniture.

Hickory, ash, elm, chestnut and pine are the native woods that we have in abundance and which the bigwigs will be used for most summer furniture when we no longer have any rattan at all and all the metal furniture already made up is sold. But don't think of old types of this furniture when you think of these materials. They are being used in many new and different ways, some of the foremost contemporary designers have been called to style them, including Donald Deskey, Bevalacqua, Russel Wright and others. Steam bent ash appears itself particularly well to new uses. Hickory saplings are chemically treated so that the wood is permanently sealed to make it last almost indefinitely, yet this treatment has no color or odor. Elm is being cut as dolly to make it look and "work" like rattan.

Like Natural Reeds Woven fibre furniture is due for a revival, but it will be an entirely new translation—nothing like the old fibre

furniture you're probably thinking of. It is made by processing wood pulp around a strand of fine wire to resemble a thin reed. This is woven like natural reeds into very interesting new styles of summer furniture, including low tub and barrel chairs and sectional units.

A new looking line of pine furniture with rope base and trim is interesting and provocative for informal use. Many of these have solid wooden disk wheels and some have the extra comfort of Morris-chair construction. Other wood-wood types of furniture that are expected to appear in fresh interesting versions are small wood slat chairs, wood slat hallow and wood adirondack chairs. Weather beaten finishes will be important.

More unusual is the Florida cypress furniture that will be coming along and some things from the west coast made of yucca and alder. South and Central America will contribute chairs of igskin and of castus fibre which promise a lot of interest.

Back to Earth Altogether during this year of home vacations, in an era when we will all get back to earth and down to brass tacks, we may learn a lot of things about simple ways of living that we missed during the opulent years. We will find that we don't have to drive a hundred miles for a good week-end; we will explore the pleasant places in walking distance of our own backyards; we will learn that our own porch or back yard can be a gay center. Most of us will find fortitude and confidence in re-discovering the American way of everyday life at home.

Globe and Mail—Japan is warned to keep its hands off Russia. Hitler had his fingers badly burned in this kind of work, and no doubt the Japs have noted his experience.

Red Cross Plans Disaster Relief or for Any Emergency

Red Cross Ready for Any Emergency, Having Supplies and Trained Workers

If Canada is invaded, from the east or from the west, or if disaster strikes suddenly in any part of Canada, the Canadian Red Cross is ready. A carefully perfected plan of action, groups of trained and organized Red Cross workers and necessary supplies of medical equipment, of food, blankets and clothing are there and waiting for whatever emergency that may arise. Within a few hours at most the entire resources of the Canadian Red Cross can be mobilized and made available wherever there is need.

Experienced in meeting sudden emergencies caused by fire, flood, tornado or famine, the Canadian Red Cross has organized to meet the demands of war on the home front as well as overseas and for the past two and a half years the national, provincial and local organizations of the Red Cross have been preparing to meet the urgent call, if and when it comes. Hospital supplies, surgical equipment and thousands of blankets have been stored at strategic points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Equipment has been standardized for a 25-bed hospital unit, of which some 30 will be located in coastal cities and towns ready for use when needed. In addition twelve complete portable surgical units are already placed.

But most important of all when disaster strikes either in time of peace or in time of war is the need for a definite plan of action and a nucleus of skilled workers to put it into effect. The Canadian Red Cross has such a plan which is now in the hands of its provincial and local organizations across the country. It tells as simply and directly as possible what to do and it is complete down to the last detail of cards for registering those who need relief and requisition forms for supplies that are needed. It is a plan born of experience in meeting every type of emergency where numbers of people are suddenly plunged into helplessness and suffering beyond the capacity of local relief agencies.

Quickly, when need arises, this plan can be put into action. Trained Red Cross workers are ready to go to work with the military authorities, the Air Raid Precaution organization and other local agencies such as police and fire departments. Their responsibility is clearly defined—in the event of disaster—to assist families and individuals to the extent that their needs are disaster-caused and cannot be met by the families themselves. The injured must be given proper medical attention, the hungry must be fed and the homeless must be clothed and given accommodation. Families must be reunited, relatives must be notified and thousands of frantic enquiries must be answered. When disaster strikes, people turn naturally to the Red Cross.

In some Canadian defense areas surveys have been made by Red Cross workers to find out where and how many people can be housed if coastal cities and towns have to be evacuated. Medical supplies and blankets are placed with careful forethought as to how they can be used to best advantage. Storehouses at island points constantly keep large reserves which can be made quickly available. But most important of all the Red Cross has a plan for disaster relief, it has trained workers. If and when disaster strikes in Canada it will be the first few hours that count and it is for those hours that the Canadian Red Cross with its nation-wide organization is prepared and ready.

Poland Was Never Greater in Its History Than To-day

(From The Ottawa Journal) A nation is more than land and buildings and stored wealth—the soul of a nation is in the hearts of its people. And that is why Poland never was greater than today. Her physical properties taken over by a brutal invader, her people murdered and starved

and robbed, Poland never has admitted defeat, never has asked for an armistice, never has agreed to "collaborate" with the enemy of all free men. Poland has no Laval.

So Poles everywhere will commemorate to-morrow that May third — it was in 1791 — when the Parliament of Poland adopted a constitution which set up democracy as the guiding principle of the country. It is the Polish national holiday, and it will be celebrated by the legal government of Poland in London, by Polish ministers and officials in Canada and elsewhere, by Polish soldiers and sailors and airmen who never have given up the fight against the hated enemy and who already have a s.ruck many a mighty blow. And that day of freedom will be celebrated with touching devotion, even if secretly, in Poland itself, because even under the guns of the oppressors the fire of patriotism burns fiercely in every Polish heart and every Pole knows the day of deliverance is certain.

History has shown that heroic people will survive incredible hardship and remain a people—if there is great courage, and the will to survive. Poland has demonstrated those qualities to the admiration of the whole world, and Poland will live again. That is the message for our Ally's day of remembrance.

Ceiling on Prices for Fuel Wood in This Part of North

Regulations Set Forth by Regional Office W. T. P. T. Board.

The field representative of the North Bay Regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has sent out the following regulations in regard to the "ceiling" on prices of all cordwood sold. This district is specifically included in the regulations being a part of the riding of Cochrane. The following is the memorandum as sent out by the field representative of the North Bay region of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board:

James McG. Stewart, Coal Administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in an order respecting maximum prices of fuelwood in the North Bay region, including the districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Sudbury, Cochrane and Temiskaming, excepting the Municipalities of Sudbury and Copper Cliff, set out specific "ceiling" prices for various kinds of wood, from the primary producer to the consumer.

The roadside price per cord at which any primary producer or dealer may sell or offer for sale, in the above districts, any of the following dry fuelwood in each respective length, are: Mixed hardwood, (including hard maple, yellow birch, etc.), \$5.50 for four-foot lengths, \$3.00 for 16-inch and \$9.00 for 12-inch.

White birch, tamarack, \$5.50 for four-foot lengths, \$3.50 for 16-inch and \$7.50 for 12-inch. Mixed softwood (including poplar, hemlock, spruce, pine) \$5.00 for four-

foot lengths, \$6.00 for 16-inch, \$7.00 for 12-inch.

These roadside prices mean the price for any fuelwood piled or stored beside a truck road nearest to the wood lot or timber limit.

Fuelwood which cannot no longer be sold by the load will be sold by the cord, meaning a quantity measurement containing 128 cubic feet of stacked fuelwood.

The delivered price per cord at which any retailer or primary producer may sell dry fuelwood in the forementioned territory must not exceed the price shown after each respective kind of wood and respective length of such wood, as follows: Mixed hardwood (including hard maple, yellow birch, beech) \$11.00 for four-foot lengths, \$13.50 for 16-inch and \$14.50 for 12-inch.

White birch, tamarack, \$9.00 for four-foot length, \$10.50 for 16-inch, and \$11.50 for 12-inch.

Mixed softwood (including poplar, hemlock, spruce, pine) \$7.50 for four-foot length, \$9.00 for 16-inch and \$10.00 for 12-inch. Prices for fraction of a cord will be in proportion to the per cord prices above set forth.

The maximum price of green fuelwood has been established at \$1.00 per cord less than the above prices set for each kind and length of dry fuelwood.

Highest lawful price for saw, edgings or other mill wood that can be charged must not be in excess of those charged for the same kind and quality to the same customer or class of customers during the period of December 1st to December 15th, 1941.

Maximum prices for the municipalities of Sudbury and Copper Cliff were covered in a separate order.

ONE ON THE M.O.

Hundreds of American Indians were said to have walked a thousand miles to enlist at an eastern town. On being examined they were turned down on account of "flat feet." Whereupon they proceeded to walk the thousand miles back again!—S.A. Digest of War Medicine.

Friends Honour Mrs. Wm. Goranson at Farewell Party

Popular Resident of Town for Past Several Years is Honoured Before Departure for St. Catharines.

Mrs. Wm. Goranson, who left on Wednesday to take up residence near St. Catharines, was feted on Monday evening at a farewell party held at the home of Mrs. M. P. Honkala, 58 Balsam street north, with Mrs. Geo. Luopa and Mrs. H. J. Kelneck as joint hostesses. The honouree, who has been a popular resident of the town for several years, received the best wishes of her many friends and group gifts from the gathering.

A pleasant social evening was spent, the hostesses serving a dainty lunch and Mrs. H. W. Darling making the presentation.

Among those present were: Mrs. N. Hursti, Mrs. H. W. Darling, Mrs. W. Maki, Mrs. P. Lahde, Mrs. E. Kivi, Mrs. A. Lehtisalo, Mrs. K. Merikallio, Mrs. J. West, Mrs. K. Pihlaja, Mrs. Geo. Marshall, the hostesses, Mrs. M. P. Honkala, Mrs. Geo. Luopa, and Mrs. H. J. Kelneck, and the guest-of-honour, Mrs. Wm. Goranson. Unable to be present but contributing to the gift, were Mrs. J. Korri, Mrs. V. Rekeila, Mrs. J. Lind, Miss Mandy Kivi, Mrs. L. Laakso, and Mrs. P. Maki.

Kingston Whig-Standard: One individual who really has a right to display the V for Victory sign is the Plymouth Rock hen owned by James Barrett of Wolfe Island. The hen laid an egg with a V sign grooved in the shell, but not until she had proved her patriotism by regularly producing extra large eggs as a matter of wartime routine.

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The whole cotton duck industry is in the war for the duration. That means no more new garden umbrellas, awnings, tents and such like. Fortunately this problem has been foreseen and a new kind of paint has been developed and made especially for renewing canvas awnings. It doesn't stiffen the fabric or crack. It is sun resistant, water repellent and retards rot and mildew, so that it not only redecorates your old awnings but preserves them as well.

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