



The room layout could hardly be improved and provides the fullest measure of privacy, plus excellent traffic circulation to all parts of this brick veneer design. Due to the economical use of passageway, the rooms are larger than usual

for a home of this size. Combined living-dining area is over 23 feet long and includes a window all with sliding door opening into the rear porch. House could be built on a 60 foot lot. If desired a garage could be added like the one shown in Design No. 450.

**First Aid For Ailing House**

**By ROGER C. WHITMAN**  
**QUESTION:** The house we moved into less than a year ago has steam heat, oil fired. Must the boiler be drained at the end of the heating system, in the spring? Or any special treatment?  
**ANSWER:** Steam boilers should not be drained at the end of the heating system. Water repeatedly heated, is free of air and has little corrosive effect on iron. Fresh water contains air which will cause rust on iron with which it is in contact. Draining a boiler in the spring, leaving it filled with fresh water during the summer, invites corrosion in the spring. Add water to what is in the boiler, to fill it completely. Draining and refilling of the boiler should be done in the fall at the beginning of the heating season.  
**QUESTION:** The plastic cover was put back over my electric toaster while it was still too hot and some of the plastic now stuck to the surface. How can I remove this?  
**ANSWER:** Try careful rubbing with fine steel wool and acetone, being sure the toaster is disconnected.  
**QUESTION:** I have a problem in the basement of my country home. After heavy rain, there may be as much as an inch of water on the concrete floor. The walls and floors have been painted with a waterproof masonry paint, but that has helped very little. No moisture barrier was used when the floor was laid. What is the advisability of another inch or two of concrete over plastic? I would like to do this job myself. What is the procedure?  
**ANSWER:** Your idea is excellent. Use a layer of waterproof plastic under new concrete. One common cause of water in a cellar, after heavy rains, is improper loose fill (stone, bricks, etc.) around the foundation. Water collects here as it would in a dry well and it finds its way, through weak places, into the cellar. A remedy is to excavate and lay drain tile at the footings of the wall discharging at some lower point. Another cause may be drainage of downspout too near the foundation walls. This can cause excessive amounts of rain water to accumulate and force its way into the cellar. To overcome this condition connect the downspout with drain tile to a dry well, or other outlet at least 15 feet away from the foundation walls.  
**QUESTION:** I would like to install a new vinyl asbestos floor tile over my existing asphalt tile. Can this be done and, if so, what procedure is used?  
**ANSWER:** This can be done after fastening down masonry underlayment according to instructions available from your dealer, or on request from Masonite Corp., 29 N. Wackerly Dr., Chicago 60609. Technical Bulletin No. A-210-3. Floor surface each enclosing wall to permit must be absolutely clean and dry. Then install vinyl asbestos and air circulation necessary to

prevent dampness accumulating. Louver opening size should be at least one square inch for each area. To prevent the rise of ground dampness, cover the ground with overlapping sheets of polyethylene plastic.  
**PHOSPHORESCENT PAINT**  
**QUESTION:** I have several snow stakes for driveways which have lost their night-time fluorescent brilliance. I have heard of a phosphorescent red paint to recolor them. Where can I acquire same?  
**ANSWER:** Many large paint and hardware dealers, and some housewares stores, now carry this type of paint. Often stocked in aerosol form.  
**LOOSE INSULATION**  
**QUESTION:** My attic has several inches of rock wool insulation (loose type). Will there be any advantage to my adding more insulation, so that it is level with the rafters? Is there a formula for the correct number of inches or amount of insulation to use for best results?  
**ANSWER:** Your present insulation seems efficient in preventing the escape of house heat into the attic no advantage is to be gained in adding insulation. The amount of insulation required is measured now by an R factor, which indicates the value (resistance) at the specific place and under the specific conditions where it is used. I suggest you check with your building supplies dealer, or send 25 cents to National Mineral Wool Insulation Association, 1270 Sixth Ave., New York 10019, for copy of this booklet.  
**INSULATING FLOOR**  
**QUESTION:** A large enclosed porch at one end of the house is raised about three feet above the ground. We plan to run heating into this, so that we can use it the year round. At present we have asphalt tile on the floor. Is there any way to put insulation under the floor, to keep the floor warmer? We also want to enclose the area under the porch and use it for storage of outdoor furniture, etc. How can we prevent too much moisture in this enclosed space?  
**ANSWER:** To put insulation underneath the present floor, staple vapor proving barrier of aluminum foil to the underside of the floor, between the beams, followed by thick blanket type insulation. This is held in place by chicken wire fastened along under the edge of the beams. Your building supplies dealer should have detailed installation instructions available. Or send 25 cents to National Mineral Wool Association, 1270 Sixth Ave., New York 30, for a copy of "How To Install Mineral Wool Insulation in Homes".  
 To prevent too much moisture accumulation in the enclosed area under the porch, large louvers should be installed—similar to those used in the constant cross ventilation dry. Then install vinyl asbestos and air circulation necessary to

**HOW TO OBTAIN DESIGN BOOK**

The latest design book entitled "Canadian Guide to Home Planning and Design" is now available at the offices of The Guardian and The Evening Patriot for \$1 tax free. This new edition includes information on financing in detail, landscaping, color selection etc., plus over 100 popular new designs to choose from. Also included are full details on how to order blueprints.

**Trade Gap In Britain Is Widened**

LONDON (Reuters)—Britain's trade gap widened by £29,000,000 in April, bringing the total deficit this year to £67,000,000, the board of trade has announced.  
 Exports and re-exports were £400,000,000—the same as in March—but imports were £8,000,000 in March.  
 The total for imports is the highest monthly figure since last November's £487,000,000. A few weeks earlier, on October 26, the newly-elected Labor government had imposed a 15-per-cent import surcharge to restrict goods coming into the country.  
 This was reduced to 10 per cent from April 27 but the reduction has had little or no effect on the figures announced Thursday.

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**WHAT'S IN A HOUSE**

**Importance Of Roofs, Windows, Chimneys**

**WINDOWS**  
 Window frames can be either metal or wood; both are satisfactory. There are many different types of both and the choice depends largely on individual taste. The determining factor will often depend on the amount the prospective home-owner is prepared to spend initially.  
 It is not always the best policy to save money with a cheap window installation for this can be a poor investment.  
 Metal windows require very little maintenance while wood sash requires painting at regular intervals. Good installation is of prime importance as a first class window assembly, improperly installed, can be a detriment to the heating efficiency and comfort of the house.

**ROOF FINISH**  
 The roof sheathing is installed after the rafters are in place. If cedar-shakes are used for a roof finish—either solid sheathing or one-inch by four-inch board spaced as much as 10 inches on centres could be used.  
 For other roofing finishes the sheathing is applied solid which can be five-eighths inch or three-quarter inch boards or plywood of various thicknesses depending on rafter spacings. The roof finish is applied to the sheathing and, once in place, work inside the house can proceed regardless of the weather. Asphalt shingles and, to a smaller degree, wood shingles and shakes are normally used for sloping roofs and built up asphalt base or coal-tar base roofing is used on flat or nearly flat roofs.  
 Where shingles are to be installed the manufacturer's instructions must be obeyed if a good water-tight roof is to result. In high wind areas it is a requirement that the tabs of the asphalt composition shingles be cemented down. This is done after the roofing is in place. The

performance of the heating unit in any dwelling is governed largely by the adequacy of the chimney to provide draft and to carry off smoke and gases. Of basic importance is the size of the flue which is the open shaft inside the chimney. The flue must be of sufficient size to meet the draft requirements of the furnace. Flues should never be less than eight and a half inches square or seven inches in diameter.  
 Flues lined with glazed clay tile permit smoke to escape easily. If the lining is omitted and the furnace will be impeded and this in turn could reduce the efficiency of the heating unit.  
 Care should be taken to break all horizontal joints between the tile mortar beds and the mortar

beds of the brickwork. Where a chimney has two flues they must be separated by a brick wythe between each flue liner. The liner should extend from the top of the chimney to the apex of the smoke chamber in a fireplace and to eight inches below the flue pipe connection of a furnace.  
 In any house no frame work should be within two inches of the chimney and this space should be fire stopped with metal built into the brickwork by the mason.  
 A well built and nicely proportioned chimney can give aesthetic value to a house.

**CHIMNEYS (2)**  
 There are a number of good prefabricated chimneys on the market and some of them can be used in houses financed under the National Housing Act. If the manufacturer's instructions for installing them are followed carefully, prefabricated chimneys can do an efficient job. Some chimneys are built inside the house and some are outside.  
 There are advantages in having the chimney enclosed within the structure because the heat which otherwise would be lost radiates through the living area. A chimney enclosed in the structure is not subject to as large a variation in temperature and condensation. Condensation releases destructive acids and can cause damage. Interior and exterior chimneys are built in basically the same way. Here again there are many details—a good builder must watch: the height of the chimney; a separate footing if required; the installation of a flue lining; and most important, a good mortar job in the brickwork.  
 The type of fuel to be used—coal, gas or oil—also has a bearing on chimney construction. Another point to remember is that where a chimney passes

through a floor or through the roof, two inches of air space should be left between it and the surrounding wood framing. These openings are later blocked off with metal or other fire-resistant material.

**ROAD ACCIDENTS In Ontario Up This Year**

TORONTO (CP)—A report to the Ontario legislature shows a startling increase in traffic accidents, deaths and damage in the first three months of 1965 compared with the same period last year.

In the report, prepared by the accident statistics division of the department of transport, he accidents, death and damage figures are all records.  
 There were 272 traffic fatalities in the first three months of this year, compared with 261 in the same period of 1964, 246 in 1963, 222 in 1962 and 215 in 1961.  
 Of the 272 killed, 97 were pedestrians. In the same period in 1964, 62 pedestrians were killed.  
 Total number of accidents was 31,668 compared with 25,575, and property damage was \$16,200,000 compared with \$10,650,000.  
 The worst accident centres were the urban areas of Ottawa, Windsor, London, Kitchener, Waterloo, Hamilton and Toronto.  
 The statistics show that drivers aged 16 to 24 were involved in a comparatively greater percentage of accidents than drivers in other age groups.  
 OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian cities and municipalities of 10,000 population or more employed an average of 112,717 persons with total income of \$512,193,000 last year, the bureau of statistics reported Friday. Employment with the 210 cities was up three per cent from the 1963 average while the payroll increased by seven per cent.

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