

the building, as the air in rooms should at least be changed three times per hour. Advocates of hot air heating contend that with steam and hot water you simply heat the air that is in the rooms all the time. Nothing can be more healthy than a perfect system where you are taking the cold air from the outside of the building.

Little or no attention is paid to the most important part of a hot air furnace, the hot water pan.

If more steam were brought up through the registers, less heat would be required. This is very important, as with hot air heating, properly installed, you can make your rooms smell like a greenhouse. Where cold air is taken from the inside of the house, you cannot get too much into your furnace. All cold air should be made perfectly tight. Wood should never be used.

All registers should be put in the base. If you have to carry a pipe any distance, say to the kitchen, as this is usually the farthest away, it would be well to put the register up a couple of feet from the floor. This will work very much better, as in many cases the kitchen is robbed by the other registers.

The fault of this in many cases is the fact of not sufficient cold air being brought into the furnace. Air should not be discharged into the rooms in a burnt condition, as is often the case, where only two or three registers are discharging the heat, while the others are practically supplying the cold air to the furnace.

If a job is put in right, every room in the house should be heated to the same temperature at the same time. This can be only accomplished by lots of cold air, large pipe and large supply pipes. If the one stack system is used as the writer explained in a recent article, four pipes taken from the furnace will easily heat a ten-roomed

house. This, of course, cuts out the friction, which is the stumbling block in all kinds of heating.

No square elbows or collars put to stack pipes should be ever entertained. A taper elbow (or bull-head) should be used, as it is very different taking the air from the bottom of the stack than into the front.

The joints in a furnace should be cemented perfectly. It is equally important that the casings should be tight. Keep the furnace well to the point, but pots of hot air in your hall, as when the hall is thoroughly heated it taken very little to supply the balance of the house.

The doors in rooms should always have a space at the bottom, if any other system of ventilation is in use, as it is impossible to discharge air into a room if air is not taken out, and as a rule this is why the hallways and stairs are utilized as the cold air channel.

It may not be out of place to say here that a perforated shield should be placed in the bottom of the furnace, so that the cold air will be distributed around the firepot equally.

Never use a key damper in the smoke pipe—open dampers in all cases. This prevents gases being discharged from the furnace, as where the key damper is used and shut off on a cold night so little heat is being discharged up the chimney that the cold air presses down and prevents the gases from escaping through the chimney. The open pipe has the advantage by taking the heat from the collar, and has continued circulation through the chimney, while it checks the fire.

A small amount of cold air should be always supplied through feed, as this is the only way the gases can be burnt from the coal. It may have occurred to many readers that when the feed door is opened a report is sometimes heard. This is caused by the

gases filling up inside the furnace, and as soon as the air strikes it, it immediately lights, as gases cannot burn without air. Thus you will see the necessity of a little air at all times.

The Dining Room Floor

Alice York, Halton Co., Ont.

Having tried almost everything in the catalogue of carpets, oilcloth coverings, crum cloth and plain varnished floors, we tried a floor of invalid strips of hard wood, dark walrus equal in width. It looked every spot for a time, but showed every spot of grease, and in her efforts to remove said spots our girl resorted to various shades of color brought out most displeasing to the eye. Then, this truly artistic and lasting floor manner with dirt, and insufficient amount of water. And so it was that, after a long siege of sickness, on a floor ruined as to looks, and resolved to return to paint. Still, wishing something prettier than a plain, ing with gratifying results:

After removing all grease spots, dust, etc., we marked off a margin of fifteen inches across the ends of the room, and counted boards enough down to give us also fifteen inches. This was intended to give a handsome bordering in three colors.

We began at the bordered margin, making a fifteen inch square in each of the four corners. For the bordered, we chose for the main color a rich dark mahogany, and gave the fifteen-inch margin its first coat. When dry, we cut a diamond-shaped piece of pasteboard, and marked out with a

stencil, or sharp-pointed nail, a row of seven-inch diamond blocks around the entire room, leaving the large fifteen-inch square in the corner.

The diamond squares were painted drab, and marked a tiny circle with baking powder can, giving that a sharp touch of ochre. In the corner squares we reversed the order, a large square of the drab, and centre of a maroon. For the main body of the floor we reserved a solid color of waiting for the first coat to dry before applying the second.

The floor looks as handsome as though coated with linoleum and as we used only common paint and did the work ourselves, the cost was trifling.

Then, as the middle of a dining-room floor with dirt and the floor was like the idea of thus painting it in parts. One good bordering will outwear two centres and it is not so with paint at once, as we can pass around the room if we desire transit through, instead of going outside the house to use the front rooms. Any colors, of course, may be used, but we find drab for a centre satisfactory.

A Neighborhood Farmers' Club

A neighborhood Farmers' Club is a fine thing in every county to promote better farming, sociability and good fellowship. There are many clubs of this sort which are working along these lines. Some are very large, having a membership of 200 while others are limited in numbers to a few congenial souls.

Some clubs meet in the evening, while others give up the whole day and have a good, plain dinner at noon. At the request of several agriculturists who wish to form clubs we print the constitution and by-laws of one of the oldest and most successful clubs in New England. The membership is limited to 22 men and their

THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET

Will Save You Room, Time and Footsteps

Did it ever occur to you how many steps you take in a single day right in your own kitchen? Did it ever occur to you what a convenience a kitchen cabinet could be to you?

I don't need to waste time telling you about kitchen cabinets for you already know and if you don't, a single look at the picture will tell the story. Just look at it.

Think what it would mean to you to have everything with a place for everything and everything in its place. Wouldn't it save you time; wouldn't it economize on space; and what it would save you in shoe-leather and aching feet? Think it over!

If you will only consider it—for a bare two minutes even—you will understand that you need a Chatham—that the Chatham is

The Kitchen Cabinet for YOU

THE Chatham Improved 1909 Kitchen Cabinet is handsome, solid, sensible, practical and compact and has a large, roomy, aluminum-covered table top—a genuine work place that adequately takes the place of a kitchen table. This strong enough to hold a man's weight. Just below this top is a close-trained kneading board.

Below there is a large enclosed closet for bottles with an extra shelf for smaller pots. Inside the door on the left is a shelf rack equipped with fixed aluminum enameled sections, there are supplied FREE with every cabinet. At the right of the lower part, is a big 75 lb. flour bin on roller bearings; it has a metal bottom and is dust, fly and mouse proof.

The upper part of the cabinet is full of drawers and cupboards—all enclosed and makes a fine place for storing a dozen or so little things. Above all is an excellent place for storing dishes. The three sides of this shelf are enclosed and across the top is a brass rod making it possible to set dishes on edge.

The entire Chatham is built from close fitting, grooved, jointed lumber—most proof—wood of plain finish needed; the drawers are provided wherever they are and knobs are heavily finished in copper; the catches are in first-class shape throughout. The cabinet has a metal bottom the whole of it—and a dust-proof moved about.

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