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Your Plumbing

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Tommy surveyed the new baby with a decidedly critical air.  
“Well, Dad,” he said, “how much a month do we have to pay on that?”

### SHERIFF SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, N.B., at twelve o'clock noon on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 2nd Day of May, A.D., 1936  
for the assessed taxes and cost, property of **ELWOOD KELLY and SARAH ANN KELLY**, Parish of Kingsclear, York County, N. B.

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, York County, N.B. as per deed dated Aug. 5th, 1924, Registered August 5th, 1924, Number 76880, Book 192, Page 569 from Richard B. Hanson E. T. V. X. to Elwood Kelly and Sarah A. Kelly, “wife of Duncan A. Kelly.” Description on file at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, County Court House, Fredericton, N. B. ACCOUNT OF ELWOOD AND SARAH A. KELLY.

Parish of Kingsclear, N. B.  
Delinquent Parish and County Taxes  
1932 ..... \$ 4.80  
1933 ..... 5.28  
1934 ..... 6.72  
1935 ..... 6.88  
—\$23.68

Delinquent Road Taxes  
1932 ..... 3.20  
1933 ..... 3.20  
1934 ..... 3.20  
1935 ..... 3.20  
—\$12.80

Delinquent School Taxes  
1932 ..... 10.80  
1933 ..... 8.00  
1934 ..... 7.20  
1935 ..... 8.80  
—\$34.80

—\$71.28  
C. N. GOODSPEED,  
High Sheriff for York County,  
Fredericton, N. B.  
April 3rd, 1936.

# Rebuild - Repair - Renovate Returnish!

THIS SPRING'S LOW  
PRICES ARE A GOLDEN  
OPPORTUNITY!

MATERIAL AND LABOR  
WILL COST MORE  
NEXT YEAR!

## Some Fundamentals of a House

(By G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect, Toronto).

The architect, as an expert, must keep himself in touch with every side of technical knowledge. It is part of his job to know the many new materials, new methods, and the most suitable types of the various and innumerable commodities on the market for building purposes. He is qualified by his wide and highly specialized knowledge to suggest and bring to his clients' notice, the commodities his knowledge and experience lead him to believe are the best, for the purpose to be met.

It is also important to consult an architect before purchasing a house already built, his advice regarding its condition, necessary renovations for improvement, and the value, will assist the owner to determine the advisability of the purchase.

The building of a house should be a source of infinite pleasure, the creation of something not only useful but beautiful, and when the structure is a home, it should be more than an inanimate object, or a shelter from the weather. It should possess a personality, befitting the owner, and a continuing delight to him.

The first consideration is the location of the property. The most desirable properties have deed restrictions to insure houses of equal or greater value being built in the neighborhood. The orientation or location on the lot is also very important, as the best of houses, badly placed, can never be a successful home. Other important considerations are convenience to transportation and schools, good drainage, water supply and electricity.

The exterior design reflects the good manners and taste of the owner, and through its permanence should receive very thoughtful consideration. A well designed exterior, simple but in good proportion, need not be expensive; in fact, in a great many cases would cost less than the unadorned exterior which is usually ornamented to create an effect.

A house that is first built on paper is undoubtedly the best. A well planned house costs less than a poorly planned one. A business-like set of drawings, that have been carefully worked out and properly dimensioned; together with a complete and detailed specification, describing all materials and methods of erection of everything that goes into the house, is quite obviously a much more satisfactory way to build.

It is well to determine the sizes of the rooms and ceiling heights in feet and inches before starting to build and not in terms of “a room as large as Mrs. Green's.” Measure the sizes of rooms you like and note them down. In this way a proper start is made, and when the plans are finally decided upon, study them carefully.

By doing this any desired alterations may be incorporated before the drawings are too far advanced, because some of the “few minor changes” may upset both the plans and elevations considerably. Plans are worked out with a view to structural supports that will eliminate cracks and shrinkage, so that moving a partition a few inches may not be desirable from this standpoint. The feasibility of the plan in its preliminary stages, should be determined by the tentative placing of the major pieces of furniture.

Whether building or buying, definite consideration should be given to certain features of construction, and the use of suitable materials. How annoying it is to find a leaking basement or roof, faulty plumbing, a falling ceiling, a cold and draughty house or a smoking fireplace.

Consideration should be given to the waterproofing of the basement walls. A basement may be perfectly dry during the dry months, but will it withstand the wet season of the year? Various makes of good compounds can be supplied to these walls during construction, and even thin roiled sheet copper is being used for this purpose. Together with such waterproofing, damp courses of suitable material, the full thickness of the walls, should be placed at the basement floor level, as well as at the grade level, to prevent moisture from being absorbed by the walls. The placing of weeping tile around the foundation walls below the level of the basement floor is very important especially in heavy soil to remove the sub-surface water, and special care must be taken in the placing and connecting of these, as well as the protection around them.

Properly built chimneys cannot be over emphasized. It is difficult to know, after a house is completed, whether all the flues have been properly built and completely segregated. The use of glazed tile linings, of sufficient size, to all flues is the best assurance of satisfactory chimneys; which, together with well designed fireplaces eliminates the smoke nuisance, that has so often caused the fireplace to become only an ornament.

One of the most troublesome discomforts, in many poorly built houses is the cracking and even the falling of plaster-work. This is due, in some cases, to the faulty framing of partitions, walls and floor construction which permits settlement and deflection of floor joists. Metal-lath or certain wall boards will overcome this condition, coupled with good sound construction; but it is advisable to use metal-lath on large ceiling areas and also to reinforce all internal and external corners from floor to ceiling.

Another cause of failure is due to the plaster not being of sufficient richness and thickness or not given time to thoroughly dry out between coats.

## SUGGESTIONS RE PENSIONS ARE SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Dr. W. H. Irvine of This City Writes on Pensions to Returned Men and Those Who Have Been Bereaved

The following communication has gone forward to Ottawa from Dr. W. H. Irvine of this city.

To the Executive and Members of Parliament, Ottawa, Ont.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Realizing to some degree the difficulties anticipated in efforts to economically, equitably, impartially, humanely and practically administer to the returned men and those injured in training, those bereaved, incident to either, and those whose physical forces have been and are being continuously lowered, because of the strain, both mentally and physically, and so many who have become prematurely old and whose capabilities have been so demoralized through war causation, it is thought that the suggestions which follow may be of some assistance.

1. Closure of Military Hospitals, because of the exorbitant expenditure incidental to the methods of administration which now exists.

2. The employment of local hospitals in lieu thereof, or making special provision in such hospitals for the care of the ex-soldier.

3. Enabling the employment of their personal or family physician, who naturally knows more about their requirements than does any institutional physician, whose sole job seems to be, in many instances, predicated on his salary, and who often assumes the attitude of the dictator and more especially, as many men report, that, while in these Military Hospitals, they have received absolutely no attention of a strictly professional nature, and who state that all their treatment received was “Good morning.” “How do you feel today?” “Type.” And in many cases have been absolutely receiving but rest under full pay and for which reason?—If a favorite “and plays the game a la militaire” spends his winter vacation at some so-called “Military Hospital.”

This is a quotation from a returned man who was raised from a private to a captain and whose words shall be quoted verbatim: “It is not fair to compel a man to prove what disease he may have acquired in active service, which had not been diagnosed by military M.O.s.”

richness and thickness or not given time to thoroughly dry out between coats.

“A man proves, by lay evidence, that he acquired a disability in France but it was not recognized by the M.O.s, which disability was subsequently properly diagnosed by several practicing physicians and yet the various pension tribunals and boards do not recognize such evidence in establishing entitlement to pension.”

The author of this statement speaks from personal experience. He is an officer, having been raised from the ranks, he expended years of effort and established such convincing proof that no court of law would think it was in the bounds of common honesty to allow his claim. Yet these gentlemen refused to give him the benefit of the doubt, if there be any, and his case is turned down. He further states that, in his judgment, medical treatment should be provided for any returned man, whether pensioner or not, by his own family physician and that the Government should pay the doctor's fee. He further states “It was only by the generosity of the man who owns a Military Hospital (that is, the former Minister of Pensions) that I was able eventually to even enter the hospital. It is most unfair that we should be compelled to go to a doctor who does not know a thing about the man and who, apparently, is not greatly concerned, and speaking from my own experience, I have spent years of time and a great deal of money in running around to military men, none of whom ever made a complete, exhaustive, examination of my case, which was overlooked and entirely misunderstood until the cause of my trouble was definitely established and intelligent treatment provided by my family physician.”

4. It is a recognized fact that in summer months the number of patients in some military hospitals is far outnumbered by the administering staff. Another returned man makes this statement: “I got tired running to military doctors. I called in my own physician, paid him out of my own pocket, and because I did so, I have strong reason to believe that I antagonized the whole of the medical officers of a certain military hospital. The up-keep of the various military hospitals in the Maritime Provinces alone is so great and, we believe, quite unnecessary, that the money that could be saved in doing away with the high salaried, so-called “ad-

ministrators,” if equitably distributed, would go a long way towards alleviating the condition of the returned man and a large saving of public funds thus affected.

5. Many men who receive pension and control its use waste the same in liquor, gambling, etc., adding troubles to a broken home, with consequent suffering of his dependents.

6. Many refuse to pay their bills because of the “legalized” dishonesty which renders the pension cheque immune.

7. This sort of thing has been and is practiced by certain types of returned men whose sense of morality has, at least to some degree, (how much no one can say), been co-extensive with their war experiences and such immunity only encourages fraud.

8. Therefore, the greatest caution should be exercised in selecting the administrator of this pensioned man's allowance, that is, his cheque.

9. In most instances the man's wife should have this authority. In other instances neither of them should be given absolute control but their cheques should be (where so abused rights are accordingly committed) dispensed by a bank or some such intermediary and payment made only by certified voucher under oath, or in some sure way, which shows the validity of their liability to those who are and have been systematically defrauded of their dues because of the present fraud-encouraging opportunities afforded such types of men, and more especially those constitutionally unreliable and dishonest, of which all nations are so possessed.

10. Instances are known where recipients of pension have become so obsessed with their importance that their wives and children get no consideration and the money is spent for rum and gambling, and unfortunately in some instances, such practices are the chief attraction of certain G.W.V. A. clubs, and it is for this reason that no decent man will now be identified with such assemblies, and the very constitutional and fundamental prerogative of that most laudable order is robbed of its usefulness. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League stands for the highest type of aims and, whilst Section 17 of the Constitution makes for a broad and elastic programme, it is in no case makes provision for such as indicated. This, we think, should be welcomed by the chief executive and remedied.

11. The mentally unsound and tubercular cases, of course, are not included under any hospital scheme under discussion.

12. Great sums of money are being or have been expended on travelling tribunals, appeal boards, commissions, travelling expenses (hotel, rail road, etc.), and most unreasonable of all, exact diagnosis, which, in so many cases, is impossible of definite-

(Continued on Page Six)

## THESE CHILL SPRING EVENINGS

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