What for Building?

"What for Building" is the subject of an interesting article in a recent issue of Maclean's Magazine by John Caulfield Smith. In this he deals with the new building materials and methods.

Among the features mentioned is a new use of concrete where the walls are poured into forms and then raised into position. In Ottawa an all steel prefabricated house has been built. It is claimed that this house in mass production would cost about the same as a frame house of similar size. Steel joists have been used in home construction and steel sash have been used but the average cost is high.

Aluminum is being used for a certain type of house in Montreal. These are being made at the rate of seven a day, but the cost is much higher than for wood construction. In this prefabricated house the metal is used as a sheath enclosing a frame house.

Aluminum and steel roofing is being made in the USA but not in Canada. The former costs about twice the title of asbestos covering with steel still higher. The steel roof is given an enamel finish which washes every rain, and resists rust.

Canada supplies most of the metal for the aluminum house being built in Great Britain.

Brick kilns are being used in the USA but are not available in Canada owing to the heavy demand for the bricks. They cost 14.00 out in Toronto and are sold at the kiln for 8.00 per 1000. Brick and stone, if they will stand the weather, is a very attractive building material.

For those who do not go for the substitute in their rooms there will be a whole wall of clear plywood. No other wall or ceiling prices are given for this type. With plywood in the past it has been used almost exclusively for interior purposes. It now appears as a finish for exterior buildings, as the application is natural wood, but it is more than lumber and is built up of layers of the wood in the form of a panel.

Paints are being used extensively in interior decorating. One use is in a wallpaper that washes off with a sponge and water and the marks left by lipstick, shoe polish and gravy come off without a mark.

But with all the innovations, says the writer, he must tell builders wood is still the best building construction material available.

Though Canada is producing 10 more lumber than ever before, and two fifths of it is being exported, it is stated that Canadians are getting more for domestic use than they have at any time in the last ten years. But post-war construction following the great wartime demand have consumed the increased production and created a shortage.

The explanation given for so much of our lumber being shipped out of Canada under such conditions is that it is more profitable to sell outside and it is very important that export trade be maintained.

However the writer sees brighter prospects for increased supply of building materials.

"Relief is in sight," he says, for hard pressed builders. "The lumber shortage is expected to ease by late fall when the summer cut will become available. There are some builders who do not look for much change in housing materials after the crisis is over and there is a greater choice.

"I believe it is too early to say, however", stated the writer, "because new materials are both short and expensive. But for anyone who wants to let imagination romp, there's new beauty and new utility in the future."

THE THREE R's FOR BIRDS AND MAMMALS

"Imagine this! Although it's September there will be no school, no reading, writing and arithmetic, no need for books and pencils in the bird world that is. According to bird authorities of the Royal Ontario Museum, young birds acquire their essential knowledge ready made. Though bird youth may learn a bit through experience, by error and trial, the equipment for successful living largely comes via their ancestors, through hand-me-down inheritance. Most of their habits and behaviour are prompted by instinct. If we could do algebra instinctively, school days surely would be brighter.

Many young mammals, however, go through a kind of schooling. Some born in late winter or in spring have finished a training period by September and are ready to graduate. They cannot "repeat the year", if they fail they die by the swift pounce of the predator, the gun of the hunter, from hunger or accident. Some of the teaching is by the parent, some comes in play, and some by the rough school of experience. Young wolves may stay in the family pack "under instruction" for a year or more. Black bear seldom has more than two young, and can spend a good deal of time slapping her cubs into good behaviour.

Some young mammals are bright, some are dull, some profit by their training, some do not. Even as you and I.

FIFTH - TERM MAYOR

CHICOUTIMI, Que. (CP) George H. Smith has been re-elected for a fifth term mayor of this north-eastern Quebec municipality with a majority of 134 votes over his opponent, Francois Paradis.

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA by the Canadian Press

By H. DENT HODGSON

OTTAWA (CP) The second session of Canada's 20th Parliament which finally concluded after a gruelling spasm of long sittings, might well go down in history as the "Restless Session".

The affairs of a country in its first full year of peace after six years of war kept the members occupied for more than five months with matters of international, national and local character.

Members set to work March 11 and during their sitting, the restlessness became evident through a series of strikes for higher wages in the lumber, shipping, rubber, steel and other industries, through demands for higher returns for farmers and through requests for the removal of wartime price and other controls.

Some of the more U.S. strife was evident at present, then. The steel strike, for which no ready solution could be found, the Common, on the other hand, was still in progress and no settlement was in sight.

Coupled with the national strife were demands, pleas and orders which came out of the war with the majority of Canadians and I. Nearly expected, particularly in regard to some of the orders, expected are named, as a result, the complex world market and, of course, the future of the relations with Dept. of the nation.

A school of 4 Canadian girls was killed recently in Paris, but only one of which, Em. the prime minister, survived. He was the lad creating a new Canadian citizen Act, giving Canada the right to call Dominions Canadian citizens instead of British subjects.

Nationalism was taken on the country's citizens that year. A committee appointed to choose a distinctive Canadian flag, finally winnowed out from more than 2000 designs, a maple leaf emblem, the red and white, with a golden maple leaf replacing the coat of arms on the Ensign. Nationalism was taken on the committee report presumably because of opposition by many Quebec members.

An consent seeking private members bill aimed at changing the name of Dominion Day to Canada Day, announced, failed in the Commons but was passed in a vote which split not only through parties but through the cabinet. That bill died on the Commons order paper after the Senate sent it back amending the name to the National Holiday of Canada.

Another argument was raised when the government proposed a new method of redistribution of the Commons seats, a decadal chore after every census. The redistribution plan meant an amendment to the British North America Act and permission had to be and was granted by the United Kingdom Parliament. This brought protests for a constitution not dependent on the Mother Country.

The legislation, which will increase Commons members from 245 to 255, started off work on a redrafting of the Canadian electoral map which may be completed next session.

Canada's new status internationally was shown in its trade policy and its attitude towards external affairs. Members passed a bill providing for a separate external affairs portfolio in the cabinet, to take that burden off the post of the Prime Minister, where it has been since 1912. Health Minister Claxton who has been mentioned for the new post, heads the Canadian delegation at the Paris peace conference.

Parliament voted a $1,250,000,000 loan to Britain and approved a four-year, 600,000,000 bushel wheat contract with the United Kingdom in an effort to retain her best customer and stimulate trade generally. With an anxious eye on other markets, she also signed her first trade agreements with Mexico and Colombia. The trade department's main problem was getting the goods to sell before other countries moved in on the market, for domestic demand for consumer goods was also high.

With strikes for higher wages, demands for higher returns for farmers and requests for removal of wartime controls, the price ceiling, so far successful, was endangered. Threatened with inflation pressure from south-side countries, particularly the United States, Canada fixed the value of the Canadian dollar at par with the U.S. dollar.

In keeping with the Dominion's new status was its participation in atomic developments. Reconstruction Minister Howe obtained passage of a bill establishing the Atomic Energy Control Board which will control atomic energy development in Canada and carry out nationally the international policies of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Finally, Canada's new national standing was reflected in the session's stand on immigration. While a government policy has not yet been formed, most parliamentarians felt that the country's new stature demanded a greater backing than the 11,000,000 people. Most urged an aggressive policy of selective immigration which would bring in persons capable of developing Canada's natural resources. Some government policy was expected soon.

As the session neared its close, Ottawa played host to a distinguished visitor. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein stopped to rest in the course of a transatlantic tour.

While he sought ideas on military matters from the Canadian Chiefs of Staff, his visit was mainly ceremonial. He also had a message about the service in general. The soldier was not chiefly a military figure, but primarily a social figure who must be regarded as an integral part of the community. His duty was to defend his country and he had no part in politics. The soldier must assume his country's politics were right.

The army was built upon discipline and comradeship and the strength of a nation of of its army depended on its character and morale.

Of leadership, Monty gave this recipe for victory:

"You decide how you are going to win the battle and then relentlessly force your plan on the enemy. No matter how he wriggles or how he turns, do not be diverted from your winning plan. If you do this you will win."

AUCTION SALE

COWS, YOUNG CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS and POULTRY

The undersigned have received instructions from

ALEX SHERRIDES

to sell by public auction at Lot 9, Con. 2 (Town line) of Nassagaweya, 1½ miles south of Lowville on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1946

at 1 o'clock, D.S.T., the following:

HORSES — 1 Bay Clyde gelding, 11 yrs. old; 1 Bay Clyde gelding, 11 yrs. old; 1 Bay Clyde gelding, 8 yrs. old; 1 Brown gelding, 4 yrs. old; 1 Brown gelding, 3 yrs. old.

COWS — 1 Red Holstein cow, 4 yrs. milking well, bred in June; 1 Holstein cow, 4 yrs. milking well, bred in June; 1 Red Durham cow, 4 yrs. milking well, bred in May; 1 Red Durham cow, 4 yrs. milking well, bred in May.

YOUNG CATTLE — 1 Red Durham heifer, 8 months old; 1 Black cross bred heifer, 6 months old; 1 Blue cross bred heifer, 8 month old; 1 Red Durham steer, 7 month old; 1 fat steer, 1 year old; 1 fat heifer, 1½ year old; 1 Black and white fat steer, 1 yr. old; 1 Red Holstein fall calf, 7 mos. old.

PIGS — 7 fat hogs ready for market; 10 York Pigs, 6 weeks old; 3 York pigs, 10 weeks old.

POULTRY — 50 Hampshire Pullets, 4 mos. old; 50 Black pullets, 4 mos. old; 50 Black Cockerels, 4 mos. old; 50 Black Rhode Island Reds, 4 mos. old; 50 Leghorn cross Eng. hens, at least one year old; extra heavy hens.

TERMS CASH

No Delivery to the Farm. For sale of Lunchbread Clerk.

HINDLEY and ELLIOTT
CRS. Auctioneers.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

Of Horses, Cows, Stockers, Fat Cattle, Pigs and Farm Implements

The undersigned have received instructions from

THOS. S. JACKSON

to sell by Public Auction at his farm, Lot 8, Concession 3, Township of Nassagaweya, 3½ mile north of Campbellville, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th

At 2 o'clock, D.S.T., the following:

HORSES — 1 Percheron Brood Mare, 4 yrs., with good filly colt at side; 1 Brown Gelding, 6 yrs.; 1 Percheron Filly, 1 yr. old; 1 Percheron Filly Colt, 6 mos. old; 1 Reg. Percheron Stallion, 9 yrs. old, good stock horse and good worker.

CATTLE — 1 Roan Durham Cow, milking well, due Jan. 1; 1 Roan Durham Heifer, due time of sale; 1 Red Durham Cow, milking well, bred June 22; 1 Black Heifer, bred June 13; 1 Red Durham Heifer, Bred June 16; 1 Red Durham Heifer, bred July 10; 1 Blue Durham Heifer, bred July 22; 1 Red Durham Heifer, milking, pasture bred; 4 fat Heifers, 12 Durham and Hereford Stockers about 600 lbs. apiece; 2 Veal Calves.

BROOD SOWS and PIGS — 1 Mature York Sow, with 11 pigs 6 weeks old; 1 Mature York Sow, due Oct. 27; 1 Young York Sow, due Oct. 29; 1 Young York Sow, due Nov. 1; 1 Pure Bred York Hog, 14 mos. old, a sure breeder.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC. — M. H. Grain Binder, 6 ft. cut, only cut this seasons crop; M. H. Mower, 5 ft.; M. H. Hay Loader; Int. 10 ft. Steel Hay Rake; Steel Land Roller, 3 Drum; M. H. Manure Spreader; M. H. Drag Cultivator, 2 Section; 2 Spring-tooth Cultivators; Set of Steel Harrows, 3 section; Fleury Walking Plow; 2-row Corn Scuffler; Heavy Farm Wagon; Low Farm Wagon; 2 Flat Hay Racks; Gravel Box; Set of Bent Sleighs; M. H. Cream Separator No. 9 (just used 2 seasons); Gas Engine 1 HP. Fairbanks & Morris; 2 Sets Heavy Brooding Harness; Odd Collars; Forks; Hoes; Shovels; Chains; Cow Bars; Etc.

TERMS — Cash. Settlement with the Clerk day of Sale. No Reserve as the Proprietor has other employment and has instructed us for sale.

HINDLEY & ELLIOTT, Auctioneers
L. M. McLean, Clerk. 13-2B

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HELPFUL YOUNG FOLKS

The idea seems to be held by some boys and girls that it is up to them to contribute but little to family life, unless they are paid for it. If they are asked to clean up the back yard, they are likely to complain, and say that it interferes with something they want to do. If the promise is made to pay them well for it, they will probably find time to do it.

It is remarked that one reason why many families of aliens who arrived in the country in recent years have gotten along well is that their young people are trained to help the family. You may see the whole bunch of them as soon as they are old enough, taking hold to work in their gardens and fields. They get such an amount of free labor that their crops do not cost them a great deal, and so they are in a position to save money.

Children need some spending money. Many of them at a fairly young age have earned it during wartime and since taking various jobs. Parents may feel that it is desirable to give their children a certain allowance which they can spend as they see fit. This they learn to use money prudently and not fritter it away on things that do them no good.

It would seem as if all children, as a rule, they reach a certain age, should be taught to make some contribution to the family, for which they expect to pay. It should be made clear that the family, like the cooperative, has an object all need to have what there. They get great benefit, they are given food and clothing, their parents or guardians and step up to them to make some return. This should be done cheerfully and heartily, all they can received.

NEW INDUSTRY AIDS FARMERS

BOMBAY (CP) — Under the very bodies of a country with famine, a new farm industry which will revolutionize India's agriculture and provide a way to pick up India's agricultural production is springing up. It is the manufacture of power operated implements, which are difficult if not impossible to obtain in Canada, the United States or Great Britain.

The government of India has set up the Premier Aircraft Factory built during the war years and equipped with the latest production machinery. It is the intention of engineers who are undertaking to organize the manufacture of tractor drawn plows, disc plows and disc harrows. Delivery is contracted for late from the middle of February 1947. In the meantime a permanent factory is being built with a capital of $[illegible]

ATTENTION!

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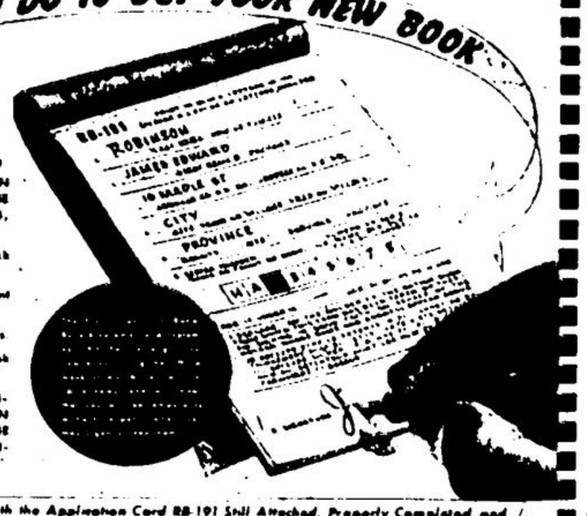
RATION BOOK 6

Issued between September 9th and 16th

Distributing Centres will not be open on all days during this period. So—MAKE SURE that you know exactly what days and hours the Distributing Centre you intend to go to will be open. See list of Distributing Centres below.

RATION BOOKS WILL NOT BE MAILED OR DELIVERED—THEY MUST BE CALLED FOR

THIS IS ALL YOU DO TO GET YOUR NEW BOOK



Before you go to a Distributing Centre:

FILL IN THE GREEN APPLICATION CARD (Marked BB-191) AT THE BACK OF YOUR RATION BOOK 5, GIVING:

1. Name and address (print in block letters)
2. Serial number as shown on front cover of Ration Book 5
3. Age—if applicant is under 16 years
4. Regular signature of ration book owner

DO NOT TEAR THE GREEN APPLICATION CARD OUT OF RATION BOOK 5. THIS MUST BE DONE BY AN OFFICIAL AT THE DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

Then, Take Your Ration Book 5 with the Application Card BB-191 Still Attached, Properly Completed and Signed, to a Distributing Centre and Ration Book 6 Will Be Given You

ADULTS MUST APPLY FOR CHILDREN
Children under 16 may not apply for their Ration Books or those of others.

APPLYING FOR OTHERS
Any responsible person over 15 may apply for Ration Books for other members of their family or neighbours, providing above requirements are complied with.

ARMED FORCES
Members of the Armed Forces will continue to obtain their Ration Cards from their own units.

WHEN AND WHERE YOU GET IT

LOCAL DISTRIBUTING CENTRES

Addresses	Dates	Hours
Town Hall, Acton	Thursday, September 12th	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
	Friday, September 13th	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
	Saturday, September 14th	10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Ration Books will also be issued as formerly at the plants of Beardmore and Co., Wool Combing Corporation, Storey Glove Co., Mason Knitting Co. and Baxter Laboratories.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD