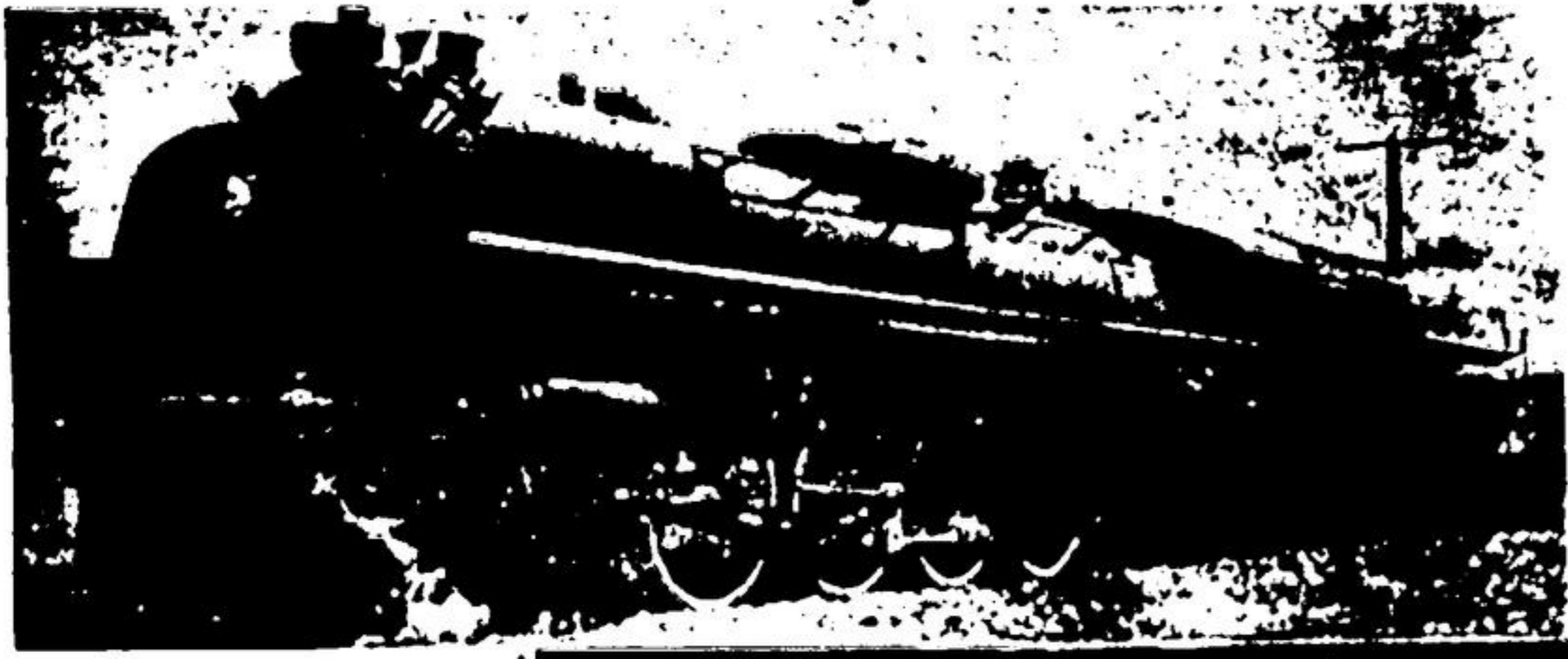


Big Fleet of New Locomotives for War Duty



HEAVIER wartime freight and passenger traffic on lines of the Canadian National Railways calls for more power and H. C. Vaughan, Chairman and President of the National System, has welcomed the delivery of the first of 30 powerful 6,300 class, Northern Type, locomotives. This new 6235 is already in service carrying war freight needed by the armed services, and as each succeeding engine is received it will be promptly broken in for war duty. These locomotives are really "monsters," being 94 feet 9 inches overall and weigh 677,890 pounds in working order. They carry 11,600 gallons of water and 18 tons of coal. A feature of these engines is a wartime substitution of steel plate bells manufactured in the company's Montreal shops, for the traditional bronze bell, the bronze being required for war needs. Mr. Vaughan, inspecting the first of new engines, sat in the driver's seat as F. C. Pils, the driver, explained the use of the instruments.



is not as level, or flat, as we expected it to be and in places is rolling. The town of Broadview, which was likely named because of the fact that one can see a long distance in that section, does give one the idea of there being plenty of room in the west. Again distances seemed to fool us and the next door neighbors didn't look to be two miles away that they claimed that it was. Perhaps the most interesting difference in the west would be the reception that is handed out to visitors out there. Everybody is welcome and at any time. We called in at a farm house to leave a message for a friend that we were visiting. Had we done the same errand here in Ontario it might have taken us a couple of minutes but out there they wanted to know where we were from and when we said Ontario they wanted us to all come in and stay for tea. We told them that we were on our way to the next town so then they wanted us to come in on our way back and stay all night. All this just because we came from Ontario. We are not in the habit of inviting everybody that drops in with a message to stay all night and no doubt you do not practice that habit either. Again while driving in Minnesota, which is partly prairie country much like our own west, we dropped in to get some water at a farm house as we were driving by. Again the lady wanted to know where we were from and when we said Ontario she wanted us to come in and have tea with

SEPTEMBER 2ND A RED LETTER DAY

Thanks to Allied successes on land, sea and air and also to our ship-builders, 'BALADA' Tea-lovers will be able to enjoy a third score of their favourite beverage starting September 2nd. This means 1/4 lb. of 'BALADA' every six weeks instead of every eight.

them. Naturally we thanked her for the invitation but told her we were camping along the way so then she wanted us to camp at their place for the night. In both of these instances the folks had originally lived in Ontario and were hungry for news of their old home province. At another time we were staying over Sunday with relatives and the number of visitors on Sunday made one think of a picnic. No matter how many arrived or whether they were strangers or not they were all invited to stay for a meal. We are not criticizing the westerners way of welcoming strangers at all but are only mentioning the difference we noticed in their reception of us as we drove through their part of the Dominion.

THREE GENERATIONS TURN OUT HUGE REEF MAWRENS

There is in Dartmouth, N. S., a famous rope works which has been turning out coils of the largest rope made in the Dominion for three generations and which has been owned continuously by the same family. Rope eighteen inches in circumference comes from the looms in great coils ready to be loaded into Canadian National freight cars for shipment to distant places in the Allied war effort. However, more than this has been turned off from the looms of the company, some four inches greater in thickness. Great machines have taken the place of the old hand looms and rope walk and in these war days women are taking over from the men, there being an increasing number of women employed in the plant. Some of the manila haws that are part of the equipment on Canada's destroyers, corvettes and minesweepers and on the Canadian hospital ship "Lady Nelson," former Queen of the Canadian National Steamship Co's West Indies fleet, came from these works.



How the Cost of Living Index Works

(By Jim Greenblatt)

In the House of Commons, July 7, the Honourable J. L. Halsey, Dominion Minister of Finance, gave some time to the explanation of the cost-of-living index, particularly interesting in the light of present discussions of food prices. Jim Greenblatt gives the gist of Mr. Halsey's remarks in non-technical language as follows.

The cost of living index as related to the cost of living bonus doesn't directly worry the farmer, small proprietor and such like, but indirectly everyone should have the low down in their minds about this important part of our national economy if they don't wish to get too provincial in their thinking.

Let's review the matter informally so you'll remember it without any effort. The cost of living index measures the month-to-month change in the cost of living of the average typical wage-earner's family, by the Bureau of Statistics. It is based on a full year record, made in 1937-38 on 1,500 Canadian families, averaging 4.6 persons with an average income of \$1,453. The index was in six main groups, showing food to be 31 per cent of the income, fuel and light 12 per cent, housing 19 per cent, clothing 12 per cent, home furnishings and services 9 per cent and miscellaneous 23 per cent.

Keeping Pace

Folks may know that living conditions have changed a lot since 1937-38. True! The Bureau knows that, and it makes the necessary changes. For example, after sugar rationing index was reduced. Then, when cheap lines are off the market making you folk more and more expensive articles, the price of these is considered in the index.

The index records variations in the cost of a fixed standard of living in urban areas. It does not measure the increased costs of people who improve their standard of living.

Not without logic, some people ask why does the index only show a rise of 17 per cent during the war, when such items as stewing beef rocketed up to 78 per cent, lard 73 per cent for example. The fact of the matter is, of course, that all foods comprise less than a third of the whole cost of living index, and we have to look at it in that perspective. Many foods, too, and important ones, have risen much less. For instance, bread, sugar and such foods have remained fairly steady and milk is reduced in price.

Food Prices Up

It is interesting to note in passing that cost of food rose 41.8 since the war started, most of it since the ceiling was slapped on. Mrs. Housewife obviously is more aware of this, because it's a kitchen and personal problem. But on items hubby pays for mainly, the rise shows in the lower bracket, i.e. fuel and light, 14.1, housing 7.4, clothing 20.3. The total cost of living index rose 17.6 since August 1939, but only 2.2 of it since application of the price ceiling.

To keep track of changes the Bureau not only relies on price reports from storekeepers but uses information from their regional setups. And don't think for a minute that representatives fall to visit small centres for that purpose. They do, definitely.

Questions of Quality

From complaints about changes in quality, deterioration of clothing and home furnishings, noticeable in our wartime economy. Well, the Bureau

thinks of that too and treats the reduction in quality as if it was a price increase of the same amount.

You can see for yourself that they can't get direct price quotations on every item in the family budget, but what they do is get the typical, and "weight" those prices sufficiently to cover all items in any group.

To get a slant on the problems, let's look at foods. Many foods have a wide seasonal price fluctuation as you know. Then again, all vegetables aren't sold on a weight basis. Some are sold in bunches, and so the price may vary according to the quantity. If some "average" system wasn't adopted, the index would certainly be "less" than "more" accurate. What they do is pick representative prices month-to-month, which includes some 44 food items amounting to just about 75 per cent of the total cost of food.

Well, now we come to such items as clothing. This brings up another difficult problem and no fooling, it's an erratic thing. You know what it's like yourself. You've gone in and bought a ladies' hat for say \$4.95. Sure enough, a month later (to save carrying it over into winter) you see it advertised to clear at \$2.98. It does happen with dresses, coats and other items. Therefore, the Bureau, and rightly, has selected a smaller list of some 29 clothing items of fairly standard construction which have no pronounced seasonal movements. These items represent all the more important materials in making clothing, such as cotton, wool, rayon, rubber, leather.

Just one more thing, income taxes: are not included in the reckoning of the cost of living index. These taxes do not affect prices although they do, of course, reduce the amount available for spending. The whole idea of having an income tax is so that everyone can contribute to the cost of the war according to their ability to pay. If income taxes were included in the cost-of-living index, that would raise the cost-of-living bonus. And those people who get the bonus would therefore get their tax, or most of it, paid back to them. But some people—farmers, small proprietors, domestic servants, etc.—didn't get the bonus, so they would not get any tax back. You can see how unfair that would be.

RESULTS ANNOUNCED IN FEEL OATS COMPETITION

Clark Young, the official Judge of the Standing Field Crop Competition in oats, announced recently the results of this competition as follows:—

1, John Williamson, R.R. No. 2, Brampton, Mabel oats, 88 points; 2, Harry Ludlow, R.R. No. 3, Brampton, Erban oats, 86 points; 3, H. A. Dolson, R.R. No. 4, Georgetown, Cartier oats, 82 1-2 points; 4, Alex. McKinney Jr., R.R. No. 2, Brampton, Ajax oats, 82 points; 5, D. S. Duntion, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Cartier oats, 80 1-2; 6, Elgin Laughlin R.R. No. 2, Colodon, Cartier oats, 79 points; 7, Carney Bros., R.R. No. 4, Georgetown, Cartier oats, 87 points; 8, Frank Dolson, R.R. No. 2, Brampton, Cartier oats, 77 points; 9, Lansdale Bros., R.R. No. 3, Brampton, Alaska oats, 74 points; 10, W. P. Laidlaw, R.R. No. 2, Norval, Cartier oats, 73 points; 11, Walter Fleming, Malton, Cartier oats, 73 points; 12, W. McCaugherly, Streetsville, Cartier oats, 64 points; 13, Harvey Cardhouse, Malton, field out not scored; 14, Cyril McKinney, Erin, field out, not scored.

Judge Young reports that he is well pleased with the competition despite the weather handicaps that were experienced during the period of the contest.

The competition was sponsored by the County of Peel Agricultural Society.

"As We See It"

By J. A. Strang

WE UNDERSTAND THAT the next Victory Loan will be under way in October and it isn't too early to lay the odd penny aside for that loan. The amount required this time is larger than ever so we all will have to dig down in order to reach the objective. We all criticize the way that money is spent by the Government, however if we were in control of the spending of that same money it is likely that somebody might be found that could find fault with our method of spending the public funds. Right now there is a war to be won and war cannot be carried on without money to finance it. We are all in favor of winning the war and therefore are jointly responsible for gathering the wherewithal to win it. Goods, to spend money on, are getting scarcer every day and anyway we can get along without them. The money invested in bonds today will come in very handy after this world war is won. It may help provide a job for those boys that are now overseas, those very boys that you may be especially interested in.


IT IS ALWAYS INTERESTING TO NOTICE

the way that conditions change from time to time. It isn't so very long ago that houses for sale or for rent were quite plentiful in almost all of our towns and cities. And the City of Toronto was no exception. It was possible to rent a suitable house or apartment in almost any location when wanted but the scene has changed and houses or apartments are very scarce. Last week we noticed an advertisement in one of the city papers offering a reward of fifty dollars for information concerning an apartment or house that the advertiser could rent. The same day another reward of fifteen dollars for similar information was offered and the following day another reward of ten dollars was offered for similar information. Owing the roof over one's head these days has its advantages.

THE WEATHER has been about perfect

for harvesting lately and with the light crop of spring-sown grain the harvest is about over for another year. Many of those who have finished harvest are considering going west to help with the harvest out there as labor is scarce in the west this fall. It should be an interesting experience for any one that has never been out west. The methods of farming are quite different from those used here in Ontario and of course everything is done on a much larger scale than here. The usual number of acres in a farm here is from 100 to 200 acres while out there the smallest would be a section which means 640 acres. The farm is not in fields as here either and a ploughing furrow a mile long is quite common. The combines that they now use out there are pure affairs as compared with the mangle ones that we use here in Ontario. Again the amount of grain and the method of storing it and handling it are all interesting to one who has never been out there before. Again the neighbors are not as close as they are in our Province and the fact that one is able to see such a distance makes us think that the world is larger than we had thought it. In many districts trees are scarce and the landmarks in the distance are usually elevators. It is interesting to count the number of them that one can see from a given point and to learn how distant they are. However the Prairie

Ottawa, September 1st, 1943.



EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 2nd PRESERVES and SWEET SPREADS ARE RATIONED BY COUPON

The products affected include: Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Extracted Honey, Comb Honey in Squares, Honey Butter, Maple Syrup, Maple Butter, Maple Sugar, Molasses, Corn Syrup, Cane Syrup, or any blended Table Syrup, Apple Butter or Canned Fruit.

On and after Thursday, September 2nd, 1943, it is unlawful for a consumer to purchase any of the above-listed products, except on the surrender of a valid ration coupon.

Coupons "D" in Ration Book 3 are to be used for this purpose. Coupon "D-1" becomes good September 2nd. Starting September 16th, two coupons become good every four weeks.

These products are being rationed so that there will be an equal sharing of the available supplies. Persons who do not use the coupons for these products may use them to acquire more sugar in addition to their regular sugar ration and canning sugar allowance.

ONE "D" COUPON IS GOOD FOR

Not More Than

Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Extracted Honey, Apple Butter, Maple Butter or Honey Butter 6 FLUID OZS.

or

Maple Sugar or Comb Honey (in Squares) . 1/2 LB. NET

or

Molasses or Maple Syrup 10 FLUID OZS.

or

Corn Syrup, Cane Syrup, or any blended Table Syrup 12 FLUID OZS.

or

Canned Fruit 10 FLUID OZS.

or

Sugar 1/2 LB. NET

When purchasing goods in containers, it will not always be possible for the consumer to get the exact coupon value.

EXAMPLE: If you are buying jam in containers—

One "D" Coupon is good for { one 4, 5 or 6 oz. container or two 3 oz. containers.

Two "D" Coupons are good for { one 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 oz. container, or two 5 oz. or two 6 oz. containers, or three 4 oz. containers.

or any combination adding up to not more than the total value of the coupons permitted.

SUPPLIERS — Separate instructions which are similar to the regulations of applying on sugar rationing are available from any branch of the Ration Administration, for quota users, industrial users and suppliers.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD