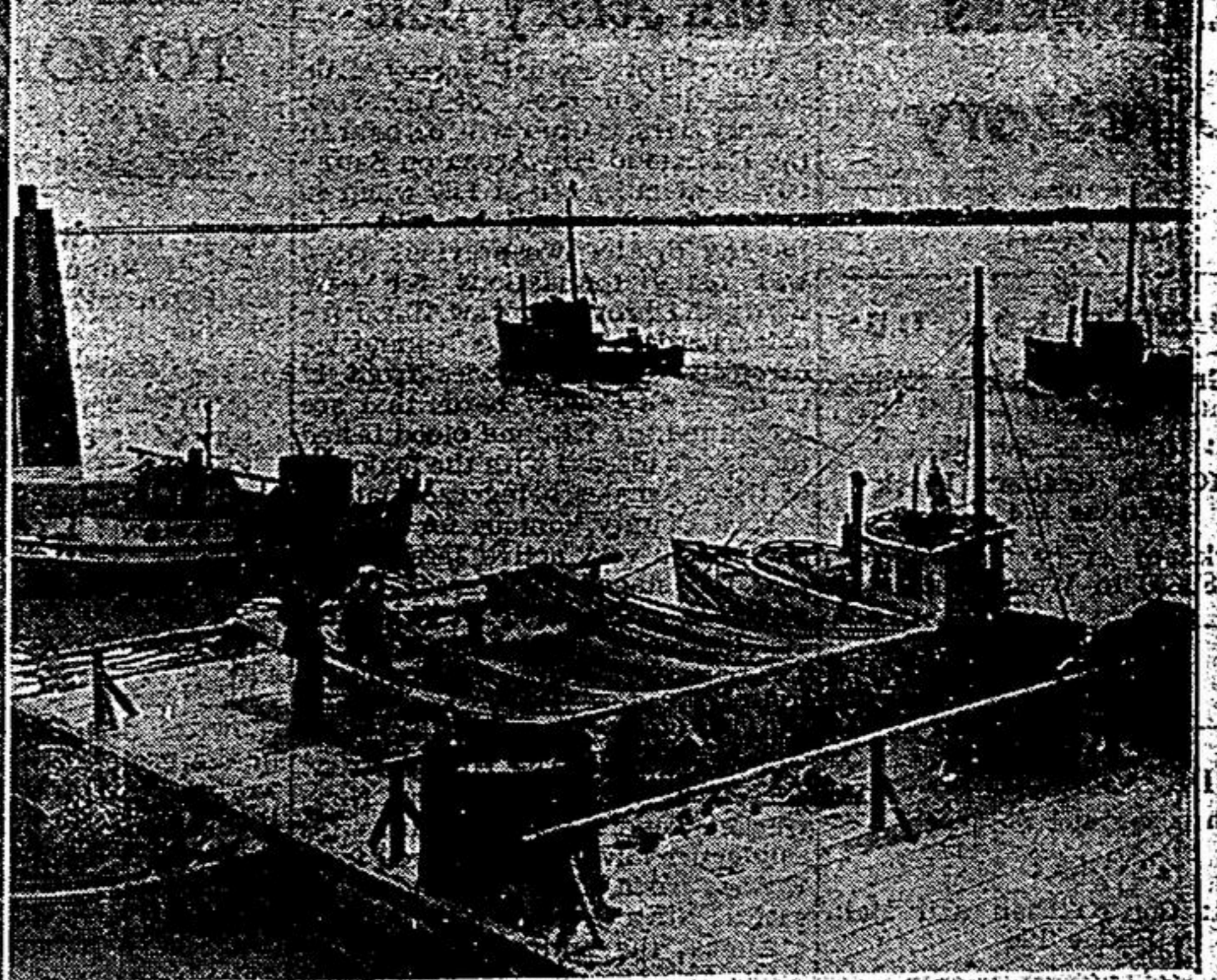




Better grade fish are being selected here in a fresh fish market. During run of salmon to spawning grounds B.C. fishermen and cannery embark on a major industry.



Fresh Sockeye displayed here by Mrs. Gale Cook, who operates a cannery barge on the Fraser river, will soon be fine canned fish.



Small tugs ply the wide Fraser river to reap their daily harvest of sockeye salmon to help ease Canada's meat ration this fall. The salmon are now racing upstream to their annual spawning grounds in fresh water.



SWITCHING BACK TO CIVILIAN PRODUCTION

Fishing reels instead of Bren guns will be made here. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of reconstruction, says there will be no wholesale shifting of workers to jobs at lower wages.

Remote control unit for motorized equipment and metal radios instead of radar parts is included in the reconversion program of peace-time production.

Farm Homes

There are a few facts that might well be considered just now about our farm homes in Ontario. True, they are improving fast in the matter of better houses, but the busy housewife is short of running water, even cold water, and hot water on tap is just a dream for too many. They lack laundry tubs, carpet sweepers, washing machines, and numberless other gadgets that are needed even more urgently than they are required in Stouffville where the work of the housewife is not so great as it is on the ordinary farm. The writer has visited more than one farm where the conveniences are greater in the barns than in the house. A few weeks ago we were in a set of fine farm buildings, running water for the cattle, litter carrier, electricity, chopper, and other things, but at the house the woman came to the door with a pan of water to throw out by the pump stoop. She had electricity with only a drop cord in the kitchen and not a single electric appliance other than a toaster. Her's was to come now that the cattle had been fixed up. However, we do not wish to infer that the barns should not be well equipped. Far be it, but here we want to talk about the farm house.

Farm houses lack hot running water, only one in five having this comfort which means so much in keeping house and clothes and family clean. No wonder the women put hot running water right at the top of the list of wants. Water on tap is general in town with just four houses in each hundred lacking, but hot water is much more scarce.

During the recent months Lever Brothers Limited have made a survey of families living in the medium and low-cost homes of Canada, and the result shows that so far we have hardly touched the problem of making the Canadian house a place of comfort and

beauty, where women are free of the worst drudgery.

Running water piped into the house is the first step to comfort and health in the home. A gleaming bathtub tempts to frequent bathing which is not only healthful but incidentally makes laundry work much lighter. A flush toilet is lacking in three-fourths of our farm houses yet it plays a dominant role in health, cleanliness and sanitation. Laundry is done in the kitchen by two-thirds of the women on farms; in the city one in every fourteen domiciles finds the women doing the laundry in the bathroom. The great majority still rub-a-dub on the old board in the old-fashioned tub.

Not only does wash day mean a maddening clutter in the kitchen but between times the tubs are a nuisance. Even washing machines often have no proper place to stand and they are found in the kitchen on Monday, and shoved into other rooms between times—some have to go to a bedroom or a living room to leave space in the kitchen to get on with the work there. In short, far too many houses are built without one intelligent thought for the placing of equipment and the construction of convenient cupboards.

Bathing is done in the kitchen in many houses and that too means clutter and much cleaning up afterwards. But it is in town that people sleep in the kitchen—rural houses do have more room as a rule. Country women would be amazed if they knew how city families crowd in those too-small quarters which often look so smart and up-to-date. Wall beds in the living rooms, couches in the dining rooms, cots in the kitchens—the city has its problems too, especially now that housing is tragically short.

As for eating in the kitchen—that is a national custom. No matter whether there is a dining room or not more than 70 per cent. of city families and 90 per cent. of rural families eat regularly in the kitchen. Maybe that is the right idea, and there is no objection, but if that is to be the custom then the kitchen should be planned to permit meals to be served and eaten in peace and comfort. Meals off the corner of a cluttered table in a room crammed with everything from the wash tubs to the pram are not conducive to good digestion.

Here are some of the things discovered in this survey—rather

startling: they are to those who assume that this is a nation of comfort and good living. Only one in three of all farm families have refrigeration of any kind. The same number have inadequate cupboards. One in each twenty farm kitchens depends entirely on artificial light (isn't that shocking in a land of open space and sunshine?) One kitchen in six, on the farm, has no

sink and some that claim a sink are found to have a drainless affair that is more trouble than a movable pan. Half the farm homes surveyed had electricity but six out of seven have no electric stove. In towns one woman in three living in a low-cost house cooks on a wood or coal stove.)

Asked what they most wanted in the kitchen, first choices of the Canadian farm housewife are—Sink 25%; kitchen cabinets, cupboards or pantry 18%; larger kitchen, rearranged, or with dinette 9%; decoration, furniture or new floors 7%. Other lesser preferences were chosen by the rest.

We are not of those who feel these gadgets are a sure path to happiness and we know some cheerful, laughing women who put up with exasperating inconvenience every day of their lives. But this is not the point. Invention has made it possible to take much of the drudgery out of daily tasks. Health is becoming an ideal for all the people with prevention as the sensible way with disease and health depends so much on cleanliness and proper sanitation.

Your Support
IS VITAL TO RATIONING
Mr. and Mrs. Farmer

With other groups, you play a part so that everyone gets a fair share



The FARMER

Under the rationing regulations, you are asked to collect and turn in the coupons you acquire against the use and sale of butter and, when meat rationing is introduced, against meat and rationed maple products. So that you may buy other meats from your butcher from the sale of horey and rationed maple products, no more than one-half of the valid coupons in your ration book and in those of your household need be surrendered. To make it easy to send in coupons, you are provided with RB-61 envelopes which should be forwarded once a month to your Local Ration Board. No postage is required.

The RETAILER

The retailer also plays a part. He must obtain coupons or other valid ration documents against every sale he makes of rationed foods—butter, sugar, preserves, meat. Otherwise, he cannot replenish his stocks. He must paste all coupons on gummed sheets and endorse each sheet with his name and address; if his monthly food sales total \$2,500 or more, he is required to operate a ration coupon bank account. He must also give valid ration documents or a ration cheque to his supplier for every purchase he makes of a rationed food.

The HOUSEWIFE

The housewife, too, has rationing work to do. She must know the validity and expiry dates of butter, sugar, preserves and, later, meat coupons so that she can make supplies of these foods last. She must know the coupon values of all rationed preserves and meats. She has to understand the sugar alternative of the preserves coupon in order to do as much home canning as possible and still have coupons for honey, syrups and other preserves. She must guard family ration books carefully and give up coupons for every purchase she makes of a rationed food.

RATIONING is your assurance of a fair share. It is a protection against waste, shortage, and inflation.

That is why farmers are asked to continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

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Dead Horses and Cattle.
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