

fellows who risked their lives for you and for me on the battle fields of Europe. They were praised and promised our undying remembrance when they were in uniform—in the days of "demonstrative patriotism." Now they seek employment, and employment is refused by their fellow citizens. It is not the factory superintendents who keep the doors shut to them, it is the people of British Columbia who give preference in their buying to goods manufactured in a foreign country.

In reply to questions, 57 firms, large and small, in Vancouver stated that if the local market, which could consume an average of four hundred per cent. more local products than at present, would only give an additional preference of fifty per cent., employment would be provided for 1598 workers—and there are about 800 firms doing a manufacturing business in the vicinity of Vancouver. It is safe to assume that if the people of the lower mainland alone will consume only half as much again of the products they themselves produce, that work can be provided for between 5,000 and 6,000 men and women.

The "Made in B. C." campaign does not ask that an unfair preference shall be given to B. C. products. It simply asks that where quality and price will compare favorably with the imported goods that the preference be given to the local goods.

A preference of but 25 cents a day in the daily buying of the people of British Columbia would mean an addition to the pay rolls of this province of \$21,000,000 annually.

It takes no super-imagination to picture what that would mean to this country and to Canada. It is up to the individual, he can buy prosperity for himself and his province; can give employment to his friends who are today without work by simply giving his preference to the commodities produced in his own province. (B.C.M. space contribution.)

WHERE SHALL WE BUILD OUR HOME?

By Harold Cullerne.

"Where shall we build our home?" is a question often asked by intending homebuilders. Where the salaried man or wage-earner may live will be determined largely by local circumstance, and freedom of choice in this matter will be governed by the extent of one's income. For the city worker, when any choice can be exercised, the question whether he may live in a city or suburban home will be answered on the ground of individual preference.

The following points should be considered when choosing a homesite:

- (1) Transportation facilities between the district in which the proposed site is located and one's place of business or work.
- (2) General character of the neighborhood.
- (3) Character of the traffic passing or near the site.
- (4) Condition of the street or highway on which the lot fronts.
- (5) Physical condition of the ground on which the home is to be erected; noting at the same time that of the adjoining lots.

The extreme limit the suburban dweller can afford to spend in going to and from his office or place of work is 45 minutes; 30 minutes is far more reasonable and should be regarded as the allowable mean. The distance from the house to the car should not be too far as the trip to and fro will have to be made every day in the week.

Whether the proposed homesite is a desirable one or not will be determined by the general character of the neighborhood; this being of the first importance. Well-kept grounds and homes however modest in size and well kept streets should be considered indispensable surroundings for the new home.

When inspecting the lot itself the following points should be considered: Avoid a lot which is lower than the street level or the adjoining lots. If lower than the adjacent property the surface soil from it will be washed upon the lot in heavy rain storms, also it may indicate the presence of underground streams which may dampen or even overflow the basement.

Residential districts which are low lying are less agreeable and healthful than those occupying higher ground. They are hotter in summer, though less bleak in the winter months, but are certain to be damp at all periods of the year. Houses on or near hill tops are not to be recommended as winter residences on account of extreme exposure, but if well shaded with trees, they will be cooler in summer, spring and fall than lower lying sites.

Sites for houses in the city are subject to more limited consideration than those in suburban localities. Perhaps the most important element to be considered in making a choice of a site in a city is the following: Vital statistics show that houses on the north side of east-west streets are more healthful than those located on the south side; that houses on north-south streets, taken as a whole, have fewer cases of sickness than those on east-west streets; and that homes located near street corners have a better health record than those situated in the middle of the block.



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