

SECOND INTERIM REPORT
ESKIMO HOUSING EDUCATION
FROBISHER AND KEEWATIN REGIONS
ARCTIC DISTRICT, N.W.T.
March 31, 1967

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E74

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

Phase II Material

General:

Basic Information Sheet
List of Materials Provided for Work and Reference
by the Department of National Health and Welfare
List of General Information on the North Provided
by Information Services
Brief List of Eskimo Greetings and Simple Phrases in
Frequent Use

Specific:

Foods for Health - Vocational Section

Phase II
Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

BASIC INFORMATION SHEET

The following information is designed to give you as much factual knowledge as possible in the planning of your clothing and other equipment for your northern use.

Clothing

The following basic Arctic clothing is recommended:

- 1 pair of Snow Boots, calf-length, waterproof.
- 3 or more pairs of heavy, warm socks.
- Several pairs of ski slacks - at least one pair windproof.
- 2 or 3 pair of leotards, or thermal-type underwear.
- 1 heavy sweater.
- 1 hooded parka - the hood should not be detachable.
- 1 woolen cap, or ski cap - to be worn inside the parka hood, covering the ears.
- 1 pair of sun glasses.
- 2 pairs of waterproof mittens - not gloves.
- 1 pair of bed sheets.
- Several towels and face cloths.
- Dresses and other personal clothing as required.

You should bring a sleeping bag if you already possess one. If not, do not buy one at present, but discuss this with us on your arrival in Ottawa.

Medical Supplies

Basic medical supplies and First-Aid kits will be available in each settlement, however, various individual requirements which you may need may not be easily obtainable. You should bring any special prescription drugs which you require. You should also bring minimum supplies of items such as vaseline, for chapped lips, hand and face lotions, cold preventative tablets, etc. Simple medical requirements like Aspirin Tablets and other things of this category will be available in the Husdon Bay stores in each settlement.

Air Way Allowance

Your air way allowance on your ticket for your flight north will be 66 pounds. Please bear this in mind when packing.

Banking and Financial Arrangements

The most suitable provision is for your monthly salary cheque to be sent by us to your local bank for deposit each month. Arrangements to this end will be made during our orientation program. For your requirements in the north, you are advised to bring one or two-hundred dollars with you, preferably in cash. You should also bring your personal cheque book. The Hudson Bay Company, in each store, will in all likelihood cash personal cheques for reasonable amounts that you require.

Purchases Within the Settlements

Most basic necessities that are required for life in the Arctic settlements will be available in the Hudson Bay store. You will therefore be able to buy additional necessities in most cases. This is particularly true in terms of items of Arctic clothing.

Transportation Arrangements from your Place of Residence to Ottawa

You should arrange for your own transportation to Ottawa, planning to arrive in the afternoon or evening of January 2. Please retain your ticket stub or obtain a receipt. This can then be turned in to us for refund.

Date of Arrival in Ottawa

As already mentioned, you should arrive in Ottawa on Monday, January 2, preferably afternoon or evening. You should go directly to the Beacon Arms Hotel, 86 Albert Street, Ottawa, where a room has been reserved in your name. The cost of this room, plus food costs to a maximum of \$8.00 per day, will be the responsibility of this Department. The Beacon Arms Hotel have been advised of this and you will not receive individual bills.

Beginning of Orientation Course

The course will begin on Tuesday, January 3, at 9.00 A.M. Please report at this time to Room 903, Centennial Tower Building, 400 Laurier Avenue West.

* This information is sent to the Phase II Housing Educators prior to their reporting to Ottawa.

Phase II
Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

LIST OF MATERIALS PROVIDED

FOR

WORK AND REFERENCE

BY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Is your Drinking Water Safe?

Some Ways to Prevent Sickness.

Health Education - at the top of the world

Culture and Communications - Training Indians and Eskimos as Community
Health Workers

Types of Persons Who Make Good Health Committee Members

Canada - a Pilot Project

Health Committee for the Community Health Worker Training Program

Training Auxiliary Health Workers in Community Development

The Real Meaning of Health Education

Canada's Northern Natives Are Helping Others to Help Themselves

Cultural Encounter

Community Health Workers

The Community Health Workers' Training Programme at Hobbema

Medical Services - Notes on Community Development

Planning and Implementation of a Health Programme

Accomplishments on Reservations Since the Workshop in Sanitation

The Community Health Worker

Self-Help for Canadian Indians

Community Health Workers' Bulletin

What Are You Doing? (Flip Chart)

How and What Do You Feed Your Flies? (Flip Chart)

Colds (Flip Chart)

Diarrhoea (Flip Chart)

Mexico and Canada - A Comparison of Two Programs

A Sanitation Manual for Community Health Workers

* This material is provided for the Phase II Housing Educators prior to their reporting to Ottawa or during the Ottawa training program.

Phase II
Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

LIST OF GENERAL INFORMATION
ON THE NORTH
(Information Services Material)

Northern Education Program

What Are Eskimos?

A Talent to Carve

The Changing Eskimo

Northern Resources - Today's Investment in Tomorrow

Frobisher Bay

The Eskimos 1966

Break-Through in Eskimo Education

The Northwest Territories

The Eskimos of Canada

Eskimo Art from Holman

Carvers of Keewatin

Map - Distribution of Eskimo Population

★ This information is sent to the Phase II Housing Educators
prior to their reporting to Ottawa.

Phase II
Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

BRIEF LIST OF ESKIMO GREETINGS

AND

SIMPLE PHRASES IN FREQUENT USE

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Hello | - | There is no equivalent - most Eskimos use the English word to white people |
| 2. | My name is (Elizabeth | - | Elizabeth Uvunga |
| 3. | Yes | - | Ee |
| 4. | No | - | Akga |
| 5. | Goodbye | - | Tagvauvutit (or Tagvauvusi to several people) |
| 6. | What is your name? | - | Keenauveet? |
| 7. | May I come in? | - | Issigonak punga? |
| 8. | Please come in | - | Issidlauvit (issiluuritshi) |
| 9. | I am glad to see you | - | Takkulinakit Alianai |
| 10. | If I can be of any help to you, please tell me | - | Kishutvinagmut Ikayugonakkuma, Okaukilaurit |
| 11. | I am cold | - | Ikki: or Keolinkpunga |
| 12. | Tea? | - | Teamik? Teatuyomaveet? |
| 13. | Can I help you? | - | Ikayuyonakpagit? |
| 14. | May I help you? | - | Ikayulauglanga? |
| 15. | Your baby? | - | Nutarainuna? |
| 16. | Your Mother? | - | Ananairuna? |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 17. | Your Father? | - | Atatainuna? |
| 18. | Your Sister | - | Angayupeuna? |
| | Girls older | - | Nukakpeuna? |
| | Girls younger | | |
| | Your Sister | - | Nayakpiuna? |
| | Be | | |
| | Boys | | |
| 19. | Your Brother | - | Angayupiuna: |
| | Boys older | - | Nukakpiuna? |
| | Boys younger | | |
| | Your Brother | - | Anikulupiuna? |
| | Girls | | |
| 20. | Welcome | - | Tuyungniarit! (many -- niaritsi) |
| 21. | Are you will? | - | Kanoitpeet? |
| 22. | Is something wrong? | - | Ayungnaktok hak pa? |
| 23. | What has happened? | - | Shuvago? |
| 24. | Very good. | - | Pivyuk. |
| 25. | Thank you. | - | Kuyanamik. |
| 26. | I will be at home in the morning. | - | Udlukut anilkaniak punga |
| 27. | I will be at home in the afternoon. | - | Udlukut anilka niak punga. |
| 28. | I will be at home after supper. | - | Unu anilkaniak punga. |

29. One o'clock - Wongukpuk or Atausinyukpuk
- Half past one - Wongokpok abvalv

(For other numerals use 2, 3, 4, etc., as English, followed by gokpok don't worry about quarter hours!)

30. Do you understand? - Tukisiveet?
31. I don't understand - Tukisingilanga
32. Make a drawing: - Adjingwaliokutinai:
33. Too hot. - Onaluakpok
34. Too cold - Keoluaktuk
35. Too fast - Tuaviluaktuk
36. Too slow - Shukailvaktuk
37. Very beautiful - Pitsiak
38. Do you like it? - Piyugiviuk?
39. Did you make that? - Shanalauk pivk?
40. You teach me. - Illisayau vinga.
41. I make many mistakes. - Tamma sarait punga.
42. I am nervous. - JIirashuk punga.
43. Good luck. - ?

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------|
| 44. | Happy? | - | Kuviashukpeet? | (one) |
| 45. | Sad? | - | Kuviashungilutreet? | (one) |
| 46. | Please have patience with me. | - | Not really used. | |
| 47. | You are doing very well. | - | Tuimatsiak. | |
| 48. | Am I interpreting anything? | - | ? | |
| 49. | I will draw it for you. | - | Tiriganiak punga. | |

* This material is sent to the Phase II Housing Educators prior to their reporting to Ottawa.



APPENDIX C

Adult Education Program
Eskimo Rental Housing

Phase I Material

The following are samples of some of the educational materials prepared for use in Phase I of the Housing Education Program.

All materials, including the rental house illustrations, have been revised and Eskimo script added since the first interim report on Eskimo Housing Education was submitted.

The Rental Houses
 The Ukiivik
 The Urquaq
 The Angirraq

The Stove
The Heater

Renting and Buying a House in the North

Oil, Electricity, Furnishings

Paying Rent
 Eskimo version
 English version

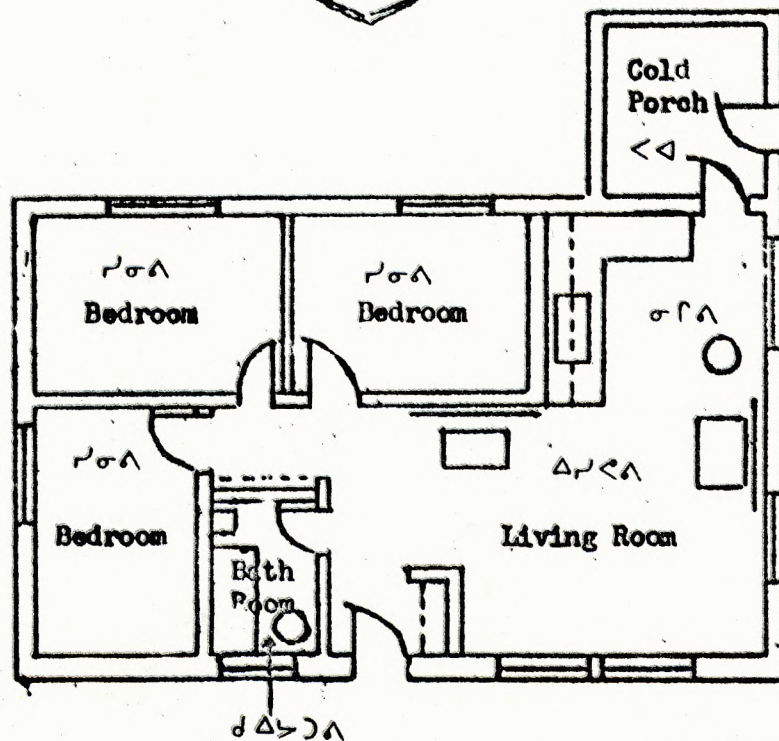
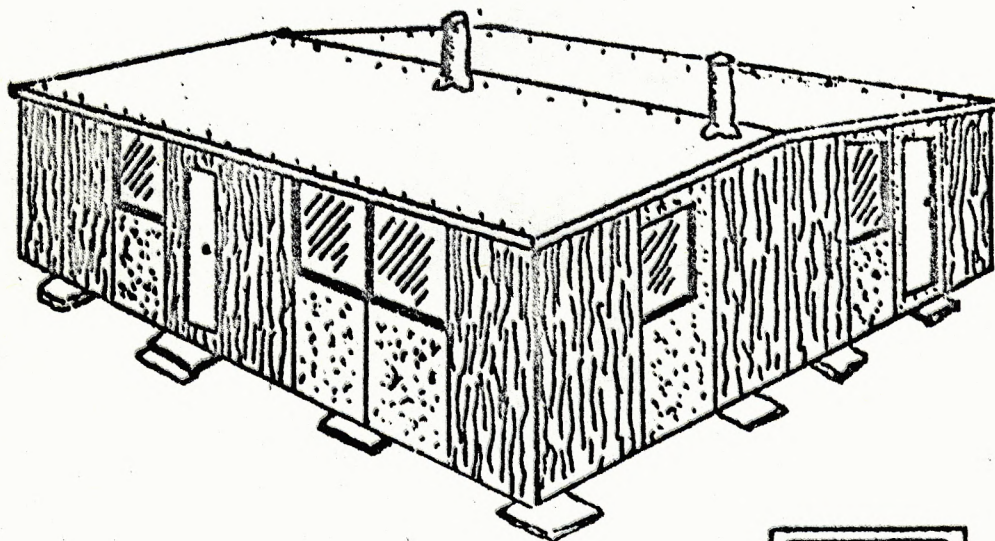
The Housing Authority

Before Moving
 Eskimo version
 English version

THE RENTAL HOUSES

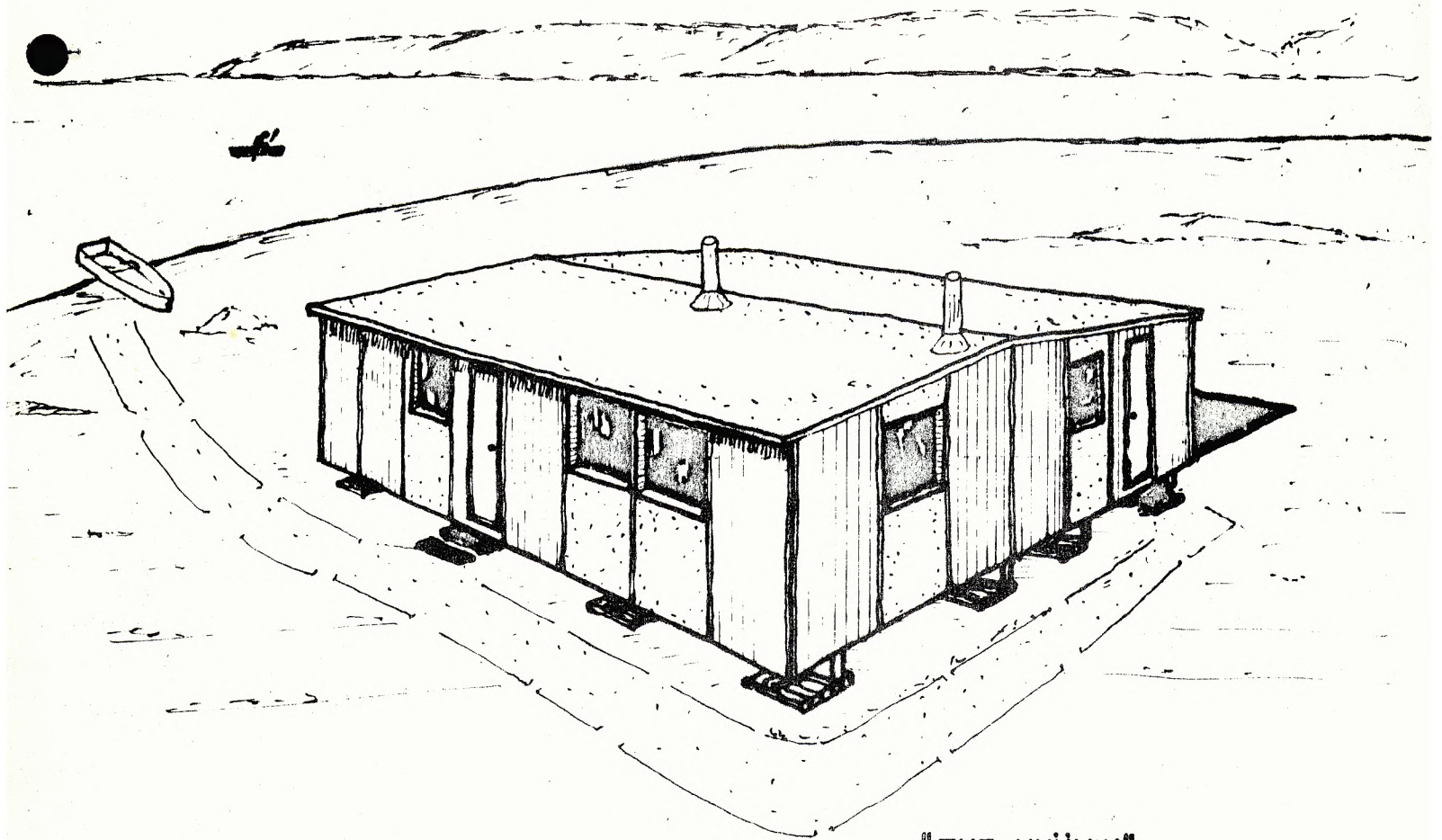
This house has a living room and three bedrooms.

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 ՎԼՅ.ԱՆԱԲՐՄ.ԿԵՃՈՒՐՄՅ.ՎՐՎԴ.ԱՅՎԳԵՐՄՅ.ՎԼՅ.ՄԵՎՈՒԱ.ԼԶՄ.
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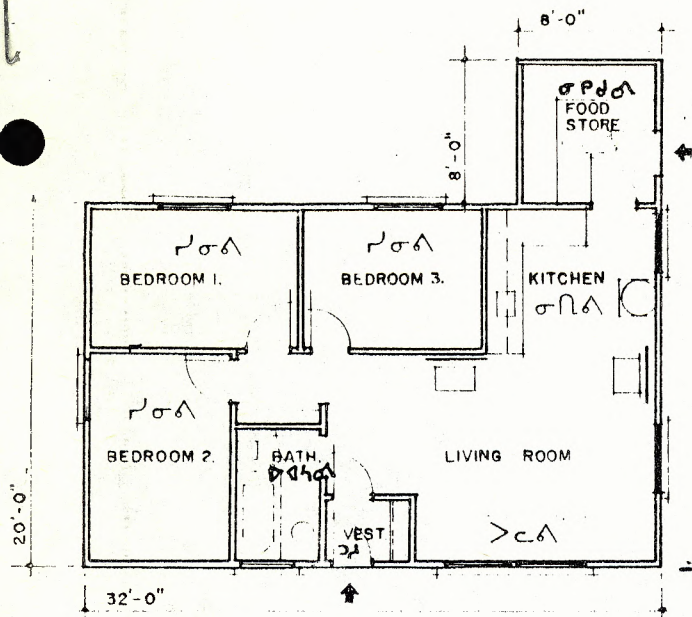


6.66.6
Adult Education
Eskimo Rental Housing

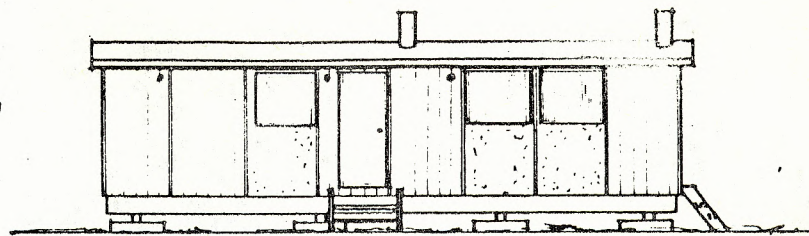
The Uldivik



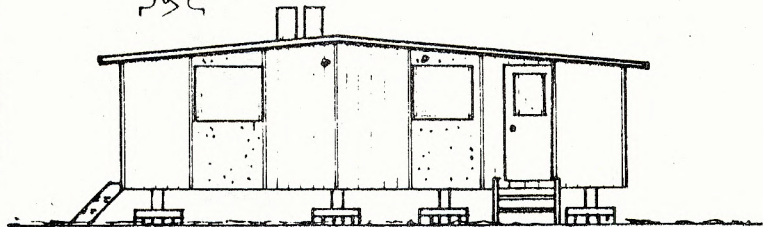
"THE UKÜVIK"
(PREFABRICATED)



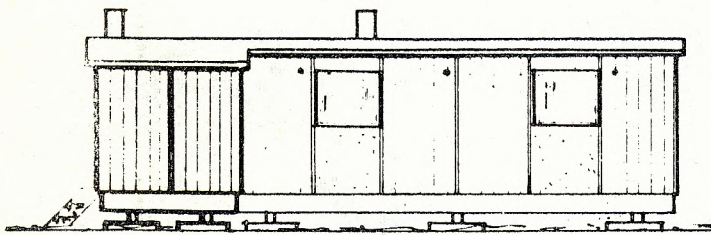
FLOOR PLAN
 200



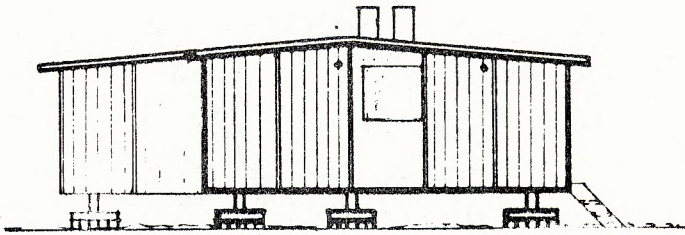
FRONT ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION
 100



REAR ELEVATION 100



LEFT ELEVATION
 100

THREE BEDROOM HOUSE
 (PREFABRICATED)

"UKÜVIK"
 STANDARD PLAN NO: 439
 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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Ընդհանուր բնակարանի ձևը և չափերը և՛ ընդհանուր և՛ մանրամասն
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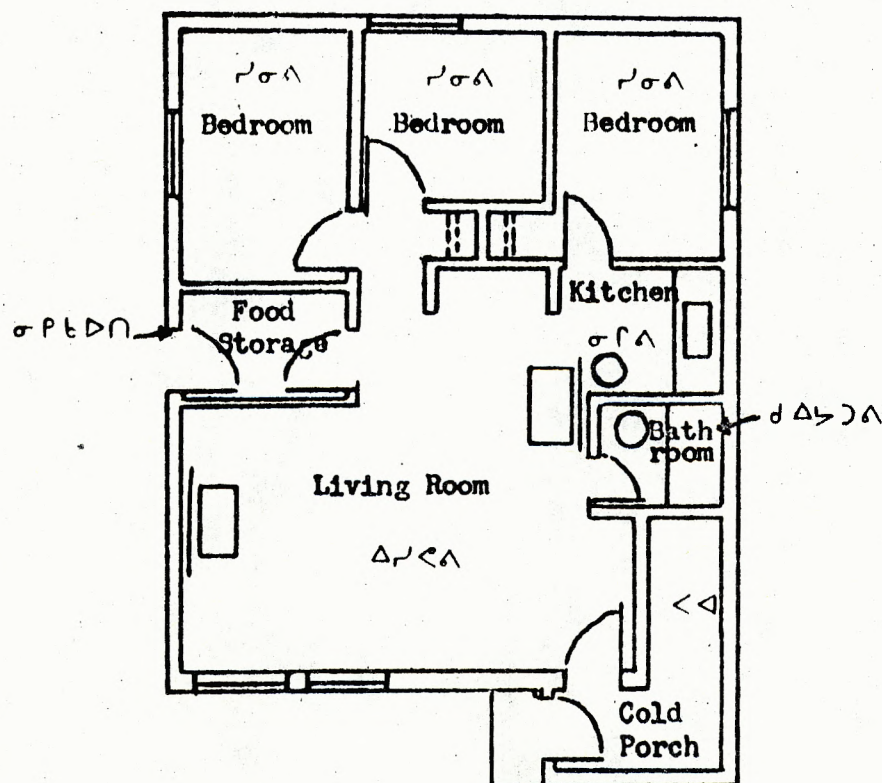
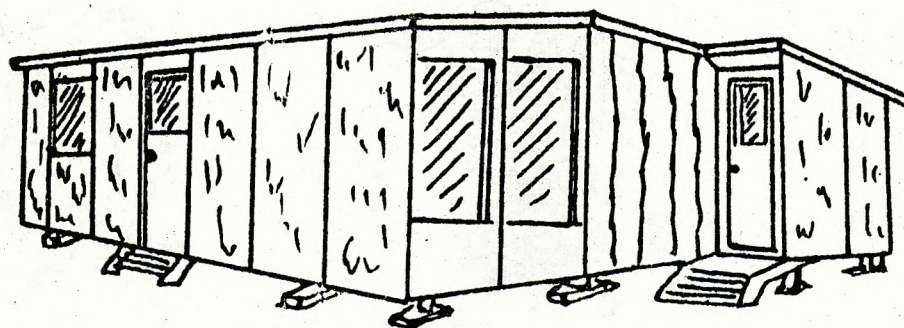
1975

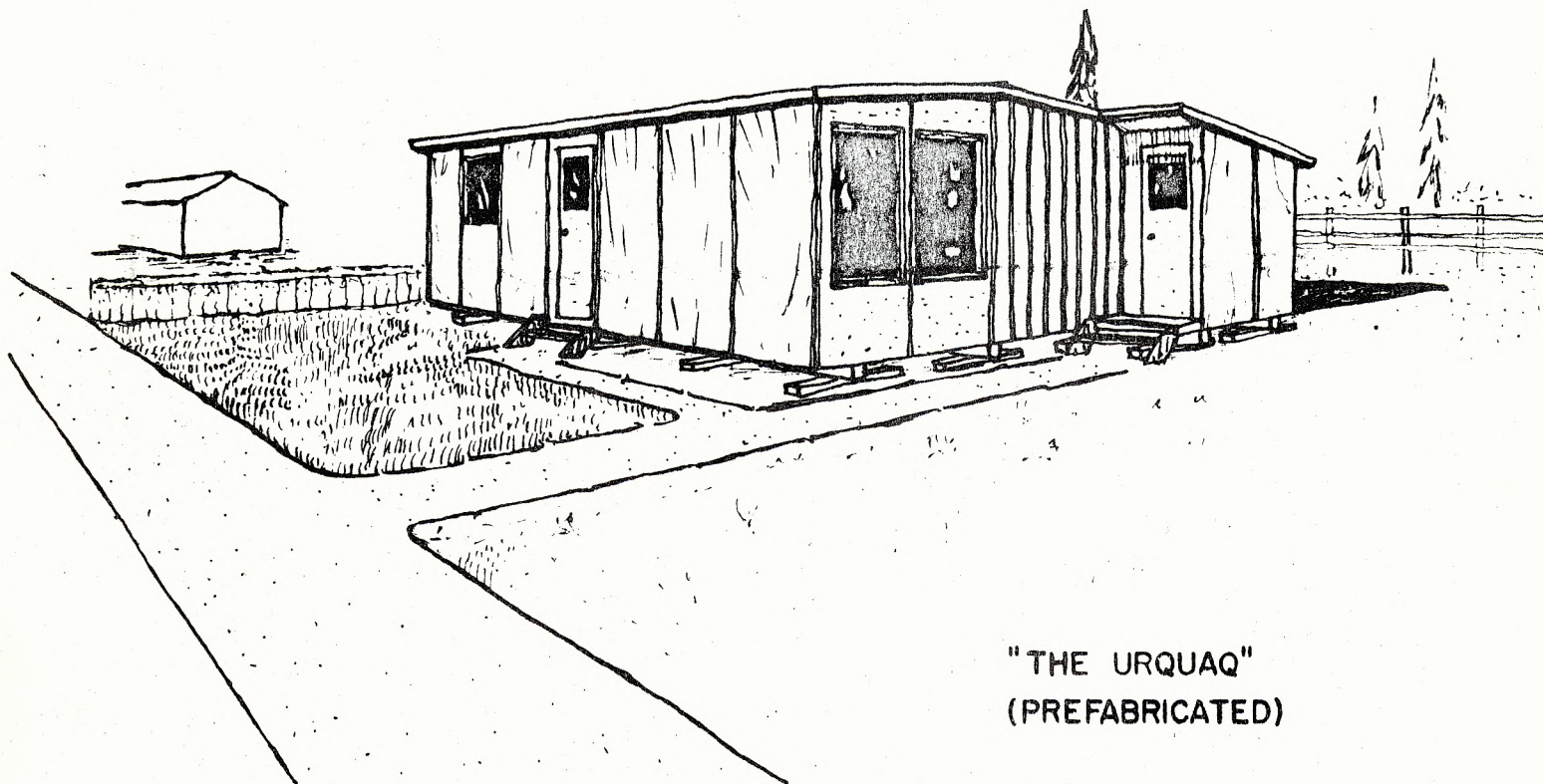
1976

1977

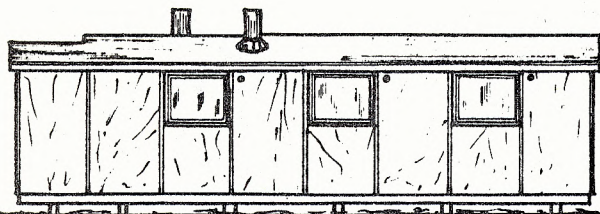
This house has a living room and three bedrooms.

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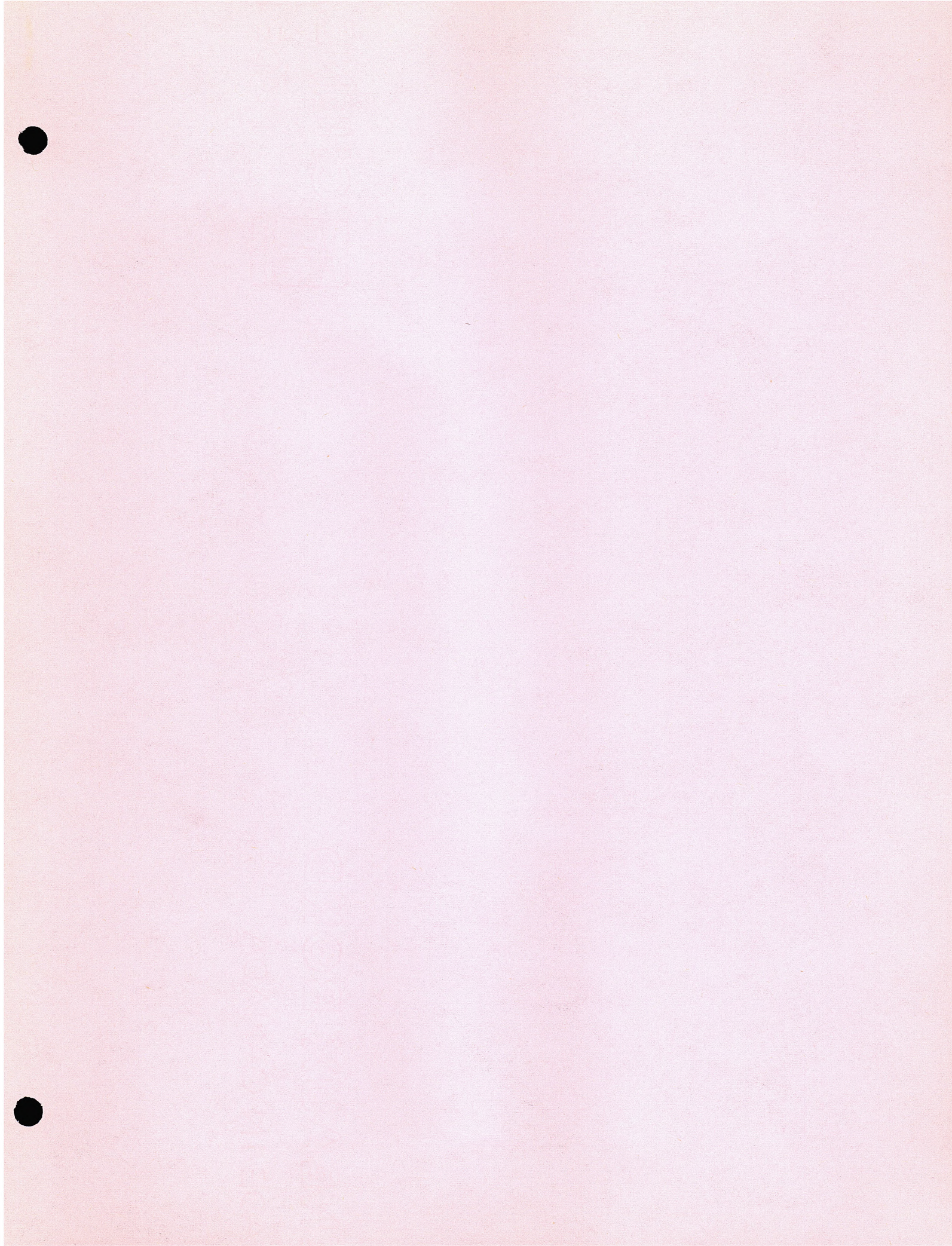
"THE URQUAQ"
(PREFABRICATED)



THREE BEDROOM HOUSE
(PREFABRICATED)

"URQUAQ"
STANDARD PLAN NO: 436

[illegible]



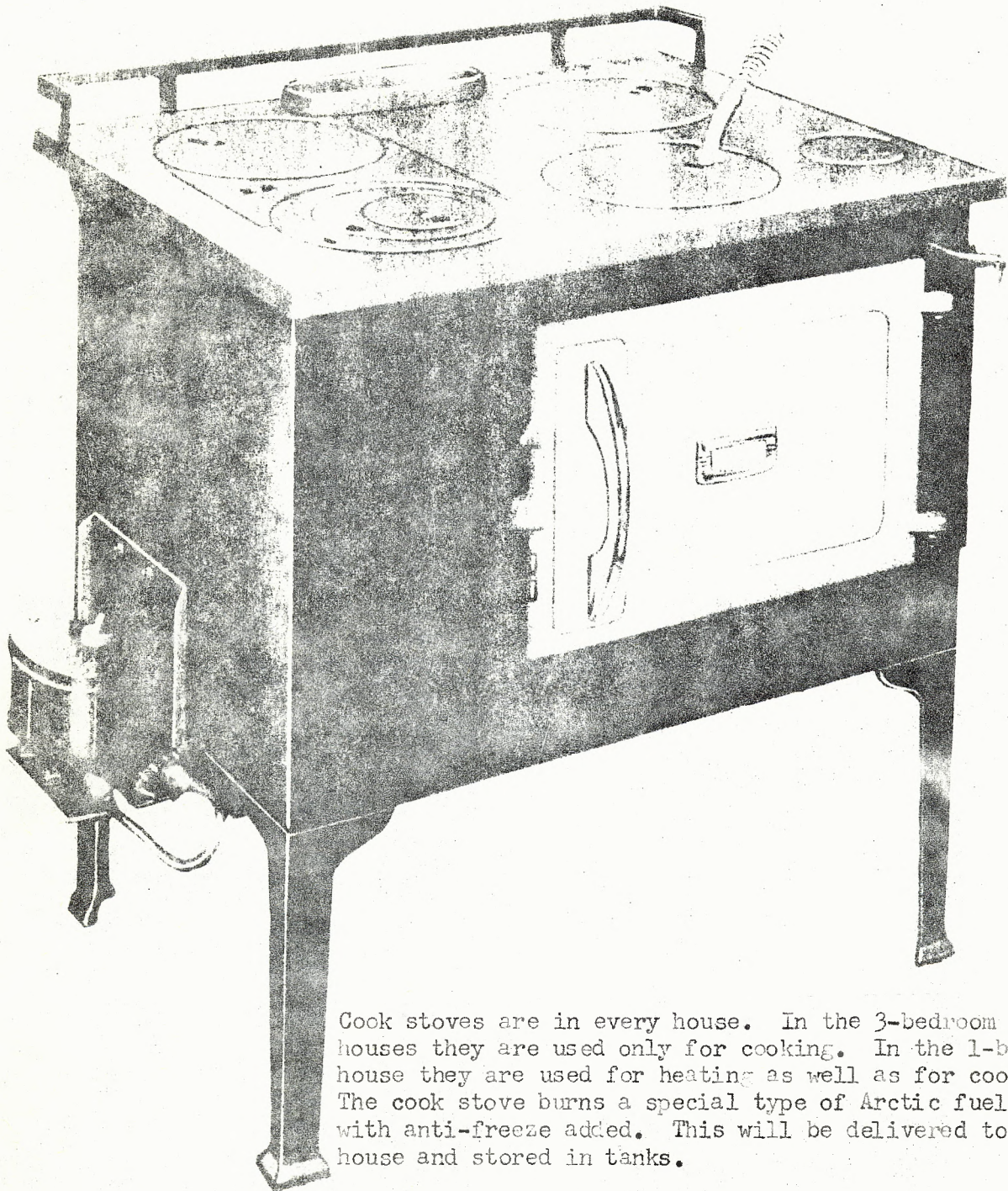
THE STOVE AND HEATER

ΔΕ ΣΡΕΔΡΟ



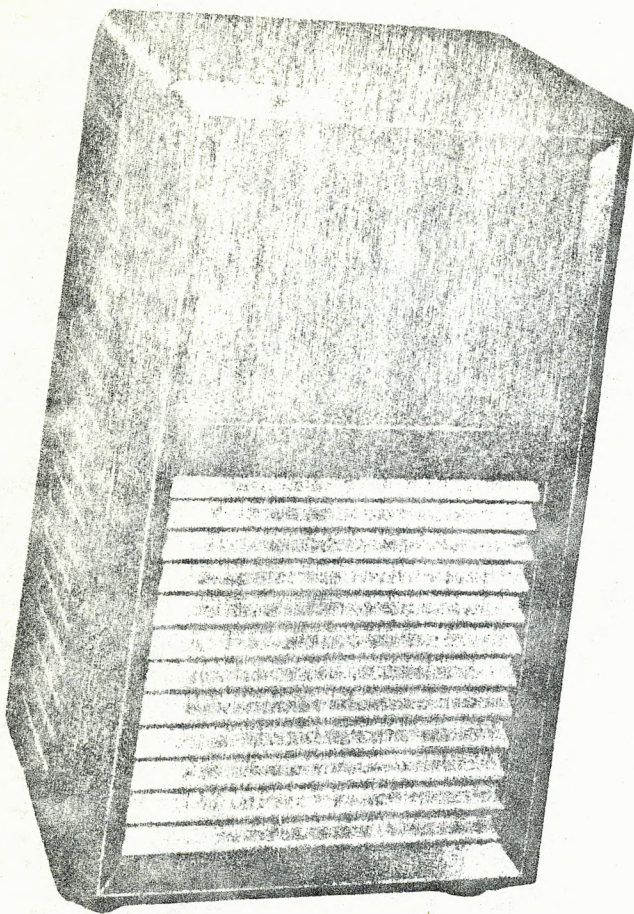
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The Cook Stove

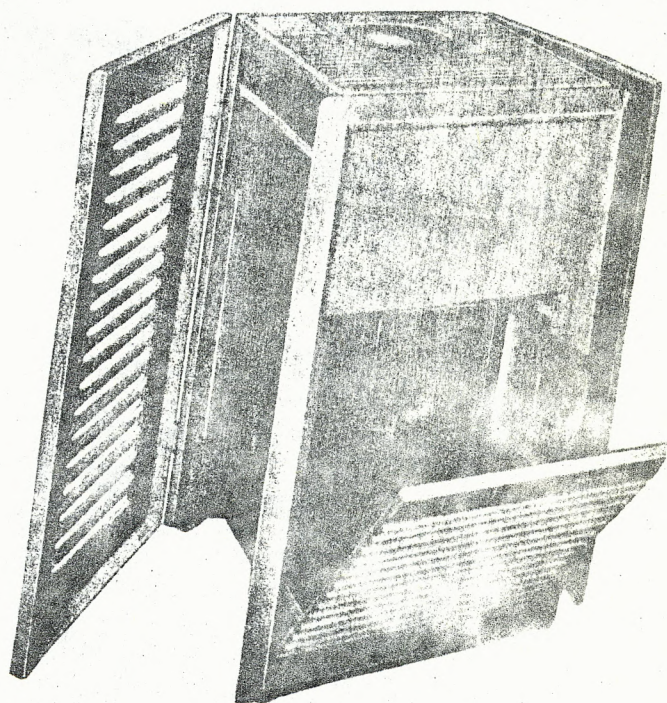


Cook stoves are in every house. In the 3-bedroom houses they are used only for cooking. In the 1-bedroom house they are used for heating as well as for cooking. The cook stove burns a special type of Arctic fuel oil with anti-freeze added. This will be delivered to your house and stored in tanks.



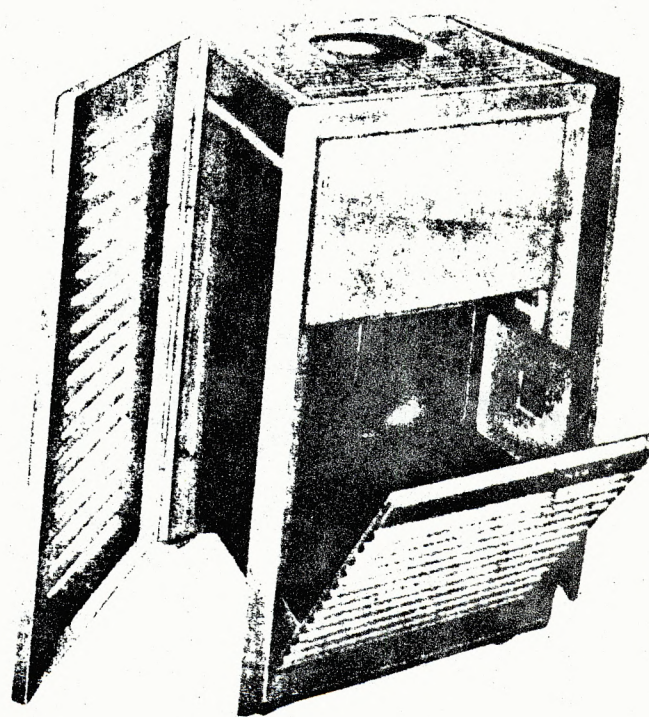
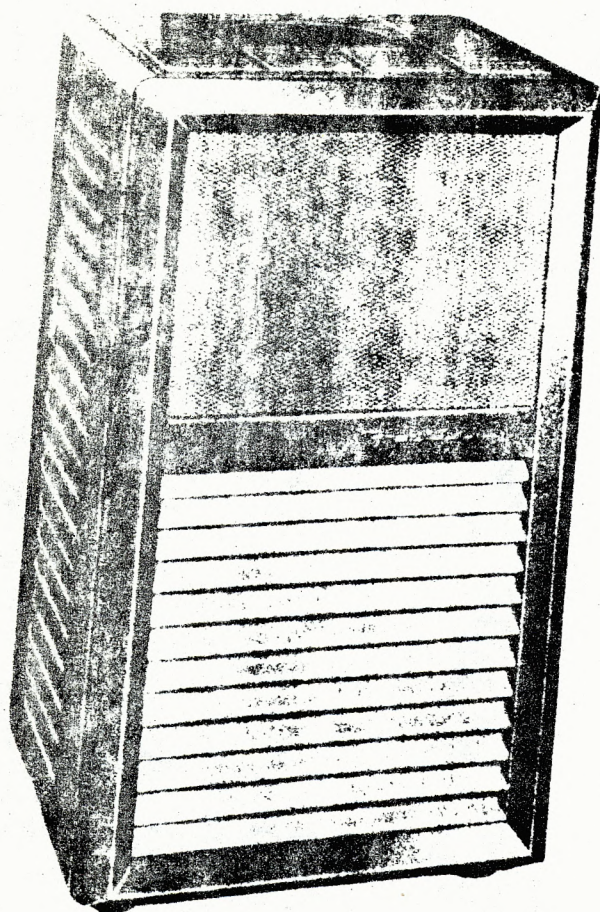


ճակար



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The Heater



Heaters are in the 3-bedroom houses only. The sides open out for more heat. This keeps the heat in the room instead of being lost up the chimney. The heater also burns a special type of Arctic fuel oil with anti-freeze added and will be delivered to your house.

OIL, ELECTRICITY, FURNISHINGS

OIL, ELECTRICITY, FURNISHINGS

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This material is experimental. It has been prepared for field use by Housing Educators in the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.

After testing and revision, it will be incorporated into permanent booklets.

Written by: John Cornish

Edited by: G.H. Needham

Translated by: Harriet Ruston

Adult Education Section
Education Division
Northern Administration Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Canada.

ՏժՎԱԼ ՎՔԵՉՈՒՆՎԵՐ ԴՆՏԵՐ

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ՆՎՎՎՎՎՎ ԴժՆՈՐԻ.

These are the things that have to be paid for in a house

- the cost of the house itself, and keeping it in good shape.
- the cost of the things in the house, like furniture, stove and other things.
- the cost of oil for heating and cooking.
- the cost of electricity, water delivery and garbage disposal in places where they have these things.

Հաճախորդն իր ամսական վճարումը օգտագործում է

ՀՀ-ի համար վճարվող հարկերի և վճարվող ամսական

և հարկերի վճարումը օգտագործում է

և հարկերի վճարումը օգտագործում է ՀՀ-ի համար վճարվող հարկերի և վճարվող ամսական

ՀՀ-ի համար վճարվող հարկերի և վճարվող ամսական ՀՀ-ի համար վճարվող հարկերի և վճարվող ամսական ՀՀ-ի համար վճարվող հարկերի և վճարվող ամսական

When a Tenant Pays His Rent Each Month he is paying for part of the cost of all these things. The government pays for the rest of the cost

- because the government pays part of the cost of all these things, it expects the tenants to use them properly.
- the houses cost the government a lot of money. This is the reason why there are rules about keeping the houses in good shape. The government wants them to last for a long time, and continue to be a good place for people to live.

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Rental Houses will be Supplied with Electricity if it is (ready) available in the Settlements

- where electricity is available, each rental house will be supplied with enough electricity to keep it well-lighted, as long as the tenants use the electricity properly. If the lights are left on all night, then there will not be enough electricity for the whole month, and the tenant will have to buy the extra that he needs.
- also, some people who will be renting houses are making a lot of money and have bought for themselves things that use a great deal of electricity, like freezers or clothes dryers. People who have such things will probably have to buy some extra electricity each month. But if they can afford to buy such expensive things, then they will be able to pay a few extra dollars for the extra electricity.
- each house that gets electricity will have a meter that shows how much electricity has been used.

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[illegible]

Rental Houses will be Supplied with Oil

- each rental house will get enough oil each month to keep it warm and to do cooking.
- if the tenant uses more than the amount of oil that is supplied, then he will have to buy the extra himself.
- the oil that is supplied to the house is only for use in that house. It cannot be sold to other people.

[illegible]

- some of the old houses that came from the government had a few things in them like a stove and water tank. The new rental houses that are coming will also be supplied with things in them.
- when a man pays the rent each month, he is also paying for using the furniture that comes with the house. But, like the house, these things belong to the government. They do not belong to the tenant who is using them.
- therefore, if the tenant loses or breaks any of these things, like chairs, or door locks, or windows, he must fix them or replace them. Also he cannot sell them or give them away, because when he moves away to somewhere else the government will check all the furniture in the house that he is leaving to make sure that it is all there and in good shape. If things are missing or broken the tenant will have to pay for new ones for the next people who will be moving into the house.

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- if the tenant does not want to use some of the things that are in the house, then he should take them back to the Area Administrator. He will receive a piece of paper showing that he has returned them. He must keep this paper. Then nobody can think that he has lost the furniture and nobody can ask him to pay for it.

PAYING RENT

Paying Rent

This material is experimental. It has been prepared for field use by Housing Educators in the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.

After testing and revision, it will be incorporated into permanent booklets.

Written by: John Cornish

Edited by: G.H. Needham

Adult Education Section
Education Division
Northern Administration Branch
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Ottawa, Canada.

Paying Rent

White people often live in a house which belongs to someone else. They call this renting a house. They pay some money each month for the use of the house. The person to whom the house belongs is called the owner. The person who uses the house is called the tenant. The money that is paid each month is called the rent by Kabloona.

The owner and the tenant talk about the amount of the rent. If the house is satisfactory the tenant may agree to pay what the owner asks for the use of it. They also have to decide what the tenant will get for his money and when it will be paid. There may be other rules that are necessary so the owner will feel that his house will be well looked after. Usually the owner decides on the rules. The tenant needs to understand them so he can consider them. Eskimos will now be able to rent houses the same as white people do.

Rental Agreement

The things that the owner and the tenant agree upon are written down on paper. This paper is called a rental agreement. The rental agreement tells what the owner is providing for the money, the amount of the rent, when the rent should be paid, and all other rules.

Both the owner and the tenant sign the rental agreement to show that they agree to what it says. The tenant should be sure that he understands what is on the rental agreement before he signs it. If he doesn't agree with what is on it he should not sign it.

The owner keeps one copy of the signed rental agreement and the tenant gets a copy too. You should keep your copy of the rental agreement in a safe place.

Eskimo Rental Housing

The Government has decided that all Eskimos should have good houses. In 1906 the Government began to build more houses in the North. Eskimos will be able to rent these houses which belong to the Government. They will have to sign a rental agreement and pay rent the same as white people.

The amount of rent that an Eskimo will have to pay will be reasonable because the Government is helping. An Eskimo who rents a house will get the use of some furniture and equipment. He will also get some oil, water and electricity if it is available in the settlement. He may get his garbage collected as well. The rent pays for these things. In addition the rent pays for fixing things like electrical wiring but the Eskimo is expected to fix simple things himself.

The Amount of Rent

Everyone will pay some money for the house that they are renting. It is important that they learn to keep aside enough money for the rent. Eskimo families who make plenty of money will get some help from the Government. Eskimo families who make little money will get more help from the Government.

An Eskimo family will get the size of house that they need. The amount of rent is set by the size of house and the amount of money that the family earns. When an Eskimo family earns plenty of money the rent may be as high as

\$37	a month for a small house
\$42	a month for a 1-bedroom house
\$62	a month for a 2-bedroom house
\$67	a month for a 3-bedroom house

This is reasonable rent and many Eskimo families will pay less rent because they do not earn much money. Talk to the Adult Educator about the amount of rent you will have to pay.

Setting the Rent

Everybody will pay some rent but only a few will pay top rent. People who have many children need a big house but they may not be able to pay \$67 a month. The Government helps so that they can live in a good house. An Eskimo with a big family that earns \$2400 a year (\$200 a month) may pay \$40 a month for a 3-bedroom house. If a family have only a pension or social assistance they will pay \$2 a month rent for any size of house.

When the Eskimo family income is different the house rent will be different. To decide the amount of rent, Eskimos are divided into three groups. They are grouped according to how they earn their money. The groups are described on the following pages.

Group I

Group I will be the Eskimos who work for money all the time.

The total amount of money earned by all the people living in the house will be used to set the rent. This means that if three people are earning wages, the wages of all three will be added together to find the family income.

For every \$5 of family income \$1 will be charged for rent.

Only one rent will be paid but each person who is earning money should pay a share of it. The people in the house should make this arrangement themselves. The rent will never be more than the top rent for the house. \$37, \$42, \$62, \$67).

These are the rents for different family incomes in Group I.

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Rent</u>
\$100 a month	\$20 a month
\$150 a month	\$30 a month
\$400 a month	top rent for house and not \$80 a month

GROUP II

Group II are people who get everything from Welfare. The Eskimos who are old or too sick to work are also in this group. It will include widows who get pensions. It will also include Eskimos who get family allowance but do not earn any money.

These people need good houses and sometimes they need big houses for their families. They will pay \$2 a month for a house which suits their family.

If such persons start to work and earn money again, they will also have to pay more rent.

GROUP III

Group III will be the hunters, fishermen, carvers, handicraft workers, and people who unload ships. They are people who only work part of the year for wages. Eskimos who get their money from a number of sources will be in this group also. Anyone who doesn't fit into the other two groups will be included in this group.

The amount of rent for these people will be set by the Area Administrator. He will set the rent after he has talked to the Housing Authority (Ilulirijit) and to all the people in the group.

Here is an example of how rent will be set for these people. Let us say that the best worker (carver) makes \$3,000 a year and the poorest worker (carver) makes \$1,000 a year. Then most of the carvers will earn about \$2,000 a year. The rent for all people who do this kind of work will be set on an income of \$2,000 a year.

A good handicraft worker will earn plenty of money and a poor handicraft worker will earn a small amount of money. Most of the workers will earn less than the good worker and more than

GROUP III (continued)

the poor worker. The income of most of the workers will be used to set the rent for all the workers.

The following three examples show how to find the income on which rent is set in Group III. \$1 rent will be charged on every \$5 of income but not more than the top rent for the house.

<u>Best Worker Earns</u>	<u>Poorest Worker Earns</u>	<u>Most Workers Earn</u>	<u>Rent</u>
\$2000 a year	\$1000 a year	\$1500 a year	\$300 a year
\$3000 a year	\$1000 a year	\$2000 a year	\$400 a year
\$3000 a year	\$2000 a year	\$2500 a year	\$500 <u>or</u> top rent for small house without bedroom

These families may not earn the same amount each month. They may earn all their money in 2 or 3 months. They do not have to pay the rent each month but they must pay the total rent for the year.

If an Eskimo thinks that his rent is too high he should talk to the Housing Authority about it.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY

ΔΟΚΙΜΗ

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY

This material is experimental. It has been prepared for field use by Housing Educators in the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.

After testing and revision, it will be incorporated into permanent booklets.

Written by: F.I. McKay and John Cornish

Edited by: G.H. Needham

Translated by: Paul Koolerk

Adult Education Section
Education Division
Northern Administration Branch
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Ottawa, Canada.

ΔαρεΝα

The Housing Authority

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All settlements that have Eskimo Rental Houses will have a Housing Authority (ILULIRIJIT). This booklet will tell you about it.

Eskimos who have asked to rent houses or who rent them from the Government, will elect the members of the Housing Authority. In a small settlement there may be three members and in a large settlement there may be nine members.

In the first two phases the Area Administrator will be an officer of the Housing Authority. There will be three other officers.

The Housing Authority will look after Eskimo Rental Housing in the settlement.

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Officers of the Housing Authority

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PaDhcn secretary-treasurer PaDhcn bLc dcrLcsc.

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(d) $b_L \geq c$, $p_{\sigma} \geq b$, $(c \cap \sigma \leq b)$, $\sigma \leq c \leq \sigma$, $(d \leq c)$, $\Delta \geq c \cap \sigma$.

The officers of the Housing Authority are:

the Chairman who is the leader

the Vice-Chairman who is the leader's helper

the Secretary-Treasurer who looks after the money and the books.

The officers look after the planning and the organization of the work of the Housing Authority.

They make sure that the things, which are decided by the Housing Authority, are done.

The officers get paid more money than the other members of the Housing Authority.

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(d) $\Delta P_{CD}(DLS)^c$ ΔL_{CD} $\Delta \sigma_{CD}$ (ΔL_{CD}).

<u>ΔΔΔ ΔΓΓΓΓ</u>	<u>ΔΔΔΔΔ</u>	<u>ΔΔΔ</u>
1-Γ 20-Γ	\$25 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)	\$50 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)
21-Γ 40-Γ	\$50 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)	\$100 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)
41-Γ 100-Γ	\$100 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)	\$150 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)
101-Γ 200-Γ	\$125 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)	\$200 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)
201 ΔΔΔΔ	\$175 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)	\$300 ΔΓΓ Δ(ΔΓΓ)

The officers get more money than the elected members because they have more work to do.

<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Elected Members Get</u>	<u>Officers Get</u>
1 to 20	\$25 a year	\$50 a year
21 to 40	\$50 a year	\$100 a year
41 to 100	\$100 a year	\$150 a year
101 to 200	\$125 a year	\$200 a year
201 and over	\$175 a year	\$300 a year

ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ

Phase II

Ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ (ժողովի անդամները) ժողովի անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները:

Ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ ժողովի անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները 2/3 (ժողովի անդամների 2/3-ը) ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները:

Այսպես ընտրելով (այսպես ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները):

Այսպես ընտրելով ընտրելով ընտրելով (այսպես ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները):

Ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները:

Ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները (այսպես ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները):

Այսպես (այսպես ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները ընտրելով ՔՅԵԵ ԳՔԵԳՏԵ անդամները):

In Phase II, the tenants elect the members of the Housing Authority at the annual meeting.

In Phase II, the members may elect their own chairman. They may do this when 2/3 of the tenants at the annual meeting say 'Yes' and the Area Administrator agrees.

If the Area Administrator says 'No' then he must ask the Regional Administrator for a 'Yes' or 'No'.

If the Regional Administrator says 'Yes' then the Housing Authority may choose a chairman from the members.

In Phase II, the members elect the vice-chairman.

In Phase II, the Area Administrator or someone named by him will be the secretary-treasurer of the Housing Authority. He will look after the books and money.

As in Phase I one other officer will be elected from within the members.

The material on this page is under revision

ᐱᕐᕈᕈᕐ ᐃᓂᕐ ᐅᓂᓂᕐRental Agreement

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The head of the Eskimo family will sign the Rental Agreement.
 He will be called the tenant. The Area Administrator will sign the
 rental agreement for the Government. Three copies of the agreement
 will be made, one for the tenant, one for the Area Administrator and
 one for the Regional Administrator.

The Rental Agreement tells what house the tenant will occupy,
 when he will occupy it, and for how long he can occupy it.

The Rental Agreement tells how much rent the tenant must pay a
 month and when he must pay it.

The Rental Agreement tells what the tenant must do and what he
 must not do. The Adult Educator or the Area Administrator should
 make sure that the tenant understands this part especially.

The Rental Agreement tells what the Government will do. This
 part should be explained to the tenant so he knows what he should
 get.

The material on this page is under revision

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Annual Meeting (continued)

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A tenant who signs a rental agreement may vote at the annual meeting.

Decisions may be made for the coming year at the annual meeting.

Decisions can be made at the annual meeting only if 1/3 or more of the Eskimo Rental Housing tenants who may vote are at the meeting.

A decision on the phasing of the Housing Authority can be made at the annual meeting if 2/3 of the tenants at the meeting say yes and the Area Administrator agrees. If the Area Administrator says no, he must ask the Regional Administrator for a decision.

The members of the Housing Authority will be elected at the Annual Meeting.

The secretary will make a record of the things that were talked about and especially of the decisions made.

BEFORE MOVING

BEFORE MOVING

Visit the new house before moving to see

- what it is like inside
- what furniture is there
- what storage is provided.

This will help in deciding

- what to take
- what to leave behind
- what to throw away.

People who are leaving a house that someone else will be moving into should

- leave the cupboards and shelves clean
- leave the cold porch clean
- clean the bathroom if there is one
- sweep the living room
- put all trash in a neat pile beside the house to be hauled away.

MOVING INTO THE NEW HOUSES

You will find it easier and safer to live and work in a house where there are special rooms for doing things and special places for putting things.

In the new houses you will find

- there is a place where the family can sit and work, eat a meal or entertain guests called the living room.
- there is one corner of the living room for preparing the meals for the family called the kitchen.
- there are separate rooms for sleeping called bedrooms.
- there is a room called a bathroom where you can attend to private needs.
- there is a cold porch for storing meat and fish that would spoil in a warm house, fur pelts, dog harness and gasoline or kerosene.
- there are closets and wardrobes in the living room and bedrooms for storing clothes, personal belongings and bedding like sheets, blankets or sleeping bags.
- there are cupboards for the storage of food and dishes.
- there are drawers for storage.

The Stove and Heater

1. Emphasize that nothing must be put into the stove or heater to be burnt such as papers, rags, etc.
2. =A special type of fuel oil with anti-freeze added is supplied to the houses. Nothing else can be used with safety.
3. How to start the stove or heater
 - Someone will show you how the first time.
 - Lift off the 2 left burner lids on the stove or pull open the casing at the front of the heater and open the firepot door.
 - Start oil flowing by pressing down on the lever of the oil control box beside the stove or heater. Be sure the cleaner rod is pulled back out of the burner pot. Turn heat control to 6 and watch for a little oil to appear in the bottom of the burner pot. Turn control to 1 and drop a lighted piece of toilet tissue into the oil. Wait to see that the burner lights.
 - Put lids back on stove or close door of heater and turn control to 4 or medium heat.
4. The fire should burn with a clear yellow flame. If the burner is noisy or smokes, tell the Housing Authority as the burner needs adjusting.
5. If oil appears in the drip pan under the stove or heater, tell the Housing Authority immediately. There is a leak in the fuel line and oil is being wasted that you are paying for in the rent.
6. The stove and heater will not work well without fresh air. The ventilation vents on the outside walls of the house should be kept

free of ice and snow and open unless snow is drifting in from a particular direction.

7. If you are going to use the stove for cooking you may need to turn the control to 5 or 6. When you are finished cooking remember to turn it back to 4. Constant high heat will wear out the stove.
8. To use the stove for cooking.
 - (a) Cooking on top of the stove
 - the hottest spot is directly over the firepot.
 - if medium heat is required, cook on the centre of the stove.
 - if low heat is needed, to keep food warm or to heat water use the extreme right of the stove (the part farthest from the firepot).
 - (b) Cooking in the oven
 - pull out direct draft damper at right of oven door for about 3 minutes. This allows hot air from the firepot to be drawn into the space between the outer part of the stove and the oven. Now, push damper in so heat is not lost up the chimney.
 - turn heat control to 6 until thermometer on oven door registers temperature required for baking. Turn heat control to 3 or 4 or whatever is necessary to keep the temperature where needed.
 - when through baking, open oven door to let heat circulate in room and turn heat control down to 3 or 4.
9. To use the stove for heating
 - push the direct draft damper at the right of the oven door in and open the oven door. This lessens the amount of heat lost up the chimney.

10. The Heater

- operates in the same way as the stove.

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- the porcelain outer covering has openings to allow for heat to radiate out in all directions.
- for more and faster heating, open the porcelain front and side casings.

11. Remember stove and heater will not work well unless some of the air vents on the outside walls of the house are kept open all the time.

12. Bedroom doors must be kept open to allow for proper circulation of heat throughout the house.

13. Safety in using the stove

- check to see that the fire bowl is free of oil before lighting a new fire.
- never stand directly before or over a firebox when lighting a fire.
- turn pot handles to the back of the stove to protect small children from spills.
- when cooking with fat, take care not to overheat it and cause splattering over the edges of the pan.
- if fat food catches on fire in the pan smother the flames by putting a cover on the pan.
- if splattering fat catches on fire on top of the stove, smother it with a sprinkling of baking soda, salt or sand.
- place food slowly into hot fat.
- never hang clothes to dry over the stove or heater.
- keep paper, rags, kerosene or gasoline away from stoves or heaters.
- wipe up spills on floor at once to prevent falls.
- if your clothes catch fire, do not run. Roll on floor and try to smother the flames. If someone is there they should wrap a parka or blanket over you to smother the flames.

14. How to save fuel oil.

- keep heat control at 4 or medium heat most of the time.
- clean stove, pipes and chimney at least once a year.
- keep outside doors clear of ice and snow so they will close.
- keep outside doors closed except when entering or leaving the house.
- keep door into cold porch closed.
- keep bedroom doors open and some ventilation vents open all the time in order to get proper circulation of air in the house. The stove and heater will work better and use less fuel if there is proper ventilation.

USE AND CARE OF WATER

Keep water tank covered at all times

- to prevent dirt and germs from air getting into the water,
- to prevent evaporation of water.

Keep water tap on tank shut off tightly to save water.

Place a bowl on the floor under the tap of the water tank to catch drips and save water.

Water for drinking or for making tea or coffee should come from the water storage tank only. Other sources of water may contain disease germs and must be boiled 5 to 10 minutes before being safe for drinking.

Water that has been used for washing hands may be kept in a pail and used for washing clothes or the floor.

To save water use a dishpan for washing dishes. You will use less water than if you wash dishes in the sink.

SINK AND COUNTER TOP

When cutting food at the sink use a cutting board to prevent damaging the arborite counter top.

Protect the counter top from damage from hot pots and pans by placing them on a board or potholder.

When preparing food at the sink care must be taken not to let particles of food clog the sink drain pipe. Keep a sink strainer in the sink and put food waste particles in it. These can later be emptied into the garbage box.

When emptying pots and pans or scraping food off plates, use the sink strainer to catch all food particles and prevent clogging the drain.

When working at the sink or counter try to keep water or food from getting on the floor to prevent the danger of slipping and falling.

Wipe up spills as soon as they happen.

WHAT TO DO WITH FOOD GARBAGE

Keep a box or pail under the sink to put food garbage in.

Empty the garbage pail or box every day into an empty oil drum or container kept outside the house. Keep the container covered so dogs cannot get at it.

Uncovered garbage attracts flies in summer which carry germs to people.

Containers for keeping garbage inside the house should be washed after emptying or replaced with a clean box or container.

KITCHEN CUPBOARDS AND DRAWERS

Wipe out kitchen cupboards and drawers with a damp sponge or cloth before putting food or dishes in them.

Upper Cupboards have shelves for placing things on.

- arrange like things together.
- put all foods that keep well as flour, sugar, baking powder and tea or coffee in clean covered containers in one part.
- arrange dishes for serving meals in another part with all plates together, tumblers together, bowls together and cups and saucers together.
- put bowls for mixing food and measuring cups
* and all dishes for preparing food together.

Lower Cupboards

- store cooking pots and pans together in one part.
- keep dishpan here.
- store cleaning materials such as detergent, abrasive cleaners and steel wool here.

Drawers

- knives, forks and spoons for serving meals should be kept together.
- dish cloths and dish towels can be put in another drawer.
- other small articles for use in the kitchen or living room can be stored in these drawers if there is room.

THE LINOLEUM FLOOR

Wipe up spills as soon as they happen. People may slip and fall if water or food is left lying on the floor.

Protect the linoleum floor by using a wooden plank if cutting up meat inside the house. After the meat is cut up and removed, the plank and floor area should be washed with a sponge or cloth and cold water.

TABLE AND CHAIRS

If the table has an arborite top it must be protected

- If cutting any food on it, use a wooden board for cutting on.
- Hot pots and pans should never be placed directly on the table top as they will damage it - use a board or potholder underneath the pot or pan.

Chairs will break if used roughly.

BEDROOMS

Mattresses are for sleeping on and should be placed on top of the built-in bunk beds or double bed. They should not be used on the floor.

Mattresses will last longer if protected from soil. A sheet or a blanket put over the mattress and tucked in around the sides and ends helps to keep it clean.

Wardrobes are for storing clothes, personal belongings and bedding.

- They will have - a rod to hang clothes on
- shelves to put bedding or other things on
- sometimes drawers to put small pieces of clothing or personal belongings in.

THE BATHROOM

The bathroom needs special attention daily.

If plastic bags are supplied to put inside the toilet bucket, make sure that the edge of the bag is folded over the edge of the toilet bucket to protect it from soil.

Care in using the toilet helps to keep the bathroom clean.

Do not let the plastic bag or the toilet bucket get too full before emptying or removing. Check the bag each morning. If it needs replacing, tie a tight knot on the top of the bag and put outside where sewage is to be picked up. Make sure it is kept out of the reach of dogs. Replace bag in the pail.

If no plastic sewage bag is supplied, lift out pail carefully and empty contents into a sewage box or metal container kept covered outside the house. The toilet pail should be washed out and area around toilet wiped clean before replacing bucket in toilet.

ELECTRICITY

Turn lights out in rooms not being used to save electricity.

Turn lights out inside the house and turn on outside light if leaving the house for any length of time.

Use 100 watt bulbs only in rooms where work is done such as in the living room or kitchen and in a bedroom if used for studies or school work. Otherwise use 40 watt bulbs to save electricity.

Children should be warned against pushing bobby pins or anything into electrical outlets.

When using an electrical outlet, plug in only one electrical appliance at a time. This means that if you are using a toaster, you should not plug in an electric percolator into the same outlet. If you do there is danger of blowing a fuse and being without lights until the fuse is replaced.

If the electricity is controlled by circuit-breakers instead of fuses, switch or push the button on the circuit-breaker and the electric power will be restored. Ask to be shown where this is.

Unplug electrical appliances that are not being used. To do this take firm hold on the end of the cord where it is plugged in and pull on this firm part, not on the cord. In this way you can keep electric cords in good condition.

Dry hands before plugging in or unplugging electrical equipment.

SAFETY IN THE HOME

Watch these 3 areas carefully

- stoves and heaters.
- electrical equipment and electrical outlets.
- floors. People can slip or fall if the floor is wet or greasy or if children's toys are left lying around. Heavy overshoes or boots should be left in the cold porch as snow on the bottom of boots can cause falls on linoleum floors.

Many fires in the house are caused by

- people smoking in bed.
- throwing lighted cigaret butts on the floor or in corners.
- keeping gasoline or kerosene near a stove or heater.
- damaged electric wires or equipment.
- overheated and dirty stoves and stove pipes.

Cuts can be prevented

- Keep sharp tools such as knives, scissors, razor blades out of the reach of small children.
- Opened tin cans, broken bottles, old nails, wire and broken toys should not be left lying around.
- Remove broken glass from the sink with a damp cloth.

Keep children away from hot stoves, lamps and open fires.

Falls can cause serious injury.

- Never stand on chairs, use a ladder but make certain rungs are firm and strong.
- Encourage children to play in one corner of the living room or in a bedroom so their toys will not cause people to fall.
- Do not leave anything lying on the floor that people can trip over.
- Wipe up spills.
- Keep small children away from large tubs of water.

Keep guns and shells out of the reach of children. Never keep a loaded gun in the house.

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SAFETY (continued)

Keep matches in a jar or tin covered out of the reach of children.

Break matches in two before throwing away.

Wash sharp knives one at a time.

Cut food on a board, never in the hands.

Do not let small children play with scissors or any sharp objects.

Put broken equipment or chipped or broken glass into the garbage.

Keep the ventilation vents on the outside walls free of ice and snow so that some of the vents can be kept open all the time.

Keep drawers and doors of cupboards closed.

Keep the areas around the outside doors of the house free of ice and snow so they will open and shut easily.

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