

## Fur Farming



Usual type of kennel. Cut No. 14.



Detail of fence construction. Many breeders prefer an alley surrounding each pen. Cut No. 15.

## Water Waste in New York City

During 1911 and 1912, on account of a threatened shortage in the supply, a vigorous campaign to prevent water waste was carried on in New York city. The methods generally employed were as follows:—

- (1) The attention of consumers was called to the necessity for checking waste.
- (2) A house to house inspection was carried on in order to detect and repair leaks.
- (3) An examination was carried on with the object of locating and repairing underground leaks.
- (4) Connections were metered where the cost of metering and the existing conditions of the supply warranted this measure.

The results obtained were noteworthy in many respects. The estimated daily reduction in consumption in Manhattan and the Bronx reached a maximum of 71 million gallons in August, 1911, averaged 65 million gallons for the last six

months of 1911, and almost 50 million gallons for the year 1912. The aggregate value of the water thus saved, if figured at meter rates, \$133 per million gallons, would be nearly \$6,500,000 while the total cost of the work was only \$167,000.—W.L.C.

## Our Fourth Annual Report

To realize the broad field covered by the activities of the Commission of Conservation one cannot do better than peruse the pages of the Fourth Annual Report just published.

Broadly speaking, conservation has two large phases,—the economic utilization of natural resources, and the upbuilding and maintaining of public health, i.e., of human resources. The function of the Commission is to collect and disseminate information on these subjects.

The Report contains an account of the work done last year by the various committees — on Lands, Minerals, Fisheries, Forests, Water-Powers and Public Health. Some interesting addresses on

special subjects were also given, viz., *Work of the Dominion Forestry Branch*, by R. H. Campbell; *Smoke Prevention*, by R. C. Benner; *Salmon Fisheries of B. C.*, by J. P. McMurrich; *Oyster Farming in P.E.I.*, by M. J. Patton; *Biological Board of Canada*, by E. E. Prince; *Insect Food of Freshwater Fishes*, by C. G. Hewitt; and *The Clay Belt of New Ontario*, by B. E. Fernow. All but the first two of these have been also published in separate pamphlets (see list of recent publications printed in this issue.)

### CANADIAN FLOUR IN FIJI

Flour, hitherto chiefly imported from New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, is being imported in increasing quantities from Canada. Biscuits, which are imported principally for use as food for labourers and for consumption by the Fijian population, are manufactured in, and imported almost exclusively from Victoria and New South Wales. Meats consist almost exclusively of tinned beef for the use of labourers and Fijians, and are imported from New Zealand, New South Wales and Victoria.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

## Publications of the Commission of Conservation

1912

- Third Annual Report, 154 pp.  
Sea Fisheries of Eastern Canada, 212 pp.  
Supplement to 'Animal Sanctuaries in Labrador,' 38 pp.—J. L. Col. Wm. Wood.  
Instructions Relating to the Gathering of Certain Preliminary Information Respecting Water Powers, 41 pp.—A. V. White.  
The Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters, 24 pp.—T. Aird Murray.  
Agricultural Conditions in Canada, 1911, 41 pp.—J. W. Robertson and F. C. Nunnick.  
Mine Rescue Work in Canada, 50 pp.—W. J. Dick.  
Forest Conditions in Nova Scotia, 28 pp.—B. E. Fernow, C. D. Howe and J. H. White.  
Papers Relating to the Diversion of Water from Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago, 7 pp.  
The Epidemics of Typhoid Fever in the City of Ottawa, 11 pp.—Chas. N. B. Cannon.

1913

- Fourth Annual Report, 238 pp.  
Agricultural Survey, 1912, 22 pp.—F. C. Nunnick.  
Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario, 36 pp.—B. E. Fernow.  
Fur-Farming in Canada, 166 pp.—J. Walter Jones.  
Refuse Collection and Disposal, 12 pp.—C. A. Hodgetts.  
Water-Works of Canada, 108 pp.—Leo. G. Denis.  
Insect Food of Freshwater Fishes—C. Gordon Hewitt.  
Biological Board of Canada—E. E. Prince.  
Oyster Fisheries of Prince Edward Island—M. J. Patton.  
Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia—J. P. McMurrich.

### In Course of Publication

- Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River—A. V. White.  
Coal Conservation in Canada—W. J. Dick.  
Forest Protection in Canada—Clyde Leavitt.  
The Canadian Oyster, its Development, Environment and Culture—Jos. Stafford.  
Trent Watershed Survey—B. E. Fernow, C. D. Howe and J. H. White.  
Public Revenues and Canadian Forests—Allen Donnell.

## Facts for Fillers

Forest fire fighting is being carried on along scientific lines on the American continent. In many forests a signal system is installed, and, in connection with this system, mounted rangers are located at convenient points throughout the forest. The horse carries tanks of fire extinguisher, and the ranger is equipped with an asbestos shield which protects the upper part of his body. Armed in this manner he is well equipped to fight the flames.

### SAWDUST FOR FLOORING

Artificial floorings are now being made out of sawdust concrete. The cement used consists of a solution of magnesium chloride to which pulverized magnesia is added. The sawdust is then used in any desired quantity. Floors manufactured in this way are more resilient than concrete, and are not good conductors of heat. They wear well, and do not burn, charring under the fire test.