

# FARM PHOTOGRAPHS THAT TALK



This well is a long way from the house, the woman has to carry the water up the hill, and the conditions are anything but sanitary. See article entitled "Conserving Human Energy."



In this house there is water on tap. The windmill on the barn is geared to elevate water to the raised tank. Note that the well is protected by the pump house.

## Conserving Human Energy

### Woman's Work on the Farm—It Can, and Should Be Made Easier

Much is said and written in this day regarding the improvement of live stock, the selection of seed, the modern methods of tillage and advancement in the various branches of agriculture. Great as the need is for these things, the requirements for conserving the strength of the woman on the farm should not take second place. On too many farms conveniences and labor-saving devices for the women are given very little, if any, attention at all by the men. Thousands of pure-bred animals are better housed and receive more intelligent attention than many of our farm women. The farmer, oftimes hardened by the rigors of his daily toil and fierce competition, is unresponsive to the spoken or silent appeal of the wife for more convenient surroundings, and is guilty, unintentionally perhaps, of lamentable neglect of things more vital than stock, crops and profits.

### The Water Supply and the House

As an example of what has been mentioned, the situation of the source of water supply for the farm home can be cited. It is often at a considerable distance from the house, and the water has to be carried by the woman. At a conservative estimate, the woman shown in the above illustration has, in carrying the water needed each year at the house, to walk as far as Montreal is from Toronto, and it is up hill at that. This is not an isolated case, but one of many. Where the water has to be carried so far, the chances are that not as much is used as should be, to keep things clean and in a sanitary condition. A small expenditure of time and money would install a system

whereby water would be on tap in the house and many miles of weary and needless trudging avoided.

On some farms water is available as a source of power, and may be harnessed to do work now being done by hand, the only cost being the installation of the apparatus. The windmill is a very cheap source of power because there is no outlay for wages, food or fuel. The following regarding the gasoline engine is taken from an article by Dr. C. J. Lynde, of Macdonald College, on Farm Power:

*"Gasoline Engine and Man Power.*—A man works at the rate of about 1-10 horse power. That is, the ordinary man in one hour does one-tenth horse power hour of work. In a day of ten hours, he does one horse power hour of work. If we consider a man's time to be worth at least one dollar a day, it costs one dollar to do one horse power hour of work by man power.

"A gasoline engine uses one pint of gasoline per horse power per hour. If we take gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, a pint costs 2½ cents. The cost of one horse power hour of work done by gasoline engine, therefore, is 2½ cents.

"When one horse power hour of work is done by a man the cost is one dollar; when done by a gasoline engine it is 2½ cents. This illustrates the great advantage of a gasoline engine."

One or other of these three is within the reach of many farmers who are without them to-day, but who could, and should, install them for the sake of saving the time and energy of the woman on the farm.

## Skyscrapers and Health

It has been said that New York is being pushed up into the sky to make room for the scum of the earth. That is an American view of the American craze for skyscrapers, as it is exemplified in New York, a city that leads the world in the production of "the modern

towers of Babel." It is, too, rapidly becoming the leading centre to which the flotsam and jetsam of every nation gravitates.

There are signs that some Canadian cities are becoming imbued with the sky-scraper spirit. It is a tendency that should be checked. Canada has ample room for well boulevarded, airy cities, but there is no room for abnormally high buildings. They constitute a distinct menace to the health and welfare of the city dweller.

In Europe, where population is much denser than in America, building laws are much more strictly enforced. Consider, for example, the city of Frankfurt, which has a population of 350,000. The city is divided into three districts. In the central district, buildings 65 feet high and containing five stories may be erected. Not more than three-quarters of the site may be built on. In the middle district, buildings may only be of four stories including the basement, and, in the outer district, the limit is three stories. Frankfurt is only one of many cities in Europe which possess wise building laws that are strictly enforced. Canada would be wiser to learn city planning from such sources rather than from the "mushroom cities" of America.

The gas fields of the Maritime provinces are being steadily developed. The Maritime Oil Fields, Limited, has had four drilling plants at work, and has been arranging to extend its operations in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This Company has already invested over \$500,000. The city of Moncton, N.B., is supplied with natural gas at rates that make it cheaper than coal.

The famous Malpeque oysters come from Richmond, or Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island. A recent survey of the bay by the Provincial Government showed that it had an area of 14,700 acres, a large part of which is now barren. Under the new leasehold system, this area will now be made available for planting, so that in the course of a few years Malpeque oysters should again become plentiful.

## Protection for Timberlands

### What the Railway Commission Has Done to Prevent Fires Set by Locomotives

The Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners has recently prescribed regulations for the prevention of fires and for regulating the operation of locomotives in the dry season in the province of British Columbia.

This order provides that every locomotive must be fully equipped with spark arresters of a specified size, with sheet-iron dampers, overflow pipes and division points. The company must examine, at least once a week, the nettings, dead plates, ash pans, dampers, slides and fire-protective apparatus of each locomotive and keep a record of each inspection for the Government's special inspectors who are to make an independent monthly examination. The board of railway commissioners is given power to remove from service any locomotive found defective in fire-protective apparatus. The roads are prohibited from burning lignite coal without special permission from the board, and between April and November, the burning of ties and other refuse along the tracks is forbidden. Any fire starting or burning within 300 feet of the railway track shall be presumed to have started from the railway.

A measure is being discussed by those interested in the protection of Maine timberlands from fire. It will probably be introduced in the legislature of that State during the coming winter. If passed, it will give the State Board of Railway Commissioners authority similar to that held by the Canadian Board.

A total of 57 ocean steamers entered the port of Montreal during September. This was one more than arrived the preceding month.