

their labor of love is its own reward, and that the place which one of "these little ones" can fill in the life, is abundant recompense for any sacrifice that may be entailed. There is every reason to believe that, as the years go by, that reward will be increased for, surrounded by good country-home influences, the children are sure to develop into good men and women. Recently one

of the leading authorities of the movement for the reclaiming of neglected and dependent children made the statement that fully 98 per cent of the children which pass through their hands turn out well. Given good surroundings, there is no danger but that they will fulfil all the hopes of those who have engaged to raise them to maturity. Environment is the greatest, almost

the only, factor in determining the direction in which a child will develop, and with the environment which is being provided for the children that have been mentioned, as well as for many others, by Our Folks, they will, without doubt, grow up to fulfil the fondest hope of those who have so greatly befriended them in their helpless childhood.

A Modern Farm Home and Its Equipment

Its Owner, W. C. Good, was his own Contractor and Builder.—By F. E. Ellis

FIVE months have slipped away since my visit to W. C. Good on his farm near Brantford, Ont. Five months is a long time. It gives one who visits many farms, as I do, an opportunity to forget minor details and pick out the features of a farm that are really unique, instructive and well worth telling about. Of the many excellent features of the Good farm, nothing stands out more clearly in my memory than the home itself. Without exception, it is the most modern house in which I have ever been, whether in city or country. By this I mean that it possesses more up-to-date and commendable features than any other, and I feel that I can say this without disparagement to any of the numerous farm homes that I have visited. The Good home was completed only this summer, so its owner has had an opportunity to incorporate the latest in the line of comfort and convenience. Folks who are planning to build or remodel, may find a description of this home instructive and, I hope, interesting.

The most unusual feature of the Good home and the one that attracted me most, was that Mr. Good was his own contractor and builder. He did all of the carpenter work himself, all of the masonry, and this with the assistance of a young Englishman who carried bricks and did other rough work. Plasterers, roofers, and plumbers were hired to do their part of the building. Mr. Good assisted with the plumbing. I noticed that the house has been wired in anticipation of an opportunity some day to use hydro-electric, and this wiring also was done by the proprietor.

Naturally, the house did not go up with a rush. Work was started in the fall of 1911, when the cellar was excavated and two feet of the basement wall got in. Work started in earnest in the spring of 1912, and by fall the walls were up, the roof on, and the partitions in. In 1913 the lathing and plastering and some of the carpenter work was done. Then the family moved in, although there wasn't an inside door on its hinges and only the kitchen sufficiently finished to be occupied. Mr. Good completed the work in his spare time, laying hardwood floors upstairs and down, and doing all the work for which the most expert carpenters are generally hired.

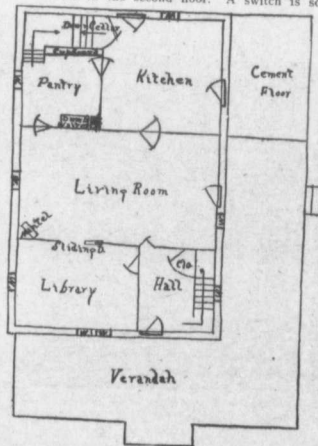
The diagrams given herewith give the general plan of the house. It is a modern two-storey house of selected buff brick. It is a warm house, double brick walls, with a dead air space between. The foundation walls are of cement and the dead air space starts in all cases at ground level. It is practically fireproof and indestructible, with its slate roof, cement doors and window sills, and its lightning rods. The big wide verandahs make possible a maximum enjoyment of pleasant summer weather. A small point in the construction is worthy of mention: The cement blocks which serve as window sills were washed on the face before they had hardened. The aggregate of coarse sand, therefore, stands out, and the somewhat flat appearance of the cement block is changed to what seems to be a rich stone facing.



GENERAL PLAN

It is on the inside of the house, however, that the Goods expended the most careful thought and the most money. First among interior equipment we will mention the water system. In a big room in the basement, set apart as a laundry room, is a large 700-gallon pneumatic tank. Hard water is pumped to this tank by a windmill some distance away. When the water reaches a certain pressure in the tank, an automatic switch turns the flow aside into a large cistern in the ground near the windmill, from which the stables are supplied. A smaller pneumatic tank has soft water under pressure, the pressure in this case being supplied by a long lever hand pump. The soft water cistern is outside of the house, in the ground, 10 feet deep by six feet in diameter. So much for the cellar equipment.

Water is heated from a front in the kitchen stove, the boiler standing in the very complete bathroom in the second floor. A switch is so



arranged that should the soft water supply fail, the hard water system may be connected with the soft and the supply of hot water maintained. In the kitchen sink are hot and cold water, hard and soft, under tap. Here again I noticed a small point in construction that was really unique. Under and around the sink where water is most frequently splashed, was a small section of concrete flooring. The bathroom, too, was floored with three inches of reinforced concrete. Mr. Good doing the work himself. In the basement are set tubs for use on wash day.

The Heating System

A large hot air furnace supplies the heat, and I cannot mention the heating system of this home without mentioning at the same time what is possibly the most up-to-date feature of all, the ventilating system. In most homes the furnace is so arranged that the partially cooled air is conducted back from the rooms above to the furnace to be reheated and passed on to the living-rooms again. This reheated air Mr. Good does not consider healthy. He has installed a larger furnace than the size of his house really calls for, and the cold air is conducted directly from out of doors through a chute to the furnace, and thence to the rooms above. Under this system, provision has to be made for a circulation out again of partially cooled air, otherwise the furnace would not work. In the baseboard of each room is a ventilator, from which shafts run to the chimney. Inside the chimney space, two shafts have been made of sewer pipes, one to serve the fireplace in the living-room, the other in the furnace. These two smoke shafts warm up the space bricked in around them, thus creating a draught upwards, and it is into this space that the ventilating shafts empty. The draught upwards is so strong that a steady circulation of air in the house is ensured, the furnace heats perfectly, and there is no reheated air to breathe and no burnt and reburnt organic matter in the atmosphere.

The hot air registers are neither in the baseboard or on the floor. They are about half-way up on the side of the wall, this to avoid the defect of hot air heating most commonly complained of—the tendency to raise a dust. Mr. Good is willing to testify that their furnace does not distribute dust. "We don't dust as much in winter as in summer," she declared.

Minor Conveniences

Among the smaller conveniences, but one which come in handy hundreds of times in the year, we might mention the home-made fireless cooker, which usually reposes under the kitchen table. "With it," said Mrs. Good, "we can make the cheaper cuts of meat taste as good as the best. Meat must be cooked slowly and for a long time to get the best flavor, and this is most easily possible with a fireless cooker."

A dumb waiter, which saves at least a half a dozen trips to the cellar every day, runs in the partition between the dining-room and the pantry with doors opening on either side to both rooms.

On washing days in winter, the hardship of

(Concluded on page 26)

YOUNG

WHILE going men's Institute struck me most for women in rural plenty of young I remember upon try church where consist mostly of formed that the regular attendance

Why this disparity is found in the farm men leave the country to take up such work. Business colleges get many girls from the positions in which and feel more or less

There are several tend to make other girls. One of these most farms. Much in the house are losing labor in the is on most farms standpoint of the way day from that of during the day and evening, and there is no movement. Women change, and there is coming monotonous thing against farm independence, which

The Girls' Life

In endeavoring to farm life for our own mind this question at the state? We the heads of our girls in their keeping. T as daughter, sweet simply incalculable. begin to be thought

The woman's sphere old fetish that dies in woman's sphere is a girls prepared for the greatest tragedies are plunged into this respect the woman's sphere is not beginning the needs of our girls

Then there are needs of girls to be like music and education are more girls and high schools, and it such is the case, for education more than Some ask, What is the meaning of this? The get married. It is to keep girls in order for them to marry reason why so many the city is the culture tages which are supposed there. I for one believe is a mistaken notion know people in the that because they know get on and off a thing. At this point,

*A synopsis of an address by the Rev. J. H. Bellville, High School, Rural League, August, 1915.