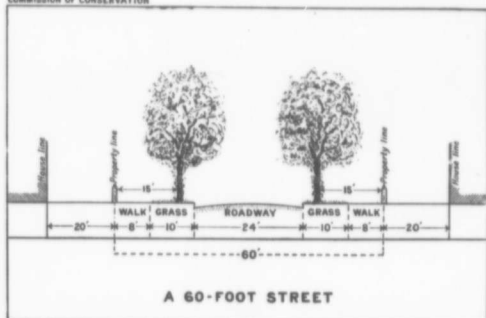


COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION



### Streets we Like to Live on

Most Canadian cities and towns are spending too much money on their residential streets. Canadians are possessed of the idea that the whole width of a high-class residential street must be paved. This idea would not prevail long if people here could but get a glimpse of the residential streets in English garden suburbs, where far more serviceable and far more beautiful streets are maintained at only a fraction of the cost of those in Canada.

Canadians wrongly assume that residential streets are to be used for heavy traffic and pave them with expensive pavements from sidewalk to sidewalk. As a matter of fact the traffic on a residential street consists only of light delivery wagons and a few carriages. The volume of traffic is so small that, when we really come to think it over, it is a wonder why we consider fully 30 ft. of the width of a 60-ft. street necessary to accommodate it. Quite apart from the expense of construction and maintenance, a pavement on this wide roadway has the additional disadvantage of being noisy, of reflecting a burning heat in summer-time and of requiring the attention of the sprinkling cart too often; for it takes but a few moments for the water to dry up on a hot asphalt pavement. Most of all, such a street is not beautiful.

Why not adopt the type of residential street used by older countries who have had greater experience in these matters than we. The accompanying illustration shows a 60-ft. street designed in this approved manner. The roadway, though only 24 feet wide, is wide enough to accommodate all the traffic. Macadam, instead of asphalt, is used for paving it. This is cheaper, cooler, less noisy, requires less sprinkling and is much more satisfactory in every way. On each side it is flanked by a strip of grass ten feet wide, in which a row of shade trees is planted. These shade both the roadway and the sidewalk, which runs on the other side of the grassy strip. A shady street like this throws a restful influence over the tired business man on his return from the day's work. A home upon it is one that will keep

"a bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing."—M.J.P.

### Quebec Has Serious Forest Fire Danger

The forest fire situation has been unusually serious in the province of Quebec during the last half of April and the first half of May, on account of the spell of hot dry weather following the disappearance of the snow, and preceding the growth of the spring foliage. The situation has, however, been efficiently handled through the system of patrols established by the Forest Protection Branch of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests. The fire protective measures taken by the railway companies, in accordance with the requirements of the Railway Commission, have also aided very materially in preventing fire damage along railway lines.

### Death of a True Pastor

Canada has lost a noted and effective leader among her rural clergy in the untimely death of Rev. Rural Dean A. H. Robertson of Cookshire, Quebec. He was a man of wide culture, wider sympathies and a whole-hearted enthusiasm for the uplifting of the economic, social and religious life of the people that he lived and laboured amongst. Possibly he did more than any other rural minister in Canada to foster the study and encourage the practice of scientific agriculture among the people he served. It is to the type of rural clergymen represented in the late Dean Robertson, that the church of Canada must look for strengthening its hold upon the lives and hearts of the people.

—M.J.P.

## Big Things in Hydro Electric Plants

Highest Water Power Head is in Switzerland and Largest Turbine Unit in Brazil

The world's highest-head water-power plant is now nearing completion at Martigny, canton Wallis, Switzerland. The fall utilized is 5,400 feet, and the pipes conveying the water from the head of the fall to the power-house, a distance of three miles, are specially remarkable. The pressure gradually increases with the fall till the lowest part is reached, where the pipe, having to withstand 2,500 pounds per square inch had to be made of special ingot-pressed steel. The turbines, which are of the Pelton type, have a total rating of 15,000 h. p. and it is of interest to note that, with the 5400-foot head, only about 30 cubic feet of water per second will be necessary to develop the full 15,000 h.p. output of the station.

### Largest Turbine Units

The two largest impulse turbines built to date, each capable of producing 20,000 h. p., have recently been installed in the Pirahy plant of the Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Co. in Brazil. The wheels operate at a speed of 300 revolutions per minute under a head of 900 feet. These two units are an addition to the Pirahy plant, where six 9000 h.p. units have already been in operation, and will bring up its total capacity to 94,000 h. p.

A close second to this record is found in the White River plant of the Pacific Coast Power Co. of Seattle. In this case, each turbine was designed to develop 18,000 h. p. at 360 revolutions per minute under a 440 foot head. However, in consideration of the lower head and the fact that these turbines can totally carry 20,800 h. p. they must undoubtedly be of greater bulk than the new units of the Rio de Janeiro Co's plant.

### Highest Transmission Voltage

With the development of long-distance electric-power transmission, the line voltage has increased steadily in spite of difficulties which increase at the same time. When the first 110,000-volt transmission line was put in operation, a few years ago, many considered that the maximum commercial voltage had been reached. But last year, the first 140,000-volt line was put in operation in the state of Michigan, covering a distance of 125 miles, which was soon increased to 235. The line is in regular service and is reported to be giving entire success. The energy is generated at the Cooke hydro-electric plant on the Au Sable river, which empties into Saginaw bay, and is to be transmitted as far south as Battle Creek.—L.G.D.

Wine-making is getting to be of importance in the Argentine. In the Province of Mendoza alone its value last year was over \$30,000,000.

## Turkey Eggs

Being the Account of a Dialogue in a New Brunswick Farm House

The telephone bell rang insistently in the house of a farmer near Hartland, N.B. The farmer reluctantly broke off his conversation with a travelling demonstrator of the Commission of Conservation and went to answer it.

"Yes, yes, I see. Well, I don't know whether I can accommodate you or not. Everybody's after them. What's the least you could do with? They're worth 30 cents each."

"Nine?" "Well, I can let you have that many, but it will be the first of next week before I can promise them. All right."

The farmer turned to the demonstrator in an explanatory way: "They pester the life out of me over those turkey eggs for setting. I have only a few hen turkeys, but I could sell eggs from ten times as many if I only had them."

"Did I understand you to say you got 30 cents a piece for them?"

"Yes, and I can't begin to supply the demand."

"Why not keep more hen turkeys?" suggested the Conservation Commission man. "There's money in them at that price."

"I suppose there is," said the farmer, "but we can't be bothered with too many of them."

"But it's worth while bothering with them," said the demonstrator. "A turkey will lay 35 eggs a season, and at 30 cents each that means one bird will bring you \$10.50 a year in eggs alone. That is better than growing grain. When a man discovers a money-maker like that, he should go in for it hard."

"I believe you're right," admitted the farmer. "I'm going to think about raising more turkeys after this."

And when the demonstrator took his departure, the farmer mused softly to himself: "I can see one reason why that fellow is called an expert!"—M. J. P.

### TO NEWSPAPERMEN

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