

WEEKLY CROP REPORT OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

General

Intense heat throughout the Prairie Provinces has caused rapid growth. Crops in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan are making satisfactory progress under the ideal conditions, but parts of southern Saskatchewan and most areas in Alberta urgently need rain, as the crop is in a crucial stage. In Quebec crops are generally satisfactory, except on low-lying lands. Rain has interfered with haying operations and warm dry weather is needed. In Ontario conditions continue favorable and crops generally are making good progress. In the Maritime Provinces growth generally satisfactory. In British Columbia the weather has been hot and crops are maturing rapidly. Details follow:

Prairie Provinces

Albert northern Area—Showers, followed by warm weather, have promoted rapid growth and indications are for fair crops. Some hail damage has been reported. Alberta Southern

Area—Conditions are only fair and more rain will be needed shortly. Alberta Western Area—Local showers have been beneficial and growth is rapid, but rain is needed over the whole area. Saskatchewan Northern Area—Ideal growing weather prevails with sufficient moisture. Present indications are for average maturity with a good average yield. Hail damage has been in scattered sections only. Coarse grain is now well advanced. Saskatchewan Southern Area—Crops are poor on stubble and breaking, and fair on summer-fallow. There is sufficient temporary moisture, but the heat is intense and rain would be welcome. There have been scattered hail losses. Manitoba—All crops continue to make favourable progress. Wheat shows a vigorous uniform stand, and is practically all headed out, and prospects are encouraging. Coarse grains show satisfactory promise. Crops lodged by high winds and heavy rains are making remarkable recovery.

Province of Quebec

Root crops continue to progress satisfactorily but have suffered from excessive moisture in some areas. While damage in some sections is reported, indications still point to a heavy hay crop of good quality. Pastures are excellent. Oats and barley continue to do well in most districts. Hot, dry weather is required to bring along corn. Peas promise to be a good average crop. The growth of tobacco has also been retarded by excessive moisture.

Province of Ontario

In some districts haying operations have been retarded by too frequent rains; about an average crop is reported. Fall wheat has headed out and is well filled. Harvesting has commenced, and a crop of good quality and about average yield is expected. Spring grains have satisfactory growth and show promise of good average yields. Peas, tomatoes and beans are a good average. Corn is in good condition. Root crops are developing satisfactorily. Early potatoes are plentiful, and sugar beets look promising. Pasture is exceptionally good. Local showers have benefited tobacco crops, which are in promising condition. Early apples are a fair crop; late vari-

NOISE FOUND TO REDUCE

EFFICIENCY OF WORKERS

(By Frederic J. Haskin in Boston, Traveller)

Washington—Noise is a merciless enemy of efficiency.

The incessant raucous bellowing of a radio late at night or the blatter and clang of metal garbage cans in the alley early in the morning may, and, if there is anything in common report, do create such disturbance of rest and annoyance as to lower vitality for work the next day. In addition, and of more direct importance, is the fact that unnecessary noises in a workshop demonstrably reduce the efficiency of most workers there engaged. The reduction of efficiency in the one case is indirect; in the latter, it is immediate.

This, the United States bureau of labor statistics reports, has been wholly established through a series of experiments and studies in noise diminution.

Amazing Results

Some of the results are no less than amazing. Persons looking for expressive similes are fond of citing a boiler works as about the noisiest of the works of man. One of the experiments which the bureau reports employed this well known example of noise production.

The experiment had to go with the work in the assembly room of a company engaged in the manufacture of temperature regulating instruments. This assembly department, where workers put together the parts of the delicate instrument was located immediately adjacent to a boiler works. It was removed away from the din to another location. After assembling, each instrument which had been put together was carefully inspected. When the work had been done next the boiler shop the average of rejections was 75 per cent. of the number of instruments. These had to be done over again. In the new and quiet location, rejections abruptly declined to only 7 per cent.

Not only that, but the output rose from 80 instruments assembled by the force in a given unit of time to 110, a gain of 30. Not only was the work more perfectly done, but the output was phenomenally increased. The same group of workers was engaged upon precisely the same kind of work in both the noisy and quiet locations.

For purposes of measuring noise in its effect upon human efficiency, a unit of measurement has been created. It is called the decibel. A decibel is the smallest appreciable change which the average normal human ear can detect in the level and power of a sound.

Sounds Hinder Workers

Noise has its effect upon efficiency in other places than where mechanical manufacturing work is done as in the example of the temperature instrument factory. Another impressive example which the bureau reports has to do with a large workroom in an insurance office. Typewriters and adding machines and such appliances employed in connection with clerical work,

eties promise a light crop. Raspberries and cherries are plentiful. Grapes and peaches are about average.

Maritime Provinces

A good average crop of hay in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is expected; in Nova Scotia the yield will be below average. Pastures are fair to good. Potatoes continue to make satisfactory progress. Although dry weather would be beneficial in some districts, Apples are sizing well in the Annapolis Valley and indications point to good quality fruit.

Province of British Columbia

Grain crops are doing well and a good average yield is expected. The potato crop will be heavier than for several years. The heat has been beneficial to the tomato crop and the yield may now be as high as 90% of average. Cherries are practically over; the crop is considerably below average. Other tree fruits are doing well. Strawberries are practically over; the yield was about 60% of average and the quality only fair. A small crop of raspberries is now being picked. Hops are showing good health. Pasture is still plentiful but water is scarce on the cattle ranges.

as opposed to manufacturing work, found in such an office. By a careful study and a rearrangement of the work, the volume of sound was reduced from 45 to 35 decibels. Although no other re arrangements were made and although the identical staff was concerned, it was found that after the change output of work increased 12 per cent.

Still another case has to do with a large telephone operators' room. The number of decibels of noise was reduced from 50 to 35. The immediate result was a 42 per cent. deduction in the number of errors made. A saving of 3 cents on each message was effected.

It seems that almost any kind of noise is destructive of efficiency. Usually, intermittent noises are regarded as most annoying and distracting. However, in a factory an experiment was made in materially reducing the noise of a loud, but steadily-humming, ventilating fan. A 12 per cent increase in production resulted immediately.

Some noises could scarcely be regarded as reducible. Reverting to the boiler works, it is obvious that little could be done to improve conditions. And in a blacksmith shop manifestly it would be out the question to use rubber anvils. The clash of metal on metal inevitably must be productive of noise. Yet there is one method by which even a metal working shop can be improved.

Experiments show that noise is materially added to by reflected sounds. The clash of a punching machine makes a given sound. Some portion of that sound is thrown back in the ears of the workers from the walls. It is in effect an echo, an immediate echo. Material is now available which gives back a minimum of such reflected sound.

Consider Noise Abatement

Careful manufacture of many types of machinery, particularly office equipment, can reduce sound. The excellence of the state of repair in which such machinery is kept has a great deal to do with the resulting noise. Loose parts which rattle and bang create added noise. Typewriters, for example, placed on pads, make less noise than those merely resting on a wood desk surface. Floors manufactured of sound-absorbing material will appreciably minimize every noise in a room.

In large cities, where noise of traffic from the streets, from factory whistles, and from the general hum and din of human endeavor, invades the windows and districts workers, the problem has been solved by keeping windows closed, their edges fitting tightly into sound-repelling material. In such cases artificial ventilating systems must be employed. In such metropolises as New York, Chicago and Cleveland there are many offices where windows never are opened. In rebuilding the executive offices at the White House, following the fire of last Christmas eve, this treatment was given the windows.

Never before has such interest been shown in the abatement of noise. Many interests are affected beside the question of personal annoyance. The American Society of Safety Engineers, for example, has studied the question. Many workers in handling machinery may cause it to start suddenly, making some involuntary movement of a hand, and, in that instant, the hand will touch a saw, a punch a flying wheel, and a disastrous accident result. The noise is responsible.

Experiments of Sleepers

Scientists have invented and used delicate instruments to reflect the effects of noise upon the physical system. Some of these experiments, made upon sleeping persons, show that noises reach even the unconscious sensitiveness. There is an instrument which measures the extent of relaxation or of tenseness in sleep. Here is a typical record taken from a man who fell asleep at 12.30 A. M. The line on the chart begins to drift rapidly toward the relaxation indicator. At 1.30 a motor truck passes, and the graph line darts back toward the tenseness indicator. Again relaxation sets in, but about 2.45 some one coughs.

Even that sound causes another jerk back. At about 4.15 in the morning a window slams. This causes a sharp reaction. And so on.

Although the experts find that some persons are hypersensitive and respond to noises more than others noise does not have a definite effect on all. Incidentally, it is found that automobile horns cause much more annoyance than radio; three times as much, in fact.

Many cities are working on the problem of noise abatement, and reduction in preventable noises may be expected confidently. Of course, there will always be some extremely sensitive people bothered by the most trifling sound, such as the man awakened by a little kitten entering his room treading on a soft carpet and who barked angrily at the creature: "You would stamp your feet!"

HEAVY TAXES FORCE PEERS TO SELL OUT

London, July 19—Two more cases in which the heads of old English families have been forced recently to dispose of parts of their estates, or of valuable ancient art collections, came to light here today.

The young Duke of Leeds, it was disclosed, has sold his ancient family residents in Yorkshire, Hornby Castle, with its estates totalling about 6000 acres. The price was said to be between £250,000 and £500,000 sterling. The identity of the buyer, declared to be an Englishman, was not made public.

The fine old castle, surrounded by thirty farms, sits in a 700 acre park. It was built in the fourteenth century. There is a nine-hole golf course, as incongruous bit of modernity in the pleasant old medieval castle's environment.

The present duke, who is twenty-eight years old, never has lived in the castle. It has been occupied solely by servants for three years. Hornby castle and its acres are about one-quarter of the duke's 24,000 total acreage that go with his titles.

The other sale announced is at Shrewsbury, where it is stated Lord Barnard's estates have been sold.

These sales, like the others, have been attributed to heavy taxes on land in Great Britain. The Duke of Richmond recently was forced to sell his valuable collection of paintings and books for the same reason.

NOTICE OF SALE

To R. Bruce Macfarlane, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, and Emma Jane Macfarlane, wife of the said R. Bruce Macfarlane.

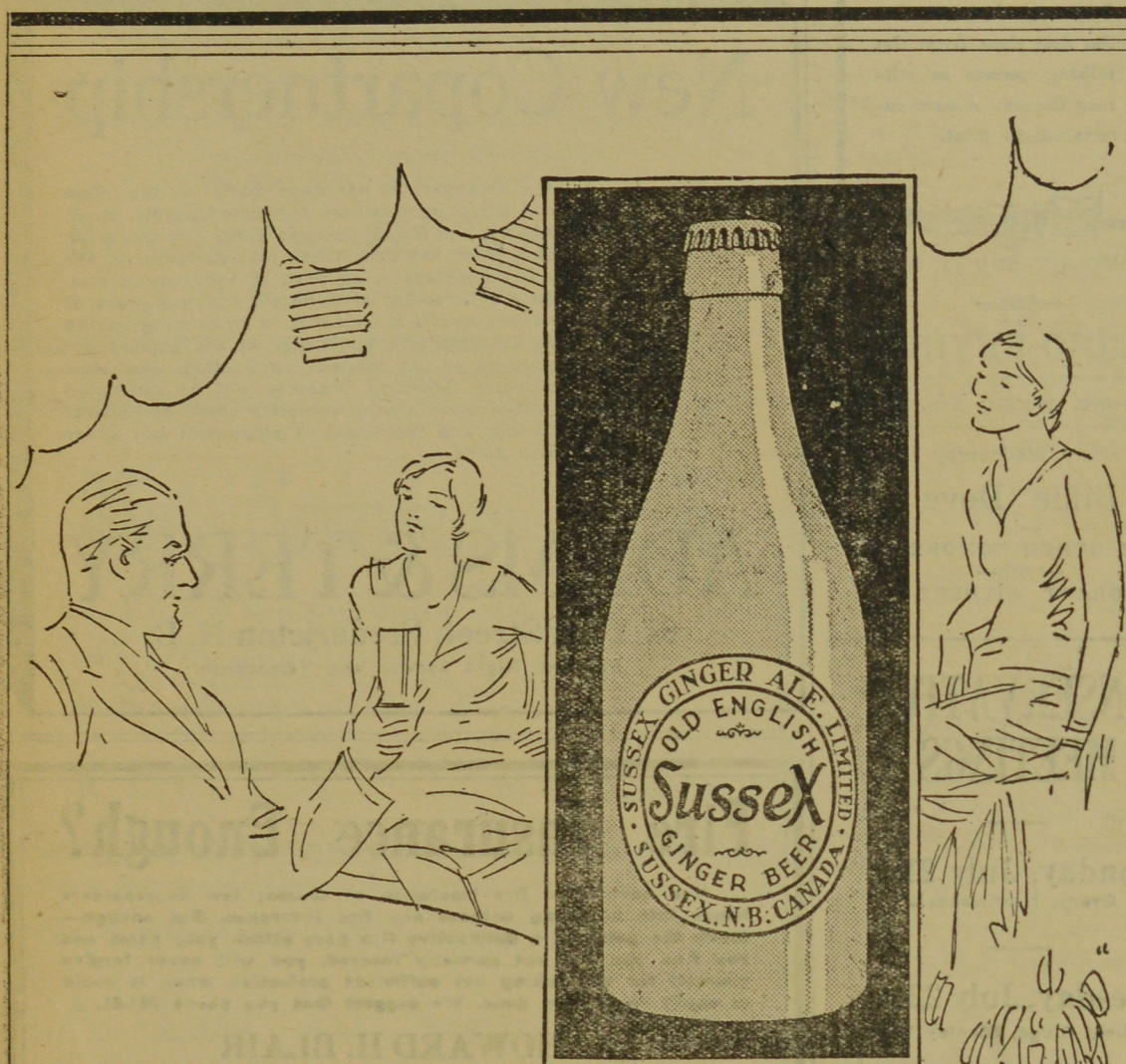
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-third day of June A. D. 1921, registered in the York County Records in Book 180, pages 552 to 556, inclusive, and made between the said R. Bruce Macfarlane and the said Emma Jane Macfarlane, of the first part, and the City of Fredericton, of the second part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the monies, both principal and interest secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, on Wednesday the Thirtieth day of July A. D. 1930, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises contained in the said mortgage and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot of land situate in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, bounded and described as follows,—

"Commencing on the Northeast side of Charlotte Street at a point distant 188 feet measured South, westerly from the point of intersection of the Southwest side of York Street and the Northeast side of Charlotte Street; thence North 53 degrees East along the lower line of the Gordon G. Scott Property 90 feet; thence South 37 degrees East 25 feet 6 inches; thence South 53 degrees West 90 feet to Charlotte Street aforesaid; thence North 37 degrees West 25 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning." Being part of the property conveyed to Helen Macfarlane by Fanny E. McManus et al by deed dated January 23rd, 1892, registered in the York County Records in Book 97, page 47.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this Twentieth day of June A. D. 1930.

CITY OF FREDERICTON,
Per FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer.
PETER J. HUGHES,
City Solicitor.



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