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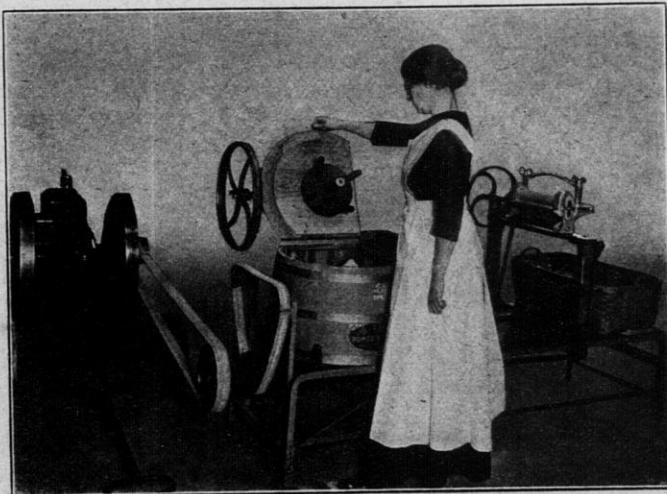
WISCONSIN BANKERS' FARM BULLETIN

Washing Made Easier

By

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POWER TAKES THE BLUE OUT OF MONDAY.

File this bulletin where you can find it

Distributed by

Wisconsin Bankers' Association

G. W. Dudley
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West Salem

George D. Bartlett,
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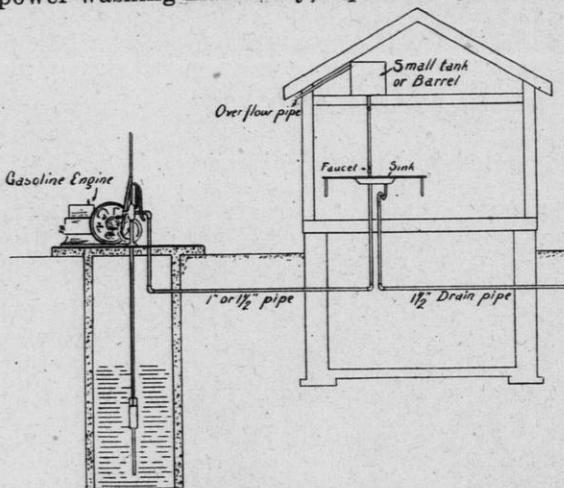
Let Power Do The Rubbing

The farmer has to solve his labor problem through the use of more power machinery, by reducing the size of the farm, or by increasing the employment of farm labor.

In somewhat the same way one of the heaviest "beast-of-burden" labors of the farm home may be solved either by sending the washing out to a laundry which may be run in co-operation with a creamery, or through the introduction into the home of power washing machinery, a possibility in a very large proportion

of farm homes. With the power machinery there should be running water in the laundry room as well as in the kitchen so that what is so often provided for the stock at the barn may be provided for the woman who works in the home.

Piping from the cistern to the pump in the kitchen will at least do away with a part of the



WHY CARRY WATER?

A little gasoline engine will do it for you. It is cheaper and far better.

labor required in carrying of water for all purposes.

HOUSEWIFE LIFTS TONS OF WATER

"The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application requires," we are told by good authority, "more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured out of the kettle into the dishpan, and from the dishpan out of doors. This makes six times the water is handled; and a bucket of water, containing two gallons, with the containing vessel will weigh 20 pounds. When this is handled six times, the total lifting is 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day on a meager allowance of water will necessitate 10 buckets, which will make for cooking alone 1,200 pounds of lifting per day. When to this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing, and the weekly wash, it will easily bring the lift per day up to a ton; and the lifting of a ton a day will take the elasticity out of a woman's step, the bloom out of her cheek, and the enjoyment out of her soul."

But this is not the most serious part of the difficulty. Studies made by the United States Census Bureau have shown that the infant mortality among workers in textile mills is not so great as among the women who live at home, and do their own work which includes carrying water from the well to the house, doing washing, and emptying heavy tubs of water. If this one weekly burden could be relieved the records of our own State Board of Health would not show that a larger percentage of babies die in the first month of life in the country than in the city.

REMEDIES ARE ALL POSSIBLE

The first remedy is running water in the house. This can be secured through the use of a force pump either run by windmill power, by gasoline engine, or by hand power. Pumping is not such hard work as lifting.

The second—the use of a washing machine which will do away with much of the mechanical work in washing.

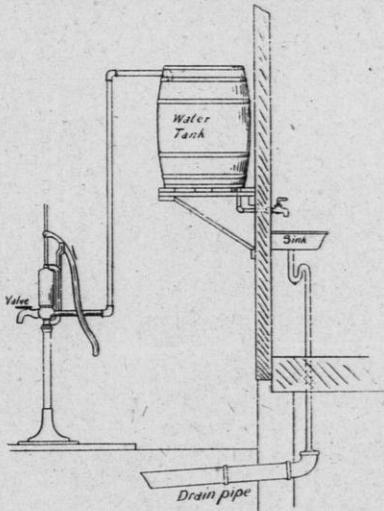
The third—tubs that may be emptied without lifting the water will ease the strain on tired backs.

Any washing machine is better than none. The best types are those which remove dirt from the clothing by sucking the water back and forth through the stationary clothing. There are machines on the market which clean the clothing by mechanically moving the clothing through the water. These, while good, are not so desirable from a mechanical point of view, although they are often cheaper in the first cost.

HOW TO EMPTY THE WATER

To empty the water from the tubs—even the ordinary galvanized tub—six feet of hose may be used as a siphon* to drain water into a trap in the floor which connects with a tile leading out to a lower level beyond the immediate yard of the house. If this tile is put below the freezing line and used only as a drain for the laundry water, it will lighten the labor in the farm home tremendously.†

A water barrel may be used in even the most inexpensive farm house. A few minutes at



RUNNING WATER OBTAINED BY
HAND POWER.

This is not the ideal way, but even pumping is not such hard work as liftng.

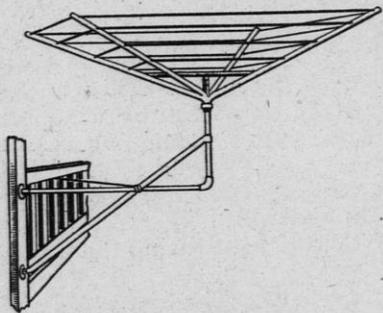
*NOTE—To use the rubber tube as a siphon, close one end of the tube with pressure, fill with water and close the other end pressing with the fingers. Without removing pressure insert one end in tub, always keeping below surface of the water and extend the other end toward trap in floor. The moment the pressure is removed, the water will siphon through the tube from the tub into the trap.

†See Cir. "Sewage Disposal for Country Homes," Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison.

the force pump will supply sufficient water to supply the needs of the house for the day. The expense of the force pump and piping from the cistern to the house may be as low as \$25.00 for pump, pipe, sink, barrel, and necessary brackets and faucets (see Figure).

DRYING THE CLOTHES

Drying the clothes in very cold weather is always a serious problem from the standpoint of the clothing and from the standpoint of the woman's health.



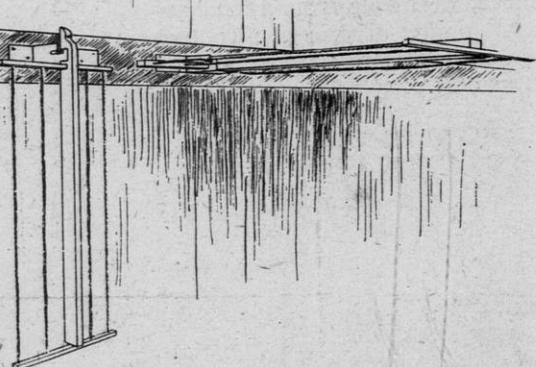
A PORCH DRIER.

A substitute, in zero weather, for a clothes-line in the back yard.

Going from a hot, very moist room into the freezing air out of doors is often the beginning of ill health. The use of a room in the house in which the clothes may be dried is not always either advisable or available. The balcony drier, an attachment to the rail of the porch, may not be ideal, but it will at least remove some of the bad conditions.

If there is an enclosed porch, the use of the pulley clothesline extending out into the yard may allow the worker to stand in the enclosure while hanging out the clothes.

Better yet, a wall-arm drier may be fastened to the walls of the porch so that the clothing may dry in an enclosed space but where sunshine can fall upon it.



A WALL-ARM DRIER.

Each "arm" can be let down against the wall when not in use.