

Prepare for Clean Up Day

Early Organization Required to Obtain Results—Get the Public Interested

In many Canadian cities "Clean-up Day" has become an established custom, and, without any special effort on the part of those interested, the work is efficiently carried out. In many others, however, practically nothing has been, or is being, done. Due to the inefficiency of those responsible, or to those insidious causes, patronage and indifference, numerous municipalities are in a sadly neglected state, as evidenced on every hand.

Canadian conditions make a clean-up in spring a necessity. Owing to the cold weather, and the abundance of snow, sanitary conditions are not at their best. Lanes and alleyways become littered with garbage, ashes and waste-paper; backyards, cellars and attics harbour refuse which is both useless and dangerous. With the melting of the snow this accumulation is exposed to view, the thawing of garbage permits of speedy decay, and a very dangerous condition is at once established.

No. and Street

ITEMS FOR CLEAN-UP AT- TENTION

Front Yard x Ashes x Paper x
Side Yard x Ashes x Paper x
Back Yard x Ashes x Paper x
Sawdust x Wood x Rubbish x
Old Barrels, Boxes, Etc.,
Vacant Lot to be rid of
Other Conditions

ITEMS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ATTENTION

Garbage
Outside Vaults
Stable Nuisance
Drainage
Other Conditions

The success of a "Clean-up Day" depends entirely upon the citizens. Leaders are necessary to initiate the movement, to get the proper officials interested, and to awaken a public interest. In many places the Boy Scouts have been called upon to assist in this work, inspecting premises in outlying and residential sections. For this purpose a small card is supplied as shown here. These re-

The educational authorities in nearly every province of Canada proclaim an Arbour Day, for which special exercises are prescribed. Interesting programmes, including tree-planting, are carried out.

The planting of trees and shrubs and their protection and care is a feature of nature study well worth the attention of all school principals and teachers. Too many of our schools have a neglected and deserted appearance, an index of the character of those respon-



Cut No. 125

A good school, but bare and uninviting. Shows lack of interest in surroundings.



Cut No. 126

A home-like school, one with an air of welcome and which the pupil will always remember with pleasure. The flowers and foliage make the difference.

sible for them. Nothing will overcome this drawback more easily or with less expense than the improvement of the school grounds. Trees, flower beds, borders and climbing vines add to the school a home-like and attractive appearance, causing it and its teachers to be remembered with pleasure by the pupils in after years.

It is not too early to prepare for this year's observance of Arbour Day in our schools. Educational authorities, school principals and teachers should commence at once on a programme, secure the necessary supplies of trees and shrubs, and interest their scholars in the work, so that when the day arrives they will enter with enthusiasm upon the task of beautifying their surroundings.

ports are returned to headquarters and facilitate action to secure improvement.

Municipalities should provide sufficient cartage facilities for removal of the refuse collected, furnish places for its disposal or destruction, and give every encouragement for the voluntary efforts of citizens to make their home towns more cleanly, more healthful and more home-like.

Arbour Day

Rate of Seeding for Best Results

Experience of Illustration Farmers on this Important Question

The question of the amount of seed grain to sow per acre to secure the best results is an important one for the farmer.

In a review of this question and the results secured by the farmers on the twenty-four illustration farms conducted for the Commission of Conservation, Dr. J. W. Robertson, at the last annual meeting of the Commission, said:—

The question of the amount of grain to sow per acre to get best results had not received much attention by the farmers, and many did not consider the condition of the soil when determining the amount. Thirteen state they now know that the amount sown previously was not suitable, and have changed their rate of seeding. Every farmer says that he has found that cleaned and selected seed does not require to be sown as thickly as uncleaned seed, and that soil conditions should determine to a considerable extent the amount per acre to be sown. A number had previously given this point indifferent consideration, but ten stated that they had not thought of it at all previous to the visits of the Commission's instructor.

George R. Barrie, (Galt, Ont.) says: "We have found that the richer the land the smaller the quantity of seed needed, and where the land is poorer a heavier seeding is needed. We formerly seeded it all the same."

Only two of the farmers claimed to have been sowing their clover seed thickly enough to ensure a good catch. Twenty-one had been sowing an average amount of six pounds per acre whereas they now sow ten pounds per acre. Some had sown as little as three or four pounds, but are now convinced that ten pounds is better and are sowing it. Three farmers had previously grown their own seed while now twelve are regularly doing so.

George R. Barrie, (Galt, Ont.) again says: "The high price of clover seed has something to do with our sowing a small amount. Since growing our own seed we do not mind sowing it more heavily and find that the extra seed worth more than pays for itself."

Another farmer, who had not previously grown his own seed, states that in 1914 he produced 500 lbs. of alsike seed and 100 lbs. of red clover, while in 1915, he grew over 1,000 pounds of red clover seed. The farmer doing illustration work for the Commission in Lanark county, Ont., in 1914, grew 1,200 pounds of red clover seed; he had never grown a pound of his own seed previous to commencing work with the Commission.

STATISTICS OF FIRE LOSSES

At the recent annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation a resolution was passed requesting the various provincial governments to take steps to secure complete reports of all losses from fires occurring within their boundaries, and the extent, if any, to which the property was insured.