

## Fire Insurance on Timber Lands

The results obtained by the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association demonstrate that, by the adoption of intelligent co-operation between timber owners and governments, absolute protection against forest fires may be secured in the normal season. In other words, timber can be practically insured for the normal year at the cost of supporting the organization that has been developed.

However, as an extension of the co-operative patrol idea, the suggestion has now been made that timber land owners throughout Canada and the United States form a co-operative association or company to insure against the loss of timber by fire. The understanding is that insurance would be limited to timber lands covered by regular patrol. On account of the high cost, timber land insurance has made but little progress on this continent. Many owners have felt that they could better afford to carry limited insurance in the form of providing special patrols, themselves carrying the balance of the risk, which in normal years would be slight. However, the certainty of very dry seasons at intervals of several years, makes the distribution of the risk highly desirable, and justifies the organization of mutual forest fire insurance associations.—C. L.

## After Clean-up Week, What?

Let the Good Work Continue—  
Make things Clean, then  
Keep them so

Of course you have had your clean-up week! There are few towns and cities in Canada that have not, and every citizen who takes a pride in his home and in his town will lend a hand.

During the long winter months there accumulates somewhere about the house waste material which should have been disposed of day by day, for we could destroy much more than we do in our furnaces or in the kitchen stoves.

It is the accumulation of this heterogeneous litter in our homes and in the yards and lanes, this careless handling of domestic waste, which is the cause of the new fad of "clean-up week," a general action on the part of all citizens which is all right in its way and produces good results. But, reader! have you learned the lesson whilst gathering together these belated boxes and barrels of refuse? The lesson is: When clean, stay clean. To tidy up your back-yard once a year is as bad as giving your body a yearly bath. As you require to wash yourself daily, so it is essential that each citizen should care for

the domestic refuse and prevent its accumulation upon his premises.

What cannot be burned in the kitchen stove should be removed by the health authorities, and if your town or city has not a properly operated, municipal refuse-collection system, then it is your duty as a rate-payer to insist upon one being installed forthwith.

If the good work begun by you does not proceed henceforth with regularity and system, then your "clean-up week" will have been a failure.

The question for each one of us is: Will you assist in making it impossible for anyone in your municipality to suggest that "clean-up week" is a necessity?—C. A. H.

## Dublin's Pitiable Slum Conditions

Similar Evolution taking Place in Canada—Evil of Dividing Houses into Apartments

"The tenement houses of the present day are, for the most part, houses that were originally built to accommodate and provide for one family."

"The tenement house system is due to many causes . . . but the result is that houses which were built to accommodate one family have been taken over by landlords who farm them out, without in any way making them suitable for the purpose, in one, two or three-roomed dwellings."

"Having visited a large number of these houses in all parts of the city, we have no hesitation in saying that it is no uncommon thing to find halls and landings, yards and closets of the houses in a filthy condition."

"We fully endorse the evidence given by many witnesses that the surroundings of a tenement house in which there can be no privacy, and in which children scarcely realize the meaning of the word 'home,' form the worst possible atmosphere for the up-bringing of the younger generation."

The above extracts, from a report, dated February 17th, 1914, could be so fittingly applied to such cities as Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and Winnipeg, as well as to many of the smaller towns and cities of Canada, that one might well imagine they had direct reference thereto. This, however, is not the case. They are contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board of Ireland and have direct reference to the Housing Conditions of the Working Classes of the City of Dublin.

The findings are exactly the same as would be the case if our Canadian slum homes were investigated and reported upon in a similar manner by a properly empowered departmental committee of the Government of Canada. In Canada tenements

are known as apartment houses, but the references may well be taken as applying to these "amended" Canadian homes. That the same evolution is taking place here is evidenced by advertisements of real estate men offering large houses for sale "suitable for dividing into apartments."—C. A. H.

## Fresh Milk Saves Babies' Lives

Good Work done by Montreal Local Council of Women

From January, 1913, to December, 1913, inclusive, 357 new cases were treated. The attendance at clinics was 3,222. The nurse made 3,045 visits; 456 children recovered. The deaths for the year were 10—the average rate of mortality being 2%. At the present time the number of registered babies is 200.

The milk dispensed by this depot is of the highest standard, nor sterilized, pasteurized, or "railroad" milk, but from a model dairy near the city. The evening's milk is put into the bottles and cans, these are sealed and placed in cold storage till the next morning when the milk is delivered by direct transit to its destination.

Eleven gallons of loose milk daily are used for the formulae, averaging to 55 pails with the bottles packed in them, while from 76 to 80 quart bottles of pure milk are taken also.

Free milk distributed, 2,124 qts.  
Milk sold 36,900 "  
Total distribution 39,024 "

The amount spent on milk was \$2,725.89, the receipts for milk sold, \$2,344.90; 2421 lbs. of ice were distributed free; several people leaving town for a month or more in the summer kindly gave their ice supply during their absence. On hot days there was only just sufficient.

During the summer a supply of simple medicines was bought for the use of the needy when prescribed by the doctors. One or two babies could not take even the modified milk and for these a special food was ordered; this was sold at a little over cost price and only under medical direction. A serum was used for some babies with wonderful results, but this also barely covered the original cost, except in a few cases.

The pleasing results of this cannot be recorded on paper but anyone who saw some of the thin, sick babies brought to the depot in July and August would hardly recognize these same children in the fat, rosy-cheeked healthy ones now displayed with pride and grateful thanks by their mothers.

The next Canadian Forestry Convention will be held at Halifax, N. S., September 1 to 4, 1914. This will be the first Canadian Forestry Convention ever held in Nova Scotia.

## Spraying for Tent Caterpillars

DO IT NOW!

The tent caterpillar is, unfortunately, too well known to need description. It forces itself on our notice in a hundred objectionable ways. To effectively control this pest, in orchards, parks and boulevards, artificial methods must supplement the natural forces of destruction.

Spraying, to be effective, must be done immediately after the leaves first come out and as the caterpillars are hatching. Later, when the caterpillars are larger, it takes a much bigger dose of poison to kill them and the difficulties of complete extermination are greatly increased.

The sprays found most effective are the following:

*Paris-Green Spray*  
Paris Green . . . . . 1 lb.  
Quick lime (best) . . . . . 2 lbs.  
Water . . . . . 160 gals.  
The lime prevents "burning" the foliage.

*Lead Arsenate*  
Lead arsenate . . . . . 4 lbs.  
Water . . . . . 40 gals.

Banding the trunks of trees with "tree tanglefoot," a mixture of crude castor oil and resin in equal parts, is a useful precaution to prevent migration from infested to non-infested trees.

Jarring trees will cause the caterpillars to descend and they can then be killed on the ground or while dangling in the air.

Burning with torches may be practised when the caterpillars are gathered in clusters.

Handpicking the eggs in the winter time is laborious but effective.

Birds may be encouraged by keeping down cats, and providing good, safe nesting places. Birds known to eat hairy and black-are: The yellow-billed and black-billed cuckoos; the blue jay, scarlet tanager, white-bellied nuthatch, American redstart, chipping sparrow, Baltimore oriole, yellow-bellied sapsucker, cat-bird and wood thrush.

Parasites of various kinds feed upon the tent caterpillars, though few people, except entomologists, are acquainted with them. There are also several species of flies that are deadly enemies of our orchard pests.

The latest Canadian railway to organize its forces for the more efficient handling of fire protection work is the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. This line taps a heavily timbered section in Central Ontario, extending north from Sault Ste. Marie. D. C. A. Galerneau has been appointed forester to the Company, with duties which will include supervision of railway fire protection.—C. L.