

Fish for Every Season

Economy in Purchasing Secured Through Use of Seasonable Varieties

"When to buy fish" is a time that most housewives neglect to mark on their calendars. The fact that most varieties of fish can only be obtained at reasonable prices during certain seasons is not sufficiently recognized. No one thinks of buying oysters in June or strawberries in December, and yet fish dealers frequently have enquiries for fresh fish which are quite out of season at the time the enquiry is made and which, if obtainable at all, demand an almost prohibitive price. Thus, for example, during June, 1915, one of the largest retail fish dealers

There are certain varieties of fresh fish, such as hake, pollock, skate, etc., which can be procured at certain seasons at extremely low prices, but which in at least some large inland centres find practically no sale. To remedy this, it is first of all necessary to break down what appears to be a sort of traditional prejudice against the use of such fish. But many housewives are very hazy as to the seasons in which the several varieties of edible fish can be obtained most cheaply. These will vary somewhat with different communities and with different seasons, so that only approximations can be arrived at. However, through the courtesy of the fish dealer already referred to, the following approximations for Central Canada are presented. These may easily be verified or corrected as circumstances and conditions may require:

Fresh sea fish	When to buy most economically	Fresh lake fish	When to buy most economically
Hallibut	May to September	Lake Superior whitefish	May to August
Haddock	May to September	Lake Erie whitefish	Middle of October to middle of Nov.
Cod	May to September	Lake herrings	October and November
Herrings	July and August	Salmon trout	July to October
Gaspé Salmon	June to middle of Aug.	Sturgeon (local)	June to middle of July
Mackerel	June to September	Pickered (local)	July to October
Flounders	July to October	Pike	July to October
Soles	August to December		
Finnan Haddie	October to March		
Kipperd Herrings	September to Nov.		

in Eastern Canada was retailing the very choicest cuts of fresh Gaspé salmon at 15 to 20 cents a pound. For a short time, about a month earlier, the price of this fish was 75 cents a pound.

In view of the steady rise in the cost of foodstuffs, this is a circumstance that should not be overlooked. Fish is one of the most nutritious of foods, and, if purchased intelligently, would prove to be one of the cheapest.

SAFETY-FIRST INSTRUCTION TO CHILDREN

The public school children of New York City are being instructed in safety-first principles. Through the co-operation of the Police Department with the Board of Education, police sergeants are sent to the schools to deliver fifteen-minute talks to the children at the nine o'clock assembly on such subjects as the prevention of street accidents and the dangers of bonfires. They also explain why the police have to break up certain games on the street, and point out the results of mischievous acts. The children are taught to overcome their fear of policemen and to regard them as their friends. Good results of the work are said to be already apparent in the better understanding which exists between children and the police.—*The American City for October.*

THE VALUE OF BIRDS IN FORESTS

Birds attain their greatest usefulness in the forests, because the conditions there closely approach the primeval.

Forest trees have their natural insect foes, to which they give food and shelter, and these insects in turn have their natural enemies among the birds, to which the tree also gives food and shelter. Hence it follows that the existence of each one of these forms of life is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the trees the insects would perish, and but for the birds the trees would perish; and, to follow the inexorable laws of nature to the conclusion of their awful vengeance, but for the trees the world would perish.—*The Value of Birds to Man*, by James Buckland.

Forest Fires on H. B. Railway

Large Areas Burned Over with Great Loss of Timber and Supplies

Large areas of forest have been destroyed this year by fires which have occurred along the Hudson Bay railway, under construction for the Dominion Government between Le Pas and Port Nelson, Manitoba. It is estimated that the burned area will total not less than 500,000 acres, causing a destruction of forest values amounting to \$250,000, in addition to a heavy loss of game and fur-bearing animals. In some cases, considerable quantities of supplies belonging to railway contractors were also destroyed.

The country which the railway traverses contains considerable jack pine, spruce, black spruce and birch, averaging from 4 to 30 inches at the butt, along the rivers, creeks and lakes and also on the islands. All the high land has a fairly good average stand of timber, chiefly a reproduction from previous fires, which probably occurred about forty years ago. In the muskegs, the timber is, of course, stunted, on account of lack of drainage.

An attempt to prevent fires in this section has been made by the Dominion Forestry Branch, through the appointment of fire-rangers, but their efforts have been only partially effective owing to the defective condition of the fire-protective appliances on the railway engines, as well as to the carelessness or negligence of sub-contractors and of unemployed labourers tramping along the railway line.

The Hudson Bay railway is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, but is under the direct control of the Department of Railways and Canals.

UNSAFE LANTERNS

The season of shortened daylight brings its own peculiar fire dangers. One of these is the use of the lantern about farm buildings. Of recent years, owing to competition, a low-priced lantern, which is a serious fire menace, has been placed upon the market. Instead of being securely screwed on the oil reservoir, the burner is simply slipped on, with the result that if the lantern is upset, the burner comes off and the oil is allowed to run out upon the lighted wick. The result is either an explosion or a serious blaze, and unless specially checked, damage to life and property.

Marketing of Garden Produce

Attractive Conditions Necessary to Secure Best Results

The conditions under which some farmers display their goods on city markets are anything but inviting to the discriminating purchaser. Not only are vegetables and fruits shown in the greatest confusion but, in many cases, the market wagons are such as to discourage prospective customers.

Probably the greatest incentive to purchase is the appearance of vegetables in clean and orderly condition, the market wagon suitable to its use, and personal cleanliness of the owner. The illustration herewith shows a suitable market wagon. It is large, and can accommodate considerable garden produce, which, can be displayed in an attractive and orderly manner.

As the successful merchant looks to his show windows to attract purchasers, so the successful farmer must see to it that he meets his customers under the most favourable conditions.



MODEL MARKET WAGON

Of ample capacity and suitable for the purpose. Vegetables and fruits may be properly displayed, resulting in increased sales and more satisfied customers.