

Lightning Rods Prevent Fires

Experience has Shown that
Good Results Come From
Their Use

In connection with the general campaign for a reduction of the enormous fire loss in Canada, the following statements, from authorities, giving actual experience with lightning rod protection, will be appreciated:

Mr. R. R. Cameron, Secretary-Treasurer of the East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ailsa Craig, Ont., under date of Sept. 25, 1915, says: "With this company, the principal cause of fire losses is lightning. During the last six years, we have paid 54 claims for damage by lightning and only six claims for damage by fire otherwise started. In our case (insuring farm buildings) lightning rods seem to be the practical remedy."

Mr. W. G. Willoughby, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lambton Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Watford, Ont., says: "Lightning has been the principal cause of our losses, and, if the amount paid on stock were added to the amount paid for losses on buildings by lightning, it would be more than fifty per cent. We have not had a rodded building burned for years, and the damage to them is very small—none in 1914 nor in 1915 so far (Sept. 30, 1915). We make a difference in rates in favour of rodded buildings, and over half are rodded."

Bert B. Buckley, Ohio State Fire Marshal, in his August Bulletin says: "During these three months, lightning is credited with 68 fires, with a resulting loss of \$91,165. In every case the buildings struck were not equipped with lightning rods. Not a single fire was reported where the building was rodded; in fact it is very seldom, indeed, that such a case is entered on the records."

In the face of the foregoing evidence, and in view of the small cost of installing lightning rod equipment, it would seem advisable for farmers to equip their property with this protection, and also to the advantage of insurance companies to give a preference in premium rates to risks so protected.

Fishing by Steam Trawlers

Advantages and Disadvantages of this
Method of Sea Fishing

When steam trawlers were first introduced in the Maritime Provinces, no little opposition was aroused among the fishermen accustomed to hooks and lines. They naturally feared the com-

petition caused by the tremendous catching power of the trawler, and as steam trawlers require an expensive gear, they were prevented from adopting this method themselves. Fears were also expressed that the trawl, a huge, bag-shaped net dragged over the bottom of the sea, would destroy the breeding grounds of the fish and lead to the depletion of the fisheries. In view of these complaints, the Dominion Government took action and prohibited the operation of steam trawlers within twelve miles of shore, so that the inshore fisheries, at least, are preserved to the hook-and-line fishermen.

There are certain undeniable advantages of the steam trawler, which make it certain that it has come to stay. Very often the hook-and-line fishing is suspended for various reasons, such as scarcity of bait or stormy weather. The otter trawl does not use bait and, as the fishing is not done from dories, it can be carried on without interruption. Moreover the dog-fish pest is not a serious menace to the steam trawler.



Cut No. 113 Ploughing Match for Boys, showing winning contestant.

Owing, therefore, to these advantages, the operators of steam trawlers can always depend upon having a catch, and can make contracts ahead for keeping the market steadily supplied.

The fish caught by this promiscuous method are, however, apt to be damaged, owing to the rough handling. The otter trawl scoops up everything from the bottom of the sea and the whole mass is dumped unceremoniously on the deck. Consequently the fish often arrive in the market with scarcely any scales on and with the flesh bruised and thus deteriorated. Moreover, the steam trawlers often remain a considerable time at sea before delivering their catch on shore. The best fish are certainly those taken inshore on the hook and line, carefully handled and quickly landed and sold. Fish so taken are perfectly fresh, and their flesh is firm and in the choicest condition.

Overheated pipes during cold spells are the cause of numerous fires.

Encouraging the Boys

The 36th annual ploughing match of the Sherbrooke County Ploughman's Association was held on October 13th at Capleton, Quebec. One of the notable features of this match was the great interest in the boys' classes, of which there were two, one for single-furrow walking ploughs and one for two-furrow gangs. Both classes were well filled and the competition keen. The boy shown in the accompanying cut has won prizes in three successive years, and is now only 12 years of age, having begun to plough at the age of nine. This lad, who is being trained on the farm in the things that count, will eventually become master of the art of ploughing. He is also receiving a good school education, which, along with the practical training, will make him a happy and useful citizen.—F.C.N.

try of the world, Canada is at the present time exporting fish to the Old Country. This, of course, is owing to the war. So many trawlers have been taken by the Admiralty that the normal catch of fish has been greatly reduced—it is said as much as 60 per cent. Fish forms such a staple article of diet in Great Britain that this unwanted shortage is very serious. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bonar Law, the Colonial Secretary, appealed to Canada to come to the rescue, and a sample shipment has been sent over in the hope of developing a market for Canadian fish in London, at least for the duration of the war. Part of the shipment was fresh, frozen fish, but the greater portion was smoked and prepared. If the experiment proves a success, this consignment will no doubt be the forerunner of many more and larger cargoes. It is even possible that a market may be thus established for certain kinds of high-grade fish which will remain after peace is concluded and become a permanent item in Canada's commerce with the Motherland.

CANADA'S TIMBER SUPPLY

According to R. H. Campbell, Director of the Dominion Forestry Branch, Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between five hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 170,000,000 acres. This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value as saw-timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value.

The Commission of Conservation is engaged upon an investigation of the forest resources of Canada, which, when completed, will furnish the basis for a more accurate estimate of the amount of timber in the various sections of the country than has previously been practicable.—C.Z.

Shipping Fish to England

Hope of Establishing a Market for
Canadian Fish

Although the United Kingdom
is the greatest fish-producing coun-



Cut No. 116 Result of a successful ploughing match.