

## Fishing Increases on Canada Prairies

*Economics*

THE Canadian prairies raise other crops than those of grain. Recent Canadian government statistics show that more than \$4,000,000 was paid last year for fish caught on the prairies.

This new industry has arisen in the three central provinces of Canada, which because of their wheat growing facility have been called the granary of the British Empire. Commercial fishing is an established industry, reaching north as far as Lake Athabasca. On the shore of this lake, nearly 1,000 miles distant from Winnipeg and some 1,700 miles from Chicago, are factories where whitefish and trout are caught in large numbers to be frozen, packed in special wrappers, boxed and shipped by refrigerator barges down the Athabasca River to Waterways, the end of steel, 200 miles distant to the south.

There are innumerable lakes in the prairie provinces. Each year during the past few years has seen more and more boats of all sorts going northward to the unfished lakes of the region. Fishermen are stationed at these lakes far from the railways, and are out daily during the summer season, pulling in their nets, and bringing their catch to their station, where a boat comes every day from the central station of the fishery company to call for the load. By easy stages the fish is brought to the railways, carried that far by water craft.

### Big Winter Season

In the winter the fishing still goes on. A large portion of the annual fishing sales consists of winter caught fish. Through holes in the ice the fishermen work their nets, and daily they go out to haul in the fish which have thus been captured under the thick ice. Horse drawn sleighs call once a month during the winter months, making their way over the ice, from lake to lake. The sleighs are loaded with boxes of frozen fish, which are dressed on the ice, and packed in weather that is usually thirty below zero and often down to fifty below. By sleigh the fish are taken to the railway.

Commercial fisheries are of the opinion that the fish business of the Canadian prairies is still in its infancy. They see a great future for the business with the coming of better transportation facilities. Rail-

ways are now being built farther north in the prairie provinces, and they will tap the fish districts, aiding a growing industry which brings whitefish, tullibee, pickerel, grayling, trout and sturgeon to the tables of the prairies and the mid-western states of the United States.

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### Stethoscope (Continued)

the existence of liquid extravasations in the cavity of the pleura. The same remark may be extended to some other means, of more partial application, such, for example, as the *Hippocratic succussion*, the *mensuration* of the thorax and *immediate* auscultation; all of which methods, often useless in themselves, become of great value when combined with the results procured through the medium of the stethoscope.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe, that it is only in an hospital that we can acquire completely and certainly, the practice and habit of this new art of observation; inasmuch as it is necessary to have occasionally verified, by means of examination after death, the diagnostics established by means of the cylinder, in order that we may acquire confidence in the instrument and in our own observation, and that we may be convinced, by ocular demonstration, of the correctness of the indications obtained. It will be sufficient, however, to study any one disease in two or three subjects, to enable us to recognize it with certainty; and the diseases of the lungs and heart are so common, that a very brief attendance on an hospital will put it in the power of any one to obtain all the knowledge necessary for his guidance in this important class of affections.

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### Old Forest Protection

THE "modern" doctrine of the conservation of natural resources is no new thing under the sun in Switzerland. Ever since the middle ages the various cantons of this mountain republic have been taking care of forests, and of the birds and beasts that harbor therein.

In 1335 the Council of Zürich issued a law for the protection of birds, establishing fines for delinquents. In 1339 the legislative assembly of Schwyz regulated the exploiting of their forests and in 1424

caused all the oak forests or groves in the canton to be protected, fining all transgressors.

In 1511 Unterwalden issued several laws regarding the protection of their woodlands and also protected their game. In 1515 the cantonal conifer forests were placed under special protection.

In 1569 the legislative assembly of Glarus protected the forests in certain districts, and in 1612 an assembly of the league of the Grisons held at Davos issued laws to protect game in the Engadine, notably chamoix and ibex.

Efforts to protect forests and bird life have never ceased in Switzerland, so that the creation of the Swiss National Park in the southeastern corner of the Lower Engadine, was merely the natural and logical development of an idea as old as the nation itself.

This park has an area of about 58 square miles, and consists of several deep valleys, walled in by precipitous mountains that reach altitudes of about 9,000 feet. The natural boundaries are of such a character that wild life in the park is practically debarred from migrating.

*Forestry*

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