

Conservation

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Canada Possesses Many Beauty Spots; Canadians, See Your Own Country First

Drowning Accidents

**How they May be Prevented—
Rules for Resuscitation—
Treatment for Electric
Shock**

Every summer, a large number of lives are lost by drowning in the various bodies of water in Canada and particularly at summer resorts. Occasionally these are unavoidable accidents but most of them are due to carelessness and are preventable.

The first safeguard against drowning accidents is to know how to swim and it should be an essential part of every child's education. In England much more attention is paid to the instruction of school children in this useful and healthful form of exercise.

Children, after learning to swim, are liable to become too venturesome and should be cautioned not to take risks, as there is always the danger of cramps or heart failure due to the extra tax put upon the heart through exposure to cold water or through over-exertion.

In resuing the victim of a drowning accident great care must be taken by the swimmer. Do not close in rashly, but act warily and bear in mind that the only safe and ready way to subdue a frantic man in the water is to secure a hold from behind him. A simple and effective way is to lunge unexpectedly for his wrist, and, with a sudden, outward movement, spin him about, throwing your free arm around his neck. Once you have him thus you can, if he is submissive, grasp him by the hair or the neck of his suit and with a quick pull towards you, start him floating face upward, when you throw yourself gently backwards, and proceed to tow him in this position, or by swimming with your unhindered arm and the legs. As a last resort, a stunning blow on the head is effective.

The work of resuscitation includes the following:—

First—Freeing the stomach and

Regulating Fire Inspection

Regina, Sask., has in operation a new fire inspection bylaw, under which the fire department of the city is required to inspect all business premises at least four times a year and all other premises at least twice a year. Three sections of the by-law deal with very frequent causes of fire, and are as follows:

"Bonfires, etc.—No person shall kindle, maintain or assist in maintaining any bonfire or other exposed fire within the City unless he shall first have obtained a written permit from the Chief, who shall give direction as to what measures are

Drastic Action Secures Results

Canada has for some time been trying to rid herself of years of her more prolific noxious weeds, but the work has lacked the thorough support of those whose duty it is to help in the eradication of the pests. Concerted and organized action is necessary, and until this is secured the prospects of success are not very bright. Public opinion is too apathetic, and weed inspectors are aware of this. Prosecutions for infractions of the Noxious Weeds Act are rare, and consequently the penalty clause of this act has to a great extent lost its effect. More

Using Air As Raw Material

Canada's Water-power Resources Invaluable in Extension of Electrochemical Industries

In the commercial and industrial re-adjustment after the war Canada should be on the alert to obtain the full share of expansion to which she is entitled by natural conditions, and the opinions of many of our most prominent technical experts emphasize the importance of the utilization of our great water-power resources in connection with the electrochemical industry.

The chief requirement, particularly in the case of the different processes used in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, is cheap power. On this account, it is of interest to explain in a general way what these processes are:

The term "fixation of nitrogen" means using the air as raw material wherefrom to manufacture a marketable product. Nitrogen constitutes four-fifths of our atmosphere. It is a very valuable constituent in both agricultural and industrial lines but, in the atmospheric state, cannot be used for these purposes. It has to undergo a transformation which changes it to the form in which it is used in fertilizers, explosives, etc. This fixation can be accomplished with the aid of a relatively large amount of electrical energy. As this energy, which can be obtained from water-power, is the principal requirement, countries like Canada, possessing large unutilized water-powers, should have the advantage.

Two of the several fixation processes which have proved commercially successful, are of particular interest to Canada because they require cheap power.

First. The production of nitric acid directly from the air by exposing the latter to a high pressure electric arc in a furnace; the electric arc acting on the nitrogen

THIS year there will probably be a greater number of visitors to Canada's lake and river districts than ever before. To these the appeal is made to protect the waters from pollution. The chief attraction of many resorts is the healthy atmosphere and the excellent fishing. Neither of these can continue unless the summer visitors do their part in sanitary protection.

to be taken to safeguard property."

"Handling of rubbish.—No waste paper, excelsior, shavings, rubbish or other like inflammable material shall be left in any part of any business building for more than one day, except such material as may be stored within a fireproof room, provided with standard fire doors or within a fireproof receptacle, but all such material shall be destroyed, removed or placed within such fireproof receptacle at the close of each business day."

"Disposition of Hot Ashes.—No hot ashes shall be deposited in any receptacle other than one of non-combustible material with fireproof cover, and no such ashes shall be deposited within fifteen feet of any wooden building or any wooden structure whatsoever."

The fire chief reports that the citizens are taking kindly to the inspection work, and in many cases welcome the men who are going to give them advice on the prevention of fires. The by-law is known as

pressure must be put upon those responsible for its enforcement.

A lesson in cleaning up weeds might be taken from the action of China regarding the eradication of the poppy plant. The following, from a report of the United States commercial attaché at Nanking, China, indicates the method by which results are secured in that country: "Some interest in the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy was aroused locally by the dismissal of the Nanking magistrate for having falsely reported his district clear of poppy, and the imposition of fines on a number of other district magistrates for the same reason. The authorities are making a serious effort to have the province cleared at an early date in anticipation of the joint inspection by British and Chinese officials prior to the prohibition of the import or sale of Indian opium."

No. 839, and should be copied by other municipalities.

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