

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

(Continued)

Order well over 2 million acres of land, is being reserved for improved for migratory water-fowl breeding and nesting purposes. When the present funds which we have are exhausted, we will have to approach somewhere near the half-way mark in this program. Whether we will succeed in finishing the job depends in large extent upon the support that we get from sportsmen of America.

Let me tell you the details of only a single one of these nesting refuges, on which effects Maryland vitally. I wish every one of you could go to north central Dakota and see the great Souris River projects that are now nearing completion. The Souris, or Mouse River is one which rises in Canada, flows southward into western North Dakota, makes a great horse shoe curve through the State and flows out again into Canada to the eastward. Forty years ago this was one of the great water-fowl producing areas of the North Central States. Gradually it has been drained, and for many years past has produced a constantly diminishing number of water-fowl. Some of the land drained was fairly productive for that type of land, but much of it was not of any great value even for agriculture.

Through the development of this program we now own or control approximately a hundred miles of this river valley. The refuge lies in two sections. One starts a few miles south of the Canadian line on the upper river. Here we own nearly fifty miles of the river bed. In a suitable place in that fifty miles we have constructed and completed a great earth-filled dam which stores 112,000 acre feet of water and makes a lake, nearly thirty miles long. This lake serves a number of useful purposes in the community besides being a water-fowl area. It provides flood protection for the City of Minot some thirty miles down the stream. It provides a regular flow of water through the river channel during the summer, a thing which has not happened for many years. In fact, the flow of the river became so low that it did not even keep the stagnant water fit for the children to wade in in the city park of Minot. The lake also provides a great nesting and feeding ground for the water-fowl and stores water to maintain the vast marshes which are being created below.

The upper end of the lake is be-

ing shut off by a supplementary dike, which will stabilize several miles of the water table when it is necessary to draw down the big storage lake to offset evaporation in the marshes below. This means that there will be several miles of stable nesting marsh, with stable water levels at the upper end of this huge lake. The lake will, furthermore, provide fishing in abundance, once it can be stocked and established, as it will be one of the largest bodies of water in the State.

Below the huge dam there are two similar dikes across the valley that make about eight miles of breeding marsh directly below the big dam. These dikes stabilize the water level, and the spillways are so arranged that the water can be run through them to maintain a normal level which then dropped into the river channel and carried some seventy miles down the river to the Lower Souris project.

Here another fifty miles at the other end of the river valley in this country, beginning at the Canadian line and extending that distance up the river, are being developed into a great series of shallow marsh lakes. A number of cross dikes have been constructed. Water channels have been dug to provide for a circulation of water to the smaller outlying dry pools and lakebeds, and one of the greatest nesting marshes in the country is being made better for water-fowl than it was in its original state.

This work is well along. The last of the dikes will be completed this spring, and thousands of water-fowl have already availed themselves of the newly created marsh lands.

On the other hand, it is exceedingly necessary that protection be given the birds along the flyways and in their wintering grounds, and you may be interested in hearing of some of the projects for this purpose which may affect markedly the supply of birds on which you are dependent for your sport. There are four such projects south of Maryland.

Let us begin at the southernmost along the Atlantic coast. This is a 12,000 acre project which lies on the Savannah River, just above the city of Savannah. Here we are purchasing the old abandoned rice fields, now grown up to a use-ess jungle which is filled and emptied by every fluctuation of the river level as well as by the tide. A CCC camp on the area is clearing the old rice fields, repairing or installing new flood gates, for

W. C. T. U. NOTES

BEGIN TODAY

Dream not too much of what you'll do tomorrow. How well you'll work, perhaps another year. Tomorrow's chance you do not need to borrow—
Today is here.

Talk not too much about some new endeavor. You mean to make a little later on. Who knows now, will idle on forever. Till life is gone.

Swear not some day to break some habit's fetter. When this old year is dead and passed away. If you have need of living wiser, Begin today!—Sel.

LET US DIG DEEPER

The mixture of alcohol with automobiles has lived up to all early forecasts in the horrible lists of casualties that has been compiled. The automobile with its increased weight and speed becomes an instrument of death in the hands of the drunken driver. The drunken driver is a great menace to our country. The sober driver is also menaced by the liquor-dazed pedestrian on the highways. Cautious temperate drivers are exposed to additional hazards. It is the old story of the inability of man to work out his own salvation. Whether with or without the law, he is a failure and needs a Savior. God has tried man under all conditions and found him wanting. The problem of alcoholism is not one of law, but of the human heart, which is desperately wicked. It is to the hastening of the Great Day that the church should bend its every effort.

WHAT WERE CONDITIONS THEN?

John Anderson, Charlottetown During the past three summers I went many times to Montague and not once did I see any appearance of liquor there or on any person. When a young man I had been there when you could count drunks any time on the street. In fact, I believe we never before had such a sober country population as we have now. That fact accounts to a

large extent for the sobriety so characteristic of our immediate prohibition gatherings in recent years. I attended the one last year, being the largest gathering ever seen on Prince Edward Island of any kind, and the drunkards were visible. I never noticed a policeman arrest any person there drunk or sober. We never had such conditions on Prince Edward Island. Ever since I remember being at a gathering in the city before the Prohibition Act, when a dozen policemen could not maintain good order. One is sufficient.

I spend much of my summer time in recent years in the country districts, all over P.E. Island, and as to the success of the Prohibition Act, I saw little to justify the loose statements given out to us. It is true that our insular position makes such a difference that it should be, but that is no proof that our Prohibition Act is a failure.

What were then and are now the principal difficulties in the way of the success of the Act?

The first is the fact, not to be forgotten, that we are all human fallible beings here below. Read Romans, Chapter Verse 11—
"There are none righteous. No not one." That is a hard start. Next, the temperance people are contending with an old sin. It is a start of at least 428 years before our first Prohibition Act was written in 1900, and at 1900 we could deal only with local liquor selling. It was not till 1919 that the prohibition of liquor was first forbidden for beverage purposes. So the liquor business with which we are contending had about 100 years to get a start on us, and in those long years there appeared, in its train, every kind of evil this world has ever known.

Liquor influence is almost everywhere. The church goes sits down in his pew to worship God but he may be sitting alongside a man who receives regularly his dividends from his brewery or distillery stocks. These stocks may have more influence in his church than he and all the other worshippers in it. Who knows? These are silent influences. The fellowship that exists among drinking men is a marvel. I have seen otherwise good men standing by their fellow drinkers, even in crime. Burns saw it when he wrote in Tam O'Shanter:

"Tam lo'd hama like a very brither; They had been fou for weeks thegither."

I am often forced to study the fellowship observable between one drinking arony and another and then take note of the little of good feeling one temperance worker shows to another, even in our meetings.

Before closing this letter let me state our position as I see it. All laws against crimes are at best only obstacles in the way of crimes being committed. They are not cures. Our Prohibition Act is not a cure for drunkenness. It is only a deterrent. It cannot be made a cure, no law against any law can be devised that will prevent the repetition of the crimes aimed at. Even the Divine Law—the Ten Commandments—in that regard is treated no better than our Prohibition Act is. But we can lessen crime by the use of laws, and even that process depends on human agency in their enforcement. Our liquor laws are no exception.

Civic Pride And Personal Preference Go Hand In Hand

Any normal person will by preference, make his home in clean, attractive surroundings and, by insuring "Clean-Up Week", civic authorities are urging their communities to bring just such a state of affairs about. So everybody for once is in agreement.

"Spring Cleaning" is nothing new. Look through the pages of comic papers fifty years ago and you will see jokes about Spring Cleaning, jokes of which the woman is usually the butt. For women have naturally always been the commander-in-chief in the war for cleanliness in the home.

But "Clean-Up Week" as a civic institution is comparatively recent. It is a community job in which every member is supposed to participate. It is inaugurated because modern science has proved that clean surroundings mean healthy surroundings. And, of course, clean surroundings are clean, attractive, so that "Clean-Up Week" has doubly pleased the people.

After months of furnace stoking, ash sifting and constant in-door life, there's an amazing lot of dirt about the house. Here's something to bear in mind. Unless your community is particularly fortunate there are many citizens who would welcome a little work just now to help them keep their homes together. Why not give a helping hand to the neighbor who is doing a little work? Rubbish, doing carpentry or one of a dozen other chores that want doing now. The thing is to have a spirit of co-operation.

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the purpose of stabilizing water levels in these marshes and making it possible to grow duck foods on the area. A few of the units have been completed and are already serving as a haven for the birds.

(To Be Continued)



WHY EVERYBODY CAN AND SHOULD HELP IN "CLEAN-UP" WEEK

Everybody can and should become a member of the "Clean-Up" campaign because it is an association of public spirited citizens which has no axe to grind, no fees to pay and only one goal in view, namely the betterment of conditions around the home.

Of course, housecleaning is an all-year round job, but with the coming of spring and nature's health-giving sunshine and the open air life, people everywhere give thanks that winter and the days of stoking furnaces, sifting ashes and other cold weather chores are past. They are ready and willing to co-operate in a concerted effort towards making the whole neighborhood a cleaner and healthier place to live in.

That's why "Clean-Up Weeks" were inaugurated. "Clean-Up Week" is here to stay. It's backed by medical men, health authorities, scientists everywhere. The householder who values his own and his family's and neighbors' respect will do his part to have his premises cleaned up both in-doors and out-of-doors. The Good Book says that cleanliness is next to Godliness and there's a lot of truth in that. It's the real spirit of good-fellowship that respects the well-being of ones neighbors.

So, the more people who join the "Clean-Up" campaign the more attractive your home will be, the more healthy your community will be, and the better reputation your city, town or village will enjoy.

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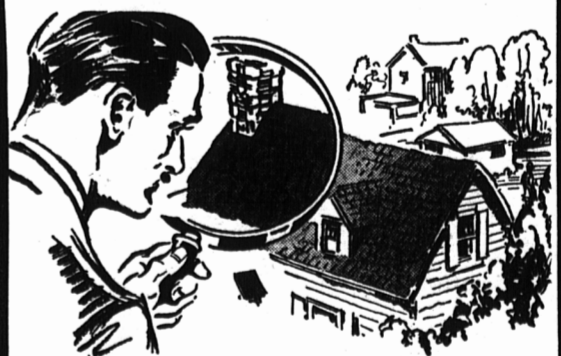
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ANNUAL CLEAN UP WEEK

MAY 23 to 28

Citizens are reminded that it is customary to observe annually a general "Clean Up" Week. The Mayor and City Council recommend for this purpose the week of May 23rd to 28th when citizens are requested to make the necessary "Spring Cleaning" for the coming Summer.

Improved transportation facilities give us reason to anticipate a greatly increased Tourist Traffic this Summer, and it is hoped that renovating, repainting, and redecorating of homes and property will be on a more generous scale than usual in order that our City may be seen at its best.

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