

### Who is Your Skinny Friend, Ethel?

Tell him to take McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets for a couple of months and get enough good healthy flesh on his bones to look like a real man.

Tell him, it's the only way to take those grave-like hollows from his cheeks and neck.

Tell him that thousands of thin, puny, peaked, scrawny men all over America have improved their physical health and appearance and bless the day they first heard of these wonderful sugar coated tablets so full of weight producing and health building essentials.

Ask for McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets. Molsley & Ball, F. M. Burke, Saive Pharmacy and every druggist sells them—60 tablets—60 cents—economy size \$1.00. Almost any thin man or woman can put on five pounds of healthy flesh in 30 days or your money will be refunded.

One woman put on 15 pounds in six weeks. Children grow robust and strong—feebly old people feel younger in a few weeks.

## Urges Intelligent Effort for Conservation of Game

Writer Points Out That People in General are Too Optimistic About the Supply of Fish and Game. Unless Proper Measures are Taken Fish and Game Will Practically Disappear. Something Should be Done and May be Done, in the Matter.

The conservation of fish and game is something that should be of special interest to everyone in the North Land. It is not so long ago, for instance, that this district had a liberal supply of both fish and game. Now, Ed. Allsworth and a few others are the only ones who know where the fish are gone, and each year it is necessary to go farther afield for game. Naturally, the establishment of towns and big industries means the pushing back of game and fish preserves, but with immense tracts of wild land available there seems no fair reason why fish and game should be eliminated. A writer in the last issue of Rod and Gun takes up the question in detailed fashion, and has some new viewpoints that may be helpful. In any case there can not be too much discussion of the conservation of fish and game for the more the matter is discussed the more interest will be taken by the general public, and the bigger chance there will be for effective action. The writer in Rod and Gun conceals his identity under the initials, "L.C.," but there is no question of the careful thought he has given the question. All may not agree all the way with "L.C.," but all interested will be ready to admit that there is much food for thought in his article. "L.C." writes as follows, under the heading, "The Rocky Road to Conservation":

"The hunter is an optimist. It is the bounden duty of the conservationist to examine critically all facts relating to game and among them he finds this optimism as a fact. Sometimes the conservationist must say that the hunter's optimism is not entirely justified, and then he becomes unpopular with certain of the hunting fraternity, and being in part opposed to the views of the hunter-optimist he becomes a pessimist.

"One main reason for this different viewpoint of hunter and conservationist is that the hunter is not looking as far into the future as the conservationist. The hunter, far too often, thinks not of the morrow. If there is game this year and next year, and the year after what does it matter if we have to go a little farther afield for it? Distance is only money nowadays and no hunter ever begrudges a little extra money for his hunt. The conservationist, however, sees in this going a little farther afield an ever extending, ever increasing pressure on wild life. The motor car treaded the pressure at a sloop, and the railway already had made it sufficient. The aeroplane now makes it possible to reach in hours, hunting grounds that once took days and weeks to visit, and another blow is struck at the wild life whether big game or wild fowl.

"Even those optimists who believed in the fallacy of the great and mysterious "north" where furred and feathered game would propagate in abundance must shudder sometimes when they think of the threat against this north that the aeroplane has made. The whole backbone of the continent across Canada is dotted with lakes that fill hollows in the ancient Laurentian igneous rocks. An aeroplane equipped to land on water, given gasoline and oil can penetrate its innermost recesses, passing heartbreaking canoe portages at 100 miles an hour.

"The army of hunters themselves are

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mentalist. The demands of sentimentalists, of hunters, and the silence of the great public which belongs in neither camp is the basis for the work of the conservationist in serving the public. The silent majority likes to see wild life if this can be done in comfort and without too great exertion. It is silent about protection, silent about killing, its thoughts are elsewhere, and although it may accept conservation as necessary it wants its government to do it all without even the guidance of a word for or against whatever conservation programme may be in hand.

"The poacher who is pinched is far from silent. He has been the most vocal of all the factors that come to most conservationists' attention. He makes so much noise, that congressmen and members of Parliament hear and give heed, and are very likely to consider all game laws and such conservation rot, a nuisance to be abolished because of the trouble they cause.

"If the part of the public that believes in conservation would one and all make as much noise as a poacher fined \$100.00 for illegal hunting the day would be saved for conservation.

"Just think of the reforms that would result if this near miracle happened in the United States it would no longer be necessary for each federal officer to cover two States in enforcing the Migratory Bird Treaty, there would be lots of sanctuaries for water-fowl and ample range protection for the big game that is left; there would be consideration for game both in cutting forests and in growing new ones. Anyone who knows of the parlous state of game in much of North America can mention dozens of improvements that would happen almost overnight if the silent public began to really rise in its might and demand conservation.

"If the same demand were made in Canada, the Provincial and Dominion administrations would all hear it. The public say our paid officers do all the demanding of reform that is necessary, forgetting that a public servant merely advises the administration of the facts, and the administration decides finally what action will be taken on those facts. The servant of the public speaks to advise the administration when he is spoken to, as a general rule. It is not his duty, but the duty of the government, what the public wants. The disadvantage in this situation is that the servant of the public who often knows more of the need for conservation than anyone else does not, and practically cannot, tell of this need. He keeps his knowledge to himself on the chance that the administration may ask him pointed questions on any part of his particular subject, and in case his employers, the public, ask definite questions about his work. This applies to all democratic governments.

"If the public demanded more and better conservation in Canada, the first need would be for more knowledge of Canada's wild game and fur. More particulars on ranges of species, distribution, numbers, for without good census we cannot tell whether we have increase or decrease. This increased knowledge would probably point the way to the reforms necessary, such as adequate control of fur trapping to the end that the crop would be gathered, but the stock remain unimpaired. No doubt the British Columbia system of leased trap-lines would become general and by this method the trapper would be encouraged to conserve along this line instead of to make a clean up. Stock would be taken of deer and moose, of sheep and goat and grizzly, breeding sanctuaries would be provided at short intervals and those that are established would be well-nigh perfectly protected. In water-fowl all unknown factors would be solved, such as the accurate breeding range of each species—there are some of which the nest is yet to be discovered—and for the Southern kinds, the extent to which agriculture has encroached, and is likely to encroach, would be studied, and ways and means found to deal with this encroachment, which is certainly serious.

"Instead of a handful of scientists at work on these vast problems there would be dozens or scores, because if these problems are not solved scientifically and practically very soon some of them will cease to be practical problems and become purely academic. The ranges of species and sub-species of game will then be delimited by bones and skulls, just as in the case of the dinosaurs, instead of from living creatures.

"Pressure on wild life in Canada is occurring at many places and remoteness gives no safety. This is known by the change in habit of the Eskimos, who, once they got modern rifles, pursued caribou on land at seasons when they formerly hunted seals on the ice. This extra pressure has depleted and driven back the caribou, into a limited section of the so-called barren grounds and exposed them more to wolves, and who can tell the outcome? Then, one of the worst features of public demand for conservation is that some amateur gets a conservation hobby and proceeds to ride it to death. With mighty problems to solve and few to do the work, far too much time is spent on the hobbyist in conservation. He has some pet panacea for all the ills, which may be good or bad, he gathers a certain following, it is noisy and active, and for a time all the conservationists of the land have little time for doing their necessary work because they are dealing with the temporary flurry of thought that the hobbyists have raised. Nor is that the only evil of such cranks, for they serve in a measure to detract public attention from main problems and to direct them to minor side lines.

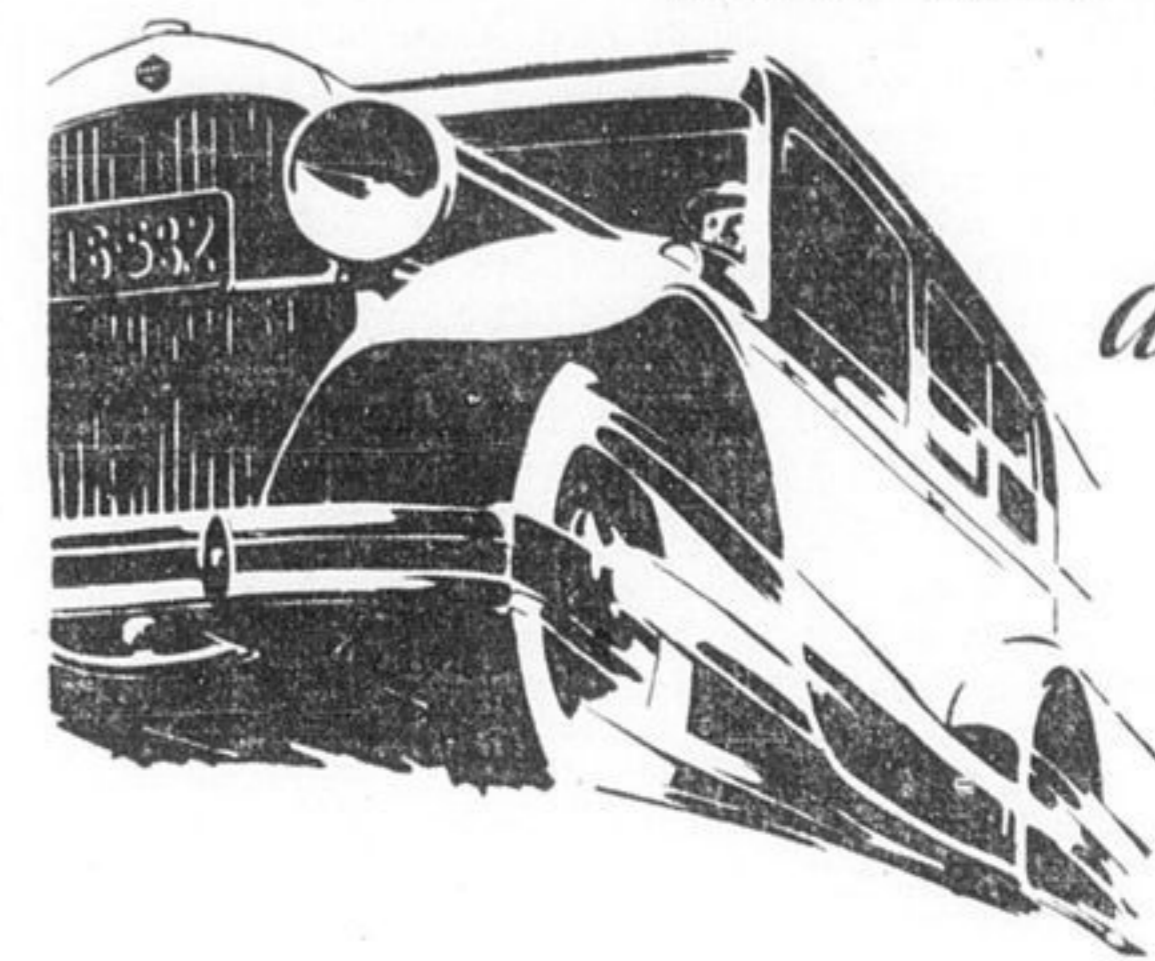
"There are many sides to conserva-

tion, many people are concerned, the problems are biological and hence involved to the extent that the public seldom can connect the line of action and the ultimate result. To succeed, the general public must be interested, the elements that make up the demand for conservation must work as a unit, and this unit must be well advised. Then the need for action will be impressed on administrations everywhere, and a good share of North America's

wild life can be saved if we begin to save it in time. Continuing as at present, and failing better unity of action, most of the mammals and a lot of the birds will disappear, either completely or so nearly so, that they will no longer be of any economic importance. Man is pressing hard upon these many other species. He considers, some think wrongly so, that he has the right to kill them off if he wishes, he can do so, or he can save most of them for enjoyment and profit."

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12A



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