

Advantages of Having Wildlife Program Are Explained in Essay

Peggy Joyce Teague, RFD 1, Boone, student in Appalachian Elementary school, seventh grade class, won \$25 from the Wildlife Club for her essay on "Advantages of Having a Wildlife Program and What it Will Mean to Me." The prize-winning essay is published herewith:

I think wildlife conservation is very necessary to farmers and also to sportsman. If a sportsman would practice the rule to let a few animals get away on purpose each time he hunts. This would help to restock the woodlands. It would not only mean better hunting days ahead for the sportsman but would be lending a helping hand to the farmer. For lots of the wild animals and birds are the farmers best friend.

The farmer has an important part in helping to conserve wildlife by providing necessary food in winter for birds and animals. They can have certain feeding places for the birds and they will soon take to it. The time the farmers spend in caring for the birds is wisely spent. Because they destroy millions of insects that would almost destroy the farmers crop if it wasn't for them. Then what could be sweet-

er than the song of a bird in early springtime as they echo the "Songs of Heaven". So by having a wildlife program the farmer and sportsman know exactly how to cooperate to keep wildlife in our woodlands and streams. This is an important step in building up our country. It not only provides sport for our neighbors and food and furs for the market but it brings other sportsman from other states to our country who in turn boost our state and our wildlife program to many others. This gives us a lot of tourist and hunters that otherwise we would not have unless we each cooperate in the wildlife program.

JAPAN WANTS TOURISTS

Tokyo—The Japanese government wants to lure tourists back to Japan—particularly free spending Americans. It is considering a program to spend 3,000,000,000 yen rebuilding and modernizing hotels and the transportation system to draw the tourists, who once provided Japan with a major source of revenue. Officials hope 200,000 tourists a year can be attracted and believe closer relations with the United States as a result of the occupation will help to draw Americans.

The first synthetic dye of commercial importance was produced in 1856.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

A Resume of Government Happenings in the National Capital

With the Congress in recess until the members come back to adjourn January 2 and then to open the second session of the 80th congress January 6, Washington was comparatively quiet, but still confused over events in Europe and the failure of the congress to do anything constructive about combatting high prices here at home.

In the midst of this lull the fish and wildlife service of the department of the interior took advantage of the comparative hush to launch two drives . . . one is to eat fish instead of meat as a way of saving meat and grain to combat high living costs. They suggest, as particularly nutritive and tasty. They neglect to point out at least on the seaboard, fish costs just about as much as meat in the retail markets. Of course fish do not eat grain.

Another drive by the department is to send "reserve troops" in the form of experienced rat control experts into the critical grain producing areas to open a warfare on the rodents which annually steal millions of bushels of grain from the farms and the granaries. County agricultural agents and home demonstration agents are being enlisted in all sections of the country to cooperate in the intensified warfare on rats "to save as much as 200 million bushels of grain annually destroyed by these rodents."

The rat exterminators don't hope to win, however. Said Dorr D. Green, chief of the fish and wildlife service, "rats have been fighting mankind too long to be defeated by an emergency program lasting only a few months. All we hope to do in the present campaign is to send in shock

troops to set rats back on their heels during the present grain conservation drive. Rats never take vacations, nor do they recognize the 8-hour day. If the present winter's campaign should reduce their numbers by 50 percent in a few of the critical producing areas, the rapid natural increase would make up for that reduction in a few months unless permanent control on a large scale is made possible."

The federal government is now spending approximately 35 million dollars a year in grants to the states for furthering the general public health. These grants, however, have been made in most instances for particular diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal diseases, etc. Experts in public health have impressed on congress the fact that illness is materially slowing down the maximum production of industry in the fields and factories, and so it is an economic problem as well as a humanitarian problem to save lives, and keep people healthy.

With these facts in mind, the second session of congress will early consider several bills, which are already in the hopper, for public health. One is the Taft bill which proposes an annual grant of 200 million dollars to provide adequate hospital, medical and dental services, on a state matching basis, to those not able to pay the full costs. Another is the Murray bill which would set up a system of national health insurance to cover medical and dental costs for about 85 percent of the population. It would authorize guaranteeing a minimum income for doctors in rural areas and its sponsors say that patients would choose their own doctors.

Another bill is the national school health service bill, introduced by a group headed by Senator Baldwin of Connecticut, which would authorize federal grants up to 18 million dollars a year for the prevention and cure of children's ailments. Money would be allotted to the states on a basis of population and income, but rural areas and those suffering from economic distress would get more.

Health officers of the various states have a bill of their own which they propose to introduce. It is called the local health officer unit act of 1948 and proposes 1200 local health units throughout the country with the states putting up two dollars for every dollar out of Washington except in low income areas. Estimates of the program would cost about 220 million dollars a year.

The Department of Agriculture says that farm income for 1947 will total approximately 34 million dollars gross which is the highest in history and which will give farmers the highest net income, approximately 19 million dollars, in their history.

Kenya estimates its 1947 tea production will be over 5,500 tons.

DEATH CAR DRIVER'S OWN CHILD KILLED

Webbers Falls, Okla.—Sixteen days after a 9-year-old girl stepped from behind a school bus into the path of a truck

driven by James B. Sheffield, farmer of Webbers Falls, and was instantly killed, Sheffield's 2-year-old son, Robert, playing in a ditch besides his home, ran in front of the automobile driven by their family doctor, Lyttelton M. Thomas, 64, and was instantly killed. Police said both accidents were unavoidable and absolved both drivers.



and we look back over the year 1947, contemplating the many courtesies extended us during the twelve months, we desire to thank each one who contributed to our business accomplishments. We appreciate more than this, the good will which has been manifested toward us, and in a spirit of genuine friendliness, desire to wish for each one of our friends and customers a

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Have we rendered every service to our friends and customers we could? . . . Have we always been courteous and considerate of their needs and requests? . . . Have we always tried to be fair with our customers and our competition . . . Perhaps there have been times when we failed in some of these details, for we are only human, but we enter the New Year with a resolution:

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