

six-week period. An attempt was made to keep all electric weirs functioning throughout the flood, even though lampreys could bypass structures. Escapement was possible at all installations except Pendills creek. A total of 35 control devices were in operation.

By June 17, captures of adult sea lampreys totalled 27,869. During the same period in 1959, control devices claimed 42,175 lampreys. Heavy but unmeasured mortality of adult sea lampreys occurred at some barriers during high-water periods.

CONSERVATION — education, information

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM
— H. Nat Johnson, director of the Minnesota Conservation Department's educational program, warns that "we are still critically short of an adequate conservation education program in our school systems. We must somehow impress upon the minds of our citizens the fact that conservation is not a mere matter of game and fish limits; that, in fact, the wise use of our total natural resources is the difference between

survival and disaster. Once we come to realize this fundamental truth, we shall have surmounted a major obstacle. We must accelerate the assembly of sound educational materials which may be integrated with the broad classroom curriculum. And we are in dire need of teachers who recognize the urgency of the problem and who are qualified to teach the subject. Conservation, indeed, is a race between education and catastrophe."

VENISON

In the United States in 1959 hunters took 1.8 million deer, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This total includes the 105,000 taken in Minnesota.

THE PART OF GOOD CITIZENS

A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as helpless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens.
— Theodore Roosevelt.

CONTROL WATER UPSTREAM

Charles B. Shuman, president, the American Farm Bureau — "Last spring's disastrous floods in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys have again demonstrated that downstream flood control projects save neither soil nor water. . . . We need less money for costly downstream dams and more money to prevent flood damage by controlling water upstream."