MUCH has been said and written about Louisiana's migratory waterfowl preserves, but there is still a vast acreage which surpasses many times in area the wonderful preserves located in Iberia, Vermilion and Cameron Parishes. I refer to the Atchafalaya Floodway, extending from Morganza to the Gulf of Mexico, some twenty miles wide and one hundred and fifty miles long, comprising almost one million acres, which, if acquired from the federal government “gratis” and converted into a preserve, could well be called the “Yellowstone Park of the South.”

This large acreage of cutover timber is heavy with undergrowth for the protection of wildlife and has at this time sufficient foundation stock in the way of rabbit, squirrel, deer and bear, which, if properly protected for a few years, would yield an abundance of the finest hunting in this country. Like the marshlands of Louisiana, it has a network of streams, bayous and lakes which could supply the sportsmen with game fishing immediately, to say nothing of the great amount of commercial fish that could be taken, if the proper approaches to the streams would be built and graveled. Not only would it supply our own home sportsmen with fine fishing, but it would attract sportsmen from all over the country who would spend large sums of money in Louisiana.

Of course water hyacinths would have to be removed to some extent and the building of gravel highways along the banks of the streams to make them accessible. The gravel roads would be occasionally inundated but could be easily repaired.

The cost of such a project would run up into several million dollars, but it could easily be financed by the revenues derived from the sale of fur taken from the state's game preserves and the leasing of the mineral rights on Marsh Island and the Rockefeller Foundation, which is the proper way the money should be spent as per Legislative Act No. 29 of 1936.

The development of this area would furnish new jobs for several hundred men over a period of five or six years and in addition we would have the advantage of acquiring the services of the engineers who, now released from the armed forces, could make the proper surveys and map out plans for the maximum use of the preserve by the public.

When the levees at the north end of the floodway are removed we could, of course, expect inundation every decade or so, which would be gradual, but the wild animals could seek refuge on the double string of levees now in existence—the high bayou banks and high lands adjoining the levees.

Sportsmen of Louisiana are not awakened to the realization of the vast and enormous amount of benefit and pleasure to be derived from such a project—especially when it can be financed so easily from the revenues from the state's game preserves.

Let's not destroy, let's preserve, for future generations, our natural resources—nature's gifts—our swamps and marshes.

**WHAT CAN CLUBS DO?...**

(Continued from Page 18)

in the United States, but they have never influenced so much as the election of a dog catcher. Still we remain in our tents, largely lacking a nationwide program. Individual club can do a lot; but, in addition to this, if we learn to work with others through state and national organizations, ultimately our influence will know no bounds. For, after all, many of our conservation problems are in fact not only local, but nationwide!

A mole can move an object thirty-two times its own weight.