

Conservation or Else"

protection, wildlife can maintain itself, not only to provide us with material benefits but also equally important aesthetic values and benefits.

Now, in summing up this valuable booklet, the fact is stressed that, "Conservation is the concern of everyone," and it has shown the complete interrelationship of all resources, and how civilization is upsetting the balance that existed before civilization took place. While a lot of harm has already been done, we must now look to the future, and realize that it is our duty to repair, conserve, maintain and improve our natural endowment which we hold in trust for future generations.

This obligation is not confined to any given area, or a group of persons, but to everyone, as citizens of the whole world. With world population increasing at the rate of twenty-four million each year, the need for conservation must be apparent to everyone. In other words Conservation is the concern of everyone; it is the concern of farmers, foresters, trappers, commercial fishermen, miners,

hunters and anglers. Even business and professional men must realize that there is no form of business, industry or finance which does not owe its prosperity, if not its very existence, to the wealth that springs from the earth—from the farms, the mines, the forests, water, and wildlife.

It is basic that every individual of each generation recognize his obligation to future generations, and to the land on which we live. I am sure that every nature lover and conservationist will find this booklet invaluable and interesting. The address of the Council is as follows: Conservation Council of Ontario, 85 King St., East, Toronto.

The writer of this review, along with others, believes that we need a similar organization here in Saskatchewan, and that members of the Natural History Society should give it serious consideration. Whether the set-up should be inside the Saskatchewan Natural History Society or independently is a matter that should be discussed at length by everyone interested and concerned.

Foot Print In Stone

Andrew Wautier, Esterhazy, Sask.

I just read the interesting article by Allan J. Hudson, dealing with artifacts. My neighbor has a stone with a foot print. I have seen the one in the museum at Regina, but this is different. It is much smaller, and perfect as to details. I am sure it is genuine. It was found on a stony hill among countless other stones of glacial deposit. I think it dates beyond the glacial age, and so would like an expert to see it. I am not able to convince the owner to send it in. The owner made a plaster cast of the print and sent it, along with a sample of the stone, to the Smithsonian Institute. Their answer was that the print, although it looks like the real thing, cannot possibly be human, as the stone formation, when in the mud stage, was before the advent of human life.

My idea is that the sample upsets some of their theories, and they are not willing to admit it. (Not a likely action for any scientist.—Ed.)

The Return of the Hawks

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ber by the Rough-legged. But most of the others were also there — Marsh, Goshawk and Cooper's and Swainson's. During the afternoon they kept coming over the hills continually moving from East to West. At one time, besides the ones in actual flight low over the hills, there were two huge flocks circling — one to the west and the other to the south-east. The larger one was well spread out and contained 58 birds at various altitudes. The other had 47 in it. It took three countings of each flock to get the number because they were continually circling and at times seemed to be mere dots in the sky.

We have never seen such a congregation of hawks in this district before, and, although most of them have left, we still seem to have a large number around.