

specialized types of parks which are found in Saskatchewan.

The first of these types of parks is the wilderness park which, as the name implies, contains a large tract of land generally far removed from population centres. In order to administer these areas and to provide the minimum accommodations essential for the park's use, a wilderness park may contain small developed nuclei. Because of its location and inherent qualities, a wilderness park is not used as intensively as some of the other types; however, the continued existence of wilderness parks can be fully justified for the enjoyment of those people who desire contact with unspoiled, wild beauty.

Compared with wilderness parks, multi-purpose parks are less extensive in size and located near population centres. In spite of the fact that they are much more intensively used and contain more cottage developments and other facilities, multi-purpose parks usually support plenty of big and small game. Some smaller multi-purpose parks become almost entirely regional in function and chiefly serve the recreational requirements of some nearby city.

The smallest types of parks are parkettes and roadside picnic sites. These not only provide pleasant and easily accessible locations for a family picnic but make a relatively low cost holiday trip possible for many families who would otherwise be forced to stop at expensive restaurants for meals.

Will the creation of more of these various types of parks tailored to meet the specific recreational needs of Saskatchewan's people, provide a solution to the mounting pressures for more park facilities? Only the future can answer this question with finality. But in the future lies great hope. The establishment and maintenance of more parks is a challenge which surely will be met. Equally, important, however, to the success of any program of park recreational development is the attitude of the people. Aldo Leopold, father of the modern wildlife conservation movement, has said:

"Recreation development is a job, not of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into the still unlovely human mind."

It is heartening to note that according to the Baker report the thing which pleased people most about our provincial parks was not the opportunities for quiet or rest, or even the pleasures of picnicking or fishing, but the park's beautiful scenery. Certainly there is no lack of receptivity here.

ESTABLISHING A WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AT ROCANVILLE

By E. E. Symons, Rocanville

Since last fall was an extremely dry season, it was possible for us to complete a project that we have had in mind for a long time. This project was the establishing of a wildlife sanctuary on a quarter section of wild land which I have owned for years, six miles north and two miles east of Wapella (or ten miles west and two miles south of Rocanville). This is a piece of land with many sloughs and deep "potholes," and stones galore. It was burned over in 1932 and left completely black, but it now has a 27-year growth of poplar and willow covering over 90% of the area.

Ten years ago we decided to turn this quarter section into a wildlife sanctuary. The first job was to build a dam on the road allowance, and we did this with the assistance of the municipality. The dam was fine until the water got high, when it simply overflowed at another place! Then the muskrats burrowed under the dam and water seeped through all summer, keeping our neighbour's property downstream sticky most of the season!

Last fall the sloughs were bone dry, and we felt that it was "now-or-never." Our plans at first were modest—we intended to have a big dugout excavated and some filling done. As the work progressed, however, we realized that this was the time to go ahead with our plans, even if they involved further expense. We ended up with a water conservation area which will cover from 12 to 15 acres at high-water level. We built levees where needed around the main pond, in which the water will reach a depth of four and one half feet at several points; we raised dams on the road 12 to 15

inches; we made a "duck" island; and finally, we created two smaller ponds three to four feet deep, and covering from one to one and a half acres each, several yards upstream. The normal watershed is probably 75-100 acres, with runoff from 150-175 acres in times of flooding.

We received some assistance with our project—\$125.00 from P.F.R.A. and \$147.00 from the municipality. The rest of our expenses, which we met ourselves, including the cost of a mile-long fire-break, totalled over \$1300.00. We feel that our investment has provided a very pleasant spot for summer outings, and we hope that it will prove to be really worthwhile in encouraging wildlife. Comments and visitors will always be welcome, as well as any suggestions that our friends and readers may have for improving the sanctuary.

JEFFERIES INGLEWOOD BIRD SANCTUARY

By Pearl Guest, Regina

It was one of those fickle days of sunshine and showers during the summer of 1958 when my brother nosed the car through traffic and towards the south-eastern section of Calgary. The Inglewood Bird Sanctuary was our destination. Entering through a small gate, John observed that it was like walking into another world as we followed a footpath through the trees and down to the edge of a pond where flocks of Canada geese and different kinds of ducks cruised leisurely on the water. They all paused at our approach and then headed hopefully towards us but, thoughtlessly unprepared, we had little to feed them.

Athwart the water lay a small dam topped by a footbridge. Crossing on this, we came on to what turned out to be a peninsula bordered on the west by the spring-fed pond and on the east by the Bow River. Following the shore line, we came to the isolated nesting area and a fish fingerling pond. Exploring eastwards, we came to the wide river, and turning again, discovered a winding path through the tall old trees that led us back to the dam.

Robins gave little heed to our passing, but a squirrel voiced garrulous objection at the intrusion. Somewhere a veery sang and I was surprised at his boldness as in our Hid-

den Valley Sanctuary I had become accustomed to veeries as shy retiring birds singing in the twilight. But not so with this songster whose bell-like notes rang out across the water, accentuating the silence and seclusion of the woodland.

Threatening clouds forced our reluctant return to the car and we drove back to the big brick house which is the Headquarters of the Sanctuary. There we were welcomed by the host of the mansion, Mr. George Spargo, Secretary-Manager of the Alberta Fish and Game League. In the ensuing conversation, we learned that the late Ed. Jefferies had donated this residence and its immediate land to the League for its permanent home, and that it administered the affairs of the 120-acre sanctuary. Actually the haven has been in existence for many years, for Selby Walker and Mr. Pickering were interested in wildlife, and waterfowl have wintered here since 1907, taking advantage of the open water below the ever-flowing springs. Winter food is supplied to the waterfowl by the bread firms and grain companies of Calgary.

Standing at the window watching the rain come down in sheets, our host told us that the big cottonwoods were sixty years old. When some of them were destroyed by beaver the busy builders were caught and moved elsewhere. Spruce trees have been planted to offer solid protection for the birds, especially during the winter, and Mr. Spargo told us that the local Boy Scouts had provided 150 bird houses. He told us, too, of the interesting personalities of some of the birds using the Sanctuary and of the skill with which some of them hide their nests. One duck, a permanent resident, is called "Cleopatra" for the handsome drakes seem to find her irresistible.

There was so much of interest at the Jefferies Inglewood Bird Sanctuary that I would urge our Saskatchewan members to explore the sanctuary when they visit the city of Calgary.

ED. NOTE: We should like to express our appreciation to the Alberta Fish and Game Association for taking on the responsibility of preserving this beauty spot in the heart of industrial Calgary. We hope that other organizations and individuals will take active steps to preserve areas of natural beauty in their localities as the Alberta Fish and Game Association in Calgary and Ernie Symons at Rocanville