

MAURICE G. STREET

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gave up bird banding and amassed a collection of excellent kodachrome slides of the local birds and flowers, taking increasing interest in the latter. In two years, he collected virtually every species of butterfly to be expected in his area. He did not complain, and even on the day of his death his companions were not aware of the increasing severity of his angular pain.

Should one even try to summarize his lifetime of careful observations? His total of 143 breeding species for a single area may be a world's record, as virtually a one-man effort, and each of these species he knew intimately. He banded over 13,000 birds of 101 species, and some years banded more Tennessee Warblers than all the other banders on the continent together. His habits of careful observation and accurate recording are an

outstanding example of the contribution that an amateur can yet make to science.

Yet few people in Nipawin knew of his deep interests and knowledge. They knew him as a cheerful quiet listener who spoke ill of no one. Some may even have been mystified by the tiny white spruce on his coffin. Close inspection showed a Chipping Sparrow nest in it. This had been selected with infinite care by two very close friends who searched their old haunts a whole afternoon to find just the right specimen. Above all, Maurice liked a little white spruce.

He is survived by his brother Stan and sister, Mrs. Iris Dunlop, both of Victoria, B.C., and by two daughters, Mrs. Victor West and Mrs. Gordon A. Brown, both of Thompson, Manitoba, and three grandchildren.—*C. Stuart Houston*, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY OF CANADA

The Nature Conservancy of Canada is dedicated to the preservation of our heritage of wild nature. The Conservancy, with this objective in view, has acquired a list of natural areas across Canada which in many instances are still in their original primeval state.

The Nature Conservancy of Canada is endeavouring to organize support for the preservation of these areas wherever this may be accomplished. Already it has been responsible for the delay in sub-dividing the Rattray marsh near Toronto. It has purchased an original stand of cedar in the Bruce peninsula. It is negotiating support for the preservation of one other original stand of pine near Lake Huron, and is negotiating the protection of a marsh and wild wood complex near Kitchener.

The Nature Conservancy of Canada was founded in 1963: Conservancies already existed in England and the

United States. Nature lovers of the United States are familiar with the extensive number of nature preserves implemented by the Nature Conservancy of that country.

In Canada, exploitation and the force of population is rapidly depleting the still untouched wild areas of the country. For the present and future generations we need to preserve adequate examples of these living museums as a link with our past.

How can people help in this work? By writing the Conservancy, advising it of some choice natural site which should be preserved; by getting people together in support of the site; by getting people to help finance the purchase of the site, and finally by donating funds to the Conservancy for the continuation of its work.—*Charles Sauriol*, 22 Hillside Drive S., Toronto 6.