

iving populations of grouse, moose, black bear and whitetail deer in the fuge.

Brigantine Refuge (13,442 acres of salt marsh and sand hills on the coast of New Jersey close to large cities) says host to 60,000 bird watchers per year. Eighty thousand Brant may be seen in the refuge at once. Other chapters tell of the National Elk Range near Jackson Hole, Wyoming; the Pea Island Refuge off the coast of North Carolina where Snow Geese winter; Horicon Refuge, 50 miles northeast of Madison, Wisconsin, one of the main overwintering areas for the Canada Geese that nest along the southwest edge of Hudson Bay; Aransas Refuge along the coast of Texas which has helped save the Whooping Crane from extinction; the Upper Mississippi River Refuge which stretches 284 miles along the river and includes parts of four states; Red Rock Lakes Refuge which was essential to the survival of the Trumpeter Swan; the Key Deer National Wildlife

Refuge and others. All the refuges, by state, are listed at the end of the book.

The second last chapter describes the despoilers who by various means try to gain rights to some part of one or more of the refuges for their own gain. Although there has been some reduction in size of a few of the refuges, many are still being established so the area of water and land for wildlife is constantly being increased. The situation in Saskatchewan is not as good for here sanctuaries, according to Dr. Murray (*Blue Jay*, pp. 110-120, 1966), had in 1965 shrunk to a third of what they were in 1925. When will Canadians appreciate their responsibilities to their native plants and animals?

In the last chapter Laycock speaks of Tomorrow's Refuges. "Almost certainly, the nation's wildlife faces more hazards in the future than it has ever faced in the past . . . with space at a growing premium, who will defend the wood duck and the bald eagle?"—*G. F. Ledingham, Regina.*

SASKATCHEWAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY AWARDS

The Gordon Lund Memorial Trophy

This year the Saskatchewan Natural History Society will participate in the selection of the first winner of the Gordon Lund Memorial Trophy, to be awarded "to the person who, by thought, effort or deed is considered to have contributed the most towards the conservation of Saskatchewan's renewable resources during the current year." The idea of presenting a trophy in memory of Gordon Lund of Prince Albert, well-known for his conservation activities and his natural history museum there, originated with the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League. Other organizations interested in conservation were then invited to join the Fish and Game League in sponsoring the award.

The first trophy was presented to Morris Ferrie by the Saskatchewan

Fish and Game League at its annual meeting in Prince Albert, February 18, 1967.

The Saskatchewan Natural History Society Conservation Award

Although co-sponsoring the Gordon Lund Memorial Trophy, the Saskatchewan Natural History Society does not intend to discontinue its own annual Conservation Award. The two awards are thought of as being complementary, rather than as duplicating each other. The SNHS Conservation Award is made to an individual or an organization whose total contribution to conservation is outstanding, whether in relation to a particular project, or in many roles over a number of years; it is not based on the greatest contribution made in any given year. The terms of reference have not been defined further than by

the simple statement "for meritorious work in the interest of conservation in Saskatchewan."

Curiously enough, the minutes of the SNHS do not record any decision to institute a Conservation Award; they simply note the presentation of the first awards at the Annual Meeting of October 24, 1953!

These first awards were made to Ralph Stueck of Abernethy and A. C. Budd of Swift Current. Mr. Stueck received his award for conservation education, carried out by showing his movies to schools and community organizations throughout the province, and for his assistance in caring for the injured Whooping Crane Queenie when she was flown to Texas. Mr. Budd was honoured for the publication of his book, *Plants of the Farming and Ranching areas of the Prairie Provinces* representing years of study of the prairie flora.

As reported in the *Blue Jay*, it was the intention of the Society that "one, and occasionally two, such Conservation Awards will be presented annually for outstanding work in conservation in Saskatchewan," and in 1954 two awards were again made—to Doug Gilroy and Fred Lahrman. Fred Lahrman received his award because of his outstanding ability as a wildlife artist, and for a remarkable picture of Whooping Cranes in flight; Doug Gilroy was honoured because of his exceptional ability as a nature photographer, columnist (with his new "Prairie Wildlife" column in the *Western Producer*) and lecturer.

In 1955 the award went to Fred Bard, Director of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, as a person especially dedicated to the cause of conservation and education.

In 1956 two awards were made posthumously, one to Dr. L. B. Thomson, former Director of PFRA, and one to Mr. E. J. Marshall, former Director of Forests with the Government of Saskatchewan. To an unusual degree, the Society felt, these men had discharged that great responsibility to succeeding generations of leaving our

land in as good or better condition than when it first came under our hand.

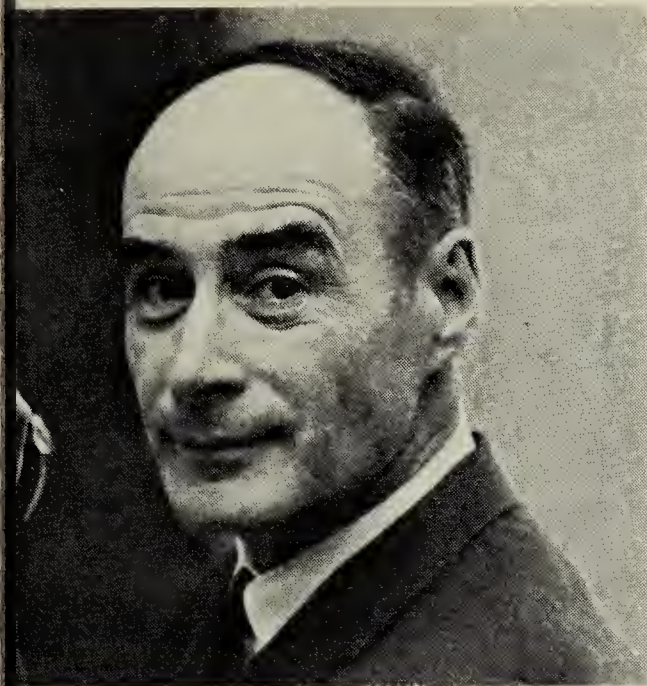
No names were brought forward in 1957 or 1958, but the award was made again in 1959, this time to Dr. Stuart Houston who had published that year, in collaboration with Maurice Street, a comprehensive study of the *Birds of the Saskatchewan River, Carlton to Cumberland*. The following year Mr. Harry Moody won the award in recognition of his broad interest in archaeology and anthropology reflected in his "Northern Gate" Museum at Denare Beach, Saskatchewan.

The conservation activities of organizations, as well as individuals, have been recognized by SNHS. In 1961 the award was made to Herb Moulding, Provincial Manager for Ducks Unlimited, Canada, as a tribute to that organization's efforts to maintain and restore wetlands. In 1963 the award was made to the Saskatchewan Falconry Association in recognition of its efforts to further public sympathy towards, and better understanding of, birds of prey.

In the intervening year, 1962, Miss Gertrude Murray, Supervisor of School Broadcasts for the Department of Education, was recognized for her natural science school broadcasts. Another naturalist dedicated to conservation education, Douglas E. Wade, won the award in 1964. Although Doug Wade spent less than three years in Saskatchewan, he helped to establish the concepts of northern canoe routes, nature trails in provincial parks, outdoor education in the elementary schools, and wilderness as a part of park planning.

In 1965 the Conservation Award went to Robert D. Symons, artist, naturalist and author, for many years a champion of conservation and capable of imaginatively portraying wildlife with the paintbrush and the pen.

At the Society's recent Annual Meeting of October 15, 1966 the work of many years of activities devoted



Dr. George F. Ledingham

conservation was recognized in the presentation of the award to the present Editor of the *Blue Jay*, Dr. George F. Ledingham. Dr. Ledingham has served the SNHS for 18 years in various roles — as president, business manager and editor of its journal. During these years he has written, spoken, and worked for conservation, both through the Society and its journal, and in his profession as a biologist at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

The Cliff Shaw Award

One of the persons most active in the formation of the SNHS was Cliff Shaw of Yorkton, who helped to carry out the publication of the *Blue Jay* after the death of its founder Mrs. Isabel Priestly. Following his death in 1959, the Society wished to honour his memory by an appropriate award, and at the Executive Meeting of October 2, a motion was made that "a Cliff Shaw Award to the value of approximately \$10 be made each year (for the next 10 years) at the Annual Meeting to an item from the past four issues of the *Blue Jay* judged by the Executive to merit special recognition for an individual contribution in any branch of natural history."

Since the award was set up, the following contributors to the *Blue Jay* have received it:

- 1959. Glen A. Fox, Kindersley, for his study of early spring nesting of the Horned Lark in the Kindersley area.
- 1960. Ralph Carson, Regina, for the series of imaginative sketches illustrating his article on the Boreal Owl.
- 1961. John H. Hudson, Saskatoon, for his study of the geology and geography of the Old Man on his Back Plateau, and for recording new Saskatchewan plants.
- 1962. Larry Morgotch, Yorkton, for his study of a Great Blue Heron colony.
- 1963. Keith Best, Swift Current, for continuing contributions to the plant series begun by Mr. A. C. Budd.
- 1964. Hans Dommasch, Saskatoon, for his photographic stories.
- 1965. Michael Gollop, Saskatoon, for his report on TV tower kills.

Most recently, in 1966, the Cliff Shaw Award was made to Dr. Lucy H. Murray, Regina, for her complete and carefully documented report on "Bird Sanctuaries in Saskatchewan 1887 - 1965." This report is especially valuable in presenting to the public many facts hitherto not known in their proper context, and it makes by implication a powerful plea for the retention of rapidly decreasing sanctuary acreages.



Dr. Lucy H. Murray