

of caribou, which formerly provided meat for food, hides for warm clothing and bone for implements.

Wildlife also controls insects and small mammals that damage crops. The coyote preys on the field-mouse, and the extent of its control is only being properly appreciated now that it has been killed off in many western agricultural areas. Birds feed on a great many insects that harm agricultural production and damage and kill commercial timber stands and shade-trees.

The main object of Canadians concerned with the future of wildlife is that it should be managed properly as a renewable natural resource of great value. It should not be regarded as a competitor of other resources for attention but as an integral part of the whole complex of natural resources that are of value and benefit to man. The relation between resources is a difficult subject to understand and man's attempts to put comparative artificial valuations on resources have complicated the subject further.

Wildlife management in Canada must place stress on the preservation of natural habitat as much as it stresses the preservation of the mammals and fish that live there. A wild animal and its surroundings cannot be separated; one cannot be preserved without preserving the other.

Management must also solve the problems arising, ironically, from under-use of wildlife. The scientific training and practical experience of the wildlife biologist may enable him to effect increases in wildlife population, but as yet he has only a very limited knowledge of rational and acceptable methods of influencing men to harvest a surplus wildlife crop. The modern wildlife scientist is as often concerned with a surplus of some species as he is with the preservation of another threatened with extinction. Many species multiply so rapidly that over-population and control rather than protection may easily become a problem. Changes in habitat intensify this effect. The replacement of evergreen by deciduous forests in British Columbia enabled moose to multiply until their population exceeded the land's capacity to support them. Similarly, beaver flourish when deciduous forests are present and decline when the evergreens become dominant.

With protection and suitable habitat, the beaver, for example, more than recovered from over-trapping and is present in numbers probably greater than at the height of the fur trade. About 1930, the eccentric naturalist Grey Owl started a beaver colony in Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, with two animals, Jelly Roll and Rawhide; today, the park, which was almost empty of