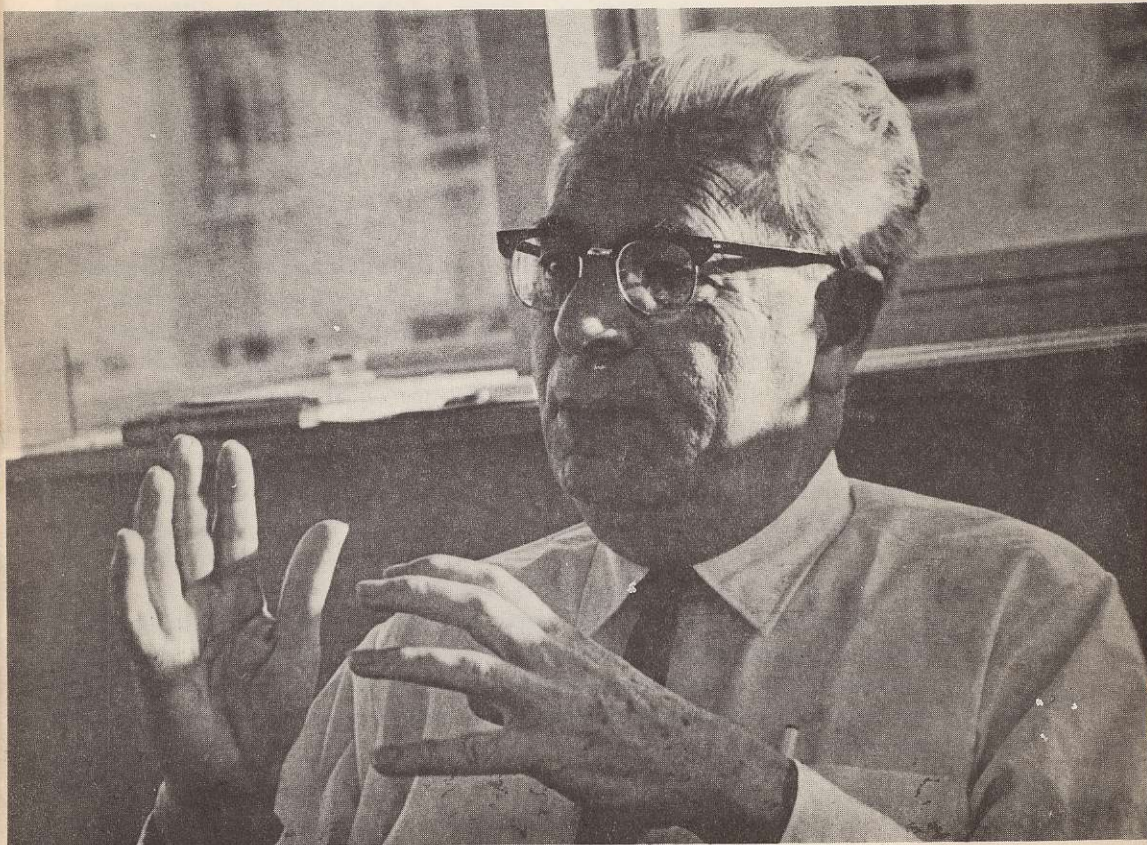


May, 1970
Vol. 26, No. 9

THE VICTORIA NATURALIST



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VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Vol.26, No.9May 1970

G. CLIFFORD CARL, Ph.D.
1908-1970

Cliff Carl died on March 27th, of acute leukemia, at the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Cliff entered the service of the British Columbia Government on October 1, 1940, as Assistant Director of the Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology. On April 1, 1942 he became the Director. For many years he had been quietly pushing for a new building to house and display the treasures which are the heritage of British Columbia. On August 16, 1968, his dreams came true. The British Columbia Provincial Museum was dedicated.

In January 1970, Cliff at his own request, stepped down from the Directorship to become the Curator of Marine Life, thereby returning to his first love, that of research and the sea. Let us hope that the "Hall of the Sea", which was going to be Cliff's work until he retired, will be named in his honour.

Famous people have monuments and statues erected in their name; surely Cliff's monument will be not only the multi-million dollar museum, but the kindness and thoughtfulness that he gave to so many people both young and old in every walk of life.

He was a wonderful listener. To the small boy or girl who came to his office the door was never shut. The children, possibly with some new-found treasure to show, were as vital to him as some new scientific discovery. When in Cliff's presence, the young visitor was the most important person in the world, and was never pushed aside for any visiting V.I.P.

Clifford Carl was a man of many talents. Besides his extensive scientific knowledge, he possessed an excellent singing voice, and in his early days he played the violin well. He also travelled all over the United States and Canada lecturing on behalf of the National Audubon Society.

Untold numbers of people have been saddened by Cliff's sudden death. Time will heal the wound and we will all remember him for his many accomplishments, his quiet sense of humour, and for his unfailing kindness to his fellow human beings. Perhaps above all we will remember him for his philosophy: "If you cannot say something good about a person, do not say anything".

How truly honoured we all are to be able to say that Cliff Carl was our friend.

Enid K. Lemon

Photograph of Doctor Carl by Jim Ryan

Clifford Carl's service to our Society

President: 1948-49

Charter Member and Vice-President: 1944

Honorary Life Member

Past editor, and advisor

A fine tribute to Doctor Carl will be the naming in his honour of the Marine Biology floor of the new curatorial tower.

Mrs. Carl has been named Honorary Curator of the Museum's marine biology department

THE ETHICS OF BIRDING

The hobby of bird watching is becoming increasingly popular, as, in addition to the pleasure we derive from it, we regain our walking abilities, renew our health, and see the beautiful countryside from a new angle.

The birds, of course, are not there for our pleasure. They have a life of their own, and that we must respect.

These days the password to fame is "research", but in pursuit of this, unintended cruelties can result. In no way can the keeping of wild birds in cages for observation be justified. As for bird collecting, too much has already been done, and yet I am informed that the University of Victoria has a lot of unused bird skins in deplorable condition, with labels showing they were taken in the Victoria area. Who did the collecting? Who issues the license to kill, when already our small birds are diminishing in numbers annually?

We birders, in our anxiety to see a certain bird, are not blameless. Here are two stories to illustrate my point.

It was recently reported in the British weekly publication "Birds of the World", that a cream coloured courser turned up in a Norfolk field. Publicity brought over eight hundred birdwatchers to the scene over a period of time, and many of the observers felt compelled to put it to flight to observe its wing pattern and flight characteristics. This thoughtless behaviour must have been most exhausting to the bird, and as the writer went on to say "the first consideration should have been the welfare of the bird".

The second story has to do with the arrival of a varied thrush in a farmer's field near Toronto. When the word spread, so many birders converged on the scene, leaving gates open for cattle to wander, that the farmer had to refuse entry to his property.

With a great effort being made these days to educate the public to respect and preserve wildlife, it is up to us to show leadership. My wife and I have been birding here for many years, and have always tried to avoid disturbing a bird. We believe that if nesting is taking place, the area should be left undisturbed. Needless to say we are opposed to all "nest record" schemes as being a detriment to successful nesting and of little value to the addition of knowledge.

The number of birds may be decreasing, but the species are still here. Let us therefore do our part in helping to increase their numbers - by using no poison pesticides ourselves, respecting the privacy of the birds, and continuing the fight against the many kinds of pollution that threaten the very existence of life. A.R. Davidson

THE SKYLARK

To read in the April issue that the last few remaining skylarks on the University of Victoria Campus are in danger of extinction was enough to start our curiosity working. One of our first thrills on moving to Victoria had been to see and hear the skylarks on the Martindale Road and near the new site of the University, and if that puts us in the "lunatic fringe" referred to, we are happy to join the group. It seemed then that these Canadian cousins of the European Skylark sang as sweetly but did not soar to such heights as did those observed one Sunday at an English airfield, but the passage of time plays tricks.

Our curiosity led us to an article in the "Canadian Field Naturalist" written in 1962 (see below) and there may be other newcomers to Victoria or visitors here who may be interested to learn:

"In the Autumn of 1903, one hundred pairs of Skylarks were released near Victoria by the Natural History Society of British Columbia, and in 1913 an additional 49 birds were liberated in the same area...This constitutes the only successful introduction of the Skylark into North America, ... for in spite of some initial success, all other introductions failed...The area occupied by Skylarks on Vancouver Island has a total area of about 20,000 acres, less than half of which is good Skylark habitat." The article then goes on to predict "that urban development creeping northward will slowly reduce the area of skylark habitat, and therefore the number of Skylarks." In March 1962, the total population was estimated at 1,000. We note that in the 1969 Christmas Census 51 birds were reported in areas I, J and K.

The letter referred to in Jeremy Tatum's article seems to suggest that an undisturbed habitat has been set aside for the nesting of Skylarks between the Ring Road and the Mall west of the Clearihue building. Is this a promise by a university which is really interested in an increase in

the Skylark population? Or was the letter just an attempt to discredit a hardworking newspaperman who is truly dedicated to the preservation of our environment?

R. Wainwright

Ref: C.F.N. Vol.76 No.3

D. Stirling and R.Y. Edwards

MARCH BIRD TRIP

Thirty-seven people enjoyed our trip to Martindale Road and Island View Beach on March 14th. We found that the duck population on the flooded fields along Martindale Road was unusually low for that time of year. Baldpates, mallards and green-winged teals were there in small numbers. On other occasions four to five thousand baldpates have been seen there.

A large flock of pine siskins fed on weedseeds in a nearby field, while a crow-sized pileated woodpecker sent his flickerlike call from a nearby snag. From the road, telescopes were trained on a large dark buteo sitting on a lone tree to the south. Discussion ensued as to whether it was a red-tailed hawk in dark phase or a rough legged hawk. Both are relatively rare in this area, but unfortunately we were not sufficiently close to pick out the distinguishing features.

At Martindale and Lockside we were pleased to see several of those early arriving summer residents, the violet-green and tree swallows. These two species normally appear early in March and are well ahead of their relatives, the barn, cliff, and rough-winged swallows.

At Island View Beach the usual sea bird life was in abundance. Included were common loons, western, red-necked, and horned grebes, surf and white-winged scoters, pigeon guillemots, and a lone black brant. The latter was a forerunner of many hundreds to migrate through during late March and April. By the time this is published most will have departed to make their way to nesting sites along the Arctic Ocean.

Our outing was brought to an abrupt end with the arrival of a prairie-type thunderstorm, complete with lightning, thunder, and a heavy downpour.

A. Schutz

THE EDITOR'S MAILBOX:

YOU ARE INVITED TO FILL IT

This issue of the "Naturalist" is dedicated to the memory of Doctor Carl. It also marks the end of another year for your Society and we hope that you have thought it a successful one.

In future issues of the magazine this section will be included to print your comments, opinions, suggestions, arguments and challenges. Here we hope to print your "Letters to the Editor". If they are short and to the point we will print them as is. Don't let a lack of literary talent deter you from sharing your views with others, and if you ramble a bit don't be insulted if the editor feels moved to summarize one or quote excerpts from another. We will do our best to keep the kernel of your message intact.

We would like to hear your views on Conservation. Are you in favour of the Society taking an active part or should we leave it to Joe (i.e., the politicians)? You can use this space to enlist support for your special fight against injustice to wildlife..., to suggest some project for the Society..., to view with alarm..., to mention a special book you think worthwhile. We promise to read it all and print what is printable. If we can get a lively exchange of ideas going it should be really worthwhile and entertaining. We have just one request, and that is that you do not think this space is in any way intended to replace the many fine articles of a factual nature turned in every month. These we will continue to print as usual.

Before turning this page over to you we would like to make another suggestion. If members would like to share their observations, discoveries and experiences of interest to naturalists, or to submit questions on natural history topics, we would start a section called "Members Exchange". More about this next issue.

The new editor wishes to thank Mr. A.R. Davidson for acting as editor pro-tem for the last couple of months, and for his many helpful suggestions. Readers will be pleased to know that he has agreed to carry on as a member of the editorial staff. Our thanks also go to Mrs. Chambers whose work as editor for the past three years will be hard to duplicate.

The next issue, for September 1970, goes to press about August 15. Any time between now and then we will be happy to have your articles, letters, comments. Have a good summer.
Ed.

COMETS

The recent appearance of a Comet in the early morning skies created interest in one of Nature's spectacular phenomena.

Comets are not actually rare, but are seldom recognized or recognizable, except by those having specialized equipment and knowledge. In 1969, nine comets were recorded, the last being "Comet 1969 i" discovered by an amateur astronomer, John C. Bennett, Pretoria, South Africa, on December 28. It will be known as "Bennett's Comet".

Moving north it became a "Naked Eye" object, an uncommon phenomenon sufficiently spectacular as to cause a corresponding interest and desire for more information about these strange visitors to our skies.

Of their origin little can be said, but it is believed that the solar system is surrounded by swarms of these bodies; hence they must belong to our Galaxy. They consist of nucleus, coma, and tail. The first two form the head and are composed mainly of small solid particles of cosmic dust and frozen gas. It is possible that some small masses of matter may be included.

When drawn into the Solar System, their original paths are disrupted, and the comets then move in very elliptical orbits about the sun, with periods varying from a few years to thousands of years. By passing sufficiently close to some of the outer Planets, an orbit may be limited in dimension. It is also possible for a comet to pass around the sun in such a path as never to return.

One of the most remarkable periodic comets with which we are acquainted is that known as "Halley's Comet". Having perceived that the elements of the comet of 1682 were nearly the same as those of two comets which had previously appeared in 1531 and 1607, Edmund Halley boldly predicted its return in 76 years. The actual return was in 1759, and again in 1835. The most recent appearance was in 1910.

It is the tail of the comet which is so spectacular. As the comet approaches the sun, vaporized gasses form a cloud which, in the reflected light of the sun, make up the tail which may extend for millions of miles. Ultra-violet radiation from the sun causes the tail always to point in the direction away from the sun.

In the process of time, much of the material of the comet becomes strung out along the cometary orbit and so diffuse that it no longer reflects sunlight. In this way the comet is "lost". Other comets have been known to break up to form more than one. At times the earth passes through or near these streams of cometary matter, particles of which are drawn into the earth's atmosphere. These particles, travelling at speeds of up to thirty-five miles per second, become incandescent and appear as Meteors and Meteor showers. The "Perseid" meteors which appear in August are known to be the remains of a former comet. At the time of the last appearance of Halley's Comet, the earth passed through the tail, but no disturbing effects were felt.

E.E. Bridgen

RECORD OF A ROCK WREN NEAR SOOKE

This note will place on record the occurrence of a Rock Wren that was taken about three miles outside the area covered by the Annual Bird Report, the boundary line of that area being Otter Point. The bird, a female, was obtained on November 1, 1969, among the rocks in a logged and burnt-over area eight miles west of Sooke. The bird was identified by Dr. W.E. Godfrey and it is number 57377 in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

According to Davidson's Annotated Check-list, there is one previous record of the species, in 1969, although the location of this record is not given. The bird was said to have been seen by many observers and photographed. If any of these photographs are still in existence it would be of very great interest if a copy could be sent to Mr. David Stirling for the Photographic Archives.

J.B. Tatum

MONEY MATTERS: The Financial Year of the Society ends April 30th. Subscriptions are then due and may be paid at the May 12th General Meeting, or mailed to the Treasurer.

KILLED BY KINDNESS - A RETRACTION

A number of people have expressed concern and doubts about my article in the March "Naturalist" in which I suggested that it is best not to feed birds in spring and summer on the grounds that it might not be good for nestlings. I have been asked several times what scientific evidence I had for my assertion.

People are quite right to question this, and I must now formally admit that I cannot support my claims by scientific evidence and I wish to retract them. I had argued that, since it seemed possible, or even probable, that spring feeding was harmful, one ought to assume that it was. This, it seems, is too strong, and it is perhaps unreasonable to ask people to forego the pleasure they have in seeing birds in their gardens.

However, in order to try to obtain the scientific evidence I have been asked for, and to settle the question one way or the other, I propose this summer to start a small project in which I shall be feeding young nestlings with suet and bread and nuts. I shall be grateful for Members' help with this, so that if any Member finds a nest in his garden, please would he let me know so that I can carry out the necessary experiments I have described?

J.B. Tatum

A Bald Eagle was a scene stealer at the corner of Cook and Fairfield on April 15. Reported by Jessie Woollett.

"A Matter of Life" is the title of the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for January-February 1970. The letter deals with the topic of pollution: water, air, and soil, in a calm factual way, and in addition to defining the terms so often wrongly used by the general public, it gives a realistic account of what is being done and what needs to be done.

"APRIL SHOWERS --- --- --- "

Inclement weather failed to dampen the enthusiasm of twelve members of the Society who turned out April 4th for a botany trip to Thetis Lake Park.

It was wet all right, but the rain did much to enhance the beauty of the wooded areas as well as the open slopes of Seymour Hill. From the deep green of the lower forest, shaded by dripping Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), we emerged on to what has become known as "The Shelf" of the hill and suddenly we were surrounded by colour. Masses of pink Sea Blush (*Plectritis congesta*) were interspersed with patches of tiny Blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia grandiflora*), Spring Gold (*Lomatium utriculatum*), and, here and there, the deep blue of a Common camas (*Camassia quamash*) just bursting into bloom. Crowded under the face of a large boulder were dozens of bright yellow Little Monkey flowers (*Mimulus alsinoides*) and, close by, the delicate pinkish-white of Fringe-cup (*Lithophragma parviflora*)

Beneath us wispy patches of mist drifted close to the rain-speckled surface of the lake and the quiet was broken only by the sound of Canada Geese, their voices raised in territorial argument.

Continuing up the hill we found a patch of Chocolate lilies (*Fritillaria lanceolata*) and blooming amongst them were two plants of the poisonous Death camas (*Zygadenus venenosus*). This yellowish-white flowered camas is well named for due to the similarity of its bulb to that of the edible blue camas and the fact that it is often growing in identical situations, it has caused poisoning, sometimes fatal, to Indians who ate it by mistake.

A little higher up several plants of the Balsam root (*Balsamorhiza deltoidea*), in full bloom, made a bright splash of colour with their large, showy, sunflower-like heads. Near the top was that rather hard to find but interesting, parasitic plant Broom-rape or Cancer-root (*Orobanche uniflora* var. *purpurea*). Pale stemmed with a single purplish flower resembling a penstemon it is, in this area, parasitic on Spring Gold (*Lomatium utriculatum*) or Stone-crop (*Sedum spathulifolium*)

After reaching the summit and admiring the rock cairn and marker built by members of the Thetis Park Nature Sanctuary Association, we went down the north slope into the forest again. There were fewer flowers in bloom here but Fairy slipper (*Calypso bulbosa*) was showing in several

places and our interest turned to the study of Snake-root. There are three species of Snake-root in the Sanctuary area of the park; Western (*Sanicula crassicaulis*), Purple (*S. bipinnatifida*), and Sierra (*S. graveolens*), and although the Sierra snake-root was the only one in bloom, several people were on their hands and knees looking at the leaves of the other two so as to fix permanently in their minds which was which.

Soon our narrow forest trail led us to the wider main lake path and we returned along the lake shore to the parking area.

As I said before, it was wet, but it was fun!

Terese Todd

JUNIOR JOTTINGS

The juniors started off their hikes with a trip to Francis Park. Here they finished off a trail which takes in previously unexplored parts of the park.

The seniors began their hikes with a visit to Kingfisher Cove which is located near the Swartz Bay ferry terminal. This was an extremely interesting exploration of sea life and exciting patterns found on the clay banks surrounding the cove.

The following week the juniors went to John Dean Park and looked for the early spring blooms. The next Saturday was rainy and the seniors enjoyed some slides shown in the Foresters' Auditorium at Francis Park and tried their hand at writing "blurbs". Then as the sun came out they concluded their outing with a hike on the trails.

April 3, 4, and 5, the seniors ushered at the Audubon Film, and were greatly stimulated by the showing of "Village Beneath the Sea" by Mr. Pederson.

Jane Moir

definition: "blurb" - wording on a sign to describe some interesting feature on a Francis Park trail. Ed.

A REQUEST: If you do not want to keep your old copies of the "Naturalist", please do not throw them away. They can be put to good use if left with the President at one of our meetings, or with the librarian at 2144 Brighton Ave.

PRESS RELEASE FROM "ROSS" (RUN OUT SKAGIT SPOILERS)

The following press release dated March 24, 1970 was received too late for the April issue. It is reprinted here in its entirety, because many of our members added their signatures to the appeal in response to a motion made at the general meeting in February. They have an interest in what progress is being made. It is also to be noted that, at a public hearing in Seattle April 16, Dr. James Hatter of the B.C. Fish and Wildlife Branch and Liberal M.L.A. David Brousson also presented briefs. (Victoria Daily Colonist, April 17, 1970) Ed.

PRESS RELEASE FROM ROSS (RUN OUT SKAGIT SPOILERS)

March 24, 1970

The appeal to the Mayor of Seattle to prevent the raising of Ross Dam on the Skagit river and thus flooding our last valley in the Lower Mainland with good recreational potential has been very successful.

There has been response from all over B.C. and over 27,000 individual signatures have been collected as well as over 6,000 where club officials have signed for whole memberships. ROSS thanks those who worked so hard to collect support.

ROSS will present the Appeal to the Mayor of Seattle on April 10th when a public hearing is being held in Seattle to discuss the "Environmental Aspects of the Activities of Seattle City Light". ROSS and other concerned Canadians have been invited by the Mayor to present their viewpoint at this hearing which is one of a series of 9 investigating the whole future role of Seattle City Light. Contrary to our local practice Seattle is conducting a remarkably open discussion on the activities of its utility. ROSS will make the strongest possible case against flooding the valley and will be supported by Dave Brousson (MLA for North Vancouver-Capilano) who will speak on his own, and Mr. F.J. Bartholomew P. Eng, who will speak on the power aspects of Ross Dam at an earlier meeting on March 26th. Other concerned parties are encouraged to travel to Seattle on April 10th.

The raising of the dam has strong opposition within Washington State and it is hoped that the combined activities of ROSS and the North Cascades Conservation Council in the U.S.A. will result in the project being abandoned by Seattle.

If Seattle chose to press on they have been warned by the Conservation Council that the scheme will be fought all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, and by ROSS that under the Canadian "International River Improvements Act" they must seek a licence from Ottawa to store water on Canadian land.

Dave Brousson and other concerned MLA's have contacted the Federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. J. Greene, and have his assurance that no decision on a licence will be made until public hearings have been held in Canada following application for a licence by Seattle. To date Seattle has not applied for a licence. If public hearings are required in Canada, ROSS will again state its case for not flooding the Skagit valley, will present the Appeal and will encourage all Canadians interested in the Skagit to state their feelings.

ROSS feels certain that the Skagit valley can be saved for our recreation because the widespread benefits from recreational use are overwhelming compared to the minor power benefits that Seattle may gain by flooding the valley, because the present deal is too bad to be acceptable and because the response to the appeal has shown that the public is concerned and prepared to fight for this beautiful valley.

J. Massey
Chairman, ROSS
685-7823

PROGRESS REPORT: On April 11, S.P.A.C.E. (Students Promoting a Clean Environment) put on a pesticide clean-up, that eventually netted five tons of chemicals. Aiding in the effort was S.P.E.C., the University Outdoors Club, and other University organizations, not to mention many adults, including parents and teachers. The pesticides were collected and taken to the schools where they were picked up by the municipalities. Then they were deposited at a Department of Recreation and Conservation Depot and destroyed by the Department of Agriculture.

Much credit must go to the Fish and Wildlife Branch and especially to Mr. Rory Finegan, who aided so much in the planning. The clean-up was a great success and a fine ending to National Wildlife Week.

Kim Smith
Mount View Secondary School

BIRDS FOR THE RECORD

by G.N. and G. Hooper, 2411 Alpine Crescent (477-1152)

- Peregrine falcon (1) - Martindale - Mar. 7 -
Rob Mackenzie-Grieve
- Tufted duck (1) - Clover Point - Mar.25 -
Keith Taylor
- (Seen often to at least April 6, and photographed.
A European bird not previously recorded here.
Godfrey gives a Nov/61 sight record for Vancouver.)
- Fork-tailed petrel (1) - Juan de Fuca Strait - Mar.28 -
Keith Taylor
- Marsh hawk (1) - Martindale - Apr.11 -
Rob Mackenzie-Grieve
- Evening grosbeak (50+) - Colwood (DP) - Mar.20
(40+) - Old W.Saanich Rd.(FD) - Apr. 3
(125) - Quamichan (ARD) - Apr.11
- Varied thrush (1) - Island Road (LP) - Apr. 4
(1) - St.Patrick Street (GMB) - Apr.10
- (Scarce in the city this winter)

Migrants and Summer Residents

- Wood duck (3 pr.) - Upper Thetis Lake (RS) - Mar.21
(2 male) - Elk Lake (BDF) - Apr.11
- Osprey (1) - Swartz Bay (RF) - Mar.28
- Turkey vulture (1) - Sooke (KT) - Apr. 6
- Ruddy turnstone (1) - Shoal Bay (RS) - Mar.29
- Spotted sandpiper (2) - Guinevere (KT) - Mar.27
- California gull (1) - Clover Point (RF) - Apr. 8
- Bonaparte's gull (1) - Clover Point (RF) - Mar.31
- Rufous hummingbird (1) - Sooke (KT) - Mar.18
(1) - Penrhyn Street (FM-G) - Mar.24
(1 female) - Tugwell Cr.(ARD) - Apr.11
- House wren (1 pr.) - Beacon Hill Park (IJ) - Apr. 1
- Orange-crowned warbler (1) - Six Mile House (KT) - Mar.27
- Townsend warbler (3) - Mt. Douglas - Apr. 3
- Yellowthroat (1) - Pike Lake (TT) - Apr.11
- Savannah sparrow - Pat Bay (ARD) - Apr. 4
- Chipping sparrow - Sylvan Lane (ARD) - Apr. 8
- White-crowned sparrow - Shoal Bay (ARD) - Mar.30

To look for in May: Blue-winged teal, semi-palmated plover,
wandering tattler, pectoral sandpiper,
swifts, flycatchers, Wilson's warbler, western tanager,
black-headed grosbeak and (June) common nighthawk.

LAND OTTERS

I believe that there are more of these interesting animals in the Victoria area than we are aware of. They have been seen in most of the lakes nearby and in Portage Inlet. Last year one had its den on one of the small islands off Ten Mile Point and had raised four young. Not long ago I watched one swimming in the sea off the Victoria Golf Course. It landed on the rocks below and disappeared.

In "Mammals of British Columbia", Charles Guiget reports that some time ago a semi-tame pair was taken from Victoria Harbour to the Stanley Park Zoo. They escaped and three weeks later were back in their old haunts in Victoria, obviously a very enterprising pair.

In March of this year, an otter showed up under one of the cottages on Crescent Road. Since otters can be odorous, the landlord wished to have the animal removed, and over the objections of the tenant, a trap was set by a man who planned to catch them for Stanley Park Zoo. The idea of wild animals having to spend their lives in a zoo must be repugnant to our members, and maybe a better idea would be to have them taken to the Prospect Lake area where they are commonly found. Has anyone got any ideas?

A.R. Davidson

SUMMER PROGRAM (continued from page 124)

- Tide Pool Exploration Meet at Douglas and Hillside
8:30 a.m. or Paul's Terrace
- Sunday August 16 9:00 a.m. Bring lunch.
Leader: Marilyn Vasfallo 477-1474
- Bird Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
9:30 a.m. or Robert Service Memorial
Saturday August 22 10:15 a.m. for trip to Cowichan
Bay. Bring lunch.
Leader: A.C. Schutz
- Junior Group Meet each Saturday at Douglas and
Hillside 1:30 p.m. for field trip.
Leader: Freeman King 479-2966

SUMMER PROGRAM 1970

- Botany Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday May 2 9:30 a.m. for trip to Cowichan Lake.
 Bring lunch. Leader: Terese Todd
 479-2816
- Executive Meeting 8:00 p.m. at home of Mrs. S. Prior
 Tuesday May 5 1903 Shotbolt Road
- Bird Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday May 9 9:30 a.m. or Witty's Lagoon parking
 lot 10:00 a.m. Bring lunch.
 Leader: A.C. Schutz 386-0541
- General Meeting Newcombe Auditorium, Provincial
 Museum(south entrance)
 Tuesday May 12 7:30 p.m. Annual Business meeting
 8:30 p.m. Joint meeting with group
 from National Audubon Convention,
 Seattle. Program: Jessie Woollett
 and Dave Stirling present "British
 Columbia Trilogy - Birds, Botany
 and Beaches".
- Tide Pool Exploration Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Thursday May 21 9:30 a.m. or Whiffen Spit, Sooke,
 10:30 a.m. Bring lunch.
 Leader: Freeman King 479-2966
- Botany Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday June 6 9:30 a.m. for trip to Matheson Lake.
 Bring lunch.
 Leader: Terese Todd 479-2816
- Bird Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday June 13 9:30 a.m. or Goldstream Picnic site
 10:00 a.m. for trip to Spectacle
 Lake. Bring lunch.
 Leader: Enid Lemon 385-4676
- Botany Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday July 11 8:15 a.m. or Swartz Bay 9:00 a.m.
 for trip to Saltspring Island.
 Bring lunch. Leader: Terese Todd
- Bird Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday July 18 9:30 a.m. or Sooke River Road Store
 10:15 a.m. Bring lunch.
 Leader: A.C. Schutz.
- Botany Field Trip Meet at Douglas and Hillside
 Saturday August 8 9:30 a.m. for trip to Pike Lake.
 Bring lunch. Leader: Terese Todd
 479-2816

(continued on page 123)

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Honorary President

HONORABLE W. K. KIERNAN, *Minister of Recreation and Conservation*

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DR. G. CLIFFORD CARL, FREEMAN F. KING, ALBERT R. DAVIDSON, GEORGE E. WINKLER,
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*GEORGE A. HARDY - - - 1949-50	RALPH FRYER - - - 1960
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J. A. CUNNINGHAM - - - 1952-54	P. J. CROFT - - - 1962-63
*C. W. LOWE - - - 1954-56	MISS E. K. LEMON - - - 1963-66
*A. O. HAYES - - - 1956-57	G. ALLEN POYNTER - - - 1966-67
* Deceased.	DR. D. B. SPARLING - - - 1967-69

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2168 Guernsey Street 386-1965

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