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VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1747, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y1

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EDIBLE CARROT OR POISON HEMLOCK?

by *T.C. Brayshaw*

Last spring, in Victoria, a small child ate a piece of a plant that was thought at the time to be a Wild Carrot. On examination, the plant proved to be a Poison Hemlock. Fortunately, there were no ill effects in this case, but the incident drew attention to the ease with which these two related plants can be mistaken for each other.

The similarities and the differences of Wild Carrot and Poison Hemlock are shown in the accompanying sketch.

The two plants have many similarities. Both plants are members of the Parsley Family (*Umbelliferae*) and have its characteristic type of flower cluster, called an umbel, with many flower stems radiating from the tip of the stem, and a ring of bracts (small leaves) around the radiating point. Both have tall stems rising from the tap roots, finely cut fern-like leaves whose bases sheath the stems, and many small white flowers. Both are weedy plants of field and waste ground which have become very common in the Victoria area and may be found in other areas of the province.

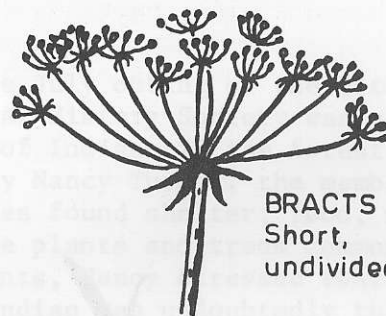
The most conspicuous differences between the two plants are to be seen in the stems. The stem of the Wild Carrot is solid in cross section, hairy and without spots, while that of the Poison Hemlock is hollow, smooth and spotted and blotched in purple.

COVER - Those eyes peering out at you from this month's cover are Irish eyes, the eyes of a Red Irish Lord (*Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus*) that confronted Brent Cooke, in the waters off Saxe Point, Victoria, in December, 1974.

The leaves of the plants are different. Wild Carrot leaves are much longer than they are wide, hairy on the leaf stalks, and the stem leaves are less intricately dissected than the basal leaves. By contrast, Poison Hemlock leaves are broadly triangular in outline, hairless, and all leaves on a plant are similar in character although differing in size. The bracts (small leaves at the top of the stem under the flower stems) of the Wild Carrot are long and deeply dissected, while those of the Poison Hemlock are shorter, quite small and undivided.

The roots and seeds of the two plants also have distinguishing features. If the tap root is pulled up and cut open, that of the Wild Carrot is solid, as in the well-known cultivated carrot, while that of the Poison Hemlock is hollow at the top. The seed, or fruit, of the Wild Carrot is elongated and bristly, while that of the Poison Hemlock is round and ribbed.

There are many kinds of plants, both cultivated and wild, that are poisonous to humans. If you suspect that a child, or an adult for that matter, has eaten part of such a plant, seek medical advice immediately. If you can, obtain a specimen of the plant and have it identified. The Curator and staff of the Botany Division of the Provincial Museum in Victoria will help you in this regard. The phone number is 387-6513. You may find that your concern was unfounded and that no harm has been done. On the other hand, your prompt action may have saved a life.



BRACTS
Short,
undivided.

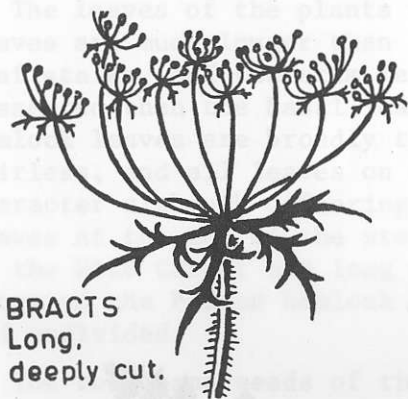


POISON HEMLOCK
(*Conium maculatum*)

LEAF
Broadly
triangular,
hairless.

STEM
Hairless,
purple-spotted,
hollow.

TAP ROOT
(cut open)
Hollow at top.



BRACTS
Long,
deeply cut.

LEAF
Much longer
than wide,
hairy-stalked.

**Stem
Leaf**

STEM
Hairy,
unspotted,
solid.

WILD CARROT
or
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

**Basal
Leaf**

TAP ROOT
(cut open)
Solid.



A REWARDING WALK ALONG GOLDSTREAM

by *Elsie G. Turnbull*

The July outing of the Botany Group of the Victoria Natural History Society was a glimpse backward to the life of Indians in the forest and estuary at Goldstream. Led by Nancy Turner, the members learned how native peoples found shelter, food, medicine and aids to living, in the plants and trees common to the area. In her comments, Nancy stressed that of first importance to the Indian was undoubtedly the red cedar (*Thuja Plicata*). A towering giant of the forest, its wood was used for posts and the framework of houses, for canoes, and totem poles, and its bark for roof-covering, and its branches for ropes, clothing and basketry. The trembling-leaved red alder was valued as a fuel while its bark provided red dye for baskets and decoration. Young buds and roots of hazelnut gave a blue dye, while the wood was used for arrows and bows. Paddles were made from the broad-leaved maple. From the sticky buds of the tall cottonwood trees came a glue, and yellow pigment. The white balls of fluff which covered the ground in autumn were used to stuff pillows, while boughs of fir lined the Indian's bed.

Food was found everywhere. Not only the ripened fruits, the seeds and nuts of plants were eaten, but so were peeled sprouts of salmonberry, green stems of fireweed and young shoots of the lady fern and the stinging nettle. Sharpness of the latter disappeared with boiling, but care had to be taken in harvesting the plants.

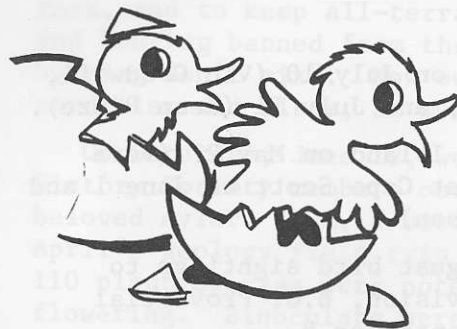
In the estuary of Goldstream River were thick patches of cinquefoil, or silverweed, and magenta-coloured native clover. Indian families often claimed rights to certain prescribed areas of these plants, the roots of which were steamed in underground pits lined with leaves of the skunk cabbage. Fire was started by twirling wooden drills in shredded cedar bark. Since this took considerable effort, bits of glowing flame were preserved in various ways for future use. Sometimes they were put in a clam shell and buried. A tree fungus called by the Indians "Pilot Biscuit's Grandfather", also served as a "slow match" when set afire.

Olympic Indians obtained salt for flavoring by using the ash of burned coltsfoot leaves. Tea was made from the fragrant leaves of yerba buena, from old red leaves of the creeping blackberry or from both fresh and dried leaves of labrador tea.

Some plants had very special uses. For instance, the aromatic vanilla leaf was hung in houses to act as an insect repellent. Rough to the touch, common horse-tails or equisetum was called Indian sandpaper because they smoothed wooden bowls and objects with it. Long tough branches of snowberry were used by Indians of the Interior for making brooms, while the Haidas strung clam shells on them. Clams were also strung on the stalk of the yarrow plant, which because of its leaves, was called little chipmunk's tail. Coast Indians used stem fibres of stinging nettle and fireweed for weaving fishing lines and nets.

The Indians possessed a vast lore of herbal medicines. Solutions made from hedge nettles, lily-of-the-valley, yarrow, and cottonwood buds, were considered tonics and specifics for sore throat and colds. Leaves of the broad-leaved plantain were used for poultices. Snowberries, which were generally considered poisonous, were believed to relieve sore eyes when pressed into the eyeball. Bark of the stink currant or greyberry was used for skin sores, while the fir provided a cure-all for everything. Green hellebore was a purgative, but this plant had to be treated with extreme caution. Regarded by Coast Indians as very poisonous, nevertheless a solution made from its root was "skookum medicine", and when used with caution, produced internal cleanliness and receptivity for realization of visions and the conferring of supernatural powers. There was also a belief that prickly things could ward off evil spirits, so gooseberry branches were often hung over the doorway or laid under a pillow. Like the hellebore, the stem of the Devil's club gave supernatural inspiration.

In short, it was a most rewarding walk along Goldstream and a new approach to the study of botany for members of the Victoria Natural History Society.



BIRD REPORTS

by Michael Shepard

A poor spring migration was noted this year, but several rarities turned up each month.

On April 26, George Sirk saw 2 Palm Warblers at Swan Lake, Saanich; the first spring record for Vancouver Island. Perhaps this was one of the warblers that wintered in the Jubilee area. Palm Warblers are fairly common in northeastern B.C., but rare elsewhere in the province.

Ralph Fryer heard the ticking of a Yellow Rail near Somenos Lake on May 26th. This rail may occur regularly in B.C., but as yet there are few records.

The rarest bird in June was an adult male Dickcissel photographed on Stubbs Island near Tofino by Adrian Dorst on June 3. This species is accidental in B.C., and there have been no records for many years.

Along with the usual July movement of Bonaparte's Gulls came an immature Black-headed Gull. Ron Satterfield found the bird at the Oak Bay Golf Course on July 28 and Bob Hay saw it at Hood Lane in early August. This bird is very similar to a Bonapartes Gull, therefore observers should be very cautious when making the identification.

Other noteworthy sightings included the following:

- EASTERN KINGBIRD - 2 at Guernsey St., Oak Bay on June 15
(Ron Satterfield)
- WESTERN KINGBIRD - 1 at Gyro Park, Saanich on June 11
(Rob Mackenzie-Grieve)

MOCKINGBIRD - 1 at Witty Beach on July 10 (Vic Goodwill, Ron Satterfield), and July 11 (Jean Piuze).

LAZULI BUNTING - 1 on Gabriola Island on May 27 (Vera Guernsey); 1 at Cape Scott on June 1 and 3 (Gary Anderson).

Please send any interesting August bird sightings to me at the Birds and Mammals Division, B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria, V8W 1A1 by September 8.

PELAGIC TRIPS

Two offshore birding trips from Bamfield have been scheduled this fall: September 18 and 25. Chances are excellent for finding albatrosses, New Zealand Shearwaters and Skuas. The cost of the boat charter is \$15.00 per person. Application forms and more information can be obtained from:

Michael G. Shepard,
Birds and Mammals Division,
B.C. Provincial Museum,
Victoria, B. C. V8W 1A1
Phone: 387-3649

TO THE AYLARD FARM, EAST SOOKE PARK

by Kaye Suttill

Ever since we learned about it on a bird field trip, which wound up on the coast there, the Aylard Farm has been a special place to us. In those days, it belonged to the family of two of our members, Muriel and Aileen Aylard, and many a weekend we joyed there, checking-in with the Smiths, who leased it, through the planning-into-Park stages, till now the Aylard Farm Section of East Sooke Park comprises the Farm itself.

Many of us wrote-in to get the area for East Sooke Park, and to keep all-terrain vehicles off its trails and hunting banned from the Park because "hiking and hunting don't mix". Now our concern is for potential vandalism and fires, as more people use the Park.

On Saturday, June 19, we took a group of 25 Natural History Society members out to botanize part of "our" beloved Aylard Farm, a sort of follow-through to last April's geology field trip to the Park. More than 110 plant species were noted, plus various fungi, all flowering. Binoculars were in use, too, of course, observing the bird life homing these weathered, time-rifted volcanic rocks.

Parking the cars where rotting fish-fertilizer used to be piled, we walked across the field which winter made into a skating rink for young Heather and Lorna Smith, through the time-exhausted orchard to the wooded area of Creyke Point, Indian burial ground during the days of the smallpox decimation. There the poor Faultless still lies heeled over on its side against the tidal shore. Evergreen huckleberry, star flowers, white hawkweed and an occasional flame paintbrush were at home on the rainforest floor, while shafts of sunlight intensified the gold of the woodland tarweed. In these seawoods, too, grew the pathfinder plant (*Adenocaulon bicolour*); when you walk along you disturb its leaves, turning their white undersides up, marking your trail. A patch of dull purple cancer-root was sighted in the shade, at the start of the winding old cow trail to the miniheadland of Creyke Point. Also seen was a sheltered patch of a still-flowering spring species; Sea Blush here in mid-June! Atop this stony outpost of Becher Bay bloomed the white hyacinth-like fools onion, perfectly named *Triteleia hyacinthina*, while in an evaporating puddle sprawled the small rayless succulent, brass buttons. The drying rock flora were in their element here, the mistfine inflorescence of alum root (*Heuchera micrantha*), and sedum, gold of the coast early summer, and the delicate embroidery of *Montia parvaflora*, so omnipresent where forest and rock meet. And on the shelf below was the gold of grindelia gum-weed and painted-gold wooly sunflower. Binoculars caught the first *Clarkia amoena*, that pink-with-lipstick-streaked-centre, farewell to spring, on the sea face with yarrow and nodding onion company. James Brodie of Scotland's flora was here, too, the little mauve star of *Brodiaea coronaria*, which announces summer to Victoria-area rocks.

Back through the sea woods, past the Castle Window Rock, we were joyed of coral root and a slender-spined orchid, whilst in the car-park divider, of all places, bloomed a wee scarlet pimpernel.

Heading for the Petroglyphs, the forest roadside spoke quietly to us of Carl Linnaeus, father of our present system of botanical classification, for HIS logo, the little twin flower (*Linnaea borealis*), was beside us, joying this Douglas-fir-Red Cedar woods, even as it did Linnaeus's Lappland wanderings in 1732, and encircles this planet Earth in northern latitudes, pink trumpeting the forest floor from sealevel to treeline.

Man Time here on the Aylard Farm is capriciously variable, with the Sea Farm and its ever-present old Red Ensign once such a living part of these trails into East Sooke; now a few years later, so little in evidence, with only Daphne and Dame's Violet and a few spring flowers to clue it, and briar roses blooming amid the rusting wires and open field to hint at the rejoicing birth of calves and the wobbly young foals which grew to fill this life space here.

The Bald Eagles which scream at our intrusion on the inland trail in their territory and the usual Blue Grouse were "in residence"; but Winter Wrens lisped, juncoes rattled, and Swainson's Thrush spiralled their woodwind questioning as we headed into the tree mansion rocks. The jewel miniature creeping spearwort pretended to be a buttercup instead of just one of its family, while wee brooklime and forget-me-not glowed opal blue life in the still wet grass track of the old logging road.

So we had Petroglyphs at lunch! The two sea-facing outlines of a seal and a whale today are not very clear and have been joined by a newly-done smile-sun, but spring still lingered here in mid-June of Mimulus and death camas on the damp weathered-into-soil cracks in the rocks, while wee geranium species familialied the open ground.

Then to Beechy Head, trailing the sea-facing hill rocks possessed of *Arbutus menzeii*. These tree-forms of the Heather family, the only broad-leaved evergreen tree in Canada, fittingly honour Vancouver's botanist, Archibald Menzies, for they seem to be most at home breathing the sea-laden air of the Strait. A wee creeping *Yerba buena* joyed us and a Pacific crab-apple surprised us, while Manzanita and Knickinnick thrived and hybridized along the high-rising claw of Beechy Head, THE destination of this day. The old marker to the Treaty of 1908, dividing these waters between Canada and the U.S.A., where an atomic-submarine beacon only ticked a few weeks when the States installed it a few years ago, had its own offering of sedum and woolly sunflower and self heal. From Race Rocks to Sherringham Light, we scanned the sea trench and up at the emerged volcanic rocks now 42 million years later spired of Douglas-fir and Grand Fir and struggling Coast Pine.

Down steeply around from Beechy Head we dropped to the fault gash where last summer one of our members matched stares with a cougar (now killed and by death a documentary film "star"), the winter stream now summer-crowded of coltsfoot, to Beechy Cove, where Man has more evidence of the old Coyette homestead, in fruit trees, lilac and daffodils still growing, and sow thistle golding the long grass. Farthest west this day here was signalled by the sharp red of columbine amid the massing roses struggling for their niche with broom. From Hawaii's volcanic soil to Sooke's, that bit of broom seed Capt. Grant brought over in the mid-19th century, really has conquered Southern Vancouver Island and gloriously gold-lifes Beechy Cove.

Beneath a waterfall of sedum cascading the cliff rocks, we followed an old fracture valley back to the cars, through the salal-deep rainforest, past our former meeting place with a river otter, sampling salmon berries, into the deciduous cover life of the logged, crossing the field where the blue-eyed grass had opened its eyes; such is a taste of one day in June at the Aylard Farm - thanks to East Sooke Park!

A SEASON OF CONTRASTS

How's this for contrast? As a member of the Victoria Natural History Society this winter, you'll be able to enjoy everything from a five-week trip in a rubber dinghy along the British Columbia coast to a night out at Holyrood House. This last may cost you a little more than a simple membership in the Society, but both are part of the varied and interesting program being laid-on for this winter.

Program co-ordinator, Doug Ross, has been busy all summer lining up a sparkling array of speakers. In the meantime, efforts have been going ahead to organize a dinner at Holyrood House; an annual affair maybe? You'll hear more on that later.

For now, let's take a peek at what Doug has for us:

SEPT. 14 Dr. Jim Hatter - Wildlife Management
 OCT. 12 Dr. Al Funk - Mushrooms
 NOV. 9 Wayne Campbell - 5 Weeks in a Dinghy
 DEC. 14 Dr. Bristol Foster - Ecological Reserves
 JAN. 11 Dr. Ian MacTaggart Cowan - Predation
 FEB. 8 DINNER
 MAR. 8 Kerry Joy - Provincial Parks
 APRIL 12 Still Open

Armed with this kind of ammunition, you should be able to sell some of your friends on the benefits of a membership in the Society. After all, this is only the beginning; there's the monthly outings (see the inside back cover for details of this month's), and of course, the Victoria Naturalist - all for a year.

Not a bad deal, eh?

THE BEST BUY IN TOWN?

AUDUBON!

When does $5 \times \$1.50 = \6.00 ? When it's an Audubon Wildlife Film season ticket. That's right; with an Audubon Wildlife Film season ticket you can get 5 nights in a comfortable chair in the Newcombe Auditorium - for the price of 4.

Better still, if you're a Senior Citizen, you can get the same deal for \$4.00,

That's an offer you can't refuse, so why not be out for the first film on October 1st or 2nd and start a season of travel that will see you in Florida, Newfoundland, Bonaventure Island, the Bahamas, Bermuda and Yosemite visiting alligators, gannets, Kirtland's Warblers, the under-sea world and rock climbers.

And don't travel alone! Bring a friend. At these prices, you can't afford to stay home.

Here's a preview of this year's programme:

OCT. 1/2 Richard Kern and Big Cypress Swamp of Florida
 OCT.22/23 Tom Sterling Goes Footloose in Newfoundland.
 NOV.19/20 Walter Bertlet takes us from Quebec to the Bahamas
 JAN.21/22 Dr. William J. Jahoda gets under the surface of the clear waters of Bermuda
 MAR.18/19 Eben McMillan explores the mountains of Yosemite National Park.

And don't wait 'till opening night to buy your tickets. Six outlets are available to you to get them ahead of time. They are:

THE GIFT SHOP - Provincial Museum
 JAMES BAY COMMUNITY PROJECT - The Mall, 435 Simcoe
 THE BOOK NOOK - 10 Centennial Square
 DOGWOOD GIFT SHOPPE - 2180 Oak Bay Avenue
 BOLAN BOOKS - Hillside Shopping Centre
 WOODWARD'S BOOK STORE - Mayfair Shopping Centre

It's the best entertainment dollar you'll spend this, or any other, year.

NEW BOOKS

Two new books, just now becoming available, will be a special treat for those interested in the wildflowers of this province -- particularly the wildflowers of the mountains.

The first to appear, Revelstoke National Park Wildflowers, is by Dr. J. H. Soper and Dr. Adam Szczawinski. Dr. Szczawinski is well-known to Victoria naturalists; Dr. Soper is Chief Botanist with the National Museum of Natural Science in Ottawa. This book is a joint effort involving the National Museum, Parks Canada, and the B.C. Provincial Museum.

Close behind Revelstoke, is Wildflowers of Manning Park by J.E. "Ted" Underhill and Dr. C.C. Chuang. Ted Underhill needs no introduction; Ching-Chang Chuang is Assistant Curator of Botany at the Provincial Museum in Victoria. This is another joint effort; this time involving the Provincial Parks Branch and the Provincial Museum.

Both books are about 150 pages, both illustrate about 100 species of the wildflowers, both include maps and information on where and when to go flowering in their respective areas, and both are designed as introductions to the joys of knowing wildflowers.

Revelstoke is selling for \$2.50; Manning for \$3.00. Both can be purchased at the Museum Gift Shop and, best of all, both are in full colour.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL SHOREBIRD SURVEYS:

Dr. R.I.G. Morrison, of the Canadian Wildlife Service, is co-ordinating the Canadian end of this vast international co-operative programme to obtain information on shorebird migration and to identify and document areas of major importance to these birds during migration.

Started in 1975, the Survey has so far gathered much valuable information from observers in the U.S.A., the Caribbean Islands, Central and South America, and Canada, and now is ready to expand their coverage. Any observer able to make regular counts during spring and fall migration at specific shorebird concentration areas, should contact Dr. Morrison. His address is:

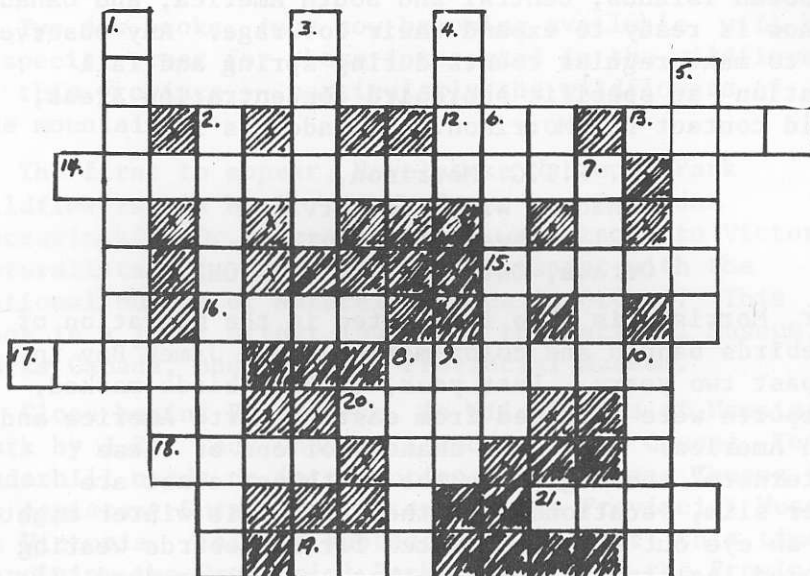
Dr. R.I.G. Morrison,
Canadian Wildlife Service,
2721 Highway 31,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H3

Dr. Morrison is also interested in the migration of shorebirds banded and color-marked along James Bay in the past two years. Last year, of 4000 birds marked, 70 reports were obtained from eastern North America and South America. While the chances of one of these "easterners" showing up on the northwest coast are rather slim, vacationers in the south this winter might keep an eye out for them. Watch for shorebirds wearing coloured leg bands, or birds that are colour-dyed. If you plan to be in the south this winter, maybe you should write Dr. Morrison for further details on this programme. Looking for birds from this study could add some spice to your birding outings.

Peter Bricknell and Hank Vanderpol, both of Victoria, carried out a Barn Owl survey on southern Vancouver Island last spring and drew a complete blank -- no owls. But Peter and Hank aren't giving up. They're going to do it again next year and with a little help from you, they might come up with something. If you have any information on the current or past whereabouts of Barn Owls, or their nests, on Vancouver Island, pass it on to these young fellows. You can get Peter at 479-8168 and Hank at 479-3383.

While on the subject of Owls, Michael Collins of the University of Manitoba has a study going on the current and historic status of the Great Grey Owl in North America. While Great Grey Owls aren't over-running our part of North America, you might have something from your travels that would be useful in this project. If you have, write to Michael at the Dept. of Zoology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

KIDS COUNTRY



CLUES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Plover | 12. Bird of prey. |
| 2. Duck, named because of its head. | 13. Mud-hen. |
| 3. Long-legged fisheater. | 14. Commonest gull. |
| 4. Eater of eggs. | 15. Hell-diver. |
| 5. "hee" at end. | 16. Meadow ---- . |
| 6. Common duck. | 17. Looks like a penguin. |
| 7. Fly in a "V". | 18. Small gull-like bird. |
| 8D. Blue grouse. | 19. Cheeky bird. |
| 9. Male swan. | 20. Has a necklace. |
| 10. Bigger than a crow. | 21. Small bird. |
| | 8A. Skunk head. |

NOTE:

This puzzle, which first appeared in the Victoria Naturalist 23 years ago, is by Alex. Peden and was made up on the basis of spelling current at that time. Some spelling has changed since, so be careful.

ADULT PROGRAMME

- THURS. SEPT. 9 - Ornithology -- Beacon Hill Park -- Meet at Children's Zoo, 9:30 a.m. No leader.
- TUES. SEPT. 14 - General Meeting, 8:00 p.m., Newcombe Auditorium.
Speaker: Dr. James Hatter
Topic: Wildlife Management
- SAT. SEPT. 25 - Botany -- Heather Mountain. An all-day trip requiring some climbing and good footwear.
Leader: Dr. T. "Chris" Brayshaw.
Meet Mayfair Lanes at 8:00 a.m.
- SAT. SEPT. 25 - Ornithology -- Esquimalt Lagoon. Meet Mayfair Lanes at 9:00 a.m. or Fort Rodd parking lot, 9:30 a.m. No leader.
For details on both Ornithology trips, contact Tim Murphy (385-5357).

JUNIORS

- SAT. SEPT. 18 - Francis Park get-together
Meet Mayfair Lanes parking lot 1:30 pm.

INTERMEDIATES

All Intermediate activities for September have been cancelled, but there is no reason why you can't join the Juniors at their get-together on Sept. 18.

- FRIDAY, OCT. 1) Audubon Film Nights
SATURDAY, OCT. 2) Big Cypress Swamp, Florida.
With Richard Kern.
8:00 p.m., Newcombe Auditorium.
(See page 13 for more on Audubon)

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 APRIL, 1976

TOTAL 1975		TOTAL 1976	Nehring	General	Audubon	Life Mem- bership	Publica- tions	Scholar- ship
ASSETS								
\$ 3,658	Cash in bank	\$ 4,969	\$ 1,055	\$ 950	\$ 2,707	\$ -	\$ 66	\$ 191
69,976	Investments at cost (market value \$69,671)	69,983	67,689	-	-	291	-	2,003
319	Equipment at cost	319	-	319	-	-	-	-
\$73,953		\$75,271	\$68,744	\$1,269	\$2,707	\$291	\$66	\$2,194
LIABILITIES								
\$ 272	Account payable	\$ 80	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
116	Memberships paid in advance	870	-	870	-	-	-	-
RESERVE								
2,025	Audubon contract 1976-77	2,025	-	-	2,025	-	-	-
10,000	Christmas Hill Nature Centre	7,549	7,549	-	-	-	-	-
61,540	FUNDS BALANCES	64,747	61,195	319	682	291	66	2,194
\$73,953		\$75,271	\$68,744	\$1,269	\$2,707	\$291	\$66	\$2,194

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS

I have examined the statement of income and expenditure of the Victoria Natural History Society for the year ended April 30, 1976. My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances, except that in the case of all revenue it was not practicable to extend my examination beyond accounting for receipts as reported by the Society.

In my opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments that might have been required had I been able to carry out a verification of revenue (see preceding paragraph), the accompanying statements present fairly the results of the Victoria Natural History Society for the year ended 30 April, 1976.

Victoria,
May 10, 1976.

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL, 1976

J. R. Levey
Chartered Accountant.

1974-75	GENERAL ACCOUNT	1975-76	1974-75	AUDUBON ACCOUNT	1975-76
Income			Income		
\$ 1,886	Membership dues and donations	\$ 2,144	\$ 3,727	Ticket sales and admissions	\$ 4,221
27	Bank interest	-	286	Bank interest	172
1,913		2,144	4,013		4,393
Expenditure			Expenditure		
1,995	Naturalist - production and mailing	1,972	2,729	National Audubon Society	2,082
150	Cost of meetings	224	840	Cost of meetings	1,002
60	Postage and stationery	82	1,148	Advertising	562
177	B.C. Federation dues and expenses	199	250	Francis Park	402
25	Affiliation fees	25	74	Other	102
45	Accountancy charges	50	5,041		4,152
25	Audit fee and expenses	30		(1,028) EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	242
169	Miscellaneous	254		869 Funds on hand at beginning of year	442
2,646		2,836		600 Reduction in reserve for Audubon contract	-
733	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	692		\$ 441 FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	\$ 682
466	Funds on hand at beginning of year	(242)			
25	Transfer from Life Membership account	18			
-	Transfer from Nehring account to cover deficit	1,235			
\$ (242)	FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	\$ 319			
NEHRING ACCOUNT				CHRISTMAS HILL NATURE CENTRE	
\$54,403	Net cash realizations from estate	\$ -	\$ -	Funds on hand at beginning of year	\$10,000
35,000	Less estate duty valuation	-	10,000	Transferred from Nehring account	-
19,403		-	10,000	Development expenses	2,451
-	Bonds transferred at estimated valuation	60		\$10,000 FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	\$ 7,549
4,286	Interest received during year	4,752			
-	Payment for part-time naturalist, Francis Park	(600)			
23,689		4,212			
44,529	Funds on hand at beginning of year	58,218			
68,218		62,430			
10,000	Transfer to reserve for Nature Centre	-			
-	Transfer to general account	1,235			
\$58,218	FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	\$61,195			

Notes:

- Interest is recorded on a cash received basis.
- In view of the small amounts involved no depreciation has been charged against equipment purchased at cost for \$319.

1974-75	TOTAL	1975-76	Life Membership	Publications	Scholarship
Income					
\$ 27	Sales	\$ 626	\$ -	\$ 626	\$ -
86	Bank interest	37	-	24	13
114	Bond interest	110	18	-	92
-	Donations	93	-	-	93
227		866	18	650	198
Expenditure					
120	Scholarship	120	-	-	120
-	Naturalists Guide	1,300	-	1,300	-
232	Ten-year index	-	-	-	-
257	Bird check lists	-	-	-	-
609		1,420	-	1,300	120
382	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	554	(18)	650	(78)
275	Transfer general account and reserve	18	18	-	-
107		572	-	650	(78)
3,230	Funds on hand at beginning of year	3,123	291	716	2,116
\$3,123	FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	\$2,551	\$291	\$ 66	\$2,194

VICTORIA

Newcombe Auditorium

British Columbia Provincial Museum
(South Entrance, off Superior Street)

8:00 P.M.

ADULT SEASON TICKET **\$6.00**
(5 Audubon Wildlife Films)

Single Admission \$1.50

SENIOR CITIZEN SEASON TICKET **\$4.00**

Single Admission \$1.00

STUDENTS 75¢

Season Tickets are obtainable at:

Gift Shop - Provincial Museum
Telephone 384-4425

James Bay Community Project
"The Mall" - 435 Simcoe Street
Telephone 388-6291

The Book Nook
10 Centennial Square
Telephone 386-0813

Dogwood Gift Shoppe Ltd.
2180 Oak Bay Avenue
Telephone 598-3712

Bolen Books
Hillside Shopping Centre
3126 Shelbourne Street
Telephone 595-4232

Woodward's Book Store
Mayfair Shopping Centre
3125 Douglas Street
Telephone 386-3322 (Local 309)

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

invites you to participate in activities which include a programme of lectures, films and field trips devoted to the study of native plants and animals.

General meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month (except June, July and August) in the Newcombe Auditorium at 8 p.m. Senior and junior group meetings are held at other times as announced in the magazines — membership includes subscription to the monthly magazine which contains notes on local wildlife.

Further information re the Society may be obtained from the Secretary:

Mrs. J. L. Rimmington
P.O. Box 1747,
Victoria, British Columbia
Telephone 592-6037

We would suggest that you visit the Thomas S. Francis Park and Nature House, situated on Munn Road, which is off Prospect Lake Road. A visit at any time of the year is most enjoyable, but we especially recommend the springtime, when the flowers are blooming in great profusion.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

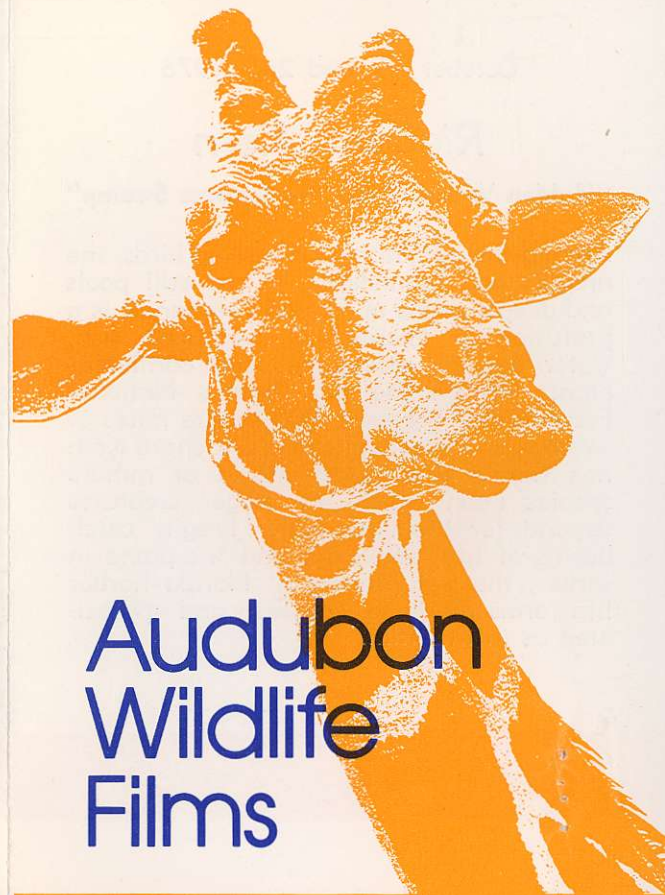
601 Belleville St., Victoria, British Columbia
Telephone 387-3701

Hours: 7 Days a Week

April 1 to Sept. 30 - 10 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 1 to March 31 - 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Please note: there is ample parking on the Government Parking Lot, South of the Museum off Superior Street.



Audubon Wildlife Films

PRESENTED IN VICTORIA

by the

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

and the

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

Thirty-First Season

1976 - 1977 PROGRAMME

Friday & Saturday, October 1 & 2, 1976
Friday & Saturday, October 22 & 23, 1976
Friday & Saturday, November 19 & 20, 1976
Friday & Saturday, January 21 & 22, 1977
Friday & Saturday, March 18 & 19, 1977

CREDITS: Giraffe by R. F. Head
Koala by R. R. Pawlowski

October 1st and 2nd, 1976

Richard Kern

"Hidden World of the Big Cypress Swamp"

Among the alligators and wading birds, the orchids and bromeliads, in the still pools and deep sloughs of Florida's wetlands, is a profusion of microscopic creatures, fish, water beetles, mosquitoes and carnivorous plants. Within the Big Cypress National Fresh Water Preserve, 900 square miles of swamps, marshes and cypress, Richard Kern has filmed this hidden world of minute species upon which the larger creatures depend for their survival. Fragile catch basins of life, often dry and fire-prone in winter, the wet prairies of Florida harbor life forms rarely so well seen and appreciated as in this film.



January 21st and 22nd, 1977

Dr. William J. Jahoda

"Bermuda — Land and Sea"

Dr. William J. Jahoda takes you to the warm Gulf-Stream waters of the Atlantic for a fascinating look at the land of Bermuda and the underwater world that surrounds it. Beneath the sea, in the strangely beautiful world of Bermuda's coral reefs, you'll see angelfish, snappers, morays, barracudas, sharks, spiny lobsters, octopi, sea hares, and other aquatic wonders. The sight of an encrusted anchor and chain brings to mind man's intrusion into this silent wonderland and his powers to destroy it.

October 22nd and 23rd, 1976

Tom Sterling

"Footloose in Newfoundland"

The Canadian province of Newfoundland has a history and a life uniquely and intriguingly its own. A 900 year old Viking settlement, St. Johns, Gros Morne and Terra Nova National Parks - the wilderness that is theirs - are some of the focal points from which Tom views this land. Spectacular and intimate closeup photography brings to the viewer memorable sojourns with finback whales, bull moose, caribou, black bear, pine marten, and many of the native oceanic birds. A very pleasant roam.

November 19th and 20th, 1976

Walter Berlet

"East Side Story: Bahamas to Quebec"

In this sequel to West Side Story: Mexico to Alaska, Walter Berlet follows the sun, early springs to late summer, from the Bahamas to Quebec. Kirtland's Warbler, the Key Deer, everglades, Okefenokee, the wild ponies of Virginia's Assateague Island, Appalachian spring, Maine Bonaventure Island, and North of Quebec's St. Lawrence River: a wonderful conglomeration of natural beauty, the sort that asks for a never ending series of sequels.

March 18th and 19th, 1976

Eben McMillan

"Yosemite: An Ecological Visit"

Geological processes shaped this spectacular area. Slow movements of great ice packs carved, smoothed, and gouged the deep canyons, polishing the granite face as they went. Along with rock climbers, backpackers, and campers, Eben McMillan explores this area and its wildlife, the variety and beauty of which make one thankful that this chasm country is preserved as a National Park.



MISS C. AYKEND
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