



The VICTORIA NATURALIST

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GRIZZLY DANGER
AND GRIZZLY SURVIVAL*by Yorke Edwards*

When the grizzly killed Barbara that July day high in the Selkirks, it was a tragedy of the first order. No one could doubt this, and anyone who knew Barbara must agree that the loss brings a special sorrow because Barbara was a special person. The Gods too, surely grieved on that day, because one of their favoured few was suddenly no more.

But Barbara was part of a double tragedy. The other settled upon all grizzlies, alive and unborn.

The species called "grizzly bear" is now moving down what may be the last few decades of its perhaps twenty-five million years on Earth. If present trends persist, the miracle called "grizzly bear" will soon be at worst only specimens in museums, or at best, half-tamed survivors in a few half-wild bits of land yet to be exploited for their wealth by commerce. The grizzly needs friends. A double tragedy occurs when someone is injured or dies under a grizzly, for inevitably the result is a unique and never to be replaced species of spectacular mammal losing some of the human support that it must have to survive now that Earth's life is dominated by man.

COVER

THE YOUNG NATURALIST

B.C. Parks Branch Photograph by the late Bill Reith

(Can anyone identify the young Naturalist?)

I am not sure why, but when a wild animal attacks and kills a person, we respond with a special horror. It must be a reaction harking back to stone age ancestors. A human killer of humans is deprived of only some of his freedoms. Automobiles kill us by the thousands, so we make more every year. But when a wild mammal kills one of us, the immediate reaction is to avenge the killing by killing the killer. This urge is automatic and powerfully motivated, and I feel sure would be mine too, for we all have traits inherited from stone age caves. It is beyond our instincts, and perhaps beyond most of our intellects as well, to understand that a bear can only behave as a bear is programmed to behave, and that quite probably when a bear attacks, it is a logical bear reaction to the victim quite unconsciously signaling aggressively by bear standards. We judge the bear by our standards, which is ridiculous. The need is for us - "the smart ones" - to understand bears so that aggression can be avoided.

One public response to people being in danger from wild bears in wild places is to advocate the death of all grizzlies. This is a growing cause in some North American circles. It is hardly a brilliant solution to this danger in wilderness recreation being, as it probably is, much the same solution that men turned to long before they had enough brain to be really men. It is also part of a completely uninformed public pressure to destroy what little wilderness we still have by making it safe and "comfy". When all the cliffs that people might fall over are fenced off, and all the trees that might fall on people are cut down, when all the insects that bite people have been killed by poisons, and all the poison ivy eradicated because it fights back, when all the creeks have been bridged so no one will get wet or be dumb enough to get drowned, and all the grizzlies are dead because they were occasionally dangerous to people, then the wilderness will not be made safe, rather the safety will have destroyed the wilderness. If land is to be wilderness, it must have its wilderness dangers. Just possibly the dangers are its most important parts.

Grizzly country is one of the most exciting parts of Canada. Walking there, one has a keen awareness of surroundings rare now in most of our urbanized lives. Danger, and watching out for it, makes you extraordinarily alive, and nothing can be more important than that. Life, and an awareness of it, is man's greatest inheritance. To me, the small risk from grizzlies in their wild places is a major benefit of the experience of being there; and I know too, of course, that I am in less danger in grizzly country than when I am driving on a Canadian highway.

But with people in danger, and with a magnificent species in danger, and with wilderness in danger too, partly because of bears, we need action; and with a wild mammal species at stake after twenty-five million years of trial and error functional designing to create a successful masterpiece, surely the only acceptable approach is to set the most brilliant research minds available in the field of animal behaviour to work at what makes a grizzly attack, and at how to deflect or reverse that attack, while preferably leaving the bear unharmed.

More and more people are pouring into our wild country, and most do not know much about what they are doing; more and more of these are destined to meet grizzlies. The pressure to "remove" the bears will grow unless we can reduce the hazard in other ways, for most of these people are city slickers who take the dangers of town in their stride, but they want the "wilderness" safe - at least from bears.

It is not just a matter of saving bears; it is a matter of saving some bits of wilderness somewhere, for even today much of what North Americans call wilderness is not. By definition, wilderness cannot be tamed, it can only be destroyed.



EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS

by A. R. Davidson

An experimental mid-week bird outing, held Sept. 9 in Beacon Hill Park on a beautiful morning, was attended by 18 people.

There was no leader but the party gravitated to Lovers' Lane where small migrants often appear in good numbers, apparently assembling here each fall before flying across to the Mainland.

There was no migration of consequence that Thursday morning, but 2 Black-throated Greys and a Wilson Warbler accompanied by a Warbling Vireo, a Wood Peewee and a flycatcher were seen. Most of the party also saw a Turkey Vulture and a falcon, species undetermined.

Some of the group then drove to the Interurban Road where a Green Heron had been seen on the day previous, but the illusive bird could not be found. On a pool nearby were 12 Green-winged Teal, 1 Shoveller, and many Mallards: a total of 30 species were seen that morning.

A BOTANY SPECIAL

by Katherine Sherman

In the absence of our Botany Leader an unscheduled, leaderless trip to Skutz Falls was set for August 21. Word of the event was passed around by various means and, of the 16 who turned up, we were glad to see several new and younger faces. Later, Terese Todd joined us; we felt a lot less leaderless! Weatherwise, it was perfect!

The booklet, HIKING TRAILS OF SOUTHEASTERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, prepared by the Outdoor Club of Victoria, was most helpful. We also appreciated the efforts of the Cowichan Fish and Game Association in making the delightful riverside trails and in building the swinging bridge.

Our before-lunch explorations took us into dense woods around an area marked on the map "floods in winter". Here we renewed acquaintance with many old familiar plants and shrubs - mostly in fruit. But it is good to know plants in all stages, and some of the seed capsules and berries are really beautiful. For example, the striped berries of the Star-flowered Solomon's Seal. We rejoiced to find Maidenhair fern, and were surprised to find *Clematis ligusticifolia* in that shady area.

Thanks to the patient teaching of our good botany leaders over the years, we were able to identify most of the plants. One small creeping plant with round leaves baffled us, but was later identified by Miss Melburn as Moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*), a rarity for Vancouver Island! A short turn-off, brightened with red Indian paint-brush, suddenly brought us into sunshine and the open river bed, where late-in-starting Miner's lettuce and Forget-me-not were flowering with the freshness of spring.

Lunch on the riverbank, just above the Falls, was partaken in the company of numerous Kingfishers whose clatter rose above the roar of the river. A Dipper quietly going about his business in mid-stream, completed our enjoyment.

After lunch we turned downstream exploring both banks. Wherever we went - in the woods or in open country - the Wild caraway (*Peridiridia gairdneri*) was abundant and in full bloom. Doubtless because of the wetter than usual summer, the delicate leaves were still unshrivelled. In the interests of ethnobotany, one plant was sacrificed, and the two minute, club-shaped tubers taken home for supper. We can report that they were mealy and quite pleasant. It days gone by, the Indian women would mark the plants in summer and harvest the tubers early the following spring. They were considered a great delicacy and no doubt the flavour would improve with maturity.

The Orchid Family provided a number of late bloomers, which we will list (as evidence of our good botanical upbringing) as: *Epipactus helliborine*, *Goodyera oblongifolia*, *Habenaria unalascensis* and (most abundant) *Spiranthes romanzoffiana*.

It was a good day for all. One energetic member listed over 100 species! New recruits worked hard and when sated with new names, happily filled their empty lunch boxes with red huckleberries.

Skutz Falls provides varied habitats. A boggy area along the railway track was hardly studied at all; and the riverside trail goes on for miles and miles!

Please could we have another botany trip to Skutz Falls early next summer.

RARE BIRD ALERT

by Tim Murphy

As the Victoria Natural History Society grows and more members want to be kept informed of the latest information on rare birds in the area, the current system of providing this information, based on a few dedicated birders phoning each other, becomes more and more unworkable. For several years, many cities in the United States have solved the problem of providing birding information by what is called, "A Rare Bird Alert System". This system involves providing taped announcements of the latest birding information. These tapes then are available to anyone who simply dials a specific telephone number. The system works something like those used in doctor's offices where you hear a message and leave your name for the doctor to return the call - except that in the case of the Rare Bird Alert, there is no need for you to leave your name; you simply get the message!

The Ornithology Section of the Victoria Natural History Society hopes to have a Rare Bird Alert System of this type in operation some time in October. By dialing a number, still to be determined, you may hear a message similar to this:

"Hello! This is John Smith reporting for the Victoria Natural History Society on Saturday, September 11th.

The Knot which was around Clover Point for the last few days has moved off but several Northern Phalaropes have been sighted. There are many species of gulls at the Point including Herring and Western, as well as the usual Thayer's, Mew, Glaucous-Wings, Bonaparte's, and a few Heerman's. The Buff-breasted Sandpiper which was at Oak Bay Golf Course two weeks ago has not been seen since, but there is an immature Franklin's Gull still hanging around there. To find it, go to the first parking lot going east on Beach Drive, and walk down to the water; it should be close to the rocks off shore.

A coach trip has been arranged for a visit to the Reifel Refuge and Ioana Island on October 16th. See the 'Naturalist' for further details."

Peggy and Vic Goodwill have kindly consented to house the machine and to record the messages. If all goes well, the next Naturalist will contain the telephone number and also how to report your sightings.

BIRDING ON TEXEL ISLAND

by Jack Williams

Almost every country has its outstanding birding area where every serious birder dreams of going for years and, sometimes, even finally gets there. Canada has its Point Pelee; in the States it's probably Cape May; in Britain, the Norfolk coast; France, the Camargue; Spain, the Coto Donana; and in Holland, I would say it's the island of Texel.

Situated off the north-west tip of Holland, Texel is the first in the chain of the Wadden Islands. On the west it is washed by the North Sea and on the east by the shallow Wadden Sea. It is on the flyway for many of the birds which winter in southern Europe and Africa, and a stop on their way to nesting grounds in the far north. Many species breed here, due in part to the varied habitat, but also to the fact that on the island, only about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide, there are at least 12 bird sanctuaries.

The refuges on the west side of Texel are run by the Forestry Department, and are mostly in dunes and woodlands; those on the east side are mud flats, marshes, dikes, and meadowland, and are under control of the Nature Monuments organization. It is necessary to get permission in advance to visit these refuges. Only groups of about 10 to 15 are allowed in at one time, and a guided tour is given by the warden-naturalist. Many birds can, however, be seen from the roads and dikes.

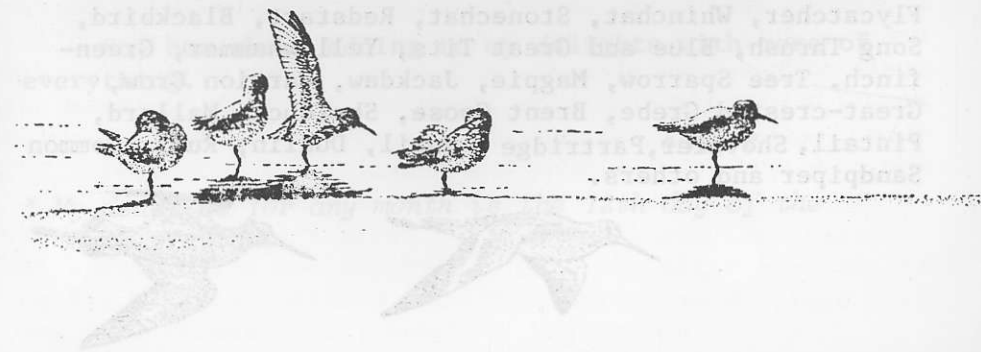
Perhaps to show you what birding on Texel is really like, it would be best to recount our own adventures on our 10-day stay there this spring.

We arrived the first week in May, so were late for most of the ducks and geese, but just right for many of the breeding birds. Our hotel was situated in the village of De Koog, right in the dunes and beside the woods, so that any time we wished, we could go birding in just a few minutes. In fact, one of our best birds, a Red-backed Shrike, was seen from our hotel window.

The hotel manager was himself a birder and was most interested in our adventures; in fact, he came with us on many of our trips and organized entry into the refuges for us. Our trip was made all the more interesting by a group of English ladies at our hotel who were on a birding outing with a Dutch guide. Every day we compared notes on what had been seen and where; by the day we left, we had seen 106 species and they had seen 105.

We arrived at our hotel about 3:00 p.m. Some of our party could not wait to get started, so went on the dunes 'til about 7:30. The next morning we were up at 5:00 a.m., walking the dunes and shoreline and listing Linnets, Willow Warblers, Wheatears, Bar-tailed Godwits and others. After lunch, we were driven to the refuge of Muy, where the big attraction is the nesting Spoonbills. Also nesting were Lapwing, Linnet, Oystercatcher, Curlew, Reed Bunting and many more. Before breakfast the next day, we were on the beach again looking at Sanderlings and Black-tailed Godwits. After breakfast, on our way to the little port of Oudeschild, we saw many waders including Avocets, Redshanks, Spotted Redshanks, Greenshanks, Ringed and Grey Plovers. The afternoon saw us at the Schorren, on the Wadden Sea, a very muddy and slippery mudflat. Here we saw throngs of Black-headed Gulls, Godwits, Knots and Common and Arctic Tern. Some of the flocks must have been in the thousands, a thrilling sight and sound as they took flight as the tide came in.

Up at 5:30 the next morning for a visit to the Slufter. Here the Eiders nest. We also saw Kentish Plovers, Cuckoos, and Kestrels. In the afternoon, to Mok Bay where little Terns were on the beach along with an albino Oystercatcher which, we were told, had been there for 20 years. It let the other birds know who was boss. Thursday morning saw us at the Bol refuge for many more nesting birds including Skylarks. In the afternoon, we visited the large Herring Gull colony at Westerduinen. This must be the noisiest place on the island. A Linnet's nest with a Cuckoo's egg was one discovery here. Friday morning at 6:30 we were at the Krim watching Short-eared Owls, Montague's Harriers and, believe it or not, a Demoiselle Crane. An escapee? Who knows.



The afternoon was at leisure, so what to do in our leisure time but more birding. Dorothy and I walked from De Koog along the Wallenburger-dijk to the capital of Texel, Den Burg. On the way, Coot on the nest, Moorhens, Reed Warblers and others. Saturday morning we walked through the woods for a look at Jays, Chiffchaffs and Robins, then after breakfast to the Dune Park and the Natural History Museum. After lunch, to Hors on the south end of the island, where we were surprised to find two Flamingoes, as well as Teal, Grey Herons, Tufted Ducks, and many more.

Sunday was a day off (for birding, of course), Dorothy and I walked through the woods and finally heard, and then saw, a Nightingale. Also Blackcap Warbler, Chaffinch and others. Monday Geul Refuge was our destination; here we added Pochard, Gadwall, Garganey, Marsh Harrier, Sedge Warbler to our list. In the evening, we decided to try for Woodcock and after a few stops at likely spots, finally saw 3 fly overhead.

Tuesday was to be our last full day. The morning trip was to Dijkmanshuizen, where there were many nests in the fields and also White-fronted and Greylag Geese and Sand Martins. Bearded Tits were nesting, but were unco-operative that day. Many lovely purple orchids were in the fields here. In the afternoon, I walked the road to the "Oorlogschip" on my own and added a Jack Snipe.

It is hard not to make a birding trip sound like a list, we we didn't mention Sandwich Terns, Wood Pigeons, Collared Doves, Turtle Doves, Swifts, Swallows, House Martins, Meadow Pipits, 3 or 4 varieties of Wagtails, Wren, Dunnock, Garden Warbler, Whitethroat, Spotted Flycatcher, Whinchat, Stonechat, Redstart, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Blue and Great Tits, Yellowhammer, Greenfinch, Tree Sparrow, Magpie, Jackdaw, Carrion Crow, Great-crested Grebe, Brent Goose, Shelduck, Mallard, Pintail, Shoveler, Partridge, Quail, Dunlin, Ruff, Common Sandpiper and others.



So, if you are an avid birder and want to bird from dawn to dusk for a few days, Texel will just fill the bill as it does for so many of the birds. (Sorry about that, no pun intended.)

THE NATURALIST NEEDS ...

Among the periodic delights of editing a magazine such as The Victoria Naturalist are those little unsolicited articles that come in from members from time to time describing some incident or find. Unfortunately, one of the dispairing aspects of editing a magazine such as the Victoria Naturalist is those same little unsolicited articles, because there aren't enough of them.

Your stories about your finds and about your thoughts on the hobby that interest you would certainly interest the rest of us. So why not let us all in on your little secrets. If you need any help getting under way, I'm always willing.

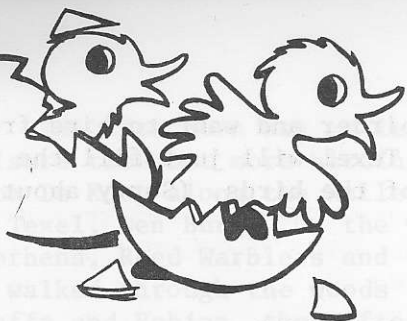
And don't think that this plea is restricted to written submissions. Other forms of visual expression, with a natural history vein, particularly photographs for the cover, would be welcome. If you have a transparency you think would look nice on our cover, send it along; we can have a black and white print of it made and return the transparency to you almost before you know its gone.

And don't let me forget drawings or sketches; these are particularly appropriate for a magazine like ours and they do not cost a great deal to reproduce.

So, how about adding to my delights with more of everything.

Editor

* My deadline for any month is the 12th day of the month previous.



BIRD REPORTS

by

Michael G. Shepard

Birding in the Victoria area during August was generally unexciting but several rarities were reported from various Vancouver Island localities.

On August 16, Mr. A.C. Hollingworth reported a white heron-like bird at the mouth of the Sooke River. Vic Goodwill and I found it later in the day and identified it as a GREAT EGRET, and Vic took some movies to document the occurrence. This is the sixth or seventh record for B.C., the last one being recorded along the Sooke River in November, 1975. Watch the Sooke area this fall because it seems to be the hotspot in B.C. for egrets.

Peggy and Vic Goodwill discovered a BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER on the Victoria Golf Course on August 28th. It remained for several days, but appeared on the golf course only at sundown. This shorebird is rarely reported in British Columbia, and almost all records are for the last week of August and first week of September.

On August 10, Wayne Campbell and Paul Diggle saw a WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH east of Merrill Lake near Campbell River. There are few records of this species along the coast, but it would not be surprising if there are local populations along the east coast of Vancouver Island. The Courtenay-Campbell River area seems to have an interior influence. Pygmy Nuthatch, Lazuli Bunting and Western Kingbird have been reported there, and Eastern Kingbirds probably breed in the vicinity.

Other noteworthy sightings included:

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER - 1 on Mitlenatch Island on August 23 (Rob Butler)

RED PHALAROPE - 1 at Clover Point on August 20 (Vic and Peggy Goodwill)

MOCKINGBIRD - 1 on Mitlenatch Island on August 1 (Rob Butler)

LARK SPARROW - 1 at Brady's Beach, Bamfield on August 16 (Wayne Campbell, Liz Courtnall, Spencer Sealy, Harry Carter)

Please send any interesting September bird sightings to me at the Birds and Mammals Division, B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C., V8W 1A1 by October 5.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLE

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Killdeer. | 8. Sooty | 16. Lark |
| 2. Bufflehead. | 9. Cob | 17. Murre |
| 3. Heron | 10. Raven | 18. Tern |
| 4. Crow | 12. Owl | 19. Jay |
| 5. Towhee | 13. Coot | 20. Loon |
| 6. Widgeon | 14. Glaucous-wing | 21. Wren |
| 7. Geese | 15. Grebe | 8. Scoter |

INFORMATION WANTED

If you happen to see Bald Eagles sporting orange, pink or yellow colour markings where their wings join their bodies, don't rub your eyes and turn away. Make a note of it. Walter English would like information on where and when the bird was seen; its colour marking and what it was doing. These birds were marked in a joint programme of the University of Washington and Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, to determine the movements of Bald Eagles that winter in the Skagit River Valley. And since Bald Eagles get around, it's not impossible that you might see one. If you do, send the details to: Mr. English at Woodland Park Zoo, 5500 Plinney Ave., Seattle, Washington.

ODDS 'N ENDS

- ***** Doug Turnbull announced at the monthly meeting on September 14 that the executive was open to new ideas for a Society emblem. After some discussion about those we already have, Doug left it up to members to test their imaginations. In case you weren't at that meeting, Doug extends this invitation to you as well. No prizes are involved, or even competition, but this is an opportunity for self-expression that could be fun. Send your ideas to Doug -- or to any other director. Better still, do your own designing.
- ***** A departure from the usual programme of the Society in February, will become more apparent with time. Enough to say now that the regular monthly meeting of the Society for that month will take the form of a dinner at Holyrood House. Bob Muirhead is working on the details and we'll have more to report next month.
- ***** Thursday, Friday and Saturday - October 7, 8, & 9 - will see the Society on display at the Hillside Shopping Centre. In a repeat of last year's successful experiment to publicize our organization and its activities, and to get new members, Ruth Chambers is co-ordinating a similar effort this year. The show is expected to feature a display on bird migration as well as publications of the Society and Audubon Film series. Ruth is still looking for volunteers to man the display on Thursday and Friday. If you're up to a 4-hour stint talking to people, give Ruth a call at 477-8638.
- ***** Birders who knew Jean Piuze will be sorry to hear he has left our fair land and gone to a land almost as fair -- Quebec, la belle province. Jean says he carries with him fond memories of birding and birders in British Columbia and hopes that when you are out in the east, you'll drop in to see him. His address, after December, will be: C.P. 787, 33 Chemin de la Seigneurie, Lac Beauport, Quebec. GOA 2C0.

- ***** Keep Saturday, December 18 open; that's the day Victorians will be counting their birds this year for the annual Christmas Bird Count. Tim Murphy and Mike Shepard are handling the details this year. They'll be getting more information to you as time goes by but, in the meantime, KEEP SATURDAY DECEMBER 18 OPEN!
- ***** And here's a little preview of ornithological activities coming up in November. On the 7th, you can visit Island View Beach and the Martindale area on the trail of Northern Shrikes and other curiosities. Then on the 27th, you can rendezvous with other birdwatchers at Elk Lake to sample the avian offerings of this popular bird watering hole.
- ***** TIM MURPHY (387-3944, work and 385-5357, home) wants to hear from birders with ideas about where to go and what to do, in the birding game this year. If you've got a favourite spot, or know of one that you think would make a good outing, or would like to lead an outing, contact Tim.

GOT THE TRAVEL BUG?

If you feel a bout of travel fever coming on this winter, relief is at hand. Goldeneye Travel of Vancouver has lined up some cures designed to drive away even the most tenacious symptoms. Here's a run-down on some of their therapy:

- ***** On Nov. 6, you can join Chess Lyons on his South Pacific Adventure and visit places like Fiji, New Guinea and the Great Barrier Reef.
- ***** On Feb. 12, you can do some migrating of your own and join David Stirling in Baha, California, with the grey whales.
- ***** On May 19, John Rodgers will help you see spring begin in that birding paradise - the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Or you can get their brochures, read them, then sit at home and dream. For more details, contact Goldeneye at 863 Hamilton St. in Vancouver (683-2381).

PROGRAMME

- SAT. OCT. 9 Ornithology: Bazan Bay and Tsehum Harbour for late migrant shorebirds and ducks.
Meet Mayfair Lanes 9:00 a.m. or Bazan Bay, 9:30 a.m.
Bring lunch.
Leader: Ron Muirhead.
- TUES. OCT. 12 General Meeting: 8:00 p.m., Newcombe Auditorium.
Speaker: Dr. Al Funk.
Topic: Mushrooms; Good and Bad.
- SAT. OCT. 16 Ornithology: Bus Trip to Reifel Refuge and Iona Island.
Cost: \$15.50 each; includes bus, ferry and entrance to Refuge.
Leader: Mike Shepard.
Schedule: 6:00 a.m., leave bus depot rear of Empress; catch 7:00 a.m. ferry; morning and lunch at Refuge; afternoon at Iona Sewage Ponds; catch 5:00 p.m. ferry home.
A deposit is required for the bus, so send your cheques or money orders to: Mike Shepard, Birds and Mammals Div., B.C. Prov. Museum, Victoria, V8W 1A1. There are 40 seats available. Reservations must be in by October 9.
- SUN. OCT. 17 Geology: Mount Tseuhalem
Leader: Dr. P. Eastwood.
Meet Mayfair Lanes 9:30 a.m.
Bring lunch.
- SAT. OCT. 23 Marine Biology: Field trip and laboratory session.
Meet front entrance Provincial Museum, 7:00 p.m., or Willows Beach next to Cattle Point at 7:30 p.m. This is an evening trip to take advantage of a low tide.

SAT. OCT. 23
cont'd

Dress: Flashlight, rubber boots, warm clothes, raingear and walking stick (slippery rocks!)

Schedule: 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. - observe and collect specimens; 8:30 - 9:00 p.m. - return to Museum; 9:00 - 10:00 p.m. - study specimens in lab; return specimens to Willows Beach by 11:00 p.m.

Leader: Alex Peden, Curator, Marine Biology, Provincial Museum.
Alex would appreciate a call at: 387-6515 from those intending to attend. The lab session will include a discussion of possible activities for an aquatic biology group.

SAT. OCT. 30

Fungus Foray: Thetis Lake Park.
Meet Mayfair Lanes Parking Lot 9:00 a.m. or Thetis Lake, 9:30 a.m. This will be a morning outing only.
Leader: Dr. Al Funk.

JUNIORS AND INTERMEDIATES

- SAT. OCT. 9 Juniors and Intermediates will man the Society's display at the Hillside Shopping Centre.
- SAT. OCT. 16 East Sooke Park.
Meet Mayfair Lanes Parking Lot, 10:00 a.m. Bring lunch.
- SAT. OCT. 30 Mill Hill.
Meet Mayfair Lanes, 1:30 p.m.

AUDUBON FILMS

Friday and Saturday, October 22 & 23, 8:00 p.m.
Newcombe Auditorium.
Tom Stirling - Footloose in Newfoundland.