



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB NEWSLETTER

Number 276

May 1973

Visitors welcome!

MAY MEETING

Visitors welcome!

Monday, May 7, 1973, at 8:15 P.M.
in the auditorium of the
ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION
252 Bloor Street West

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING--Election of officers. Presentation of reports.
Important business.--see President's Message
inside this Newsletter.

Following the business portion of this meeting, DR. WILLIAM ROBINSON will present an illustrated talk--"THE OLD MAN AND THE MOUNTAINS", dealing with nature walking and climbing in the Teton and Wind River Mountains. This area is part of the Teton and Shoshone National Forests which lie south of Yellowstone National Park.

OUTINGS

Important Change: BRONTE CREEK, MAY 10--Drivers, take Q.E.W. to Hwy. 25 and turn north, OR Hwy. 5 to Palermo and turn south on Hwy 25. Then west on Upper Middle Road (the only crossroad between Q.E.W. and Hwy. 25). Park at the end of the road. There will be a shuttle service to meet the GO train.

Sunday JIM BAILLIE BIRD WALKS (courtesy Toronto Ornithological Club).
May 27 This is the third annual outing dedicated to the late James
8:15 a.m. L. Baillie, dean of Toronto birders and inspiration to at
Morning least two generations of enthusiasts.
only.

Toronto Island--Meet at the ferry docks on the city side.

High Park--Meet at the top end of Grenadier Pond on the west side. This spot can be reached from the restaurant parking lot, or by coming up Ellis Ave. from Queen St. or down from Bloor St.

Belt Line Ravine--Meet at the northeast corner of Moore Park, at Moore Ave. and Welland Ave.

Wilket Creek Park--Meet in the parking lot, off Leslie St. at Eglinton Ave. East.

There will be no meeting of the T.F.N.C. Bird Group in May. However, members of the group will join the Jim Baillie Walks (above). Please wear a coloured ribbon to identify yourself.

JUNIOR CLUB Meet in the theatre of the Royal Ontario Museum. Feature
Saturday length films, awarding of prizes, distribution of "Flight"
May 5 magazine, election of officers. Visitors welcome.
10:00 a.m.

The annual Junior Club Field Day will be held on Saturday
May 26, at the Crawford Lake Conservation Area. A bus
will leave the Museum at 8:45 a.m., returning at 4:30 p.m.
Visitors are welcome by advance registration(\$3.00).

President--Miss Elizabeth Schell(741-0371)
Director---Mr. Mike Singleton(447-4197)

A hearty welcome is extended to the following new members:

Mrs. M. J. Blythe, Mr. Dave Bond, Mrs. H. G. Coffey, Mr. James Cook,
Miss Peggy Crunican, Mr. Karl Fisher, Mr. L. Flett, Mr. & Mrs. S. C.
Foster, Mr. Anthony J. Gatti, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Goodswan, Miss Phyllis
Harvey, Mr. P. W. Hellen, Mrs. Nadia Henderson, Mr. G. Horton, Miss
Marion Igelstrom, Mr. Paul Kelley, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Kirkland, Mr.
Stanley J. Laevens, Mr. & Mrs. Harry McLeod, Mr. John Maly, Mr. R.
Leslie Miller, Mrs. M. Nix, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. G. Noakes, Mr. Brian
G. Pritchard, Mr. E. D. Sexsmith, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mr. L.C. Towers.

PLEASE NOTE: After May 7, the Club Secretary will be Miss Harriet
(Hattie) Beeton, 1164 Broadview Ave., Toronto 6.
(Phone 422-4830).
All fees, orders for literature, and requests for
membership information will be sent to Mrs. Ida
Hanson, 83 Joicey Blvd., Toronto 12.(Phone 488-0553).

PRESIDENT--Miss Rosemary Gaymer

SECRETARY--Mrs. Mary Robson
49 Craighurst Ave.
Toronto 12
(481-0260)

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

PROPERTY ADJACENT TO THE JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE

At the March meeting, I announced that we had been advised that 30 acres of land in a strip immediately adjacent to the western boundary of our Reserve was for sale, being advertised as "good building land, next to a game preserve". The members present were asked whether or not they wished the Board to investigate the matter. The reaction was unanimously positive.

So we investigated, with the help of real estate and legal professionals within the Club. A check of land values in the Leaksdale-Udora district was made, and we decided to make an offer at \$700 per acre—approximately \$21,000 more or less—it would depend on the survey that has yet to be taken to establish the precise measurement. There would be several variations in the manner of paying for it, depending on the down payment (which we have available) and the time required to pay off the mortgage. There will be further negotiation on these points, and the Board of Directors will, of course seek to obtain the most advantageous terms possible for the Club. If it should be \$6,000 down, for instance, and a 5 year 9% mortgage, there would be approximately \$15,000 to be raised in 5 years, with yearly payments in the meantime of about \$1,500. And there is also the matter of fencing to be considered. (At this point, it should be noted that the fees are not being raised because of this proposed purchase—the Board took the decision on fees before anything was known about the land being for sale.)

After serious discussions, the Board of Directors voted on March 26th to go ahead with negotiations to acquire this addition to our property, both in order to protect it and to enhance it. Of course, all will depend on whether or not our offer was accepted, and if not, whether we could come to a mutually acceptable agreement. Were we to hesitate, and then decide later to proceed, that could be too late; next month could even be too late.

However, we did not feel that the Board should act to purchase this property without the membership's approval. Therefore, I placed the issue in front of the members for their approval or otherwise at the April 2nd meeting. The following were the major points that had to be considered:

- 1) We already have a valuable property paid for by our own efforts; this might be endangered.
- 2) The extra strip of land could be most useful—it is dry, transition area of conifers, aspens and bushes between our Reserve and the open farmland. There would be space for parking without damage; there would be room for a shelter building, and picnic territory for members; as well as adding considerably to the species interest of the Reserve as a whole.
- 3) We are in a financial position to initiate the purchase.
- 4) It would, of course, mean that we would all have to pitch in again, in order to complete the purchase.
- 5) A long time would elapse before we could ever acquire another property...but to balance that, we should remember that land prices are going up so fast that we may never be able to buy further property in our region, unless someone leaves us some land.

When the question was put to the members at the meeting, the approval was once more unanimous. Serious negotiations therefore began the following day. At the time of writing, the result is not

yet known. I shall report fully at the Annual Meeting on May 7th. In the meantime, hold your thumbs!

RETIREMENT OF MRS. H.C. ROBSON

All good things have to come to an end. The Toronto Field Naturalists' very good thing for so many years has been the greatly devoted and efficient service of our Secretary, Mary Robson, who will be retiring from her position after the Annual Meeting on May 7th.

Mary was Director of the Junior Club from 1955-57 and then became our Assistant Secretary, working with the late Mrs. J.B. (Ruth) Stewart until the latter retired in 1962, then assumed full responsibility as Club Secretary.

In addition to holding a full time job, and to her responsibilities at home, Mary has been the lynch-pin that had held the Club's operations together. Her encyclopaedic knowledge of the Club's members, activities, involvements and history has been of inestimable value to the succeeding presidents, directors, chairmen of committees and other officers, not to speak of all the members. She has been the gentle but irresistible co-ordinator of everything and everyone. If in doubt about anything, one asked Mary. Her telephone has never stopped ringing, especially since the membership has grown so rapidly in recent years. She richly deserves her retirement.

Mary, we could not be more grateful and will look forward to seeing you around at future meetings and outings, knowing how much you will be enjoying your new status as "private citizen" within the Club. Our thanks also go to your family, who have backed you up, taken innumerable messages, and helped you in so many ways, and have thus helped the Club as well. God bless, good luck and have fun!

I hope there will be a good turn out of members at the Annual Meeting to give our retiring Secretary a great "Thank You".

NECESSITY FOR INCREASE IN FEES

The rising cost of living, of goods and services is never a pleasant subject, albeit too common. It is one that we, as a club, have steadfastly avoided since the 1961-62 season-eleven whole years. But now, we can no longer avoid it.

Let's look at some facts. Membership has increased and so have the services that the Club offers to members. It is axiomatic that membership fees in any organization should cover membership services. Under our present fee structure, and with the present cost of existing membership services, this is no longer the case for the T.F.N. Postal costs have doubled; paper and printing costs have soared. Allowances to the various activity groups of the Club have increased (the groups are both larger and more numerous than they were). We have had to add to our roster of clerical assistants because of the volume of work.

At this time, it seems highly unlikely that we will cover expenses by membership fees this season.

The Club is afloat financially, but only because of the sudden surge in membership over the last 2-3 years, which produced a boom in fees before the weight of the cost of increased services was felt; and also because of the income we receive from sponsoring the Audubon wildlife films. Profit from items that we either publish and/or sell also helped, but not substantially.

However, total membership is levelling off; and income from the Audubon Films is very seriously reduced this year, both because costs have risen and because ticket sales are down (the latter being a trend felt in many centres, not only in Toronto). In any case, we should not be using the Audubon Films income to subsidize membership services, but to build up a surplus fund.

In spite of all the pressures on our budget, we have nevertheless held the line for you for 11 years. There was enough money available to put a large down payment on the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve, and through your contributory efforts the mortgage was paid off in one year, and we have rebuilt our surplus account to the point we were at before acquiring the Reserve. Unless our fees are increased, however, we will be eating into our surplus account to maintain services. It should be noted at this point that activities for the coming Jubilee Year will pay for themselves so far as is possible.

In the most recent questionnaire, many of you indicated that you would like a larger and better Newsletter (which is already happening). You would like to see the Club more deeply involved in conservation and environmental action (as we are doing). You would like us to acquire more property. You would like to see, eventually, a permanent office for the Club. And so on. We cannot become bigger, better and more active without spending more and setting higher fees.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors has passed the following Resolution:

- THAT Membership Fees be increased to:
- | | | |
|------------------|----------|--|
| SINGLE--- | \$7.00 | (FOR MEMBERS AGED 65 AND OVER, THE FEES |
| FAMILY--- | \$10.00 | REMAIN UNCHANGED AT \$4.00 AND \$6.00) |
| STUDENT--- | \$2.00 | |
| CORRESPONDING--- | \$3.00 | with a change of definition to residence |
| | | 30 miles or more from the Royal Ontario |
| | | Museum (i.e. beyond the Club's "study" area |
| | | (FOR MEMBERS AGED 65 AND OVER, THE FEE |
| | | REMAINS AT \$2.00) |
| LIFE--- | \$150.00 | |
| CORPORATE--- | \$100.00 | (This is a new membership category, and is |
| | | frankly an experiment. We believe that |
| | | there may well be several organizations |
| | | in the Toronto area that might be interested |
| | | in lending their support to the Club.) |

In accordance with our By-Law, both the proposed new fee structure, and the amendments to the By-Law to permit Corporate membership and to change the residence definition for the Corresponding membership will be placed before the Annual General Meeting on May 7th, 1973 for ratification.

We sincerely appreciate that the raises may seem rather steep, especially since we have all been so used to our low fees for many years. The Board of Directors believes these raises to be entirely justified, especially when compared with the fee structures of other similar and smaller organizations. The Board also feels that it would be preferable not to have just a small increase now, only to have to face the need for yet another raise in a year or so.

Rosemary D. Gaymer

THANK YOU:

To everyone who did such a splendid job in helping out with the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show exhibit. The 1973 Show was another great success, and all reports are that our exhibit was one of the most interesting there.

Special thanks are in order to Mr. & Mrs. Kerr, who looked after the complicated business of lining up the volunteers for the Show, and looked after it very well. Fred Barrett—who on this occasion wears a Conservation Council hat—had an exceptionally heavy load to carry this year, as your past-President conveniently came down with the 'flu on the Thursday before the show and was out of action until it was all over. Without Fred's capable and tireless attention, I do not know what we would have done, but as it was, things went very well.

Constructive criticisms or suggestions from everyone involved are now in order: we will not be able to incorporate all ideas, of course, but we start to plan for next year immediately and your first hand reactions would be most helpful. Please send them to me at the Council office:

Conservation Council of Ontario
Ste. 604, 11 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto, M5H 1L9

And thanks once more, to everyone.

Clive Goodwin

T.F.N.'s 50th Anniversary Exhibition of Nature Photography

1. The competition is open only to members of the Toronto Field Naturalists' Club.
2. You are invited to submit a maximum of four(4) colour slides- 35 mm. or 2" x 2" Super slides(Please note that there will not be classes for either colour or black and white prints.)
3. Entry fee: \$1.00
4. Subject matter must be living, growing or existing in Canada. Cultivated plants, domestic animals and captive animals(as in Zoos) are ineligible and must not be submitted. The subject must be alive, unrestrained and in a situation of its own choosing.
5. Categories-Botany: Wild flowers, ferns, fungi, mosses, trees, weeds, grasses, etc.
Zoology: Mammals, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes, etc.
General: Astronomy, geology, weather, landscapes, seascapes, etc
6. This competition is being held in conjunction with the T.F.N.'s 50th Anniversary in October. Full rules and an entry form will be printed in the September newsletter along with the list of prizes.
7. There will be a class for 'novices'(anyone who has never had a picture accepted in competition) and an 'advanced' class.
8. There will be a special competition for members of the Toronto Junior Field Naturalists, with slightly different regulations. Details will be circulated to them through their own Newsletter.

WILDFLOWERS IN THE GARDEN

You can have a wildflower garden or wildflowers in the garden, which is the way I prefer to grow them. They are dotted here and there in pockets of soil or shade or moisture or a combination of all three, wherever they are most at home. Some of them, like the trillium or *mertensia virginica*, need a place at the base of a tree, where they are not apt to be disturbed, for soon after blooming their foliage completely disappears. Not so the hepatica, which retains its clump of evergreen leaves during the year. This plant takes kindly to division after the seed are set, which by the way, are slow to germinate and take nearly five years to produce one bloom, whereas the divisions, in a year or so are nearly as large as the original plant.

There is a damp, shady spot where the Jack-in-the-Pulpit grows two feet high and the seeds sprout, every last one of them. The same thing is true of the bloodroot which has a spring mechanism to disperse its seeds. Ginger root, more interesting for the texture of its leaves than the inconspicuous flowers hidden at the base of the stem, makes an ever-enlarging umbrella-like carpet. As children on the farm we used to caress the soft muzzle of the work horses and to touch the leaves of this plant, always reminds me of this sense of living velvet.

I have one plant of white trillium which last year had fifteen small blooms but sets no seeds. It must be that many years old and obviously needs to be divided. The red trillium does not do well here. Perhaps the ground is not sufficiently acid. I moved one to a city garden where there was a canopy of old oak trees and it showed improvement by doubling in size and producing a handsome bloom. As most gardeners know, oak leaf compost has a higher acid or PH content than say willow or maple.

An interesting group of plants is the *Asclepias* or milkweed family, which seems to have a different variety for each type of habitat. Twice I have purchased from a nursery in Clarkson, where the soil is sandy, the beautiful butterfly weed (*A. Tuberosa*), only to have it disappear the following spring. This variety as its name implies has a deep, carrot-like root, which was used in medicine of a former era when it was also called pleurisy or life root. In the deep woods of Glen Stuart park, I once saw a green-flowered variety growing beside some young shoots of Sassafras. *A. Syriaca*, the roadside milkweed is not particular as to soil habitat. Once established it is difficult to eradicate. It is easily pulled up, but if any of the deep stem-like root remains, it will, like the dandelion, be sure to appear the next spring. If you find a good patch of it, and there are many on the waste lands of Haliburton, when the seed pods are only an inch long, they can be gathered and cooked as a vegetable, tasting something like asparagus. The trick is to get them at the right stage as they soon become fibrous and tough and also lack flavour. One day on a visit to a neighbour across the narrows, I saw him daubing the milky juice on a cut finger. The stem is fibrous and has been used for hemp while the silky hair of the seed-pod, mixed with other fillers can be used to make a pillow. Truly a versatile plant.

The colourful *A. Incarnata* or swamp milkweed adapts to a merely damp location and grows two and a half feet tall as opposed to the majestic five feet where I found it in seed on the shores of a northern lake. The roots are shallow and thread-like which makes it easy to pull up if the seedlings are a nuisance. It was on this plant that I finally fulfilled a long held ambition to observe and photograph the life cycle of the Monarch butterfly. Since it is the nature of the larva of this type to wander away from the nutrient plant to make its chrysalis, it was only by bringing it into the house and tending its voracious

appetite every day with lots of fresh leaves, that I was able to watch it make the beautiful jewelled jade green chrysalis and see it change through the various shades of blue and black, to the emergence of the adult butterfly.

In all fairness, I must admit that there are some common flowers that have not succeeded here, for example the scarlet lobelia, marsh marigold and phlox divaricata. Obviously there is not enough moisture in the summer months to keep the roots in proper shape. Geranium maculatum, bellwort and the heleniums do well, but polygala lacked some vital element. Orchids or any flower from the Bruce peninsula with the possible exception of yellow ladies' slipper would be a lost cause and they should not be moved from there.

I regret ever having introduced into the sloping borders, the blue violet (Viola cucullata). It not only fails to bloom in this cultivated soil, but reproduces prodigiously from the cleistogamous seed pods and the young plants are to be found in the most inaccessible places. To bloom and be contained this plant obviously needs the competition from grass in the damp hummocks where it is to be found in nature. An unsought inhabitant which came with the land and shares with the violet not only a romantically sounding name but a weedy character is the tall celandine.

Eupatorium rugosa, the white snakeroot is also a hardy and compact visitor from dear-know's-where which heralds the end of the wildflower season. One of the latest to bloom and most satisfactory is the bottle gentian. The bumblebees fertilize it and it is interesting to watch them crawl into the flower, becoming completely hidden except for a foot clinging to the outside for leverage while they back out. Seeds are produced by the million but do not sprout. However, the plant welcomes division and has remained for years.

Gradually and inexorably the city encroaches, asphalt and concrete creep over the ground, airplanes whine overhead, the subway underground is within earshot and especially in the morning the roar of 401, nearly two miles away is like a mighty Niagara while the ever-multiplying high-rise dominates the landscape. Amidst all this so-called "progress" one would be less than human not to feel a certain sense of perverse satisfaction in the ownership and maintenance of a piece of private and natural greenery, where one might grow wildflowers or even cabbages if one so wished.

Audrey B. Harris

REPORT ON MARCH 4th OUTING

The March 4th outing at Lambton Woods started out with bird song. We got out of the car to hear the Cardinal singing from his perch, the Canada Geese calling as they left the river and Crows setting up a continuous chatter. What a glorious morning!! Two girls report a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in the trees nearby. Eighty people surround "Rich" Hoffman and myself. Let's go! The next fifteen minutes only prove we do have Starlings and English House Sparrows. Gradually as Harry and Eileen Kerr lead us through the woods, birds begin to appear. The Brown Thrasher skulking through the under brush. In the corner, the Carolina Wren answers to Dave Maughan's tape. Some one hollers "Goshawk"! What's the difference between the Downy and Hairy Woodpecker? Walt Hutton shows everyone the Skunk Cabbage poking its way through the leaves. It's all part of an enjoyable birding outing. Back at the parking lot Joanne Murray reports missing both the wren

and goshawk. What would she do-go back into the woods or follow us to the Malton area?

Number seven highway-a Snowy Owl-ten Long-eared Owls. Airport Road-a Snowy sits twenty feet away on a stump for photos. Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks fly by. Stanley Mills woods produce a Great-horned Owl sitting on her nest. Thirty-seven species. Let's go home!

J.E. "Red" Mason

MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

From the Christian Science Monitor-

Unmaking a Florida Canal: how to put a river back the way it was.

In the 1960's the Kissimmee River, which begins south of Orlando, Florida, and flows into Lake Okeechobee, was made into a canal to control floods at a cost of \$30 million. Six small dams were built; curves were straightened and the length of the river was shortened from 102 miles to 58 miles. Extensive marshlands were drained.

Now experts say restoration of the original river is vital to south Florida's heavily used water supplies. Says a member of the flood control district: "We've got to undo what we did there... We have a long, painful road to go."

Central to the river's importance, were its marshlands-about 40,000 acres. The marshes and surrounding swamps, pine and hardwood forests supported an abundant array of wildlife.

Of more urgent concern to man, the marshes were a highly effective water purifier-nature's filter. It is estimated that 1,500 acres of marsh can remove by photosynthesis all the nitrogen and about 25 per cent of the phosphorous-both major pollutants-from the sewage of 62,000 people.

The canal project drained more than 30,000 acres of marsh. Water that would have taken days to flow into the lake now rushes through the canal, unpurified, into Okeechobee, which is the principal water reservoir for both the populous Gold Coast and for Wildlife areas such as Everglades National Park.

And the cost of restoring the Kissimmee River to its original, meandering condition? \$80 million-if it can be done.

Comment: once again man, thinking he may be harming only worthless birds and other animals, has fouled his own nest.

Contributed by Harold Taylor

Naturalist/Conservationist couple planning retirement in 3-4 years are interested in purchasing a piece of property of 25 acres or more within 30 to 100 miles of Toronto. Primarily interested in hilly, hardwood bush that is productive of flora and fauna. Wish to avoid snowmobiling, skiing and hunting areas.

If other T.F.N. members have a similar interest perhaps we could get together and share in the purchase and ownership of a larger property. Will welcome suggestions or recommendations from members. Please contact editor.(231-1064)

THE NATURE RESERVE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Land Management Committee for the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve, as it is officially called, was formed in June 1970 at the time of the purchase of the property.

It's aims are:

1. To preserve and protect the 60 acres of land and its biological features; to keep all of it in a natural state, or as much of it in this state as is deemed feasible and desirable by the Board of Directors.
2. To improve access to various parts of our property and provide facilities to assist people in using and enjoying our nature preserve. When needed, to provide assistance in the conduct of ecological, botanical and zoological studies. To maintain all accesses and facilities.

The Committee meets at least once per year in full, but throughout its existence many smaller discussions have taken place and numerous telephone conversations are the rule. Typical topics are: what to do next and why; how, where and when to do it. The Board of Directors acts as a legislative body and approval is required from it pertaining to all major plans; minor daily discussions are made by the Management Committee. In addition proposals are submitted to the Directors from time to time.

The needs and aims of the Committee are quite varied; hence an attempt was made to provide as much relevant and varied expertise on the Committee as possible.

At present the Management Committee members are:

Prof. Wm. Andrews-----928-3246
John ten Bruggenkate-Chairman-----425-6096
Jim D. Clulow-Deputy Chairman-----755-5511
John A. Gingrich-----489-9953
Miss Emily Hamilton-----488-0677

For the performance of the actual "field" work, we rely completely on volunteers and so far some forty-two people have worked on the various projects. Necessary transportation was provided by using several of these people's cars, but this use has been kept to an absolute minimum. For those of you interested in further details, may we refer you to the Progress Reports on our work in the April Newsletters of 1971(Number 259) and 1972(Number 267). No subsequent figures will be quoted here except for the financial statement: this Committee has managed to operate on well under \$130.00(only) for everything we did during our 2½ years of existence.

A brief list of our past performances may further help to explain the functions of this Committee:

- survey of all boundaries, existing trails and large clearing.
- mapping(one major and several miniature maps), and the collection of data for it.
- establishment of a complete grid system of lines every 200 feet with permanently marked stakes at all interconnecting lines.
- construction and placement of many signs along all boundaries for various purposes.
- designing an overall system of trails and markers and locating, cutting and marking of all new trails.
- periodic clearing of all trails for maintenance purposes.
- production of trail markers and maintenance of marker system.
- several local improvements of wet trail section.
- considering and finding solutions to the parking issue(this entailed a lot of time).

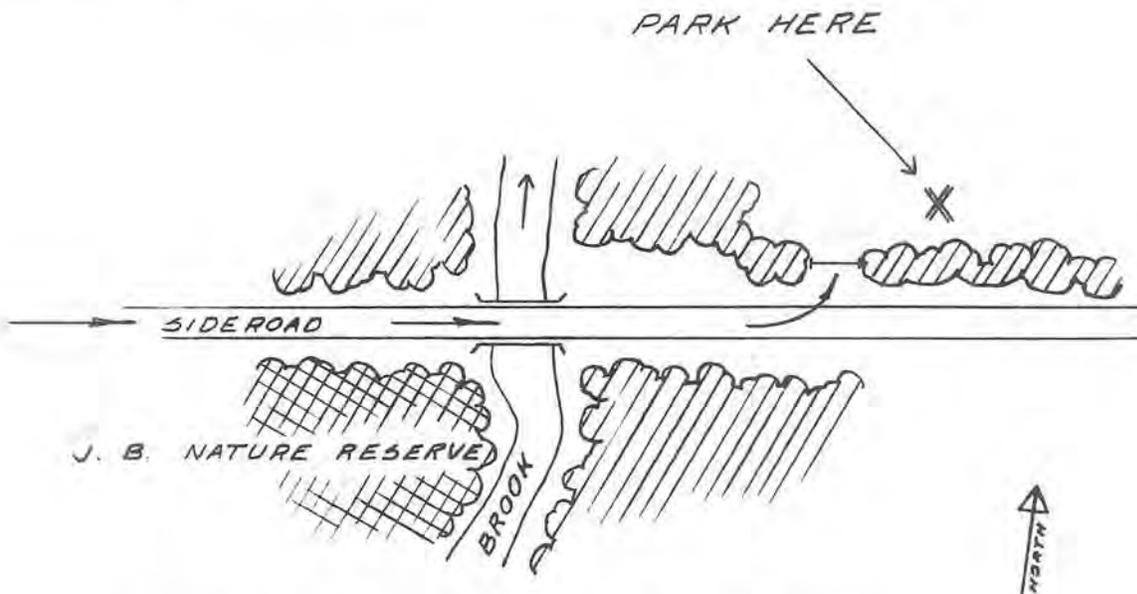
- collecting and compiling records of plants and animal species (with the assistance of some experts).
- oral and verbal contacts with interested groups and individuals requesting assistance.
- purchase and preparation of materials; planning and discussing; setting up of work parties and lining up people for them.
- phoning, phoning and phoning!!

For practical purposes, the work forces of the Committee have recently been split into two divisions: the Trail Group and the Survey Group.

The Trail Group provides for maintenance, improvement and extension of trails. The Survey Group has been newly created to produce detailed surveys of an extremely accurate nature of trails and streams. The maps resulting are to serve as a basis for further study and 'development' of the Reserve. This group will perform under the direction of J. Clulow and it is hoped that it will have started operations well before the publication of this article.

J. ten Bruggenkate

PARKING JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE



KEEP GATE CLOSED AT ALL TIMES

Parking arrangements have been established with Mr. Meredith, who owns the farmlands north of our Nature Reserve. When visiting the Reserve, you can now park your car in his pasture land north of Stevenson's Sideroad and immediately east of Uxbridge Brook.

To get there, drive past the entire length of the Nature Reserve, cross the bridge and look for the farm gate a very short distance past the bridge on your left. Stop, open the gate, drive in and park to the right. To your left it is lower and the soil condition is fairly damp. This could cause your car to get stuck there.

Then close the gate and walk back to the Nature Reserve. We ask your full co-operation in making sure that the farm gate stays closed

at all times. This is most important.

In view of the extremely wet and spongy soil conditions that exist throughout extensive parts of our Jim Baillie Nature Reserve, especially this year, we ask you to stay on the trails. Simple improvements have been carried out last fall at the worst locations and we hope that they'll stand up alright. However, waterproof footwear will always be a requirement while exploring the Jim Baillie Reserve.

The prime reason for our request is that, as you all know, habitat and vegetation under the circumstances quoted are EXTREMELY VULNERABLE TO DAMAGE. So remember:

"PLEASE STAY ON THE TRAIL"

John ten Bruggenkate

BIRDS OF THE JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE AND VICINITY

Great Blue Heron	E. Wood Peewee*	Black-throated Green Warbler ^(M)
Green Heron	Horned Lark	Blackburnian Warbler*
Mallard	Tree Swallow*	Chestnut-sided Warbler*
Wood Duck	Bank Swallow	Blackpoll Warbler(M)
Hooded Merganser	Rough-winged Swallow	Ovenbird*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Barn Swallow	Northern Water-thrush
Red-tailed Hawk*	Purple Martin	Mourning Warbler*
Red-shouldered Hawk	Blue Jay*	Yellowthroat*
Broad-winged Hawk	Common Crow*	Canada Warbler*
Rough-legged Hawk(W)	Black-capped Chickadee*	Am. Redstart
Marsh Hawk	Boreal Chickadee(M)	Bobolink
Sparrow Hawk*	White-breasted Nuthatch*	E. Meadowlark
Ruffed Grouse*	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Red-winged Blackbird
Killdeer	Brown Creeper*	Baltimore Oriole
Am. Woodcock*	House Wren	Common Grackle*
Spotted Sandpiper	Winter Wren*	Brown-headed Cowbird*
Herring Gull	Catbird	Scarlet Tanager
Ring-billed Gull	Brown Thrasher	Cardinal
Rock Dove	Robin*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak*
Mourning Dove*	Wood Thrush	Indigo Bunting
Black-billed Cuckoo	Veery*	Evening Grosbeak(M)
Great Horned Owl	Golden-crowned Kinglet(M)	Purple Finch
Whip-poor-will(M)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet(M)	Pine Siskin(M)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Cedar Waxwing*	Am. Goldfinch
Belted Kingfisher	Northern Shrike(W)	Savannah Sparrow
Yellow-shafted Flicker*	Starling*	Vesper Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker*	Red-eyed Vireo*	Slate-coloured Junco(W)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Warbling Vireo	Tree Sparrow(W)
Hairy Woodpecker*	Black & White Warbler*	Chipping Sparrow
Downy Woodpecker*	Nashville Warbler*	White-throated Sparrow*
E. Kingbird	Tennessee Warbler(M)	Swamp Sparrow
Great Crested Flycatcher*	Yellow Warbler	Song Sparrow*
E. Phoebe	Black-throated Blue Warbler(M)	

Symbols: W-Winter(and migration) only

M-Migration only

*-territorial birds on the Reserve itself(possible nests)

(con't)

Obviously, this list is incomplete: for example, I seem to recall either a Least or an Alder Flycatcher just west of the Reserve, but have no note of it. Notice how few purely migrant species we have; obviously we have not spent much time up there during migration.

If you have records of birds not noted above (or whose status is different than that shown) please send me the details:

Clive E. Goodwin,
Apt. 610, 45 LaRose Ave.,
Weston, M9P 1A8

TORONTO ISLAND: AN URBAN WILDLIFE AREA

Whether your interest is birds or botany, you will be well rewarded by the 15 minute ferry ride to a veritable treasure island.

The variety of habitats makes the Island a popular place for birds and birdwatchers. The open lake and lagoons attract large numbers of water-fowl during migrations and in the winter months. There are marshes for marsh birds, wet sandy shorelines for sandpipers, open meadows, thickets and woodlands.

On good days in the spring one might list at least 100 species for the Island is the landfall for many migrants that have crossed Lake Ontario en route to their breeding areas. A few years ago on the 8th of May a heavy fog grounded hundreds of warblers. They were everywhere: on the grass, on the paved paths, and the flower beds bloomed prematurely with flashing yellows, greens and brilliant orange.

Black-crowned Night Herons are among the birds that remain to nest. Paul Catling reports having seen over fifty on Mugg's Island. Gulls nest, appropriately, on Gull Island. A pair of Great Horned Owls, probably nesting, have been seen in recent weeks and reported by Mr. T. Currie, principal of the Island Natural Science School.

This spring's high water has flooded many of the nesting spots of the ducks and Canada Geese. A number of the geese have taken up residence in the stout branches of the sturdy old willows. The forks, 10 to 20 feet above the ground, are excellent supports for the large nests. Mr. Currie told us that this trend to "high-rise" living started six or seven years ago when the geese were overcrowding the desirable ground-level nesting locations.

To birdwatchers throughout eastern North America, Toronto Island means the Saw-whet Owl. Forty-five of these tiny creatures, whose call-notes have been described as sounding like a saw being sharpened or whetted, have been counted in one day in the 50 acre area known as the "sanctuary" near the filtration plant. Seemingly partial to the willow scrub as many as 125 have been banded there in one year-probably the largest concentration of Saw-whets anywhere in the world.

Last spring the Island attracted an immature bald eagle. Has anyone seen it this year?

Paul Catling, who knows the Island well, has sent us this botanical report: "Many of the plants found on the Island are not found elsewhere in York County or anywhere else in the Toronto region (30 mile radius). This is because the Island represents a distinct habitat type not widespread in Ontario. Many of the plants, including several grasses and sedges are rather uncommon and restricted throughout the province. For example, Dune Grass (Ammophila breviligulata) growing on the dunes at Gibraltar Point is not known elsewhere in the Toronto region, and is

restricted to shorelines of the Great Lakes in Ontario. The nearest other place is probably Presqu'il Point on Lake Erie. Ladies'-tresses Orchids (Spiranthes sp.), Fringed Gentians (Gentianella crinita) and Kalm's Lobelias (Lobelia kalmii) flowering in the wet meadows in late summer are uncommon around Toronto." We hope that Paul will give us a longer account of the Island's plants in a future Newsletter.

Naturalists have long enjoyed the delights of the Island, or the Peninsula as it was called before storms in 1858 punched out the Eastern Gap. There are reports of the birds to be seen as early as the first few years of the 18th century. Years later Ernest Thompson Seton recalled how in 1871 as a boy of eleven, that whenever he could raise the necessary ten cents, he would take the little steam ferry, The Bouquet, to the Island where he "revelled in the thrills of a new world." Noting that bathing, fishing and birdwatching were his delights, he wrote, "A full list of the birds frequenting the region would comprise at least half the species known in Canada."

Hopefully, naturalists of the future will be able to enjoy the Island. Hopefully, the marshes, shorelines, and lagoons will continue to attract birds and be hospitable to plants. What of the "sanctuary" that is not protected in its natural state by law but is part of the Island park administered by the Metropolitan Toronto Parks Department? Attempts to control its use have been made by trying to avoid publicizing it and by indicating that only card-carrying members of naturalists' organizations can enter. In March 1971, the Parks Commissioner, Mr. T.W. Thompson, wrote me that he had not seen, nor would he endorse, any plan to alter the sanctuary.

Toronto's naturalists should support this attitude. At the same time, it behooves them to be vigilant and sharply protest, loudly and clearly, any erosion of this wildlife area, either by individuals or by government bodies.

Harold Taylor

The following interpretative article was found in a drawer of old papers by our former Secretary, Mrs. H.C. Robson. It had been a hand-out to people attending a 'Nature Camp' many years ago. It is printed by permission of the University of Toronto's Rare Book Department, as it has now been added to the James L. Baillie Special Collection.

INTERPRETATION OF WARBLER SONGS

by

James L. Baillie Jr.

Black and White

Creeps. Mixed woods. Nest in a depression in the ground, at the base of a tree or stump, in woods.

1. In and out- "see a see a see"
2. Emphatic- "tst tst tst tst tst" or "seet seet seet seet"-all exhale
3. Longer and less common, a thin, wiry song, more varied

Bay-Breasted

Coniferous woods. Nests in conifer.

Thin song- "see see see see see"

Like golden-crowned Kinglet- more lispy

Black-throated Blue

Found in undergrowth, in deep, moist, deciduous woods. Nest in shrub or base of small tree, sometimes ground hemlock, on wooded hillside.

Buzzy, colourless song- "I'm lay-zee"... ↑

Black-throated Green

Coniferous forests, hemlocks-nests on horizontal bough on conifer.

High, buzzy rapid song- "zee zee zee zee"
zee

OR " zee zee zee zee"
zee zee

Blackburnian

Mixed woods, big trees, likes hemlocks. Nests in a conifer, usually.

Song ascending- "zwee zee zee zee zee^{ee}" -terminating in a hiss.

Canada

Wet woodlands. Nest usually well-hidden against upturned root or stump.

Song hurried, liquid, choppy.- "tip tip teechee weechee a weechy a "

Magnolia

Coniferous forests. Nest on horizontal bough of spruce or balsam, out near tips of branch, and not high up.

Song- short "wee wee witchity" or "wee-a, wee-a, witchity"

Maryland Yellow-throat

Swampy thickets, or borders of streams. Nests on knollin wet thicket.

Song-spirited "witchity, witchity, witchity"

"wee witchity, wee witchity, wee witchity"

Mourning

Tangles, brushy areas, raspberry patches. Nests near the ground, in tangle or brushpile.

Song- short, hurried, low, rough, gushy- "wee chewee chewee che weeoo"
"shoo shoo shoo shoo baby" or "choree choree choree"

Myrtle

Spruce or pine woods. Nests in conifer, fairly high up.

Song- quick musical trill, trending upwards, sometimes downwards.

Nashville

Low mixed woods or bogs. Nest on ground in bog, in moss; or by stump in wet clearing.

1. Six or eight rapid notes, the latter half congested into a trill.

2. "chippa chipa chipa cheeeeee"

(two part song) (trill)

Northern Water Thrush

Creeks, shores. Tips like a spotted sandpiper. Nests against unturned roots in woods.

Song is loud and emphatic- "wheat wheat wheat wheat chuck chuck wheat"

Ovenbird

Deciduous woods. Nests on ground, Dutch Oven.

Loud song, increasing in volume as the song progresses-

"teacher teacher teacher"- sometimes the "tee" is emphasized, and sometimes the "cher"

Parula

Wetter woods or bogs. Nest made of usnea moss, hanging from limb of conifer or yellow birch.

1. Short, unbroken, ascending, rapid, buzzy, terminating in abrupt sneeze.

2. Several rapid, ascending, beady notes - "bz bz bz^{zzz}"

Pine

Pine woods. Nests on horizontal branch of pine tree.

Song-short musical trill of one second's duration; slower, shorter and pitched lower than a chipping sparrow.

(con't)

Redstart

Deciduous woods. Nests, usually, in the crotch of deciduous trees, 10-20 ft. up.

Song-"sweea sweea sweea swee", the "swee" inflected

Tennessee

Spruce bogs. Nests in moss.

Song- "cutsick cutsick cutsick awicha wicha wicha weeee"

Yellow

(trill)

Orchard, gardens, willows; near water. Nests 3 to 8 ft. from ground, usually, in branches, or saplings. Only bird which builds "layers" of nests to cover cowbird eggs laid therein-record, 5 such nests.

Song- rapid "tee tee teechea wee awee"

"tsee tsee tsee tsee tsee aweea wee"

SPRING OUTINGS

Many members helped to bring you the spring outings booklet. In January a mailing was sent to ninety leaders asking them when and where they wanted to lead; M.H. Anderson and Margaret Thomas worked on this task. By mid-February replies were in and a tentative schedule was ready. Then Hiles Carter, Charles Chaffey, Stu Corbett, Bill Dibble and Glenn Gallagher met in an office with five telephones to allow all the leaders to be called in a coordinated way. Plans were confirmed. The text of the booklet was now prepared and given to Mary Robson, March 3rd. This left about a week for it to be typed and printed before it had to be put in the mail in order to reach you by the end of March.

Now come out and enjoy the spring flowers and birds. Take advantage of our charter buses on May 5, 12, 20, June 3, 16 and 17. In your high seat with the wide view, leave the driving to Mr. Lidderdale and his colleagues--arrive relaxed, and have a nap on the way home. The bus coordinators are ready to take your reservation ten days ahead. Be sure to send your three dollars for each trip to the Outings Chairman, or we shall have to give your place to someone else. This year there will be no additional entry fees; these are all included in the price.

Many other outings are accessible by public transportation. Do check the times by telephoning the transit company before setting out: with the subway extension have come major changes in bus service, and recent floods have damaged the bus agency in Uxbridge. Drivers are asked to cooperate with the leaders by remaining with the outing to its conclusion.

On the outings, please keep to the path to avoid trampling vegetation or making mud everywhere where it is wet. Don't pick plant specimens: we are visiting mostly park areas where this kind of collecting is not permitted. Be sure to bring rubber boots where they are indicated and insect repellent in late May and June.

To record your observations, check-list cards for birds are obtainable from the Federation on Ontario Naturalists and the Royal Ontario Museum. A new check-list card for plants is now available from the Outings Chairman; ten cost a dollar. If you need a copy of the spring outings booklet, telephone 488-7304.

Would you like to attend some outings in July and August, especially botany walks for summer flowers? Give your name and address to the Outings Chairman.

Charles E. Chaffey, Outings
32 White Pine Avenue
Toronto, M4B 3A1

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Environmental Committee is approaching the end of its first year of operation, and a brief report to members of the club is in order. After all, it's your environment!

The first job was to gather together a group of members who were interested in getting some action. Many people have been contacted, and the committee now has a hard core of about 20 members, with others who help on specific projects. We need more helpers though- please call me at 421-1549.

Our first action project was to oppose the construction of radio towers by CHIN on Toronto Island. Through contacts with aldermen and the press, the project was stopped; it was pleasant to score a first success.

The main part of our job, however, is not to fight individual "bush fires", but to work for the long-term preservation of the Toronto environment. For this, we are concentrating on a few important topics- ravines, parks, the waterfront, and the Pickering airport. All of these have seen a good deal of activity, with ravines being perhaps the main focus of interest at the present time (Jack Cramer-Byng writes more on this in a following article). Other subjects in which the committee has been concerned have included snowmobiles, hydro lines, the Turner tract and Luther Marsh. A brief was also submitted on the James Bay Development Project, which affects all Canadians.

The Environmental Committee's activities are helping to get the T.F.N.C. better known, and ensuring that the naturalist point of view is considered in proposals for development in the Metro area. There is still a great deal which naturalists can enjoy in Toronto, as the spring outings booklet testifies. But if it is to be there in ten or twenty years, we will have to work constantly to prevent its destruction. And that means all of us.

Harry Fletcher

REPORT OF THE PARKS ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMMITTEE

In January's Newsletter, Erna Lewis and I invited Club members to join us on the Parks sub-committee. Since that time Joan O'Donnell, Verna Higgins, Lewis Purdy and Vin Nelwig have been writing letters, attending meetings and studying maps in our effort to find out what is in store for our urban wildlife areas and how we can work to preserve and expand them.

We have established contacts with both Metro and City Parks Departments. They have told us that the natural areas of High Park and Morningside Park will be preserved. Right now our group is looking into ways in which the Club can increase the attractiveness of one of the city's parks.

Joan, Verna, Lewis and Vin are keeping in close touch with any developments that may affect Morningside, High Park, the parks along the Humber and Sherwood Park, respectively.

But many other areas need the attention and concern of Toronto's nature-watchers. Urban wildlife areas are precious. Let's not wait until more are taken over as golf courses or are built on before we show interest.

If you enjoy bird-watching, hunting for plants, or just plain communing with nature in our Toronto parks we need your support. There is a particular need for persons who can attend meetings of the Metro and City Parks Committee meetings. Each body usually meets every two weeks during the daytime in City Hall. If you could be an observer at these meetings or assist in any way please call Erna at 923-8904 or the writer at 225-2649.

Harold Taylor

PROTECTION OF METRO RAVINES

1. In response to the notice which appeared in the Newsletter of January, a few members have been active in efforts to preserve the remaining ravines in Metro Toronto in their natural state. The three public meetings called by the City of Toronto Planning Board on the "designation of ravine areas" (as notified in the Newsletter of March) were attended by members of the ravine group, and at each meeting a spokesman welcomed, on behalf of the Toronto Field Naturalists' Club, the initiative of the City Planning Board in seeking to have ravine areas in the City protected by by-laws. As a group, we have also written a six-page brief on this subject which has been submitted to the Planning Board by the chairman of the TFNC Environmental Committee on behalf of the Club. In this brief we stressed that as field naturalists we wished to see all ravines, not only in the City but throughout Metro Toronto, preserved in their natural state. We hope, when this brief has been considered by the City Planning Board, to give it some publicity as opportunities occur, since it represents the thinking of the Environmental Committee on the rationale for the environmental quality in urban areas and the need for the careful preservation of ecologically vulnerable natural areas.

2. However, we realize that this is only a beginning and that we desperately need information about all ravines throughout Metro Toronto, and not simply within the City. So here is a definite invitation to all of you who want to help to "adopt" a ravine, and to keep a watch over it. Since we are starting from scratch, we require any information you can give us about the state of any ravine in Toronto. If you don't know where to begin and want a little guidance we have devised a simple form for reporting on the state of a ravine. This gives a specific guide as to what you might look for, and if you want a copy of the form we can let you have one. It doesn't matter whether you are specially knowledgeable in some particular field or not--a few simple observations on the state of your ravine will be valuable. For example the following information would be useful to us:

- a) The exact location of your ravine (or part of a larger ravine system), its limits, entrances into it, and its name.
- b) Any observations you can make on the trees, flowers, shrubs, plants, and birds and animals using it.
- c) The extent to which it is used by people, and how it is used. Is it showing signs of over-use or deterioration in any way? Is there much garbage in it? What is the state of the watercourse running through it?

You can be as specific or as simple as you like; report as much or as little as you feel like. We shall welcome whatever you can send us.

3. Also, any information you can send us will help towards our Club's Golden Jubilee celebrations in October. The group already has a very large map of Metro Toronto showing all the watercourses and all the parks and parts of ravines which are in public ownership. What we don't know is where ravine areas exist which are not under public ownership. When we are informed of such areas we can plot this information onto the map, and place a flag there with the name of the ravine together with the names of the persons keeping a watch over it. In addition to this, we hope to devise some method for displaying information about these ravines at the celebrations on October 27. We would welcome enlarged photographs, especially if they pinpoint some ecological problem or feature. Colour slides will also be welcome for a continuous slide show of ravine habitats.

(con't)

From the information which, hopefully, you will send us, we will begin to complete a biological inventory of each ravine. This, of course, will be a long-term, continuing project, but one which may provide those taking part in it with a great deal of interest and satisfaction, and an opportunity to learn at first hand more about the natural environment and its ecological interdependence. Those of you who enjoy birding in the spring may be encouraged to investigate a neighbourhood ravine by the following list of warblers made during migration in 1972. This list is the result of 17 visits to the Lawrence Park Ravine (Rosewell Avenue to Duplex) in May. This is only a small ravine with limited cover, but nevertheless is used by a surprising number of warblers during migration. A similar list could probably be compiled by visiting other small ravines during May.

Here it is:

No. of visits made--20. No. of times each species seen: Black and White warbler 6; Tennessee 5; Nashville 10; Magnolia 19; Black-throated Blue 10; Myrtle 5; Black-throated Green 1; Blackburnian 2; Chestnut-sided 7; Bay-breasted 3; Blackpoll 4; Ovenbird 2; Mourning 1; Yellowthroat 2; Wilson's 4; Canada 8; Redstart 8; Yellow 4. Other birds of interest seen during the same period: Indigo Bunting 1; Olive-sided Flycatcher 1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 4.

4. Some members of the Ravine group have begun to collect information on their local ravine, while the report form is being tried out in the Lawrence Park Ravine. We intend to report our findings on this ravine to you in the September Newsletter. Meanwhile we hope to hear from any of you who want to take part in investigating the state of a particular ravine in your area of Toronto.

Rae Abernethy
223-6144

Jack Cranmer-Byng
488-3262

POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR NATURALISTS

The following naturalist positions are available in the Borough of York. All require a person 21 years or over with post secondary school level education in biology. Salaries negotiable

1. Naturalist- to work in conjunction with Parks Department development at Smythe Park.
Must have high enough level of knowledge in the field of animal and plant maintenance, such that the naturalist is qualified to act as a consultant in the planning and development of natural plant and animal communities in a programme of re-forestation.
2. Naturalist-to conduct and design nature walks for the public.
Must have high enough level of knowledge about plant and animal communities native to Ontario, such that the naturalist is qualified to lead informative and enjoyable nature walks for the community. The naturalist must also be skilled in public speaking and hold his attention of his audience.
3. Naturalist- Must have a high degree of expertise in the areas of animal and plant knowledge suitable to a day camp programme.

(con't)

Applications for the positions should be sent to:
Parks and Recreation Department
Borough of York
2700 Eglinton Ave. W.
Toronto, M6M 1V1

For detailed job responsibilities, write to the above or phone the editor(231-1064)

THE EDITOR'S LAST WORDS(FOR THE SEASON)

This issue is the last Newsletter of the 1972-3 season. Thank you for the many contributions you have sent- my task has been a very easy one this year. In fact, I must apologize to the many whose contributions have not been used yet. I hope all of next season's newsletters will be as fat as this May issue and they can be if contributions pour in at the present rate.

Next season's newsletters will be reporting on our Jubilee activities and our Club history over the last 50 years. Do you have any printed material of 'historical' interest relating to the Club? If so, could you please send it to the editor; I would like to publish it next season. These could be notices of meetings, club outing reports, bird lists, etc. Please rummage through the attic and see if you can help us relive our history.

Finally a big thanks to all the members who have contributed to the club and the newsletter during the past several seasons and who are now leaving these duties to other members. We are going to miss all of you!

My special heart felt thanks go to Mrs. Rosemary Wiggins who has typed the newsletter for the past 2 years. It takes a person with very special qualities to never miss a printer's deadline despite having an editor who misses most of his. I hope you and Alison have a wonderful trip on the "Alexander Pushkin" and that you thoroughly enjoy Europe this summer.

Thanks to Mrs. Irene Freeman who for 3 years has done such a good job handling the Audubon Wildlife Films for us.

Thanks also to Miss Catherine Catchley who has been indispensable to the Newsletter- she has been mailing them to you for the last 2 years.

And finally my own personal thanks and best wishes to Mary Robson for all the help, information and typing she has given me during many years she has served as our secretary.

And the best of all springs and summers to all of you. May you find so many rare birds and beautiful flowers and elusive creatures that you can't help but pick up your pen and write to me about your exiting adventure- in time for the October newsletter of course.

Phone: 231-1064

See you at Point Pelee
Elmer Tavila, editor
12 Cranleigh Court
Islington, Ont.
M9A 3Y3

THE ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST

Published by the Toronto Field Naturalists' Club

ANNOUNCING - Issue #26 (1972) of THE ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST, an annual journal presenting results of amateur and professional research and observation in the field of natural science in the province of Ontario.

Major articles in this 54-page issue include

ONTARIO ORNITHOLOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE - REPORT FOR 1972
by Clive E. Goodwin

FOOD AND PELLET ANALYSIS STUDIES OF THE SAW-WHET OWL (Aegolius acadicus)
by Paul M. Catling

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF PICKERING BEACH - PART 7
by Charles R. Long

EVENING GROSBEAK ENERGETICS
by J. Murray Speirs

SPRING MIGRATION AT PRINCE EDWARD POINT
by Ronald D. Weir

TORONTO'S 47th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 1971
by George M. Fairfield

THE ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST is ordered regularly by major museums and universities, by school and public libraries, and by serious naturalists throughout Ontario. We invite you to order this issue NOW. (By subscribing for several years you will save yourself the trouble of constant renewals.) Some back issues are also available.

Toronto Field Naturalists' Club,
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M4R 1J9

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