

wings, and so condemn them to death from starvation. If you want ocular demonstration, go and look at the case in the Central Hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, which shows what happens to birds when the oily filth gets onto their feathers.

And he can help by supporting such bodies as the National Trust and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which are saving wild bits of country from being built over or otherwise developed, or reserving them as actual sanctuaries, inviolate to the birds, or providing birds-rests at lighthouses to prevent dazzled migrants from being drowned, or paying watchers to see that protected birds are not shot or robbed of their eggs.—*Extracted from "Bird Watchman and Bird Behaviour," by Julian Huxley.*

WILD PLANTS.

Easy access to all parts of the countryside by city dwellers is menacing wild flowers and wild plants in many parts of the world. In Australia a law has been enacted prohibiting the sale of wild flowers, as it was feared that the plants would be so depleted of their flowers that insufficient seed would be available for their propagation. Bylaws against the uprooting of wild plants have existed in certain English Counties for many years; in Hertfordshire, for example, since 1915, and the County Councils Association model by-law has now been adopted by forty-two counties and sub-counties. It is as follows:—

“No person shall (unless authorised by the owner or occupier, if any, or by law so to do) uproot any ferns or other plants growing in any road, lane, roadside waste, roadside bank or hedge, common or other places to which the public have access.

“Every person who shall offend against the foregoing by-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, Forty Shillings, and for a subsequent offence not exceeding Five Pounds.”