

almost invariably found growing on rotten trunks and stumps which had in part escaped the conflagration.

The leaching of the surface soil, the gradual consumption of the alkaline constituents by the first growth, and the resulting addition of the necessary vegetable matter will, in a few years, prepare the burnt area for the pines, whose seeds are doubtless wind-sown. Some such conditions seem to regulate the reappearance of the spruces also, and I once observed the Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*) re-occupying its old site after a period of ten or twelve years.

BOTANICAL NOTE.

Erythronium albidum. A nice specimen of this flower has been received from an anonymous correspondent, "E. U. O. M.," of Belleville, Ont., who states that the root was originally collected at Massassaga Point, Bay of Quinte, in 1896. Every year since one flower and two leaves only have been produced. The flower in this species is white, faintly tinged with violet or blue. It is smaller than the common American Dog's-tooth Violet or Adder's Tongue (*Erythronium americanum*) and the leaves are not prettily mottled with brown, as in that species. In Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants it is recorded that, although the species is apparently rare in Ontario, it was abundant in 1878 in a rich low wood two miles east of Belleville, between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Bay of Quinte. Dr. Burgess also found the species on steep clay banks of the River Thames at the "Cove," London, Ont.

J. F.

BOTANICAL CLUB OF CANADA.—The undersigned will be obliged to any botanists who have taken exact dates of the flowering of native plants in the Ottawa district this spring, if they will communicate to him, with a view of making the Ottawa Report to the Botanical Club as complete as possible.

J. FLETCHER, Sec'y for the Province of Ontario.