

NAME OF SPECIES.	DATE SEEN.	NO. SEEN
Baldpate.....	Nov. 13.....	Two.
Grebe.....	" 13.....	Two.
Common Gallinule.....	" 22.....	One
Crow.....	" 23.....	One.
Cormorant.....	Jany. 1.....	

NOTES.—The terns were seen in April only about the bars at either end of the island. When the red phalaropes arrived there were dozens of flocks of from 50 to 100 in each. The curlew were more abundant than they have been for many years. October 6th, nearly all the migrants left. The Florida gallinule taken October 13th was the first one ever taken on the island. The robins, juncos, nuthatches and hermit thrushes seen Nov. 5th were all noticed after a heavy gale.

SOME OF THE INFLUENCES AFFECTING SEED PRODUCTION.

(MEETING OF THE BOTANICAL BRANCH).

A meeting of the Botanical Branch of the Otawa Field Naturalists' Club was held at the house of Mr. E. R. Cameron on December 21st, 1907.

The members present were: Messrs. Fletcher, Whyte, Prof. Macoun, W. T. Macoun, E. R. Cameron, Roy Cameron, Attwood and Ami.

The chair was taken by Prof. J. Macoun who proposed a discussion on the "Influences Affecting Fruit and Seed Production." This subject had been brought to his attention by a paper prepared and read to him by his son, Mr. W. T. Macoun. After introducing the subject, Prof. Macoun asked his son to give some of the points brought up in his paper. This was done and the following extract from this paper will give some of the matter presented for discussion.

SEED PRODUCTION IN NATURE.—The principal means of reproduction in nature is by seeds, although plants frequently increase by their vegetative parts as well. In nature, individual plants do not necessarily produce their maximum crops, for in the struggle of many species for existence individual specimens may often be so crowded that they have little opportunity of producing much seed. Under cultivation many plants will produce much more seed than in nature, while others will scarcely