

the species which grow wild near Ottawa and which therefore are more likely to be of value to the Normal School Students than species found in other parts of the Dominion.

Another public institution to which reference may again be made is the Botanical Garden and Arboretum at the Central Experimental Farm where there are now growing 2000 species of trees and shrubs and 1200 species of herbaceous perennials. These collections are available for reference by students at all times.

The leaders again call the attention of the botanists to the comparatively large proportion of the Ottawa district which has not yet been exhaustively examined and trust that during the coming season the activity shown this year will be continued.

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ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.—W. T. MACOUN, Editor.

I. AN ALBINO EAVE SWALLOW.—By Geo. R. White, Esq., Ottawa.—On September 5th, 1898, I witnessed the flocking up, preparatory to migrating, of large numbers of the Cliff Swallow. The birds were arriving in flocks from all quarters of the compass, and by 9 o'clock a.m. there were over a thousand. With them were a few Barn and Bank Swallows with a stray Chimney Swift. This large flock kept flying up and down over a large stretch, nearly a mile of marsh land, never remaining in one place more than ten minutes at a time. This performance was kept up all day, and next morning the place was deserted ; only a few odd birds were seen. While watching the movements of the swallows my attention was attracted by a white bird that kept with them. In the afternoon I was enabled after three hours' hard work to examine it, an Albino of the Cliff or Eave Swallow *Petrochelidon Lunifrons*. A short description of this specimen and of a full plumed male is as follows :

The Albino—Bar across forehead, throat and upper tail coverts with a few odd feathers about head, pale rufous, re-