

this habitat is very interesting. On the border of Lake St. Clair, along the several mouths of St. Clair River and on the Delta Islands are bogs, coves, small bays and large areas of shallow and apparently stagnant and still water. These are the homes of the pondweeds (Potamogetons), no less than 27 species or forms having been noticed. In many places on the borders of Lake St. Clair and the mouths of St. Clair River, and extending out some distance into the water, the rush, *Scirpus occidentalis*, is so dense that it is difficult to row a small boat through it. With it will often be found an abundance of *Equisetum fluviatile*. Nearer the shore, sometimes however in shallow water, or in very wet places, *Scirpus validus*, *S. heterochaetus*, *Sparganium eurycarpum* and *Bidens beckii* are abundant. In coves and still water the pickerel-weed, *Najas flexilis*, water shield, *Nymphaea advena*, and *Castalia tuberosa*, are very frequent, and *Eleocharis quadrangulata*, occasional. In very wet places, and often as it appears in the beds of old but now mostly discontinued streams, the reed, *Phragmites communis*, is abundant and very striking in appearance when in bloom. The renowned Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica* and *Vallisneria spiralis*, known among sportsmen as wild celery, and both said to furnish much food for ducks, are found, the former plentiful in spots, the latter common everywhere. Another plant, *Sagittaria latifolia*, whose root or rootstock is said to furnish food for ducks and swan, and sometimes known as swan-root, is common in mud and shallow water. The advent of the white man is gradually bringing about permanent changes among both our wild animals and plants. Notwithstanding the modern humane laws for the protection of game, and the fact that it is naturally one of the finest feeding grounds, the number of water birds now visiting the once famous shooting grounds of the "St. Clair Flats" has much diminished in comparison with former times. Proximity of cities and dense populations also tend greatly to destroy all wild plants with beautiful flowers. About twenty years ago, Sarnia Bay, a piece of still water lying on the east side of St. Clair River between the cities of Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan, was noted for its great abundance of the white water lily, *Castalia tuberosa*. Constant gathering by the people of both cities and the closing up of the bay by lumber companies, has about extinguished it. North-east of Sarnia, but a few years ago, there were large tamarack swamps, and a few smaller ones were noticed in other localities. Since then a complete change has taken place. A few trees only skirt the borders of the few swamps now left. Some fine meadows, cultivated fields of corn, other grains, and sometimes celery, have taken their places. Formerly on the borders of these swamps and among the trees, the pitcher plant was