

in 1906. A few pairs of northern ravens were seen. Perhaps they are attracted by the deer that are shot in the district, as they feed on the entrails.

Of the *Raptores* the hawk owl appeared the most numerous at least in 1907, perhaps because my walks in 1907 led me over large areas of burnt mountain land, for the hawk owl seems to prefer an open space in the woods, where, from some stumps, it can see to a considerable distance. One of the hawk owls was engaged in devouring a Canada ruffed grouse. I heard the great horned owl hooting on dark days and in the evening, also saw one snowy owl in 1906, and a bald eagle in 1907.

This completes the list of birds noticed, with the exception of the Canada ruffed grouse. These birds were fairly common, but were not very noticeable in 1907 on account of the prevalent dark weather, keeping hidden beneath windfalls and in the thick of coniferous trees. In sunny weather only would they venture into the birch trees to feed on the buds.

A friend camping in the vicinity during November, 1906, gave me the following notes:—

Nov. 20, 1906—Snowy owl seen with hare.

Nov. 23, " —Black ducks still at Lac Tremblante.

Nov. 28, " —Loons seen on Lac Tremblante.

He has had occasion to be in the locality a great deal during the summer and fall and says that black ducks and loons usually remain until the lake is frozen; also that bald eagles and ravens are permanent residents.

Lac Tremblante is only a short distance from Mt. Tremblante Station, one of the highest points in the Laurentian Mountains.

BOTANICAL NOTE.

Cassia chamaecrista. I have received from Mr. P. M. Thompson, the Science Master of the Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, Ont., a specimen of the partridge pea which was collected by one of his students in the vicinity of St. Thomas. It grew in a meadow near to the Wabash Railroad, and Mr. Thompson suggests that this may possibly explain its occurrence at St. Thomas. However that may be the finding of the specimen of this annual plant growing in Canada is worthy of being recorded, although of course it is a common plant in sandy fields in the southern States.

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