

others being permanent residents there. The bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) also is found there all winter. Higher up, in an altitude of from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, especially on the northern slopes of mountains, we find the animals and plants of the higher and lower transition belts of the Austral life zone, characterized by an overlapping of northern and southern species. In the highest elevations in that section, along the backs of the highest mountains, notably in the primeval hemlock and spruce stands and in the sphagnum and cranberry swamps, in an altitude of from 2,500 to 3,400 feet, the highest attained in this section, we find many Canadian and boreal species of both fauna and flora. This is where the correspondences between here and there comes in. Of Canadian mammals, *e.g.*, we find there the Canadian white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus canadensis*), redbacked mouse (*Eutamias gapperi*), jerboa (*Zapus hudsonius*), varying hare (*Lepus americanus* v.) etc., found only in these boreal islands. Of Canadian birds we find breeding there the Canadian warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*), the magnolia warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*), redbreasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), hermit thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*), solitary vireo (*V. solitarius*), raven (*Corvus corax principalis*), etc. The plants showing that here Canadian conditions of climate, etc., must exist are, *e.g.*, black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tamarac (*Larix americana*), yew (*Taxus minor*), moose-wood (*Dirca palustris*), cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) and many others. Altogether this is a very beautiful and extremely interesting part of North America.

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Before an attentive and appreciative audience of Field-Naturalists and their friends, in the Normal School, on the evening of the 9th February, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, gave a lecture on sap and sap movement, which was academic both as to substance and form. The display of charts, used to make clear difficult points, reminded one of University halls.

After explaining that the term "circulation" was inappropriate as applied to sap movement, the lecturer described the various anatomical structures through which the movement took