

Mr. Honeyman, who had visited Hearst, in New Ontario, spoke briefly on the climatic conditions of that district, with special reference to late spring and early fall frosts, and listed the following plants which he found growing there: Spruce, balsam, white birch, cedar, poplar, mountain ash, gooseberry, blueberry, dogwood, clintonia, anemone, buttercup, great willow-herb, labrador tea, pitcher plant, yellow pond lily, ferns and botrychium.

Mr. J. M. Macoun exhibited some English walnuts which had been produced by a Canadian grown tree. Members of the Club tested these nuts and found them to differ but little from the regular English walnut.

J. R. F.

#### BIRD NOTES FROM AWEME, MANITOBA.

An interesting instance of how lack of snow is largely instrumental in retarding the migratory movements of certain birds was brought prominently to our notice during the present winter, the details of which seem worthy of record.

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius Lapponicus*) is an early migrant, as well as a late one. In autumn its movements depend largely upon weather conditions, particularly snow, but, as a rule, it leaves us in Manitoba early in November. In 1913, all had left Aweme by November 16th, but soon after that date the weather turned mild again, causing the small amount of snow to vanish, thus exposing many seeds to view. On December 3rd, Longspurs began to arrive from the south in small flocks of from 15 to 20, and by the 17th were on the fields in hundreds, singing and flying about as if it were springtime. They remained common until the 24th, at which date the temperature dropped to 19 below zero, preceded by a light fall of snow, causing many of the birds to depart. A number remained, however, until the end of the year. On January 1st and 2nd, 1914, nearly 3 inches of snow fell, causing the last Longspur to depart.

This, I believe, constitutes a record for lateness of that species in Manitoba; at all events it does so in our parts. It also suggests that snow covering the food supply, possibly supplemented by cold, is the chief factor in driving the species south.

STUART CRIDDLE.