

during the day, mentioning the salient characters and peculiar habits of several of these, as also their usefulness to man and other creatures. He had observed that a very large proportion of our commonest plants in open places were introduced from Europe. Many of these, as the thistle for instance, had become very noxious weeds. The majority of plants met with during the day were common place specimens. Upwards of sixty different species were observed and noted in blossom. Of these the Golden-rods and Michaelmas Daisies formed a conspicuous lot. The following representatives of the Golden-rods (*Solidago*) and Michaelmas Daisies (*Aster*) were jotted down.

<i>Solidago squarrosa.</i>	<i>Aster cordifolius.</i>
“ <i>bicolor, v. concolor.</i>	“ <i>diffusus</i>
“ <i>rugosa.</i>	“ <i>puniceus.</i>
“ <i>Canadensis.</i>	“ <i>macrophyllus.</i>
“ <i>lanceolata.</i>	“ <i>paniculatus.</i>
“ <i>latifolia.</i>	“ <i>Lindleyanus.</i>

Epiphegus Virginiana and *Rudbeckea hirta*, one very humble and the other a very conspicuous flowering plant were also collected and are worthy of note. Of trees, the elm, linden, maple, oak and birch trees are conspicuous and beautiful at North Wakefield. It is expected that the list of species observed on this occasion will be greatly increased on some future visit by the Club to the locality.

Prot. Macoun was then called upon to address the gathering, and dwelt at length upon the relation of knowledge acquired from books and of that acquired from personal observation and contact with Nature. He also described the forest trees which were to be seen all about, and applied the principles he had laid down in determining these at a distance.

Dr. Henry M. Ami spoke next. In a rapid manner, as the time for re-assembling at the station was fast approaching, he gave a general sketch of the geology and physical geography or history of the district. The rocks consisted chiefly of a hard compact, more or less coarsely crystalline, syenite, or Hornblendic granite, with a tendency to lamination or foliation, resembling gneiss. This primitive or Laurentian rock—fundamental gneiss, sometimes called—was seen to be intersected by a small dyke of dark hornblendic material, resembling a dolerite,