

tissue to another in the leaf of *Mimosa* (Sensitive Plant) when this leaf responds by its phenomenal movement to the touch of a foreign object. He stated that under the ordinary method of fixing, these ramifications are dissolved by the alcohol and the nucleus is represented in a spherical form quite different from its shape in natural life. To overcome this difficulty and fix nuclei as in their natural state, Dr. Malte gave the following method: Treat the specimen from 10 seconds to 1½ minutes in fumes of *Osmic acid* (10 per cent.); then a few minutes in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 per cent. alcohol respectively. Keep in 60 per cent. alcohol 24 hours and then proceed to absolute alcohol as usual.

J. R. F.

January 3rd, 1914, at the home of Mr. G. H. Clark, the following members being present: G. H. Clark, R. B. Whyte, W. T. Macoun, J. M. Macoun, A. Eastham, J. Dickson, E. D. Eddy, H. A. Honeyman, J. H. Grisdale, T. W. Dwight, L. H. Newman, N. Criddle, A. E. Attwood, J. R. Fryer.

Mr. G. H. Clark led in a discussion of the clay belt of New Ontario. A large number of interesting photographs, showing the character of the country along the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway, which had been made available for the evening by Mr. D. MacPherson, of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission Staff, and also a collection of photographs showing progress in clearing and cropping in the Temiskaming district and north, which had been loaned by G. A. Galbraith, district representative for agriculture of New Liskeard, proved to be of special interest. Mr. Clark, in company with the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, spent ten days traversing the clay belt along the new railway lines. Of the 275 miles covered, from Abitibi westward, only 14 per cent. was considered as useless for agriculture. An additional 26 per cent. was relatively flat, covered with black spruce and poorly drained naturally. The balance, 60 per cent., as viewed along the right of way, was rated 21 per cent. excellent, 39 good, from the viewpoint of the settler. Limitations as to kinds of crops, because of the northerly climate, formed a considerable part of the discussion. It was thought that the information at present available was not to be considered reliable, and that as the forest is cleared away the length of the season will be much extended, as was the case in Old Ontario. Particular mention was made of the luxurious growth of grasses and clovers, as seen under agricultural conditions in the few settled localities near Cochrane and south, and around the construction camps to the west.