for so long a time, when so much good work was being done in almost every other department.

Mr. Ami bore testimony to the excellence of the lecture, considering the vastness of the field it covered, and thought that the animals of this district could be worked up with comparative ease.

Dr. Ells moved a vote of thanks, and stated that he, as a member of the staff of the geological survey, would be glad to assist any one who took up the study of any branch that he knew anything of, by either taking them to the field with him or by showing them anything he could at the museum.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Lees.

Mr. Taylor, in replying to the vote of thanks, said he had just been reading in a scientific paper that there were only seven species of reptiles in Canada, which showed the utter ignorance which existed on the subject, and ventured to say that at least that number of species could be found within a radius of one mile from where they were standing.

The sixth lecture, on the 25th of February, was to have been upon Botany, by Prof. Macoun, but he was much too ill to attend the meeting. At the request of the president, Rev. G. W. Taylor delivered a lecture upon Conchology, in which he showed himself to be a thorough master of his subject.

The seventh lecture, on March 4th, was by Mr. J. Fletcher upon Botany. The possibility of studying botany at all times of the year was claimed, and the investigations which could be most advantageously carried on during the winter months dwelt upon at some length. The different forms of buds were referred to, and some specimens of buds of Lilac were exhibited, which had been made to expand by placing the twigs in water inside the house. The life of a plant was sketched and the uses of the different organs indicated.

The eighth and last lecture of the course was delivered by the president, Mr. Robert Whyte, upon the afternoon of March 11th. "The best way to study Botany" was explained in a lucid and attractive manner. Where, when, and how to collect and preserve specimens were described, and the delights of the study dwelt upon in such a