whence most of the Iodine is obtained. It also contains a large percentage of Potash, so valuable as a fertilizer. An analysis of our Newfoundland kelp made a few years ago at the Imperial Institute Laboratory, South Kensington, while not proving so rich in Iodine, showed a much higher percentage of Potash than that of the British seas.

A recent American writer in "Current Literature Magazine," treating of this subject, estimates that there is untold wealth in the kelp or seaweed abounding on the coasts of this continent, especially in the large, coarse, variety, known scientifically as **Nereocystus gigantea.** He instances the fact, that at the present time America imports annually, from Germany, about $15,000,000 worth of Potash salts for fertilizing purposes, and that the coming 12 years will probably witness an expenditure, of at least $425,000,000 for this substance. It will thus be seen that from a commercial and utilitarian point of view, there is much wealth to be derived from the despised kelp or seaweed.

There are two other branches of Natural History which might perhaps engage the attention of some of our lady friends, namely: Conchology, or the science which treats of shells, corals, etc., and Entomology; the science of insect life, butterflies, beetles, and the like.

There is scarcely one amongst you my friends, who has it not in his or her power to contribute something, not in money, but in study and specimens, towards our knowledge of the natural history of this country. I feel assured that were a taste once cultivated for any particular branch of enquiry into natural science, it would prove a source of immeasurable enjoyment, and intellectual improvement.

A fairly wide field exists here in all these branches of Natural history to engage the attention of many