

There were only a few specimens, but they were sufficient to show his skill as a taxidermist.

Secs. 3, 4, 5 were collections of insects. In Sec. 3 there were two collections, the larger made by Mr. Fletcher, which was a complete collection of all the different species of butterflies ever taken in the locality, systematically arranged and named. The other a general collection of insects of various orders made by Mr. Fred. Magee. Mr. Fletcher's were the only collections of injurious insects and foreign insects. These were contained in 15 cases, and made a fine display.

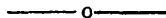
Sec. 7, a collection of native reptiles in spirits, was exhibited by the curator of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

Sec. 8, collections of native plants. There were three very fine collections exhibited under this head. Mr. Robert Whyte sent his fine collection of local plants, which are all arranged, named and mounted on white cartridge paper.

The second prize was awarded to Miss Isabel Grant. This was a smaller collection than the last, but shewed great care and industry on the part of the collector.

Mr. Whyte also exhibited an extensive collection of Australian ferns of great beauty.

Perhaps one of the most interesting exhibits as well for the beauty of the specimens as for the tasteful manner in which they were displayed was Mr. F. A. Latchford's collection of land and fresh water shells.



"HOW TO STUDY BOTANY," by T. J. W. Burgess, M.B., F.R.S.C.

We have much pleasure in noticing an excellent essay bearing the above modest title, which was read by our fellow member, Dr. Burgess, before the Hamilton Association on 10th May, 1888. It is a charmingly expressed and succinctly written statement of the advantages, difficulties and pleasures to be derived from a study of the science of botany. The manner in which the author considers a beginner can best acquire a knowledge of this branch of science is put forward in a clear and simple manner. Those who have had the pleasure of work-