

sions bring us each year over nearly the same ground and therefore there are other parts of the country comparatively unexplored—that is in the modern sense of the word. For instance, between Gatineau Point and Templeton there is an interesting region which has been worked but little. The locality between Billings' Bridge and Metcalfe, Dr. Fletcher reports as being but hastily worked over. The Lièvre River region offers also an interesting field to the botanist.

ADVANTAGES OF SPECIALIZING.

We would urge also that it is desirable that we should have within the Club's ranks as many specialists as possible. In the botanical field there is ample opportunity afforded for special investigation in many of its departments. The services of the specialist are now indispensable in the identification of doubtful species. The eye of the specialist notes variations and detects differences at first not apparent to the general student. Among the rich fields open for investigation are the sedges, water plants and willows. We trust that some of these botanical branches will be taken up by enthusiastic naturalists during the coming year.

Leaders in Botany, { R. B. WHYTE.
 { JOHN CRAIG.
 { J. M. MACOUN.

NOTES.

To the members of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club and of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society who had the pleasure of listening to Prof. James Mavor's lecture on "Iceland," as well as to the readers of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST who were not present on that occasion, we have much pleasure in stating that a detailed account of Prof. Mavor's tours and studies in Iceland has appeared in the Transactions of the Glasgow Philosophical Society for 1890-91. The amount of valuable information contained in the very interesting and extended account of Iceland and its inhabitants cannot be overestimated. From a sociological standpoint, Prof. Mavor's contribution to the study of Iceland, its people and their history, is one of intense interest, and will be read with delight and satisfaction.—H. M. A.