

interested in university work to note that the expedition to Manitoba was followed in 1893 by one to the Bahamas, under the same auspices, which was equally successful. When will some Canadian university awake to the practical advantages of such expeditions?

Might not our own Club with profit make an extended excursion next summer into the scientifically unknown regions of the Upper Gatineau or Ottawa? L.

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Intelligence recently reached us of the death of Professor Hellriegel, the eminent German chemist and vegetable physiologist. His name will always be inseparably connected with that most important of all modern discoveries in agriculture—the assimilation of free atmospheric nitrogen by the leguminosæ; for it will be remembered that it was the patient researches of Professor Hellriegel and of his colleague Dr. Wilfarth that established beyond dispute the ability of these plants to draw, at least, a part of their nitrogen from the air. Previous to the work of Hellriegel and Wilfarth, the results of which were first published in 1886, it had been held that no plants had the power to avail themselves of uncombined nitrogen. These scientists, however, showed that the legumes (clover, pea, bean, lupine, etc.) were exceptions to the law—if law it is—and had the distinguished honour of first pointing out how these plants effect this free nitrogen assimilation by the agency or symbiosis of certain micro-organisms residing in tubercles or nodules upon their roots.

By those who are aware that nitrogen is not only one of the essential constituents of plant food but also the most costly