examined with an intelligent appreciation which would have been impossible without the previous hour's class discussion. Many questions were asked regarding the fine specimen of meteoric iron. After having seen a real meteorite, the teachers will doubtless satisfy their curiosity by reading up the subject of meteors at their earliest opportunity. Dr. Ami gave a short informal talk to the teachers in which he showed the value of a study of fossils in their assisting to determine whether or not valuable minerals might be found in a given rock formation.

July 20. The little creek east of Britannia was explored for about one mile of its course. Near the mouth was seen the swampy immature flood-plain, while further up-stream an excellent crop was growing on a developed flood-plain. On the outer part of a curve in the stream the bank was much eroded while nearly opposite was observed the usually accompanying sand-bar. It was suggested that the students should teach their pupils to test the fall of a stream by using crossed stakes and a spirit level. A series of miniature rapids was obliterated by moving the stones, and the effect in lowering the surface of the water was readily noticed. The opposite phenomenon was illustrated by referring to Patterson's Creek, part of whose basin is drowned land, due to the backing up of the water by the filling of Rideau Canal.

July 21. Delightful weather, surroundings and addresses characterized the final outing of the Summer School. The rendezvous was near the residence of the Director of the Experimental Farm. Dr. Charles Saunders showed the method of artificial cross-fertilization by using flowers of two different varieties of lily. From this he passed to the cross-fertilization of two varieties of wheat. In breeding wheat three objects are kept in view: earliness in maturing, abundance of yield and quality of flour.

Prof. Saunders showed specimens of a great many different species of oaks. As in the pines, the time required to mature the seed varies from one to two years. The *black* oaks in this particular are *biennial* and are characterized by having *bristles* on the of the leaves, easily remembered by the three initial *b*s.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, gave a demonstration of two methods of grafting. He recommended for Nature Study work the use of a jeweller's magnifying glass, which permits both hands to be free for purposes of manipulation and one eye for gross observation.

Dr. J. C. Glashan quoted the nursery rhyme, "Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been," etc., to illustrate that the nature of the objects seen depends upon the nature of the observer. He emphasized the importance to the teacher of the highest of nature studies—the study of the child.