

The author has thus been led to the view that a large body of water such as the Bay of Fundy is broken up into smaller areas of oscillations, each having its own characteristic period as determined by its dimensions. In a part of the bay where there is a comparatively free, unobstructed sweep from side to side, as between the general contour of the New Brunswick coast at St. John and that of the opposite Nova Scotia coast, the period of oscillation would be that of the whole bay, or perhaps half that dimension, since such a large body of water might have itself a tendency to divide up into two halves, each oscillating in half the period that the whole would take if set into free swingings to and fro.

The author hopes on future occasions to explore other parts of the bay in the same way, with a view to confirming or refuting this hypothesis.

It should be noted that the point here considered is merely the cause of the periods characteristic of these motions. How the motions themselves originate, what causes the initial disturbance, is a different question. The difference is similar to the difference between the enquiry, What disturbs a wash-bowl, and, the other enquiry, what determines the rate at which the water "wish-washes" when disturbed? It can, however, hardly be doubted, I think, that the first disturbance in the bay comes from the action of wind in a storm, since an examination of many cases of "secondary undulation" at St. John and at Quaco seems to show that they are only prominent when the sea has been disturbed by a gale. Thus there need be none of the mystery as to the origin of "secondary undulations" which some writers delight in attributing to them.

#### REPORT ON THE BOTANY OF THE SUMMER CAMP.

By G. U. HAY.

During the ten days that the Society was at work at Quaco and vicinity, several botanical excursions were made about the village, and one to Salmon River. There was much interest manifested in these excursions and in the lectures given in the evenings, one by Dr. W. F. Ganong, and the other by Mr. G. U. Hay. Many smaller gatherings were also held for the study and analysis of plants, in which many of the young people of Quaco took part. The examination of the beach in front of the village revealed an absence of plant and animal forms that might be expected to occur here. The two common forms of

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*Rhodiola*, wi  
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limit of the ti  
*hastata*, *Salso*  
*gica*, *Carex*  
forms commo  
the shore w  
*acaule*, *Andr*  
*involucrata*, i  
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The visit  
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The beaches  
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