

recommended that some elementary book on Botany be carefully read and that the beginner, instead of labouriously attempting to analyse a plant and determine its name by means of a key, select first a number of species with which he is acquainted and then compare them with the descriptions in the book used looking up the meaning of every word not understood. By this means anyone would in a short time become familiar with all the descriptive botanical terms in common use. Representatives of some of the large orders were then analysed in the way suggested.

The importance of ample field notes was emphasised and the uses of note-books and analysis books explained. The preparation of specimens for the herbarium was also described. The lecturer explained that the methods suggested by him were not intended to take the place of more complete botanical studies when such were possible and recommended that the preliminary work should be followed by the study of physiology and morphology.

6. MAY, 15th.—“ZOOLOGY,” by Prof. John Macoun and Mr. W. S. Odell.—Prof. Macoun confined his remarks to a general outlining of the scope which zoological studies should cover pointing out that apart from Ornithology and Entomology comparatively little original work had been done by local students. He showed that the smaller mammals, fish and reptiles of the Ottawa region, as well as nearly all the lower forms of animal life, were yet to be worked up. Mr. Odell dealt principally with such small animals as could be well studied in a small aquarium illustrating his remarks with a very beautiful series of coloured drawings of the species described. A small aquarium for student's use could easily be made from the half-gallon or larger fruit jars in ordinary use. For use in larger aquaria he recommended the following plants: *Anacharis Canadensis*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Myriophyllum*, *Proserpinaca*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, *Callitriche*, *Chara*, *Nitella*, *Fontinalis* and *Lemna*. The manner in which many familiar forms of animals found in ponds and streams propagate was also described.