

hours were spent in the woods and on the shores of the lake, and at 5 o'clock all assembled at the appointed place, to compare notes, and to hear the short addresses which were given by the Leaders of the various branches.

Mr. Croh, as one of the botanical Leaders, showed several species of sedges, and pointed out particularly that species known as *Carex plantaginea*, drawing attention to its very broad leaves. He also referred to the great number of species to be found near Ottawa, and to the very large number known in the world. Several kinds of violets were also shown, particular reference being made to the great abundance and luxuriant size of *Viola canadensis*, which in some cases had grown to a height of over 12 inches. *Viola pubescens* was also shown as an example of a tall leafy-stemmed violet, differing from the last in having the flowers yellow, instead of white. Several interesting points were mentioned in reference to the Indian Cucumber Root, a plant which gets its popular name very appropriately from its crisp, juicy, cucumber-flavoured rhizome. The curious long-branched stigma of this plant was pointed out, also the fact that the liliaceous rule of three is followed in the grouping of its whorls. The Indian Turnip was also shown, and its rootstock or corm contrasted with the Indian Cucumber as to flavour.

In the stagnant water of McKay's Lake the botanists found specimens of *Myriophyllum* (Water Milfoil) and several points of interest in connection with this plant were touched upon. Other plants were shown and handed around for inspection.

Mr. Wilson was then called upon to give an account of his afternoon's studies in geology. Those particularly interested examined the marl deposits on the shores of the lake, finding there many things of engrossing interest. These deposits are of considerable thickness, varying from one to ten feet, as seen in recent exposures. They are fifteen feet or more, above the present water-level in the lake, and show that it formerly stood at a higher level, and occupied a larger area than it now covers. The marl is composed of fresh water shells, many of which are in a perfect state of preservation. Eight species, belonging to six genera were collected and identified, viz.:—*Planorbis campanulatus*, *P. bicarinatus*, *P. parvus*, *Physa heterostrophæ*, *Limnæa galbana*, *Valveta tricarinata*, *Amnicola porata*, and *Pisidium abditum*. These shells are all abundant except the last named. Besides the species here enumerated there are a few rare ones which have been collected at this place, but were not found on Saturday. Below the marl beds there is in most places, a bed of coarse gravel, and under this several feet of pure sand bedded