

easily ascending foot-path, through a pleasant little valley, across a small brooklet, and up the wooded, flower studded hillside, until the bare, massive, rocky summit was safely won. The view, though extensive, was greatly limited by the hazy, smoky atmosphere, due to bush-fires resulting from the prolonged drought, and while the Ottawa River could be seen the city was obscured, and many points of interest hidden. Mr. H. M. Ami, with a fine aneroid barometer, kindly loaned by the Geological Survey, found the elevation to be 910 feet above the Hull Station, or 1,125 feet above sea level. No less than seventy-five persons ascended the mountain, perhaps the largest gathering ever upon its summit. The descent was easily made, and collecting renewed along the way, the botanists returning with well filled vasculums and baskets. After a brief rest Mr. Ami gave a short instructive address upon the various geological formations occurring between the city and the mountain, and mentioned that the latter was composed of rocks particularly interesting; from the fact that they belonged to the oldest formation in the world, that known as the Laurentian. Mr. Fletcher, the senior botanical leader, then spoke in an interesting manner of a few of the principal plants observed, and the lessons that might be derived from a study of them. The first one mentioned was the beautiful *Clematis verticillaris*, a climbing plant with large showy blossoms, worthy of a place in our gardens with many others of our handsome native species. *Aquilegia canadensis*, or the Canadian columbine, is also a fine plant, with its bright flowers showing frequently against the stones and shadows of the roadway. The habits of *Comandra umbellata*, a parasitic plant, were explained, and specimens were shown which had been found attached to the roots of wild cherry, *Prunus virginiana*. Attention was called to the flowers of *Acer pennsylvanicum*, or striped maple, and to the often-overlooked fact that the flowers of other maples and various forest trees are very beautiful. Mr. Harrington made a few remarks on insects, calling attention first to the great abundance of the very injurious forest-tent caterpillar, as evidenced by the webs seen so frequently on the apple and other trees along the road. By destroying these webs early in the season while they are small the increase of this noxious insect would be much checked. Some information was given as to the habits of our native bees, which are mostly solitary