

Speaking in favour of having a garden, Mr. Whyte said that it gives occasion for the most healthful exercise; that it provides a constant source of pleasure in experimenting with new varieties, and that the exhilaration experienced in originating a valuable new variety was in itself an adequate reward for many years of labour. In this connection Mr. Whyte's two greatest triumphs are the *Bresaya gladiolus* and the Herbert raspberry.

July 14. The swamp and spring in Beechwood were the chief centres of interest. Specimens of *Sphagnum* or peat moss were examined. It was characterized as the vegetable equivalent of the coral animal, both forming enormous deposits by living and growing at the top, while dying and consolidating below, rising "on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things." A frog was made the subject of examination. In contrast with the human being, several interesting points were observed; the absence of an external ear, the tympanic membrane being continuous with the skin; the manner of breathing by working the throat muscles, which function as a diaphragm; and the winking of the eye by movement of the lower lid. The death of the frog due to the drying of its skin by being held in the hand, showed that the skin acts as a subsidiary organ of respiration only when it is kept moist.

July 17. The forest belts of the Experimental Farm were visited. Dr. Saunders explained that in one part the different species of trees are mixed, while at another part there are groups of trees of the same species. Insects and fungus attacks are naturally more severe in the latter arrangement. He characterized the white pine as a tree which bears the same relation to the lumberman as the apple-tree does to the horticulturist.

July 18. At Blueberry Point the Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*) was undoubtedly the tree that attracted most attention. It was remarked that the teachers were more interested in becoming acquainted with a native tree than with the foreigners represented at the Experimental Farm. At the daily conference at the close of the ramble, as a sequel to the lecture of the morning on "A Flower Garden," a discussion was held as to the characteristics of an ideal flowering plant. The following were contributed: abundance of bloom, suitability for cutting, length of blooming season, beauty and variety of bloom, intensity and purity of colour, delicacy of perfume, beauty of foliage, symmetry of contour, and ease of cultivation.

July 19. As a logical sequence to the talk on Minerals in the forenoon, it was decided to visit the Geological Survey Museum, where an opportunity was given to become better acquainted with the twenty minerals introduced in the morning. The cabinet of precious stones was a great attraction, and the specimens were