

makes very little impression and the novice in the bush may easily be led from the track.

There is always something to attract our attention in the plant whose flowers survive the longest; so my concluding remarks upon Muskoka will be confined to the Dwarf Cornel (*Cornus Canadensis*) whose white flowers are conspicuous when all its rivals are dead. There is very little difference between this and its English cousin *Cornus Tuecsia* whose red berries are held by the Scotch to arouse an unsatisfied feeling of hunger when eaten, in a like manner as thirst is aroused by taking too much salt into the system. *Canadensis* however prefers the damp swamp to an elevated district, just the reverse of *Tuecsia* which delights in a mountainous moorland, where the bracken and heather (*Calluna Vulgaris*) shelter it from the sun's rays.

There are many other thoughts likely to suggest themselves to a naturalist in his rambles through Muskoka but enough has been said to show that apart from its practical value there is something in this wild and rugged country worthy of mention.

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A FISH-EATING PLANT.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the fish-eating habits of the common bladderwort, the first known plant which feeds not merely upon insects and such-like inferior creatures, but upon the head and crown of the animal kingdom, the lordly vertebrates in person. Perhaps, therefore, some brief account of the murderous waterweed itself, and of its usual mode of proceeding in capturing its prey, may not be unwelcome at the present time. The plant was known to catch small insects and fresh water crustaceans in its tiny traps, and to use up their bodies as manure for their own development; but it was not yet known to be distinctly piscivorous. Last May, however, Mr. G. E. Simms, of Oxford, England brought Professor Moseley a specimen of *Utricularia* in a glass bowl, in which were a number of young roach, just hatched