

can Elm, Cut-leaved Birch, the Rowan trees, White Pine, Norway Spruce, and several varieties of the American Arborvitæ or White Cedar. Ten minutes was spent in guessing the plants and animals described in a number of poetical selections read by one of the leaders, the object being to endeavour to appreciate the spirit of the poets in their interpretation of nature.

July 7. For illustrations in physical geography, no better region can be found than the vicinity of McKay's lake. On one side is a bank of marl which time and great pressure would convert into limestone. An inquisitive student plunged his magnet into the sand and was surprised to see minute particles of magnetite adhering to it. Some apparently clear water was collected in a bottle from one of the inflowing streams. After allowing it to stand, a distinct sediment was observable: thus was demonstrated one of the agencies tending to the obliteration of lakes. Evidence of the other agency was seen in the gorge cut by the outflowing water through the barrier which separates the lake from the Ottawa river. The exploration of this outlet is full of interest; at and near its mouth are to be seen examples of a canyon, a bay, a delta, a cape, a river, a mountain.

July 10. The teachers took advantage of the invitation of Mr. J. B. Lewis to see his magnificent collection of shrubs and flowering perennials, which have been brought from all parts of the world regardless of expense. The collections of Rhododendrons and Delphiniums were particularly admired.

July 11. The peninsula north of the Little Chaudière rapids was the field investigated. The Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) was the most interesting tree observed, and it was gratifying to have evidence of the development of observing powers in the assertions of several of the students that the red cedar resembles a juniper rather than the so-called White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). Dr. H. M. Ami was present and gave an address pointing out to the teachers illustrations of tilting, outcrop, stratification, syncline, anticline, etc., in the Trenton limestone.

July 12. The Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture was visited, where there was an opportunity of seeing a systematic application of Nature Study. The objects and methods of this Division were explained in a lucid manner by Mr. G. H. Clarke and Mr. L. H. Newman. The teachers were much impressed with the value of careful seed breeding when they were informed that recently a single ear of Indian corn, the product of 56 years of intelligent selection, was sold for \$11.

July 13. Two hours were spent in company with the aristocracy of plants in the garden of Mr. R. B. Whyte. The stately beauty of *Lilium candidum* was especially attractive to the ladies. Mr. Whyte's magnificent collection of Poppies was much admired.