

MEETINGS OF THE BIOLOGICAL CLUB.

ORTON HALL, Feb. 17, 1913.

The Biological Club was called to order by the president, Mr. Stover. In the absence of a quorum, the business meeting was omitted.

"In his "Notes on a recent European trip," Prof. Lazenby discussed forestry and horticulture as he saw them in Germany and France. Germany's care of her forests is the result of a great fuel famine many years ago from which much suffering resulted. Each province regulates its own forest preservation, and in some cases great forests are owned and controlled by cities. Considerable amounts of money are often realized from the wood. There are many important forestry schools. Some experiments are being performed on American trees. Smoke and game are among the obstacles that the forest owners must combat. Grafting is not used as a means of propagating trees.

The next paper was a discussion of the Alfalfa Weevil, by Herbert Osborn, Jr. This insect has caused very little trouble in Europe, but is of considerable importance here. Eggs are laid in the stems of the plants and the larvae eat the tops. Two fungi and one native insect attack the weevil, but the best method of combatting it is careful cultivation of crops.

After the reading of this paper, the meeting was adjourned.

MARIE F. McLELLAN, Secretary.

ORTON HALL, March 3, 1913.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Stover, and the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The first paper of the evening was by Prof. Robert Griggs on "A Botanical Survey of the Sugar Grove Area." Prof. Griggs first outlined the geography of the region and its geological formation, the latter being characterized by Black Hand sandstone. The rough topography is particularly interesting, caves and waterfalls being numerous. He divided the plants into three principal groups, the rock-growing plants, which are largely accidental; those on the bottom lands, which consist of a birch bottom land association with hemlocks growing up on the sides of the hills; and upland forms which are mostly pines. Many plants here

are on the edges of their ranges. On the economic side the region is spoiled by deforestation, which is causing the country to grow rapidly poorer and poorer.

The second paper was by Mr. C. R. Schroyer on "Pre-Glacial Drainage in Ohio." At the present day there are two great axes of drainage in Ohio, the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. The lines of pre-glacial drainage in at least one-half of Southern Ohio were opposite to what they are now, and in Northern Ohio the drainage was exactly reversed, the water passing out by the Maumee into northern Indiana. The old, unoccupied valleys of the Scioto basin are wide, while the new valleys are deep.

MARIE F. McLELLAN, Secretary.

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