

struction was of course different from that usually adopted in our Public and Normal schools. The instructors gave no set of lectures ; they acted as guides, and suggestors of lines of investigation. The topics assigned to each student for investigation related as far as possible to matters of economic importance to the agriculturist ; for it was believed that such investigations would carry out the dual purpose of Nature-Study, which is : first, to "develop an attitude—a power of interpretation and appreciation of nature, a power of self-expression which will enable the student to gain a better control of himself and his surroundings, to live a fuller life, and to be of greater service to society than he otherwise would be" ; and, second, to gain that intimate knowledge of nature which will make men better able to cope with their living environment, or, in other words, for its economic usefulness.

From the very outset, the subjects assigned to each student could be studied best at that particular season ; for the writer believed strongly that Nature-Study should be taken up from a seasonal standpoint. Every student had to show the results of his studies in careful drawings and well-kept notes. For the first two weeks all the students took the same work, but for the remainder of the term individual work was the rule. Classes were formed for the study of birds every morning, and besides, excursions were made to the museum. Excursions took place also for the study of the structure and habits of the forest trees, the spring plants, the life of ponds and streams, and the common insects of the orchard ; as well as the study of the different soils of the Farm, and the rocks of the neighborhood.

Particular attention was given to the study of the winter buds and twigs of our common shrubs and trees. Keys were made for the determination of the common shrubs and trees on the College campus by means of their winter buds.

Following were some of the topics assigned : Recognition of trees and shrubs by the winter twigs and buds ; the story of an apple twig ; a study of the fruit-spurs of our common orchard trees and shrubs ; a study of trees, from a distance and at close range ; a study of germinating seeds ; a study of the wood of dicotyledonous trees ; a study of the wood of coniferous trees ; recognition of grasses by their leaves ; studies of the sundew ; studies of the