

which was then several hours after the plant was gathered in the fields, the plant exhibiting such difficulty in retaining its natural position that even after making a fresh cut there was but very little energy displayed on the part of the plant, and the experiment which for the time being proved so intensely interesting was abandoned.

A similar and collateral experiment was made at the same time with a field daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, L.) another introduced plant, a weed, but a beautiful one, and it seemed to show that the process of absorption in this plant was much less rapid and effective than in the common buttercup.

It is a well recognised fact that the buttercup grows best in the dampest places in fields and meadows.

In the moist atmosphere and prevailing damp climate of the Maritime Provinces where the experiment was made, buttercups grow in what appears to be dry places, but in reality the air is so saturated with moisture, hygrometric readings being always high, that a plant, like the buttercup, requiring moisture, feels at home anywhere.

I would strongly recommend some of our your younger naturalists to try the experiment for themselves with the common buttercup or any other plant they may choose within their neighbourhood during the coming season.

McArras Brook, Antigonish County, N.S.