

Wech-kwow-oolejik, They are bringing loads on their backs.

Wech-kwintok, He comes singing along as he comes.

Elmintok, He goes away singing.

Yale-agwesun-aak, He is walking about with his hat on.

Yalipukikaak, He is walking about with his spectacles (literally *eye-things*) on.

Pem-chajega, I walk along the shore.

The Micmac Indians who, up to a very late date, knew little or nothing of written language, never seem to have had any idea of anything formidable in the length of their compound words. The pronunciation presents no difficulty, as every letter is pronounced, and always sounded one way, and there is no sound in the language which is not in English.

To conclude. A field of wonderful extent, variety, and interest is here opened up to the philologist and ethnologist, and to every learned man, aye, and to every *Christian* man.

SILAS T. RAND.

HANTSPORT, NOVA SCOTIA, }
November, 1885. }

THE STUDY OF PLANTS IN WINTER.

The old fashioned text-books tell us to begin the study of plants in the spring, and the custom still in most colleges is to confine the study to the spring and early autumn months. Winter usually stops all work except in the laboratories where "pickled" specimens are dried and examined microscopically. Perhaps in a few cases the greenhouse may supply unseasonable specimens for class or laboratory study; but this is not the study of plants in winter that we refer to. All our perennials have winter states which are full of interest to the student.

The writer of this note has taken classes of young people, who knew nothing of botany, and set them at work in mid-winter studying the out-of-door vegetation with nothing but their eyes, pocket-knives, pencils and note-books in the way of apparatus and helps. The structure, position, and functions of buds, the structure of twigs