grandiflorum). The following were in flower: the Clintonia (C. borealis), the False Spikenard (Smilacina racemosa), the "Wild lily of the Valley" (Maianthemum canadense), the Twistedstalk (Streptopus roseus), the Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum) and the Painted Trillium (T. undulatum), formerly called (T. erythrocarpum).

There was only one specimen of the Orchis family brought in, the stemless Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium acaule), although a more careful search might have revealed several others which are known to grow in the neighborhood and to be in flower at this time, including the Showy Orchis (A spectabilis), and two or more rein-orchis (Habenaria orbiculata, A. bracteata, etc.)

The buttercup family was represented by the small-flowered Crowfoot (Ranunculus abortivus) which grows in the woods, and very probably by the one that grows in the open fields, and named after one of our most enthusiastic leaders, (R. Macounii). The Columbine (Aquilegia canadensis) and the Baneberry (Actaea rubra and A. alba) were also in flower. Among the small herbs observed were the False Mitre-wort (Tiarella cordifolia), the Mitre-wort or Bishop's Cap (Mirtella diphylla), the Dwarf Raspberry (Rubus triflorus), the Star Flower (Trientalis americana) and the Jack in the Pulpit, (Arisaema triphyllum). The tiny Twin-flower (Linnaea borealis) was just in bud, the Dwarf Cornel (Cornus canadensis) was just open, the Aromatic Wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens) had lost most of their last season's delicious berries, as had also the Partridge-berry (Mitchella repens), to some hungry birds.

The ferns were well represented by the Polypody (Polypodium vulgare), the Beech Fern (Phegopteris polypodioides), the Oak Fern (P. dryopteris), the Lady Fern (Asplenium felixfemina), the Christmas Fern (Polystichium acrostichoides), the Marginal Fern (Aspidium marginale) and some others of this family; the Bladder Fern (Cystopteris bulbifera), the Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), and the Ostrich Fern (O. Struthiopteris), the Common Moonwort (Botrychium virginianum) and probably several others of this family that were not recognized. The Maiden-hair (Adiantum pedatum) and the Interrupted Plowering Fern (Osmunda Claytoniana) were also seen.

One great advantage of these outings is the training of the eye, what to look for and where to look; to observe the many forms and outlines, the differing shades of green, and the character of the surface, whether it is smooth, or has a bloom, or is hairy or rough. When once a specimen has been determined and then carefully pressed, the plant is never forgotten, and whenever it is seen again it is recognized and many pleasant associations are recalled to memory. This profitableness and