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The main points to remember about this fungus are: The yellow or orange cap with loose white scales. Gills white, never becoming pink or brown. Ring large, white, firmly attached to the stalk. *The stalk enlarged at the base into a prominent shaggy or scaly bulb and the stalk shaggy between the bulb and the ring.*

The poison in this mushroom is known as muscarin. This substance, fortunately has an unpleasant bitter taste, so that the plant is seldom eaten even if collected by mistake. The poison does not act immediately, but the symptoms appear in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, and are: vomiting and diarrhoea, with a pronounced flow of saliva, suppression of urine, giddiness, uncertainty of movement, derangement of vision. This is followed by stupor, cold sweats and weakening of the heart action.



Fig. 17. Deadly Agaric, *Boothia Poisonous*, 1 2 Natural Size (Original).

Of course when symptoms such as these appear after eating mushrooms a physician should be sent for immediately.

The system should be freed of the undigested fungus as soon as possible. Strong emetics, such as zinc sulphate, apomorphine or warm mustard and water should be used. If these are lacking or produce no effect, tickle the throat with a feather or the finger to cause immediate and violent vomiting. This should be followed by strong dose of castor oil.

THE DEADLY AGARIC (*Amanita phalloides*, Fr.). DEADLY POISONOUS.

This fungus is called the Deadly Agaric because it is extremely poisonous, and there is no known antidote for the poison. (Fig. 17.)

The plant usually grows in the woods or along the borders of woods, but has also been known to appear in lawns. It generally appears in July and August.