

Though containing practically the same amount of dry matter as the mature *C. comatus*, it is evident that this species is decidedly inferior as regards its albuminoid content, a result which confirms the conclusion reached in our previous examination.

In our preliminary note we remarked that the consumption of mushrooms was much restricted by the dread that many persons have of gathering by mistake poisonous species, popularly known as toadstools. There is, unfortunately, no rule which may generally apply to distinguish the edible from the dangerous mushrooms, and thus it is not surprising that this dread is widespread. It is not necessary, however, to be well versed in cryptogamic botany before venturing to collect mushrooms. The differences between many of the edible and non-edible varieties may not on first acquaintance be very great, but on further scrutiny and practice, assisted at the outset by the instruction of "one who knows", the identification of the more commonly occurring edible forms becomes a matter of little difficulty. When in addition to their qualifications as a delicacy it is remembered that mushrooms possess a comparatively speaking high food value (as made evident by their protein content), it would seem well worth while to devote some time and pains to the acquirement of this knowledge.

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