

firs of the coast also present a peculiarity in that their gigantic trunks have a small bushy top and a comparatively small root system. This shows again that the wind force is slight.

The fall blooming of such spring flowers as strawberry, hepatica, and the prairie anemone, was again warmly discussed. One view advanced was that these plants, after a period of rest due to a drought some time during the summer, and having their buds ready, were forced to flower by the recurrence of spring conditions in the autumn. Mr. Eifrig stated that in Cumberland Co., Maryland, he had observed that the fall always produced such flowers no matter whether the preceding season were wet or dry.

The fact that there were no acorns in this region this year was explained by Mr. W. T. Macoun as due to the frost which occurred early in May and killed the flowers.

Mr. Clarke brought up the question of the pendent position of the pods of the locust. Prof. Macoun stated that this was characteristic of the pods of the locust family. In the cress family, however, the pods usually do not hang down but stand erect. This erect position of the pods in the cress family would facilitate the escape of the seeds from the base of the pod which opens before the top. The weight of the pod on the locust, as compared with the strength of the peduncle bearing it, may decide mechanically what position the pod assumes.

The relation of the colors of flowers to their structure was briefly discussed, demonstrating the divergence of opinion among the members on this subject.

D. A.-C.

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#### A MISPLACED RAINBOW.

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The afternoon of June 2nd, 1903, was bright and pleasant at Innisfail, Alberta; above, there was a varying number of fleecy white clouds, with a good deal of blue sky exposed between. While driving towards the town about 5.30 p.m., a strange bird-song attracted my attention, and a little observation showed that the singer was high up on the wing. On beginning to search for