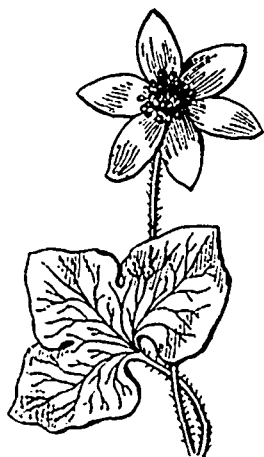


it out of my window, and trust myself to its care by setting my feet on the wall and creeping slowly down. If anything happens that my rope is not there, I shall, also once a week, toss out one of my mattresses, and let myself drop gently on to it. I shall never "jump" out. That would soon end my experiments. But to let myself drop is a different thing. In any way I shall keep

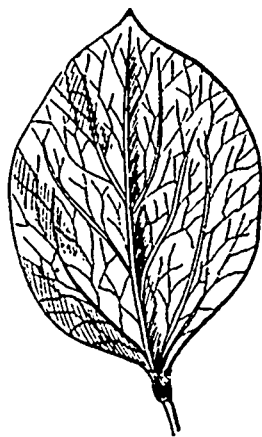
cool—preserve my presence of mind, and set a good example.

But Industria has come out in a new light—grown philosophical, you say. Well, never mind. The Editor says I may be excused, so good-bye.

INDUSTRIA.



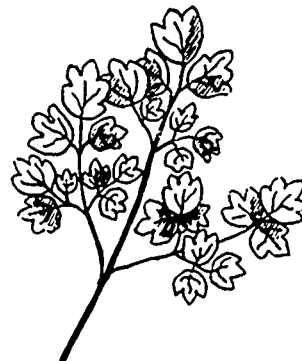
Hepatica Triloba.



Simple Leaf.



Anemone Memerosa.
Wind Flower.



Compound Leaf.

YOUNG CANADIAN WILD FLOWER CLUB.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF VERY YOUNG CANADIANS.

AMONG OUR WILD-FLOWERS.

And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying, "Here is a story-book
Thy Father has written for thee."

"Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untrod,
And read what is still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

—Longfellow.

PAPER V.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUDS.

If you look at the trees in Spring, you will see a lot of lumps on the sides and ends of the branches and limbs. These are the buds of the leaves.

You all know that if you rub your hand for a little while it will turn red, because the blood rushes to where you were rubbing. In the same way the wind blowing the trees and rubbing the branches together, brings the sap from the roots, rushing through the trunks, and out through the branches and limbs to these little buds,

which gradually burst open from the pressure of the sap on the inside, and the wind and warmth on the outside. When it breaks open the leaves burst out and grow into their regular forms.

THE FORMATION OF LEAVES ON THE STEM.

Leaves grow in three different ways: either *Alternate*, that is one leaf growing on one side of the stem, then another on the other side, a little higher up. *Opposite*, growing two from a joint or in pairs; or *Whorled*, growing with three or more around the stem at equal distances.

If you examine a leaf you see a lot of ribs that are fibres to hold the leaf out flat. The principal one is called Midrib, and the others are called Veins and Veinlets. The stem of the leaf is called the Petiole, and the green fleshy part is called the Blade.

SHAPES OF LEAVES.

Leaves are either Simple or Compound. A Simple leaf consists of one part, as the Maple water-lily. A Compound leaf is a Simple leaf, only it is cut to the midrib, so as to form a number of distinct parts, like the Horse and Chestnut, or Pea leaf. If the leaf is not cut to the midrib, but has some irregular pieces taken out of it, it is called a Lobed leaf. The simple and lobed leaves can be the same in their outline—smooth, jagged, or saw-shaped. There are other shapes of leaves, but these are named after different things, as lances, hearts, and shields, and are called lance-shaped, heart-shaped, and shield-shaped.

THE FUNCTIONS OF LEAVES.

Leaves draw in certain parts of the air, such as Carbonic