In Fig. 1875 is shown a simple fruit-basket smoothed up and treated to several coats of paint. A hoop of appropriate size is nailed securely to its rim. This is so bent to harmonize with the lines of the basket, and besides affording a decorative feature, is useful as a means of lifting the plant. In painting these holders select such colors as will not offend good taste. Warm tints are the best, as they afford a pleasing contrast to the foliage of the plant. Rich dark browns, dull reds, or pale cream tints are good and effective, yet quiet and restful to the eye. The basket is set on a light stand of polished wood, quite Japanese in design. Though very simple in construction, it gives distinction to the plant, and is a protection to the carpet or table on which it rests.—*From the Ladies' Home Journal, copyrighted by the Curtis Pub. Co., Phila.*

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS OF CANADA.

Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum.—VIRGIL.

ALTHOUGH to the horticulturist as a commercial grower, flesh consuming plants may not be of special interest, yet as a student of plant life a brief account of how some plants obtain nitrogen may be to him both interesting and valuable.

Those that will be mentioned fall naturally into two groups, the one composed of those that capture by means of closed chambers or open pitfalls, so contrived that animals entering may not be able to get out. In some instances the pitfalls are made attractive by a display of brilliant color, and the downward way alluring by a spread of sweets. It is in a more enticing way the old story :

" Walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly,
I've the prettiest little parlor ever you did spy."

The other group consists of those that perform certain movements specially designed to secure their prey.

There is a third group, to it belong plants the leaves of which are provided with glands that secrete a sticky substance to capture insects and fluids to digest them. Some Canadian plants have sticky foliage, but the writer is not aware that it has been ascertained that any of them can digest the insects that may chance to adhere to the leaves.

The first group is represented in Canada by five species of bladderworts, which illustrate the closed chamber contrivance and one species of pitcher plant which uses the pitfall method. Of the bladderworts, four species live in ponds or pools in bogs, one roots in mud. The aquatic species have no roots, they float just below the surface of the water, throwing up only flower stalks with their yellow flowers into the air. See Fig. 1876, copied, as are all illustrations in this paper, from the National History of Plants by Anton Kerner, Professor of Botany in the University of Vienna.

The life story of these plants is as follows : In the autumn spherical buds are formed at the ends of the branches, the leaves and old parts die, become saturated with water, sink to the bottom, taking of necessity these buds with them, where they remain all winter. On the return of growing weather these buds increase in size, become separated from the old decaying branches, ascend to near the surface and soon develop into a plant similar to that shown in Fig. 1876 with leaves and bladders. In some