

heart's longings and give him as much true pleasure as the rich man's exotics give to him. A collection can be made and much pleasure derived from it without any knowledge of Botany; but a study of Morphology in such a book as the High School Botany (Spotton), carried far enough to make use of the key to the Families and Orders, is not a very serious undertaking and will be found very useful, particularly in the identification of the different varieties.

The dried specimens of the botanist always have an attraction for the true flower lover, but they cannot be compared either in scientific or ornamental value with the living plants grown under favorable conditions.

Our Canadian wild flowers that are worth the care and attention usually given to foreign varieties, are more numerous than is generally supposed. Many of them are very beautiful and nearly all are ornamental in cultivation. Naturally they will be found hardy and the most favorable conditions for their culture can be easily ascertained and understood. Nearly all of the best and most decorative are perennials, so that a collection once obtained would be permanent with a little care.

A good rule for transplanting would be to remove the spring-blooming plants in the fall and the summer and autumn flowering ones in the spring, but most of them can be transplanted easily and successfully at any time, even when in flower. The flowers which the children carry home from the woods and plant when in bloom, nearly always take root and grow, and are lost only through subsequent neglect.

Generally, a rich friable soil will be found the most suitable, and if a winter covering be desired, there is nothing better than their own dead foliage, or the leaves of trees.

The method of arrangement will vary according to the taste of the cultivator, the place where the plants are to grow, and whether they are grown in a mixed collection or occupy space by themselves. As a general rule it is better to have the tallest growing plants in the centre of the bed, or back of the border, and the low growing ones at the edge, with the others arranged between according to size; but there should be an occasional slight break in this arrangement to prevent stiffness, and care ought to be taken that, throughout the season, no considerable part of the plot would be left without bloom. Many of our common native flowers are among the best of the spring bloomers, as witness the Hepaticas, Trilliums, Canada Columbine, Wood Anemone and Spreading Phlox. Others, as the Willow Herb, Cone Flower, Flowering Spurge, Rose-flowered Yarrow, Pennsylvanian Anemone and Canada Violet, are in flower nearly all summer: while the Asters and Golden Rods, with their many varieties, come in at the end of the season.

The Dandelion would create a sensation in the floral world, if previously unknown, and introduced as a novelty from Terra del Fuego, or some other country far enough away. The Wild Mustard (or Charlock), and the Corn Cockle, so unsightly in the eyes of the thrifty farmer, have claims to admiration; and the Viper's Bugloss, a pest difficult to eradicate and rapidly spreading, makes a fine appearance when seen in masses with its purplish-blue flowers. The Toadflax also has claims to beauty; the Wild Chicory (or Succory) has pretty blue, rayed flowers; the Teasel, which has given us our English word *tease*, has prickly flower heads, which are used for winter ornaments; and the despised Canada Thistle has a fine flower and