

Spontaneously the pupils of such a master rise up and call him blessed. Of such, when their work is finished the ancient words are compact of meaning: "They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

G. E. CAMERON.

#### SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Our supplement this month is a portrait of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. B., taken from a photograph which he has kindly sent for the use of the REVIEW. This picture was intended to accompany the Empire Day number in May, and the connection would have been a fitting one, as there is, perhaps, no living Canadian who has done more for the Empire than this veteran statesman.

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, on July 2nd, 1821, Charles Tupper was educated at Horton Academy, and the University of Edinburgh. He studied medicine, received the degree of M. D. in 1843, and returned to practise medicine in his native county.

In 1855 he was elected member for Cumberland in the Provincial Assembly, defeating the popular Joseph Howe; and this was the beginning of forty-five years of active public life.

In 1864 he became Premier of Nova Scotia, and under his guidance was passed the School Law of 1864, upon which is based the educational system of the Province.

Devoted as he was to the service of his native province, he foresaw a larger destiny for it as part of a United Canada that should grow to be a great nation. Many have heard him tell the story of the meeting at Charlottetown to discuss a union of the Maritime Provinces, the consequent Federal Conference at Quebec with wider views, and the final gathering in London out of which came the Confederation of the Dominion in 1867.

In recognition of his services in bringing about Confederation, he was made a C. B.

In the new Dominion Dr. Tupper held successively many important offices of state. He has worked consistently and vigorously to develop the resources of Canada, to make her a great nation, and to bind her closely to the Mother Country. His services to this country and to the Empire are recorded in history.

Throughout his career he has shown three essential qualities of a statesman:—large ideas,

sure foresight, and tremendous fighting power. His kindly disposition and courtesy have won for him personal popularity.

In 1886 he was made a G. C. M. G., and in 1888 a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1900 he withdrew from political life, and is now enjoying the well earned rest of a hale old age in the English country.

#### BOTANY.

L. A. DEWOLFE.

In past numbers of the REVIEW botany articles have been somewhat general, and chiefly on ecological phases of the subject. It may be wise this year to devote each article to one or two well known families of plants. I shall not attempt to take them in order of evolution, but shall choose, rather, those one is most likely to meet everywhere.

For this month the *Rosaceae* is a good family to observe. Learn, first, the characteristics of the family. Taking a flower of, say, Cinquefoil, or Wild Rose, or any other named in this article, notice the five petals and the numerous stamens attached to what is apparently a ring of the calyx. Below this ring the sepals are united into a bowl or saucer-shaped vessel; and above they are separate. This feature alone is enough to make one reasonable safe in saying what does and what does not belong to the Rose family. A second check in placing plants in this family is the presence of stipules. The shape, size and duration of the stipules vary with the plant; and, in themselves, furnish good topics for a few lessons.

To learn the use of stipules, one should watch leaves unfolding from the bud next spring. In a few cases, a different use may be noticed on a rainy day during the summer. Compare Wild Rose stipules with those of the Apple or Indian Pear.

Peas and Willows are among other plants with prominent stipules. How do you know they are not *Rosaceae*?

In counting the parts of the blossom, apparent trouble arises. The rose, apple—in fact, nearly all flowers of this family have five sepals. The strawberry, cinquefoils and avens, however, seem to have ten. Are all of the same size? Notice the five smaller ones alternating with the others are slightly below the real sepals. By some botanists, these are considered stipules. The belief is that all parts of a flower are modified leaves.