in the centre of each. These weigh fifteen times as much as, and have one-eighth the bouyancy of the fireweed seeds.

In the lower right hand corner are two heads of *Troximon*, an artistic ally of the dandelion. At the bottom are three globes of the dandelion itself, and above them the half-dozen small heads are those of the golden aster. These three plants belong to the Thistle family and serve to illustrate the fruiting method of many of their kindred. As the dandelion, especially, is so wellknown it is unnecessary to describe this method in detail. Every child has played with dandelion "clocks" and watched the seeds sail away before his vigorous puffs. The dandelion seeds are quite light—about four hundred of them weigh one grain and yet in a quiet room their buoyancy is only about one-tenth that of the fireweed seeds.

This comparison suggests that other factors play a part in the successful spread of a species. From a close, hard fight the fireweed flies far away to seek easier conditions elsewhere, but the dandelion stays and fights it out, successfully competing with even blue-grass sod, and dodging serious lawn-mower injury by spreading its leaves flat and bearing its flowers on very short stems. Then, just when the seeds are ripe, the stems shoot up and lift the seed-heads well above the grass. The dandelion seed may not travel so far as that of the fireweed, but it will germinate and thrive where the latter would perish.

Here we must leave this interesting subject. The reader, however, may by observation and simple experiment easily continue its investigation.