

sheets with glue or strips of gummed paper or sticking plaster, and to keep the sheets in portfolios. The collection may thus readily expand into an herbarium. The standard size of sheet is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ inches. If this is considered too large, sheets $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ will be found convenient. Collectors should remember that they cannot thoroughly know a species from a single specimen. Plants should be gathered at several dates to show both flowers and fruit, and taken from various habitats or localities in order to show the effect of environment. Not only should the finest specimens be taken, but average or even depauperate forms as well. The collector will often find much to interest him in making as complete a collection as possible of some one species in order to show how widely plants vary. He may then be able to draw up interesting and valuable analysis of species which he had at first thought unattractive. Victoria collectors will find attractive material in *Saxifraga integrifolia*; Vancouver collectors in *Rosa gymnocarpa*, or in making a series of specimens that shall show the complete life history of *Rubus spectabilis*, incidentally determining whether it is possible to distinguish in flower the two forms with yellow and with purple fruit. Collections fully representing the plants of a limited area (a farm, a sand-pit, a mountain-peak, etc.) or the plants belonging to a single Family or Genus, are always interesting. It is probable that most school collecting, apart from the formation of the school herbarium, should take such special lines, not only because it has high scientific and educational value, but also because indiscriminate collecting may well have a tendency to destroy attractive plants.

The botanical exploration of the province initiated by the Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., Minister of Education, is now well under way. It is hoped that this book may materially advance this work by assisting local collectors in the determination of their specimens. The book was originally suggested by Dr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education, who wished to place a Flora in our schools, not only for scientific purposes, but to introduce youth to one of the purer sources of enjoyment.

J. K. H.

Vancouver,
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