

taller, from two to five feet high ; the heads more closely crowded on the long spike ; and frequenting moist instead of dry soils. It has not been found by the writer, in the vicinity of Toronto. Mr. J. A. Morton mentions it among the attractive wild flowers growing in the vicinity of Wingham, and Macoun says it is found in marshy meadows, from Sarnia to Point Edward.

The flowers of both varieties retain their rosy-purple color when dried, thus making an excellent winter boquet. They can be grown from seed as well as by transplanting the corms, and make, in a short time, an attractive feature of the flower garden. There is another Canadian species found in our prairie lands the flower heads of which contain from thirty to forty flowers. It grows in dry England Westward to Minnesota, and southward. It is known as *Liatris scariosa*, *Willdenow*. The Rudbeckias and *Liatris* belongs to the compositic family. soil, from two to five feet high, and, according to Gray, is to be found from New

THE BUTTERFLY-FLOWER, *Asclepias tuberosa*, *Linn*, grows in any dry soil in the open sunshine ; sometimes to be found in open woods, or among trees of small growth. The roots are thick and in young plants carrot-like in shape, but lose this form with age, becoming more woody and extending to a considerable depth. They do not bear transplanting well, on which account it is better to raise them from seed sown where the plants are to remain. The stalk is erect, clothed throughout with broadly linear leaves, and fine hairs ; branching at the top, the branches terminating in a corymb of brilliant orange-red flowers, varying in intensity of color with the age of the flowers. The plant continues in bloom for a considerable while, and the cut flowers keep a long time in water, thus adding to the variety of such as are desirable for table boquets ; while the cut stems do not exude a viscid milky juice so abundant in some of the other species of this genus.

The peculiar form of the individual flowers of all of the plants of this genus is a very interesting study, a careful examination of which is earnestly commended, noting particularly the hooded nectaries on the tube of stamens which encloses the pistil, and the attachment of the anthers to the stigma, with their hanging pairs of pear-shaped pollen-masses.

THE CARDINAL FLOWER, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Linn*, is widely distributed throughout Ontario, frequenting low grounds, yet easily grown in any good garden soil, especially from seed. The flowers are very showy, deep red, borne on stems two to four feet high, in elongated, somewhat one-sided racemes. The flame color of these flowers renders them a very conspicuous garden ornament. The plants will thrive in partial shade, or in the open air, but do not endure well a protracted drouth.

THE GREAT LOBELIA, *Lobelia syphilitica*, *Linn*, is a blue flowered species, the flowers nearly an inch long, borne on a leafy stem varying from one to five feet high. This also is to be found in low grounds throughout Ontario. The writer has had no experience with it in cultivation, yet has no doubt but that