

the roots in the trench and the plants resting against the bank of soil thrown out. Now dig in soil to cover the roots, and at the same time form another trench; but before completing the next trench tread the soil already thrown over the roots of the first row; this will raise the plants from the ground a little, but still leave them reclining from the upright. Now finish the next trench, throwing the soil forward over the trodden part, but leave this layer loose. The plants are to be left here several weeks until they show signs of new growth. They will then have made new roots and may be safely planted out. When these precautions are taken there are seldom many losses—in fact, I have handled thousands, and have only had units of loss.

SPRING FLOWERS.

Plants raised as advised for this purpose should now be ready for planting out. Wallflowers make the finest show when massed either in beds or on borders. A solitary plant here and there is not nearly so effective as a group. Colours should be grouped separately, or arranged in bands and masses in beds. Very beautiful beds can be made by a judicious arrangement of colours. The yellow and white annual *Bartonia aurea* would make a good edging for a bed of dark-coloured wallflowers. Seeds of *Bartonia* can be sown when the wallflowers are planted. They soon come into flower. Forget-me-not edged with white arabis is effective. Plants of both would be required. Beds of anemone might be edged with *Alyssum minima*, whose white flowers would not clash with the various colours of the anemones. Antirrhinums, particularly the dwarf kinds, make good early beds, and are past their best in time for summer bedding—that is, if they are good plants now. Most hardy annuals may be sown at once, also pansies. Where there are bands of *Lobelia* that it is desirable should be moved, a few clumps should be heeled in in a nurse bed. They will provide a nucleus for propagating from in spring. Iresines and *Altenanthera* should be lifted and put in boxes away from frost.

If up-to-date scientific, agricultural, educational, and household methods were applied on the farm, in the school, and in the home, each farm in Canada would be capable of supporting at least ten times as many persons as it now supports, and maintain them in a condition of comfort if not luxury. At the same time, the productive power of the soil would constantly increase; the drudgery of indoor and outdoor farm-work would almost entirely disappear. There would be ample time for rest, reading, and recreation. Country children would receive as good an education as their city cousins. An attitude of appreciation of rural life would be engendered.—*Dr. S. B. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Macdonald College, Quebec.*