

patiently filling under the roots with fine surface soil and packing it carefully with the hand when necessary. (c) In filling in about the roots with poor under soil instead of rich loam, hauled, if necessary, for the purpose. On many school grounds the soil is so poor as to warrant the death of almost any tree unless good soil is added. (d) In not trimming roots and top instead of cutting off with a sharp knife and saw all mangled roots, and, in the case of nearly all hardwood trees, a large portion of the branches, to balance a diminished root.

4. *In after care*, (a) In not mulching, instead of placing round the roots (after tree was planted) some old straw or litter to keep the soil moist. Probably more trees die from this neglect than from any other cause. (b) In neglecting to water the tree during drought. (c) In neglecting to enclose the tree with stakes and slats where the premises were not fenced.

5. Probably some mistakes were made in the arrangement of the trees, they being in some cases too near each other. It would be well for each teacher to study out some good definite design before planting day arrives, consulting his trustees, as well as his older pupils, thus securing their interest and co-operation.

I. B. OAKES.

IN planting trees a proper proportion of pines and other evergreens should be chosen, not only for the shade and variety of form and foliage, but for their health-giving qualities. The pine with its constant exhalation of turpentine vapor and its never-failing foliage, ought to be planted in proper proportions about schools and dwelling houses, because it is beneficial to persons of weak lungs and its influence is unfavorable to the products of germ life. The same is true in a lesser degree of other evergreen trees. Moreover, they afford a pleasant shade in summer and in winter; and, mingled with other trees, they give a charming effect.

IN reply to some inquiries regarding the distribution of certain species of violet in Nova Scotia, Prof. Lawson, of Dalhousie College, sends the following interesting notes, which were received after that part of the REVIEW containing the article on botany had gone to press.

"*Viola lanceolata* is common about Halifax, in bogs, growing on infusorial mud, particularly, but also in wet fields. I have also seen it in Queens, and no doubt it is found in many other parts of the Province. It was collected at Halifax by Menzies, before the close of the last century—the same Menzies who accompanied Vancouver's voyage.

"*Viola primulaefolia* grows in only one spot, near Three Mile Church. The locality is growing into a suburban village of Halifax, known as Fairview.

"*Viola Canadensis* is scarce. I gathered it once at Newport. . . . It grows also about Windsor.

"*Viola pubescens* is quite rare with us. Has been found at Windsor and one or two other places. I once picked up a specimen on the railway platform at Bedford, but could not ascertain whence it came.

"The common, white, sweet-scented violet, *V. blanda*, is very abundant—our commonest violet by far. In Aiton's Hortus Kewensis it is credited as having been introduced to English gardens by the Duke of Kent. It was probably sent from Prince's Lodge, Bedford Basin.

N. B. SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

A Summer School of Natural Science will be opened in St. John on Tuesday, 3rd of July, 1888, and continue until Friday, the 13th July. This arrangement is on the condition that at least twenty-five students enroll themselves as members of the school before the 10th of June next.

A meeting for organization will be held at three o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, July 3rd, in the lecture-room of the N. B. Natural History Society, whose rooms and museum will be placed at the disposal of the members of the school. At the meeting for organization steps will be taken to make the N. B. Summer School a permanent institution.

The excellent collections in the museum of the Society, the great variety in the natural history resources and scenery about St. John, with its bracing atmosphere, should make this an opportunity of combining instruction in natural science with pleasant recreation. Laboratory work and lectures will alternate with excursions to places of interest about the City. The fee for membership will be \$2.00. Board may be obtained at from \$3 to \$4 a week, and arrangements will be to make all excursion trips as cheap as possible, including one fare to and from St. John to students from a distance.

The work will be of the most elementary character, specially helpful to teachers in giving instruction in the natural history subjects laid down in the course of instruction for the schools of the Province. The subjects treated, with the names of the lecturers in each, are as follows:

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY—Prof. L. W. Bailey, Ph. D., and G. F. Matthew, M. A.

BOTANY—G. U. Hay, Ph. B.

ZOOLOGY—John Brittain, Philip Cox, jr., B. A., and Wm. M. McLean, A. B.

CHEMISTRY—W. F. Best.

ASTRONOMY—H. C. Creed, M. A.

A full circular with outline of work, etc., will be prepared later. Those who intend to avail themselves of the privileges of the school, may send their names to Wm. J. Wilson, St. John, Secretary to Committee, or to any of the members named below:

Committee of Arrangements—G. U. Hay, Philip Cox, jr., John Brittain, H. C. Creed; W. J. Wilson, Secretary to Committee.