

in the class. It will not be necessary to state the observations in the form of questions, as each teacher can easily do this.

*Milkweed*.—The fruit grows as a pod which splits along one side when the seeds are mature. Within the pod is a mass of seed arranged in a regular order and tightly compacted. The pod only partially opens at first. Each seed has a long tuft of silky hairs. The plants grow in open places so that the wind can have a good sweep. The seeds do not all escape together, but each gust carries off a few from the compact mass until all are gradually dispersed to all the points of the compass according to the different directions of the wind. The seeds are caught in moist earth wherever found.

*Maple or bass-wood*.—The fruit has a flat expanded part called a wing. When mature the fruit becomes loosened from the branch and while heavy enough to fall, the wing causes it to sail in a whirling fashion and carries it to considerable distances from the parent tree. In the spring isolated maple trees should be sought, and as then the seeds have grown to seedlings, the considerable distances—several hundred feet—to which they fall may be seen.

*Burdock or beggar's ticks*.—At the end of the season the stems of these plants have produced so much wood that the dead stems do not droop and fall but still stand erect throughout the winter to offer their fruit to the passer-by. The fruit is in the form of a burr; when green and unripe it is firmly attached to the plant but when ready to be distributed becomes so loosely attached that the slightest contact carries it away. The burdock has recurved spines that hook into the fur of animals or the clothes of man. The beggar's tick has two spines with barbs on each fruit which act in the same way. When an animal gets these fastened to its fur it tries to get rid of them by rubbing against the ground and in this way they get planted.

*Garden balsam or vetch*.—The seeds grow in pods and when ripe the pod explodes, shooting the seeds to considerable distances. These phenomena can be easily observed by merely touching the pods, when some of them will shoot forth the seeds.

*The apple or peach*.—These when immature are green, inconspicuous, hard and of a sour or unattractive taste—in fact everything conspires to prevent them being eaten by frugivorous animals. With maturity remarkable changes ensue, the surface becomes bright-coloured on the side from which it is approached; it is thus conspicuous and likely to be seen. The flesh becomes sweet and palatable. It is sure to be eaten by birds. The seeds are either rejected and dropped to the ground as in the peach, or, if eaten, as in the case of the apple, the leathery resisting covering of the seeds is undigested and the seeds are excreted unharmed. Such seeds are carried long distances.