part of the plant (or of its flower) is used to attach the fruit or seed to the animal.

4. Find two plants (trees or smaller) which employ the wind to disperse their *seeds* (after they have been discharged from the fruit), and two which employ the same agency to disperse their *fruits* (containing the seeds).

5. Show whether the cherry and the apple employ animals or the winds to scatter their seeds, and what means they take to secure the services of either, and to prevent the destruction of the seeds.

6. Of what advantage is it to the plants, referred to in these questions, to have their seeds scattered over the country?

The Heavens in October.

The principal constellations visible at nine o'clock in the evening in the middle of October are as follows: The Great Bear is on the northern horizon, below the pole. On the left of the pole is the Little Bear, surrounded by the coils of the Dragon. Cepheus is directly above the pole, with Cassiopeia on the right. Hercules is low in the northwest, and above him is Lyra. Cygnus and Aquila are conspicuous in the Milky way. A little south of the zenith is the great square of Pegasus. Aquarius is below, and beneath him the Southern Fish. Capricornus is west of Aquarius, and Cetus occupies all the lower southeastern sky. Above him are the inconspicuous Pisces and the smaller, but more prominent, group of Aries. Near the eastern horizon the Pleiades and Aldebaran show that Taurus has returned to our evening skies. From the northeast corner of the square of Pegasus runs a line of stars through Andromeda to Perseus, below which, in the same direction, lies Auriga.

The Planets.

Mercury is evening star in Virgo and Libra. His greatest elongation occurs on the 11th, when he is twenty-five degrees east of the sun. Being far south, he remains above the horizon only about three-quarters of an hour after sunset, and is consequently not easy to see. Venus is evening star in Libra and Scorpio, and is conspicuous in the southwest after sunset. She sets a little after 7 p. m. On the morning of the 10th she is in conjunction with Mars, passing south of him, at a distance of less than a degree. Mars is evening star in Scorpio. He is faint and only visible in the twilight, and will be best seen when pointed out by Venus on the 10th. Jupiter is evening star in Sagittarius, setting at about 9.30 on the 15th. He is moving eastward, and rapidly overtaking Saturn, their apparent distance being only half as great at the month's end as at its beginning. Those who have small telescopes can see on unusual sight on the evening of the 15th, when only the fourth satellite will be visible, since the first is behind Jupiter, the second in front of him, and the third hidden in his shadow. Saturn is also in Sagittarius, and sets a few minutes later than Jupiter.

The moon passes Mercury on the afternoon of the 14th, Mars on the evening of the 15th, Venus on the following morning, Uranus on the night of the 16th, Jupiter on that of the 18th, Saturn on the morning of the 19th, and Neptune on that of the 31st.

Notes on Some Subjects of the Provincial Examination In Nova Scotia.

Sanitary Science.

"Who would not give a trifle to prevent
What he would give a thousand worlds to cure?"

Education implies much more than supplying the materials, conditions, and exercises that result in the best growth and development of the faculties—physical, mental, moral and æsthetic. A student may have a sound mind in a sound body as the result of his education,—perfect health, and great intellectual power, a sensitive appreciation of the beautiful, strong will power, and he may have lived a good moral life, and yet be poorly prepared for the struggle of existence.

He must, in addition to all these things, be placed in possession of the most useful of that knowledge which has been gained from the experience of mankind in past ages. He must learn those moral precepts, those rules of conduct, those laws of health, and he must obtain an adequate knowledge of the fundamental principles of some the practical arts of life. A large part of his education must consist in acquiring this knowledge. If the process of acquisition can be made to help in the growth of faculty so much the better, but this knowledge is so important that it cannot be neglected for even the most effective of the so-called disciplinary subjects.

Many modern educationists, in their desire to emphasize the necessity for a more normal development of faculty power, have erred in neglecting such subjects as sanitary science, which, as a school study, consists mainly in memorizing facts. Herbert Spencer is correct when he tells us that "as health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever."

The remarkable sanitary code, which formed so large a part of the education of the Hebrews, accounts largely