

appendages (see 3) which project into the spur of the corolla.

Directions for study in class.—See that each one of the class has one or more perfect plants. Let each pupil make drawings of the plant as a whole (Fig. 1) and of the different parts, such as a sepal, petal, stamen, and write out descriptions which may be read at the next lesson on plants. A cross section of the flower may be made and its parts shown as in 2. Make the lesson a drawing and a composition lesson, as well as one on plant life. Lead pupils to investigate. What is the use of the spurs in the



VIOLA LANCEOLATA.

corolla and stamens? (to secrete nectar). What is the use of the markings on the corolla? of the fringe of hairs on the two side petals? Bees visit the violets for the nectar, lighting on the lower petal and thrusting their proboscis down into the spur. Imitate this action by a pin and see what arrangement there is for cross-fertilization. Besides the showy flowers, violets produce small, inconspicuous flowers, which never open, but ripen their seeds in the dark (cleistogamous flowers). These produce most of the good seeds of the plant.

There are nine or ten species of violet which grow in these provinces, some of which flower earlier, others later, than the blue violet. One of the latter with lanceolate leaves and white flowers is pictured here.

June's Noonday.

Roses white and roses red;
Rose vines tangled overhead;
June her floral treasures flings;
While above a robin sings.

Drowsy bees hang on the rose;
Silently the river flows;
Scented is the air, and high
Flies a swallow in the sky.

Love knocks at my lady's bower;
Comes he with the regal flower;
Cries he, "Rouse ye, and away.
Know ye not 'tis roses day?"

—Albert Hardy, in *New England Magazine*.

For the Review.]

Planetary Notes for the Summer Months.

MERCURY will be evening star from June 5th to August 8th. Easily visible to the naked eye from the middle of June to the middle of July. Good eyes that know where to look will find him several days earlier and hold him several days later. Between the moon and Venus on June 14th—moon very young, only eighteen hours old at sunset—Mercury a degree north of Venus and about three times as far from moon. Passes Mars between evenings of June 26th and 27th. At greatest elongation July 11th, but past his best before then. To east of moon July 14th—west on 15th. Overtaken by Venus July 21st. During last week of August and first week of September in fine condition as morning star.

VENUS is evening star for the rest of the year, setting later and later after the sun until fall, and growing brighter and brighter till after the close of the year. In June she is passing through Gemini; July, through Cancer into Leo; August, through Leo into Virgo. For meetings with Mercury see above. Passes Mars between evenings of July 8th and 9th—the two very close on 9th at 10 a. m. On July 14th Venus, Mars, Mercury and moon all near each other in early evening. Due south of and near the moon at 9 p. m. June 14th, 6 p. m. July 14th, 7 p. m. August 13th. On the afternoons of these days it will be easy to have a daylight peep at Venus, but those who know where to look for her can have this any clear day for the rest of the year. The only bright star that she will pass very near during the next few months is Regulus. On the evening of July 27th an opera-glass will show this star about a degree south of Venus. Using 50 for her brightness on June 25th, it will rise to the following values in the course of the year—55 July 27th, 60 August 19th, 70 September 13th, 80 October 3rd, 100 October 28th, 140 November 28th, 200 December 28th.

MARS makes a poor show this summer, but it is still easy enough to see him in the early evening. It will be easiest at the time when he is near Venus, or Mercury, or the moon. The dates of these are given above.

JUPITER is morning star. In the middle of June he shows up between 2 and 3 a. m., and earlier as the weeks go by. In the middle of August he may be seen before midnight. A field-glass will show him when passing the meridian in daylight, if pointed at the right spot. For June 15th the time for this is 9.30 a. m. (mean) and the place 16° to 17° north of where Saturn now crosses the meridian; July 15th, 8 a. m and 18°; August 15th, 6 a. m. and 19°. The