EVENING SKY MAPFOR APRIL APRIL MOON PHASES. LAST QUARTER, APRIL 6. NEW MOON, APRIL 12 FIRST QUARTER, APRIL 20. FULL MOON, APRIL 28. HOR ERN 165 MONO

NAVIS

FACE SOUTH AND HOLD THE MAP OVER YOUR HEAD-THE TOP NORTH, AND YOU WILL SEE THE STARS AND PLANETS JUST AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HEAVENS.

24

HE general character of the evening skies shows a great change since winter. The vast arch of

the Milky Way which spanned the zenith in January and February now lies, as if fallen, above the western horizon, extending, a faintly luminous horizon, extending, a faintly luminous band, from a point due north, to a point a little west of south where it dips be-hind the Horizon. The brightest portion is in the northwest, involving the con-stellations Auriga, Perseus, and Cassio-peia. And with the Milky Way has de-scended the great array of first mag-nitude stars that centers about Orion, including such brilliants as Rigel, Alde-baran Strius Beteigeux Procyon and Including such bininants as Rigel, Alde-baran, Sirius, Beieigeux, Precyon, and Capella. All, howeyer, are visible, but in another month most of them will be gone. Jupiter and Neptune, still the only planets included in our chart, are sinking westward with their stellar neighbors. The phenomena of Jupiter's belts and satellites may still be studied by possessors of telewones but since neighbors. The phenomena of Jupiter's belts and satellites may still be studied by possessors of telescopes, but since the great planet has passed so far from the meridian the atmospheric conditions are not as favorable for these observa-tions as they were a month or two ago. In the meantime a great change has come over the central and eastern parts of the sky, the constellations now in the ascendant there being of a totally different character from that of those which throng around Orion. It is a singular fact that a real difference ex-its in the general nature of the stars in the Orion neighborhood and that of those in other parts of the sky, so that astronomers group certain stars pre-senting peculiar spectroscopic theight, under the name of "Orion stars." In a broad sense they appear to be younger than the other stars. Whether the prevalence of white stars around Orion produces an appreciable effect upon the cye or not, it is certain that the con-stellations, now occupying the meridian and advancing up the eastern slope of the heavens make a less dazzling im-pression. The light of their stars scents

SOUTH

Sou winter stars repeats the sparkle of the snowy landscapes spread beneath them. As already remarked Jupiter and Neptune are the only planets included within the scope of the April evening chart, and Neptune is invisible to the maked eye. The others are all morning stars. Mercury is at its greatest clong-ation west of the sun on the 14th. On the 5th, Mercury and Saturn will be in conjunction. Mars, although in three months more it will become the most talked about and stared at of all the planets, is still inconspicuous in the constitutions of the fit of the possibili-ties of life on the other planets to know that on the 12th Mercury will be in aphelion, i. e., at its greatest distance from the sun a good deal less than haif as much light and heat as it receiving from the sun a good deal less than haif as much light and heat as it received only six weeks before. This is an im-mensely greater change of solar radia-tion than the earth ever undergoes. In fact Mercury is a little world which

Inly six weeks before. This is an im-memsely greater change of solar radia. I ton than the earth ever undergoes. In fact Mercury is a little world which storage (compartively speaking) and back again to the frying pan. But at a hit here it fractives asward times more a make the Mercurians shive. The moon is again conveniently at solar radiation than we get. Even us whiter temperature would be an un-endurable blaze for is, though it may make the Mercurians shive. The moon is again conveniently at solar radiation the evening skies during the erifer weeks of the moot for a gain conveniently of the brightest same norm of the stars while be caster. This is all the more for sone radiation that we get. Even us a make the Mercurians shive. The moon is again conveniently at sit be stars. These particular meteors are known as the Lyrid's because April is notable for one the sone ratio showers" of shooting r stars. These particular meteors are known as the Lyrid's because they radi-tion at the first star tere also the Dipper curves in such a way that it the Dipper curves in such a way that it is chief star Vega, and which may be seen in the northeast. This 'show r occurs during about three evening from April 20 to 22. The moon at that itime will be at its ight will not interfere serious-iy with them. It would be well to wait a itime will be at its ight will not interfere serious-iy which them. It would be well to wait a itime will be at its in the hours for which is which eart of the heavens from that itime will be at its ight will not interfere serious-iy which them. It would be well to wait a itime will be at its ight will not interfere serious-iy which them. It would be well to wait a itime will be at its end will be at its inget the hours for which it weeks of the store for which it weeks of the store of the store it about midway between the Arcturus about 20 degrees. I weeks other the hours for which it be beause at the about midway between the Arcturus about 20 degrees. I be beau 20 degrees it of the store

THE TWO STARS IN THE BOWL OF THE BIG DIPPER POINTS TO THE NORTH STAR THE STAR AT THE END OF HANDLE OF THE LITTLE DIPPER.

and 7 p. m. for the end) in order that the radiant point may be higher in the sky. The Lyrid meteors are remark-able for the darting swiftness of their flight. The observer must not expect to see many of them: if he catches sight of half a dozen in an hour he may be well satisfied. If he traces their apparent paths backward he will find that they all center about Lyra.

THE STARS AND CONSTELLA-TIONS.

'The "Sickle" of Leo occupies the most The "Stelle" of Leo occupies the most conspicuous position in the sky, be-ing close to the meridian and high in the south. The brightest star in Leo is Regulus at the bottom of the handle of the sickle. Below Leo, stretches the long Hydra, Alphard marking the heart of this imaginary sea serpent, whose starry colls extend eastward to the bordom running under the constella horizon, running under the constella-tions Crater, Corvus and Virgo. The pure whiteness of the star Spica in Vir-

the chart is drawn (0 p. m. for the first and 7 p. m. for the end) in order that the radiant point may be higher in the sky. The Lyrid meteors are remark-able for the darting swittness of their flight. The observer must not expect to see many of them; if he catches sight of half a dozen in an hour he may be well satisfied. If he traces their in Cancer, Coma Berenices and Perseus, while those who possess telescopes will find great pleasure in examining some of the beautiful double stars now well placed for observation. Among these is the celebrated binary Castor in Gemini. A three-inch telescope with a magni-fying power of 100 diameters will gave a fine view of Castor, throwing the two stars composing it sufficiently wide apart to show the difference in their magnitudes. Their actual distance avart is six seconds of arc. The larger star is of rather less than the second magnitude, and the smaller of near the third magnitude; the two stars are slowly revolving around one anoth-

THE ARROW THROUGH

near the third magnitude; the two stars are slowly revolving around one anoth-er in a period of 700 years. Another celebrated binary star is Gamma Vir-ginis (the first star west of Spica in Virgo as represented in the chart). The two components of this star are also about six seconds of are apart. They are both nearly of the third magnitude, and weare it are the start as because

silvery mat, and a jodanthus, the green mat) besides wild clovers,desert species

and the cultivated lucerne, clover, pea, bean, locust, catalpa, etc. The legu-minous plants are interesting because

they gather nitrogen and fertilize the

THE COMPOSITE ORDER.

mat)

soil.

to illustrate a special problem of the flora. The second grade may make a collec-tion of the primroses—the flowers in 4's—also of all the showy flowers from a certain hill, field, or hollow.

MATWEEDS, UMBRELLAS AND CLIMBERS,

CLIMBERS. The third grade will make a collec-tion of flowers in trees and of plants that form mais or that have a rosette of leaves on the ground. The fourth grade will collect the flowers in fours openially mustards and the umbrella plants, or the wild umbrelliferae. The fifth grade may make a collec-tion of regular flowers in flows and of plants that climb or twine or climp to supports. The collection should fillus-trate some of the means of climbing, and the devices therefor.

NITROGEN GATHERERS.

The sixth grade may make and pre-serve a collection of wild plants with irregular corollas, especially those of the order that gather nitrogen from the soil by means of soil bacteria that live in nodules on their roots. These are chiefly the wild astragolilis, the wild peas and the clover plants. The seventh grade may make a col-lection of the compositae.

DE-ALKALIZERS AND POISONS.

DE-ALKALIZERS AND POISONS. The eighth grade should make a col-lection of the solt-bushes, especially those which are known as de-alkalizers of the desert soils containing white alkali. See the list of fall weeds pub-lished by the state normal. Besides the salt-bushes, the pig weeds and the eriogonums may be gathered and the native poisonous species, taking care not to handle the poison ivy, but to collect with gloved hands only a few of its leaves. Ferns and native grass-es belong in this grade. Each student should mount his specimen, writing upon the sheet a de-scription of the plant and stating what problem or idea it is intended to il-lustrate.

IN CASE OF DOUBT.

IN CASE OF DOUBT. In case of doubt refer all unknown flowers in threes, to the first three grades; all unknown four-parted flow-ers, to the fourth grade; all regular five-parted flowers, to the fifth grade; all irregular flowers, to the sixth grade; all composite species to the seventh grade; and all the more obscure species, such as the pigweeds, salt-bushes, knotweeds, grasses, etc., to the eighth grade. Send to the state nor-mal samples of any that cannot be identified, inclosing an addressed and stamped envelope for an answer.

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pression. The light of their stars seems more subdued and less penetrating. They are the advance guard of the summer stars, and their softened rays accord with the character of the se while the gem-like brilliance of

HOW TO STUDY OUR

(Hydrophyliam capitatum); the smooth-leaved mertensia of the high mountains (Mertensia Siberica); the shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa pastoris), the showy yellow wall-flower (Erysimum asperum), the mustards (Sisymbrium), the water cresses (Nasturtium) and others of the mustard and poppergrass family belong here, as do also the um-brelia-like plants of the umbrelliferae. To this grade should be assigned, in fact, all the four-parted, regular flow-

fact, all the four-parted, regular flowers. The wild umbelliferae may be gath-

The wild numbelliferae may be gath-ered and preserved for comparison of their divided, compound leaves. They may be called simply umbrella plants. One of the first to appear in spring is a small sego-like plant with minute yel-low flowers (Peucedanum simplex). The large cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum) of the wet fields and the water hemlock (Cicuta maculata) with a polsonous root like a divided parsnip, are interesting

THE FLOWER IN FIVES

like a divided parsnip, are interesting | this stage.

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two narrower ones, the wings which cover an inferior pair forming the keel, a boat shaped part at the base. We have many interesting native species of this order-the wild pea, (Vicia Americana) the red-purple hedysarum (Hedysarum McKenzii), the blue lu-pines (Lupinus perennis) with silvery foliage, the pink and purple lady-fin-gers (Astragulus Utahensis, the white,

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The only book on our western flora is Coulter's "Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany." It is good as far as it goes, but is entirely inadequate to our needs A book that illustrates our species would truly "fill a long-felt want. We hope that Prof. M. E. Jones will soon decide to publish his work, now long overdue.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

In general, Kerner & Oliver's "Nai-Brad History of Plants," four volumes, is the best. Coulter's "Plants," "Ber achieves, "Botany," Hailey's "Lessons On With Plants," are all excellent. Brown's "The Baby Plant, "Dans," "Plants and their children," and Atkinson's "First Studies in Plant Life," are also good, brates. It they are purchased, set them in the order named, Goff and hayne's "Agriculture" should certainly be order work's Parm," in the sixth is brates, it they are purchased, set them in the order named. Goff and hayne's "Agriculture" should certainly be order be about the sixth is brates, it they are purchased, set them in the order named. Goff and hayne's "Agriculture" should certainly be order be about the sixth is brates, it they are purchased, set they work's Parm," in the sixth is bester, it the fifth grade; Gayes "Thest the order named. Baby and School Garden," in the states of procedure for becoming acquarted with our native flor. BIRST THE LILLES. ural History of Plants," four volumes,

## FIRST THE LILIES.

FIRST THE LILIES. The first of our wild flowers to appear in spring are two beautiful yellow titles. They give on the mountains in rich, moist soft, and are now in bloom. The children call them "mowdrops." poss-bly because they bloom so soon after the anow disappears and are often found near snow banks. One of them has a more abaud common name-the dege-tooth violet. They may be called yellow illes, since that is about what they are, their scientific names being Erythronian granditorum and Frutt-

best kind of flowers to begin with, be-ing beautiful of form and color, simple of structure, fragmant, easily found, and abundant. The first grade, there-fore, and beginners generally, should study these regat and delicate beauties, including the sego lily (Calochortus, Nuttalli), with flowers three-parted, leaves parallel-veined (endogens), and springing from bulbs at their roots, These with the polson sego (Zygadenus anticulatus), the wild flower de luce (Irst missouriensis), the Solomon's seal (Smilaeina amplexicaulis and Smilie has sessilifolla), and the wild onton (Allium acuminatum), would be the story. THE PRIMROSES. THE PRIMROSES.

The second grade may rather the lilies named shove, and in addition the primroses, of which two kinds ap-pear in April or May-one from a whit-ish mat Oenethera, caespitosa, in moist places; and another, Oenothera albicauits, on dry benches. These are lilv-ike, fragrant, nectary flowers, fre-quented by the bees and the humming quented by the bees and the infimary birds, and are well suited for primary

THIRD GRADE FLOWERS.

The third grade takes up several flowers that have five parts. Of these specie the spring beauty (Claytonia Caroli-niana and Claytonia perfoliata) is one of the first to appear, and is as attrac-tive as its name indicates. The pink The fifth grade may consider all the five-parted flowers that the third and f ourth grades have not taken. This large list would include many of the pinks, some of the buttercup family. weet William (Phlex longifolia). The pink sweet William (Phlex longifolia), the blue wild flax (Linum perenne), and tha scatter mallow (Malvastrum munronia-num) are all early, pretty, and abun-dahi, as well as of regular and simple structure. Wild roses also (Rosa Cali-fornica) might come in here. the geraniums, the roses, many of the saxirage or currant family, the true primroses (Primulaceae), the milk-weeds, the sweet Williams (Phlox, Gilla, Polemonium), the waterleafs, the borage family, or forget-me-nots, the morning clarks the algebradead THE FORGET-ME-NOTS.

Grade four may take flowers of the



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THE IRREGULAR FLOWERS.

THE IRREGULAR FLOWERS. The sixth grade might take up the leguninous plants and the irregular and spurred flowers. Leguninous plants are those of the type of the sweet pea, the flowers being very ir-regular and generally similar, with one broad petal, the vexilium or standard,

The seventh grade may consider the compositiae, especially the oxeye da-sies (Wyethia Arizonica and Balsam-orrhiza sagitata), the first with leath-ery green leaves, the second with white arrow-shaped leaves. Both grow low on the ground and have large blossoms like sunflowers. Asters, erigerons, dai-sies and senecios, or groundsels, and any other composite species may now be compared with the first type.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

The eighth grade may consider any other composite species and may gath-er the poisonous species: the poison ivy (Rhus toxicodondron), the water hemlock, the poison sego, the stinging nettle (Urtica diolca), the toadstool, (Aminita muscaria), the tarkspur ((Del-phimium menzesi)), and the woolly loco (Astragulus mollissimus); also a fern, a moss, and any of the wild grasses,

### CLASS HERBARIUMS.

CLASS HERBARIUMS, Each grade should preserve a few of the specimens studied, for museum ad-ditions to the school cabinet. The pre-served flowers may be dried between newspapers, taking care hot to remove the flower from the single sheet that encloses it, until it is quite dry. Lay the specimen so inclosed between news-papers under a weight, or, better, in a press of heavy wire screen bound with straps. The specimens are not to be collected merely as specimens, but as straps. The specimens are not to be collected merely as specimens, but as the means of illustrating a special idea, or problem. In each grade.

## LILIES AND PRIMROSES



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the borage family, or forget-me-nots, the morning glories, the nightshades, and others. This list comprises many groups, but in practise this fact need occasion no ombarrassment, since the number of the conspicuous and plenti-ful species that lower before school closes in spring, is not so great as the list would indicate. The commonest ones are the carmine honeysuckie (Gilla aggregata), a tall, sticky-stemmed, ill-scented, but very beauti-ful and brilliant carmine flower; the ful and brilliant carmine flower; the well known, somewhat irregular blu-bell (Pentstemon glaber and others),th

cowslip from very high places, the catchfly (Silene), the cockle (Lychnis), catchily (Silene), the cockle (Lychnis), the chickweed (Stellaria), the bed-straw (Gallum), the common milk-weed, (Ascleplas speciesa), among the waterleaf group the Phacelia, among the borage family the Lithospermum, or gromwell, and the ground cherry, among the nightshades. These are those most likely to be encountered in spring. No effort should be made to in-clude them all, but simply to find as many as possible of the five-parted flowers not already found by the third and fourth grades.