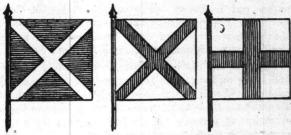
each country loved its own the best, and wanted it to be kept. At last they decided to keep all three and, by uniting them, to make a fine "Union Jack" for all the British nation.

At this point in her story, the teacher may show how the three crosses were combined. On a blue field, as a background, place St. Andrew's cross; on it draw the narrower red cross of St. Patrick; across these draw wide horizontal and vertical white bars, and on them place the slightly narrower red cross of St. George.



Here we have the British flag, or "Union Jack." And when our grandfathers, or great-grandfathers, came to this country, they were still British subjects, and they brought the old flag with them, and we always intend to keep it!

The children may now begin to make their paper flags. Paste first two white strips diagonally across the oblong blue paper, forming St. Andrew's cross. Paste two narrow red strips along the centre of these white ones, forming St. Patrick's cross. The next step is to paste a white strip through the middle of the flag lengthwise, and another white one across it at right angles, forming the white background for St. George's cross, which is completed by placing narrow red strips on these white ones.

After the ends of the long papers have been trimmed off with a pair of scissors, these flags should be put under some light weight until they are dry, when they may be fastened with small tacks to some slim sticks prepared for the purpose.

A valuable exercise for the children is the drawing of the complete flag on the blackboard with colored chalk. This may be done by even the smallest of the scholars. In this drawing the first cross to be outlined is that of St. George, as it appears continuous on top of the others, the diagonal lines being drawn from the corners to meet that cross.

A march round the room, or on the school grounds, to the music of some patriotic song, with the waving of small flags, serves as a very happy exercise for the early development of loyalty and patriotism.

An effective decoration for the schoolroom at this season consists of the red, white and blue paper chains

already referred to. Various lengths and widths of paper are used for this, according to choice, e. g., the strips may be four inches long and half an inch wide, or they may be eight inches long and one inch wide. Put a little paste or mucilage (a tooth-pick may be used as a brush) on one end of a strip. Lap this over the other end, forming a ring. Another strip may be passed through this ring and its ends gummed together, forming a second link, and so on to any desired length of chain.

THE FARMER AND HIS WORK.

At this season of the year talks on farm-life will be in order. Interest the children in the farmer's work. If in the country, they may observe and tell of his doings; of the animals he has, and what he keeps them for; of the implements he uses; what he buys and what he sells; why his barn is usually so much larger than his house, etc., etc. Children in town and city schools have little chance for personal observation of these things, and there is, therefore, the more need of enlarging their ideas through talks and pictures of farm life. They should also be encouraged to plant seeds of different kinds, and to watch the development of plant life.

"How the Corn Grew."

(Selected from Miss Poulsson's "Finger Plays.")

Then came a ploughman with his plough;²
From early until late,
Across the field and back again,
He ploughed the furrows straight.

The harrow² then was brought to make The ground more soft and loose; And soon the farmer said with joy, "My field is fit for use."

For many days the farmer then Was working with his hoe⁴; And little Johnny brought the corn And dropped the kernels—so! ⁸

And there they lay, until awaked By tapping rains that fell, Then pushed their green plumes up to greet The sun they loved so well.