

yourself with several pieces of pasteboard, and cut them the same size as glass and pictures, place the pasteboard on a table, lay the picture on it face upward, and over this the glass. Now take a roll of passe partout binding (the roll will cost ten or fifteen cents, and contains about twelve yards of binding). Cut in proper lengths and paste one edge of the binding down to the glass; holding firmly, press the other edge down on to the pasteboard. This binds it firmly, and makes a very pretty finish.

The binding comes in various colors as well as gold and silver, so there need be no lack of variety.

Small rings for hanging are sold at a small cost, and are inserted in the pasteboard before binding, but a strong cord may be used instead if the picture is sufficiently small to make its use safe.

Autumn leaves carefully pressed, dipped in melted paraffine and pressed with a hot iron make a pretty and lasting decoration.—*Popular Educator*.

Fall Nature Work.

The children take much pleasure in bringing in caterpillars of various kinds in the fall months and "raising cocoons." If they are not given the proper diet, or if for any other reason they do not seem inclined to spin their cocoon they may be released and others obtained. Late in the fall bright eyes may find cocoons on vines and bushes. Good specimens of another kind may be found covered by the earth under tomato vines. We have been most successful with the cecropia and polyphemus moths. This makes an excellent beginning for nature study in any grade, and one which holds the pupils' interest from fall until the moth or butterfly emerges in the spring. Much may be learned of its habits, manner of drying wings, eating, and of its construction before releasing the developed moth.—*Am. Primary Teacher*.

A schoolmaster who seldom brushed his clothes, and apparently never brushed his hair, except with his coat on, was trying to explain to a class what the Sahara was. "The desert," he said, "is one vast expanse of sand in every direction. Wherever you look it is sand, sand, sand. You can't tell where it comes from, but it is always there, till the eye grows wearied of it. Have you ever seen anything like that?"

"I know! I know!" cried a little girl eagerly.

"What is it?" asked the gratified schoolmaster.

"It is just like the dandruff on your coat collar," said the little girl.

This fable shows that sharp eyes often make tongues unconsciously sharp. — *School Bulletin Fables*.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Vast areas of the richest soil in the world, which have lain idle for thousands of years, will be brought into use by the great irrigation works which the British government is constructing in the valley of the Nile, and which are now nearing completion. From time immemorial irrigation has been carried on in the Nile valley, the waters of the annual inundation being carried through artificial channels for that purpose. Under Turkish rule, the canals and dykes built by the ancient inhabitants have been neglected, and have fallen into ruin; therefore the extent of the land under cultivation is much less to-day than it was when Egypt was governed by native rulers. The present work, which includes the great dam at Assouan, nearly a mile and a half in length, will not only restore the former area of cultivation, but will, when finished, supply an irrigation system more extensive than any the world has ever seen. The land reclaimed will be used for growing wheat, sugar, cotton and other staples.

The British South Africa Company has begun the erection of electric works at the great falls of the Zambesi, known as the Victoria Falls. The immediate purpose is to furnish power for mining an enormous deposit of copper that has been discovered within the last two years. It is believed that recent improvements in the long-distance transmission of electricity will enable the company to also furnish power for use in the coal fields, 150 miles away.

The Boers who at the close of the war went into German territory in Southwest Africa are dissatisfied, and will, it is said, return to live under British rule.

The Boer delegates who are to visit this country and Australia have started on their Canadian tour. They will probably be taken through the fruit growing regions of Ontario and the grain raising districts of Manitoba and the Northwest, where they will be afforded every facility for seeing the country and its resources.

Canada's surplus of wheat over what is required for home consumption was ten million bushels in 1900; in 1901 it was twenty-six million; this year it may be nearer seventy-five million, and there is as yet but a very small part of the fertile land under crop.

The influx of settlers to Canada during this year has so far been quite unprecedented. There were more homestead entries in the month of July than there were for the whole year in 1895.

For the first time in history, a president of the United States has reviewed a regiment of British soldiers under arms. The occasion was President Roosevelt's visit to Detroit, and the soldiers were six companies of the Twenty-first Regiment of the Canadian militia, who by special permission had