

HOW TO DO IT.

Inspector Mersereau says in his last report that, "The success or failure of Arbor Day proceedings depends entirely on the teacher in charge of the school." This is true. On the part of many teachers the observance of the day is a merest farce, and it is only done at all to secure a half holiday. They make no secret of their object, do not strive to interest pupils or parents, have no fixed plan of observance laid out, set out a twig or two under the windows that may live or be there at least till the next visit of the Inspector, after which it is no matter until next year. Such a teacher is useless any way, and may as well squander the time of the children by such a performance as in any other way.

The teacher who meets with the most success, first interests the children, who bring it to the notice of the parents. After the pupils are inoculated and the parents partially so, the teacher calls upon the latter, and, at least, secures the promise of their attendance, and may, perhaps, arrange with some of them to have some particular work done that is needed. The main thing, however, is to get all to come.

ORIGIN OF SOME CULTIVATED PLANTS.

Mr. John Brittain, instructor of Natural Science in the Normal School, Fredericton, makes a valuable suggestion to the readers of the REVIEW, the object of which is to illustrate the mode of growth and how to study the origin of some of our cultivated plants: "Little interest is taken by most of our young people in cultivated plants. For instance many have never noticed that carrots blossom, and that the cereals are grasses. A bed might be sown containing parallel strips of timothy, wheat, rye, barley. The growth of the plants could then be watched. The pupils would find out that they are all monocotyledons, are endogens, have jointed stems, flowers, with stamens, that their fruits are grains. They would then understand why they are all included in one family—the great grass family. Another bed might be planted with biennials—the seeds being sown in one row, and some of last year's plants in the adjacent row—carrots, turnips, cabbages, beets, parsnips. They could be led to observe that the large amount of material stored up during the first season is used up during the second. An analysis of the flowers on the plants of the second year would show that these useful plants are closely related to wild ones growing about the fields. The cabbage and turnip belonging to the Cress Family, and closely related to wild mustard; the carrot and parsnip to the Umbelliferae, the same order as the poisonous cowbane and caraway; the beet to the same family as the common pigweed. The children would then be prepared to believe that these vegetables were once wild plants like their relatives, and the changes effected by long cultivation could be studied.

Native Trees and Shrubs.

The following list embraces the native trees and principal shrubs found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a small added list of those most generally cultivated. The larger shrubs are marked thus (*); the smaller thus (†). The latter is by no means a complete list, but embraces chiefly such shrubs as the writer thinks would be suitable for planting in corners of the school grounds, or for hedges. To the scientific name of the tree or shrub there is added, in parenthesis, the common name or names.

G. U. H.

St. John, N. B.

1. *Tilia Americana*. (American Linden. Basswood. Lime-tree. White-wood. Pumpkin-wood.)
2. *Ilex verticillata*.† (Holly. Black alder. Winter-berry.)
3. *Nemopanthes fascicularis*.† (Mountain Holly. Canadian Holly.)
4. *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. (Striped Maple. Whistle-wood. Striped Dog-wood. Moose-wood.)
5. *Acer spicatum*.* (Mountain Maple.)
6. *Acer saccharinum*. (Sugar or Rock Maple.)
7. *Acer dasycarpum*. (White or Silver Maple.)
8. *Acer rubrum*. (Red or Swamp Maple.)
9. *Rhus typhina*. (Stag-horn Sumach.)
10. *Prunus Pennsylvanica*. (Wild Red Cherry.)
11. *Prunus Virginiana*.* (Choke Cherry.)
12. *Prunus serotina*. (Wild Black Cherry.)
13. *Rosa Carolina*.† (Swamp Wild Rose.)
14. *Rosa lucida*.† (Common Wild Rose.)
15. *Pyrus Americana*. (Mountain Ash. Rowan Tree.)
16. *Crataegus coccinea*.* (Crimson-fruited White Thorn.)
17. *Amelanchier Canadensis*. (Shad-bush. Service-berry. June-berry. Local names,—May-pear, Bilberry.)
18. var. *oblongifolia*.* (Smaller -- leaves white woolly underneath when young.)
19. var. *oligocarpa*.† (Smaller than No. 2.)
20. *Hamamelis Virginiana*.* (Witch-Hazel.)
21. *Cornus circinata*.* (Round-leaved Cornel or Dog-wood.)
22. *Cornus stolonifera*.† (Red-osier Dog-wood.)
23. *Cornus paniculata*.* (Panicked Cornel.) Only in N. S.
24. *Cornus alternifolia*.* (Alternate-leaved Dog-wood.)
25. *Sambucus Canadensis*.† (Common Elder.)
26. *Sambucus racemosa*.† (Panicked Elder. Scarlet-berried elder.)
27. *Viburnum lantanoides*.† (Hobble-bush. Wayfaring Tree.)
28. *Viburnum Opulus*.* (Cranberry-tree. High Cranberry-bush.)
29. *Viburnum dentatum*.* (Arrow-wood.)
30. *Viburnum cassinoides*.* (White-rod.)
31. *Viburnum Lentago*. (Sweet Viburnum. Sheep-berry.)
32. *Viburnum pauciflorum*.† (Small flowered Viburnum.)
33. *Fraxinus Americana*. (White Ash.)
34. *Fraxinus pubescens*. (Red Ash.)
35. *Fraxinus sambucifolia*. (Black Ash.)
36. *Dirca palustris*.† (Leatherwood. Moose-wood.)
37. *Shepherdia Canadensis*.† (Canadian Shepherdia.)
38. *Ulmus Americana*. (American or White Elm.)
39. *Juglans cinerea*. (Butternut. White Walnut.)
40. *Myrica Gale*.† (Sweet Gale. Dutch Myrtle.)
41. *Myrica cerifera*.† (Bay-berry. Wax Myrtle.)
42. *Myrica asplenifolia*.† (Sweet Fern.)
43. *Betula lenta*. (Cherry Birch. Sweet or Black Birch.)
44. *Betula lutea*. (Yellow or Grey Birch.)
45. *Betula populifolia*. (Poplar-leaved Birch. White Birch.)