

size on hill sides and ridges where there is a generous soil. The leaves are small, arranged very close together, dark green above, pale on the under side, with a minute petiole. Bark reddish when old, becoming flaky in scales and rough. Its cones are small and drooping, with roundish scales. The hemlock is rather irregular, unlike the spruce and fir, in its trunk and mode of branching. The wood is very coarse, and splinters easily. The bark is used for tanning. The leaves and bark are said to possess medicinal qualities. Hemlock leaves are used for teas, and "hemlock sweats" are recommended as cures for colds. Hemlock oil, an essence extracted from the leaves and bark, is used as a remedy for inflammatory rheumatism.

The American yew is never used as a Christmas tree. Our yew is a sort of straggling shrub; but in Europe the yew becomes a fine, handsome tree, with an erect trunk. The yew is not without its Christmas associations, for its trunk formed the "yewlog," so famous at Christmas time as to give that season the name of "yuletide."

The pines of these provinces have before been described in the REVIEW. It is sufficient here to recall the differences in their leaves. The white pine has five slender needle-shaped leaves in a fascicle or bundle; the red pine has two long leaves, and the scrub or Labrador pine two short flat leaves in a bundle.

Of all the trees in the wood and field,  
There's none like the Christmas tree;  
Tho' rich and rare is the fruit he yields,  
The strangest of trees is he.

**CARDBOARD WORK.**

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The instructions for binding the edges of the mat given in last month's article were not quite clear, owing to the omission of a few words. After the sentence, "The third piece is fitted in a similar manner," it should have read, "but the fourth piece is more difficult as both ends are mitred."

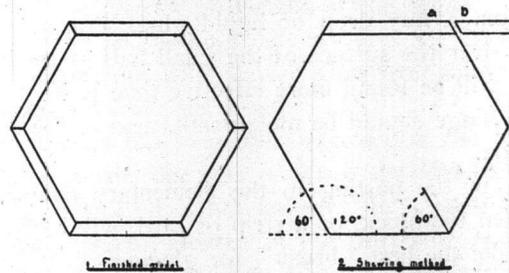
**EXERCISE 2. A Hexagonal Mat.**

This is a useful exercise because of the lesson on angles, for which it affords an opportunity.

The drawing should be that of the finished model, and the hexagon may be constructed by any of the methods given in the elementary course. As in

the square mat, very careful measuring of the quarter inch border, which shows the binding, is necessary. In each case, the mitres can be readily

Ex. 2. A Hexagonal Mat, with binding.



tested, as they are, of course, portions of diagonals of the figures.

The cutting out is not difficult, and the steps of the binding operations are similar to the previous exercise. It will be found, though, that the mitre on the second piece is formed by cutting off the first piece along the edge of the card, as shown in the diagram, and so on until the sixth and last mitre is reached. This will have to be marked and fitted in a similar way to the last piece of Ex. 1.

**EXERCISE 3. A Menu Card or Photo Easel.**

The reason for the process should be seen by the pupils, and a blackboard sketch such as shown in the diagram, aided by a recapitulation of some of the earlier talks on angles, should make it clear.

This model introduces a little more difficult binding, and the drawing will also make more demands on the pupils' care and attention.

In the diagram, the leg, or support, is shown at the side of the model, and its position is indicated in the main drawing by dotted lines.

Commence the drawing by making an oblong 5x3½ inches, and mark off ¾ of an inch from the upper corners, as shown. Complete the outline and then draw the binding. Next, the support should be drawn at the side of the main drawing. Commence by erecting a vertical centre line, and across that make lines at right angles at the given heights. By measuring off half the given dimensions on either side of the centre the correct shape

Ex. 3. A Menu Tablet or Easel.

