

of the head when Sir John A. Macdonald proposed to acquire the North-West Territories. If ever there was a policy justified by the result, it was that policy." In the same speech Sir Wilfrid said: "For one hundred years Canada will be the magnet of the civilized world."

The Archbishop of York in a speech at Sheffield, England, a few weeks ago, said: "Within fifty or sixty years the centre of the British Empire, if there be one then, will not be in London but in the nation of Canada."

The quotations here made present an instructive lesson on the progress made in Canada during this generation. We can afford to be amused by some of the prophecies put forth within the knowledge of people now living. But while we boast of the progress we have made let us as teachers not cease to impress upon pupils the lessons of temperance and industry, the need of greater honesty and freedom from political corruption, and a greater loyalty to country and truth.

Arbor Day.

Appoint a large committee to help decorate the school-room. Two or three large pieces of decoration in front upon the platform are most effective. Group several fir trees together. If possible, have a large hanging fern suspended over the stage. At one side place a small palm on a stand; at the other side of the stage have a large jardiniere filled with flowers, or pussy-willows and spring branches.

Let the blackboard drawings be of trees, flowers and birds. If possible, draw these in coloured chalk.

Appropriate quotations may be written and illustrated by a drawing beneath.

The blue-bird chants from the elm's long branches
A hymn to welcome the budding year,
The south wind wanders from field to forest,
And softly whispers, 'The spring is here.'

—Bryant.

This may call for an elm tree branch with robin upon it.

New are the leaves on the oaken spray,
New the blades of the silky grass,
Flowers that were buds but yesterday
Peep from the ground where'er I pass.

—Bryant.

Draw an "oaken spray," then at the bottom of the board draw a border several inches high of grasses with here and there a nodding flower in bright colours.—Selected.

Origin of the Names of the Provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Abenaki and Micmac Indians who inhabited Prince Edward Island before its discovery by Europeans called it Abegweit (resting on the wave), a beautiful and descriptive name. Early Europeans who visited the Island (tradition says Cabot on St. John's Day, June 24, 1497) named it the Island of St. John. In 1799, the legislature decided to change the name to Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, who was then in command of the British forces at Halifax.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This province formed a part of the early Acadie. Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, received from King James in 1621, a charter granting him an immense tract of land in North America including Acadie. This was called Nova Scotia, a name which afterwards was confined to the peninsula or province now so called. The "Baronets of Nova Scotia" were entitled to a grant of land three miles long by two miles broad on payment of £150 sterling each. The difficulty of infeoffing (investing with a freehold estate) the Knights in their distant possessions was overcome by the mandate of King Charles, whereby a part of the soil of Castle Hill, Edinburgh, magically became the soil of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

When this province formed a part of the grant of Sir William Alexander, it received the name of Alexandria in his honour. New Brunswick, its present name, was given in 1784, in honour of the reigning dynasty of the House of Brunswick.

QUEBEC.

Since 1867 the name of Quebec has been given to the province formerly called Lower Canada. According to tradition the promontory of Quebec was known to the Indians as Kebec, meaning a narrow channel. The early missionaries, who best understood the Indian language, said that the word Kebbek means a narrowing.

ONTARIO.

Ontario is an Indian word, "O-no-ta-ri-o," meaning "Beautiful Lake." The province formerly called Upper Canada, was named after Lake Ontario.