

primary to the tenth grade. The literary subjects are thoroughly taught, as are also the various phases of vocational work, such as sewing and constructive work for the girls, manual training for the boys, and agriculture and school garden for all classes." This garden of one acre is maintained at the surprisingly low cost of Thirty Dollars a year, the amount of the ordinary school grant.

OUR WARBLERS.

Dear Boys and Girls:

In last month's "Review" you were told something of our Sparrows; and you remember they were the birds with short, stout bills, and plain-colored clothes. This month we are going to hear something about the Warblers, a group which is far ahead of the Sparrows in fine clothes, though in spite of their name, Warblers, they really have poorer songs, as a rule, than their more soberly dressed friends, the Sparrows.

Beside their usual striking colors, the Warblers may be known by their small size, for they are plainly smaller than the English Sparrow, and by their slender bills; for the Warblers are all insect-eating birds, and do not need the heavy bills of the seed-eating Sparrows.

We have more than twenty different species of Warblers in the Maritime Provinces, and this is the month to watch for their return from the South.

You will say, "I would not know a Warbler if I saw one." Now I am perfectly sure that you do know some of them, only, perhaps, you never knew they were Warblers.

Let me see. You will easily recall that little bright yellow bird which builds its nest near our houses, in rose bushes, honeysuckles, lilacs, or other shrubs. You call it "Yellow-bird," or perhaps "Wild Canary."

This is the Yellow Warbler. If you look closely you will see that the coloring is of some shade of yellow all over, though the upper parts are darker, and somewhat greenish. The male can be distinguished from the female by a few brownish streaks or lines on his breast. The breast of the female is plain yellow.

On low brushy ground, particularly about alder thickets, you will find the Maryland Yellow-throat.

The male looks like a Yellow Warbler, but has a black patch like a robber's mask right across his face and extending well back of the eyes. Looked at closely, this black patch is seen to be edged with white above. The throat is very yellow. The female has no black mask, and looks so much like the female Yellow Warbler, that beginners have trouble in telling them apart. But Mrs. Maryland has a much yellower throat than Mrs. Yellow Warbler.

Watch the swamps for the Maryland Yellow-throats, and keep your ears open for Mr. Maryland's "Witch-e-tee, witch-e-tee, witch-e-tee," which he some-

times varies by singing, "Pinch a pickle, pinch a pickle, pinch a pickle."

If you should be fortunate enough to see a yellow Warbler with a coal-black cap, that is the Wilson's Warbler. I have only seen it a few times in Nova Scotia, but it is worth watching for.

One of the early Warblers to arrive is the Yellow Palm Warbler. He is a brownish yellow above, has a rich chestnut-brown cap, and a bright yellow breast heavily streaked with reddish brown. But the most characteristic point about him is a little trick he has of constantly wagging his tail up and down.

A Warbler you are sure to see about evergreen or mixed woods is one with greenish yellow upper parts, bright yellow cheeks and a black throat, the black dividing and running down each side of the breast. This is the Black-throated Green Warbler, and is one of our most common species. The female shows the yellow cheeks and the black throat patch, but less distinctly.

If you are watching Warblers it will not be long before you notice one that seems mostly black and white, but shows a distinct yellow patch on the rump when flying. (The rump is the lower part of the back where the tail joins the body). If you look closely you will see three other yellow patches, one on the top of the head, and one on each side of the breast. The remainder of the plumage is black and white. This is the Myrtle Warbler, and is the only one of the family that attempts to remain with us all winter. At that time it feeds upon the waxy-coated bay-berries that grow about our pastures.

Another Warbler that shows a yellow rump is the Magnolia Warbler. Other marks for identifying it are its soft gray cap, white marks back of the eye and on the wing, and bright yellow under parts, heavily streaked with black.

We have two Warblers which are entirely black and white, without any other color. Both have the plumage mottled with black and white, both above and below, but one called the Black-and-white Warbler, has the top of the head streaked with black and white, and the other, called the Black-poll Warbler, has the crown entirely black.

Sooner or later you will meet with a surprise, for sometime you will have the beautiful little Redstart flash before you. This little Warbler is the handsomest of them all, and has a coat of velvety black, and shows brilliant patches of flaming red on the wings and tail. As if conscious of his beauty, the Redstart always flits about with wings and tail widely spread, so as to show his beauty to the best advantage.

Now I know that you boys and girls will say, "We never see any birds like that." But they are there just the same; and I am perfectly sure that if I were where