

The following nature study lesson for October comes from the Nova Scotia Rural Science School. It was outlined by Miss Edna C. Morse.

NATURE STUDY OUTLINE.

TIME.—LAST OF OCTOBER GRADE IV.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

Lesson I.—MAN'S PREPARATION.

What season of the year is this?
What does the farmer do in autumn?
Why do we store the crops?
What else does man do to prepare for winter?

- (1). Builds houses for himself and shelters for his animals.
- (2). Stores food and fuel.
- (3). Makes warm fires.
- (4). Gets warm clothing.
- (5). Puts on outside doors and windows.

NOTE: As these are suggested by the class discuss each, then write on the board.

Lesson II.—PREPARATION BY ANIMALS.

When I was out walking the other day I saw a squirrel running away in the woods with a nut in his mouth. What do you suppose he was doing with it?

Where would he hide it?
Do all animals store food like this for winter?
How does the bear spend the winter?
What else do animals do to prepare for winter?

Animals. BLACKBOARD OUTLINE.

- (1). Build shelters.
- (2). Store food.
- (3). Grow a thicker coat.
- (4). Some change their color to white.
- (5). Some go to sleep.
- (6). Birds go to a warmer climate.

Lesson III.—PREPARATION BY TREES AND PLANTS

Look out of the window.
What change has taken place in the trees?
Of what use were the leaves all summer?
How is the food carried to the tree?
What becomes of the sap in winter?
What else does the tree scatter to prepare for winter?

How do the seeds help to prepare for winter?
(Many of our plants do not live through the winter, and they must depend on their seeds to carry on their life next year.)

What do we call the nice warm blanket which comes to keep the plants warm?

BLACKBOARD OUTLINE.

- (1). Trees lose their leaves. Plants die down.
- (2). Sap goes down to the roots.
- (3). Buds and seeds form.
- (4). Snow blanket keeps plants warm.

NOTES ON HIGH SCHOOL LITERATURE.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE OPENING SCENE AT THE TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

Author. Thomas Babington Macaulay, (Lord Macaulay), 1800-1859, historian, essayist and poet. He spent the four years, 1832-1835 in India as legal adviser to the Supreme Council. In 1840 he wrote for the *Edinburgh Review* his essay on Lord Clive, and followed it in 1841 with that on Warren Hastings. These two essays, dealing with the English conquest of India, are among the most famous of the series which appeared between 1825 and 1844. More, perhaps, than any of his other essays, they show Macaulay's skill in rapid narration, and in vivid portraiture, and the vigour of his style.

The "Essay on Warren Hastings" purports to be a review of a volume of memoris by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, but it is really Macaulay's "own view of the life and character of Mr. Hastings." Clear, interesting and forceful, it must be read with care, as it is written with a marked animus against Hastings, and is said to contain many inaccuracies.

Some of the points to be noted in studying the extract are: 1. The variety and animation which Macaulay gives to the list of the participants and spectators. Study the means by which this is accomplished. 2. The fulness of historical reference and allusion. 3. The portrait of Hastings.

Upon what qualities of Burke's oratory does Macaulay dwell? What place among orators does he assign to him?

From the paragraph beginning "There, with eyes reverentially fixed," what can you learn of the date at which the essay was written?

Illustrate the sentence, "There were gathered together from all parts."

Warren Hastings (1732-1818), was the first