

Arbor and Bird Day Lessons.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

Have drawn on the blackboard, the leaves of all familiar trees. Let one pupil after another select a leaf and tell its story. Let him describe the tree, its shape, its color, its character; how and when it buds, blossoms, and fruits; name different kinds of same species, etc. Let much of the pupil's description be from his own observation, the rest from his previous tree study.

QUESTIONS ABOUT WOODS.

1. Is the wood of trees that grow rapidly hard or soft?
2. In what climates do trees grow largest?
3. Make a list of kinds of woods used for building purposes.
4. Make a list of the kinds of woods used in the construction of the schoolhouse or your dwelling:—
 - (a) Kinds of wood used for the shingles.
 - (b) Kinds of wood used for the weatherboarding.
 - (c) Kind of wood used for the studding.
 - (d) Kind of wood used for the laths.
 - (e) Kind of wood used for the frames of windows and doors.
 - (f) Kind of wood used for the doors.
 - (g) Kind of wood used for the sills.
 - (h) Kind of wood used for the floor.
 - (i) Any other kinds of wood that may be used for the construction of any part of the house.
5. Make a list of woods used for making furniture. —Sel.

[The home may combine with the school in answering these questions. —EDITOR.]

April 19th is celebrated in England as Primrose Day. It is the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. April 23rd is Shakespeare's birthday, and it was of April's flowers that he sang often.

Did you study any birds last year? Now you will be glad to renew old acquaintances. How many can you study this year? six? twelve? Begin to study the first bird you see. Watch its habits. Learn the names of the different parts of the body. Fix in your mind as nearly as you can his size, accustom yourselves to see at a glance the shape of his bill, the spots and marks on his breast and wings, and a general idea of his head. If you have a book try to find the name. If you have no book, send the REVIEW an *accurate* description and the name will be given in the 'Round Table Talks.

Fifteen years ago 77 per cent. of the women's hats were ornamented with the feathers of insectivorous birds and songsters. To-day it would be hard to find

one so decorated. The Audubon society has had laws passed making it impossible for milliners now even to exhibit for sale, without fear of prosecution, the feathers of song birds. —Sel.

RESPONSIVE READINGS.

Teacher: And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food.

Pupils: The tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Teacher: Blessed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord.

Pupils: He shall be like a tree planted by the streams of water that bringeth its fruit in its season, whose leaf also doth not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

Teacher: Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is.

Pupils: For he shall be like a tree, planted by the water, and spreadeth out roots by the river, and shall not fear when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green, and shall not be careful in the year of drouth, neither shall cease from yielding fruit.

Teacher: For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease, though the root thereof was old in the earth, and the stock thereof die in the ground.

Pupils: Yet through the scent of water it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant.

Teacher: Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit.

Pupils: But a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

Teacher: A good tree can not bring forth evil fruit.

Pupils: Neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

Teacher: Whereof by their fruits ye shall know them.

Pupils: Make the tree good, and his fruit good; for the tree is known by his fruit.

All: To him that overcometh will I give to eat the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God.

ONE WAY TO REST THE BRAIN—Take down the hair, gather it in the left hand, and with a sponge dipped in hot water, apply it to the back of the neck, leaning the head forward so that the water will run down into the bowl. This brings the blood from the brain by the application of heat directly to the great nerve centre. Then a half hour's absolute rest immediately after and the "don't care" that should go with it will relieve the brain weariness after a day at school. —Sel.