

tured French cannon, and representing scenes from the four great battles, St. Vincent, Aboukir, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Four colossal bronze lions couch upon pedestals running out from the column in the form of a cross. But his most lasting memorial is in the hearts of his countrymen.

Sharer of our mortal weakness, he has bequeathed to us a type of single-minded self-devotion that can never perish. As his funeral anthem proclaimed, while a nation mourned, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth forevermore." Wars may cease, but the need for heroism shall not depart from the earth, while man remains man and evil exists to be redressed. Wherever danger has to be faced, or duty to be done, at cost of self, men will draw inspiration from the name and deeds of Nelson.—*Mahan's Life of Nelson*.

NOTE.—The following books will be found useful in preparing lessons on Nelson: Mahan's "Life of Nelson," Southey's "Life of Nelson," "Nelson and His Captains," W. H. Fitchett. "Nelson" in English Men of Action Series, J. K. Laughton. "Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England," W. Clark Russell.—Heroes of the Nations.

For recitation—Browning's "Home Thoughts from the Sea." Scott's introduction to the first canto of Marmion—lines beginning, "To mute and to material things." Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington"—lines beginning, "Who is he that cometh, like an honoured guest," and "Mighty seaman, tender and true," Campbell's "Battle of the Baltic."

### A School Outing.

A teacher kindly sends to the REVIEW an account of an outing held at Maple Grove, N. B. This pleasant practice of parents, teachers and children meeting together is one that might be used to advantage these pleasant autumn days, giving the boys and girls wholesome enjoyment, and making the teacher's work easier, because such reunions bring them into closer relations with parents. Our correspondent says:

Yesterday afternoon we held a very enjoyable school picnic here, upon grounds well shaded with trees, just across the highway in front of our schoolhouse. Notwithstanding the busy harvesting, there was a good attendance of parents and friends assembled to enjoy themselves with the school, in swinging, games, races, etc. Twelve prizes were awarded in the competitions. The children were freely treated to candy and nuts. A delicious luncheon was served on the grass by the ladies, to which ample justice was done. The weather was delightful, and all appeared to enjoy themselves very much. At sunset all dispersed for their various homes, agreeing that they had spent a most delightful afternoon.

J. B.

### Our Native Trees.

BY G. U. HAY.

#### THE POPLARS AND WILLOWS.

The poplars and willows are near relations, belonging to the great willow family (Salicaceæ). Nearly all our native willows are shrubs, except the black willow (*Salix nigra*), which is of rare occurrence here. Those large tree willows found in cultivated places throughout these provinces are not native, but have been planted for ornament. One species called the brittle willow (*Salix fragilis*) because the twigs break easily at the base, is frequently found with a trunk diameter of from four to six feet. One at Ingleside, N. B., is nearly six feet through the trunk, and is supposed to be over a hundred years old. It is still a handsome tree.

The wood of the willows is soft and white, and is used for making wooden dishes, toys, and other similar purposes. What is used here, however, is imported. It has been suggested that the willow might serve a purpose in the manufacture of coffins, as it easily decays. The young stems and branches of certain willows are withy, and used by Indians for making baskets.

Both poplars and willows are fast growing trees. Most of the latter grow in moist, low places, and along streams. They are sometimes planted by rivers where washouts occur, to prevent further ravages in freshet times. The poplars grow on higher ground, usually with white birches, red maple and others that love a light soil; but all of them flourish and grow to a larger size in richer ground. The common poplar or aspen springs up readily after the ravages of a fire. This may be due to the rapid spread of the seeds which are enclosed in a cotton-like envelope; or, where this tree has occupied the ground before the fire, young ones may rapidly spring up from underground suckers which have not suffered from the heat.

Three poplars are native to these provinces—the aspen, the large-toothed-leaved poplar and the balsam poplar. They are not favorites with farmers or horticulturists on account of their spreading so rapidly from the suckers of older trees; and they are objectionable as shade trees (as are all poplars, native or foreign) from the cottony masses of seeds which cover the streets or paths in late spring.

The most common poplar is the aspen, sometimes wrongly called "popple." This is the *Populus tremuloides*, its specific name being derived from the trembling of the leaves, which quiver in the