



Wildflowers



never make me believe
 beautiful rug cost only \$9.00"

As active as any woven floor-covering
 much easier to clean and far more
 durable! That's why *Gold-Seal Congoleum*
 are the choice of the young bride just
 setting up housekeeping.

These modern rugs mean release from a
 host of household drudgery—leisure
 to entertain guests, to do the many
 things she likes to do.

With a few easy strokes of a damp mop
 she can keep her waterproof surface is
 clean, bright and sanitary. *Gold-Seal*
 Congoleum K... perfectly flat without
 warping; ... bridges.

rich Oriental designs, daintily
 neat tile and wood-block

Popular Sizes—

6 feet x 9 feet	\$ 9.00	3
7½ feet x 9 feet	11.25	9
9 feet x 12 feet	\$12.00	9

Pattern No. 366 (shown below) is made in all sizes
 and made in the five large sizes.

1½ feet x 3 feet	\$.60
3 feet x 3 feet	1.40

Owing to freight rates, prices in
 Mississippi are higher.

There is only one genuine
 advertised *Gold-Seal*
 getting it. Look for the *Gold-Seal*
 on the face of the pattern.

CONGOLEUM
 INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York
 Kansas City Minneapolis
 New Orleans
 CONGOLEUM CO.

patterns
 Lilies.

Lilies grow from bulbs, usually having six petals, six stamens
 having a superior six celled seed-box. There are over
 fifty varieties.

Butter and Eggs



The bright blossoms of Butter and Eggs or Tood Flox grow in close, full clusters, which enliven the waste places along the roadside.

Our very familiarity with conspicuous and beautiful flowers inclines us to pay

little attention to them.

Butter and Eggs differ from the snapdragon, only by a long spur projecting from its base.

The Trillium

This beautiful White Lily is found during May and June. It leans from shaded wood borders, or from the banks of swift flow-



of swift flowing streams. The blossoms are white, but gradually turns pink when they grow old.



Wild Rose

The Wild Rose has many varieties, and is found in dry or rocky soil throughout most parts of Canada, flowering from June to August.

The blossom is formed of five petals. The leaves are dark green, usually five to a twig. The stem is dark brown and ~~is~~^{is} covered by sharp

thornes.

The Swamp Rose is similar in appearance, and, as the name suggests, blooms in wooded swamps and marshes.



Blue Violets.

Perhaps this is the most loved of
as well as the best known of
early wild flowers.

Whose heart has not been
gladdened by a glimpse of
some fresh green nook in
early May, where

“
—purple violets lurk

With all the lovely children
of the shade?”



White Daisy.

The common White Daisy stars
the June meadows with her
snowy-white ~~snowy~~ blossoms
~~which~~ ^{which} delights the hearts of Nature-
lovers and give the children hours
of pleasure, gathering these lovely

flowers that are so common throughout Canada.

Adders Tongue
or
Dog-toothed Violet

The names of this beautiful flower are rather confusing, as it is really of the Lily Family, and in no sense a Violet. It is one of the early flowers of Spring usually being found during April and May. It is yellow. The leaves are light green, mottled with a greenish purple.



It is
flowers of Spring
found during
May. It is
leaves are
mottled with
purple.



Nasturtium.

Nasturtiums usually have climbing stems, peltate leaves, and spurred flowers, which have about petals. There are about thirty different species.



Mignonette

In Africa the mignonette is a small shrub, but in the north it is a small plant. The centre of its blossoms are green, and its petals orange. The flowers are in clusters. It is an annual plant.

"Mignonette" is French for "little darling."





Asters.

Asters are cultivated for their compound blossoms, of many colours; which are very beautiful.

Some flowers were purple and yellow. Cultivated
Asters have very large flowers of a great number
of colors they are also called Jacob's Ladder. They have
a very sweet fragrance.



Pansies

Originally pansies were purple and yellow. Cultivated varieties have very large flowers of a great diversity of colors. They are also called heart's-ease. Pansies have a very sweet fragrance.

The number of years that birds live.

25/1/2014

Wren	3	Canary	24
Thrush	10	Crane	24
Robin	12	Pheasant	30
Blackbird	12	Skylark	30
Hen	10	Sparrow	10
Goldfinch	15	Goose	50
Partridge	15	Pelican	50
Pheasant	15	Parrot	50
Lark	18	Heron	60
Nightingale	18	Crow	100
Pigeon	20	Swan	100
Linnet	23	Eagle	100



of India. In
nocturnal, a
They hunt
teeth cap



Nearly all
body measu
herbivores
of hearing,
can travel
the female
run.



CEDAR WAXWING (Cherry Bird)
Male - Female and Egg

CEDAR WAXWING (CHERRY BIRD)

Size 7 inches

Range—America, North to Canada to and somewhat beyond the limit of timber extraction. Widespread throughout the United States and the northern sections of Canada. They take their name from the berries which the waxwings attach to the tips of their feathers in the lower middle part of the wing. The Cedar Waxwing is well known in the orchard and its numerous pairs draw attention to the ripening cherries, which has given rise to the popular name of Cherry Bird.

Nest—A simple nest.

Nest—Of twigs, moss, wool, lined with grasses or other fine materials.

Eggs—4 or 5. Size 35 x 50.



LEAST FLY CATCHER
 Male - Female and Egg

LEAST FLYCATCHER

Size 3 1/2 inches

HABIT.—North America east of the Rockies and south to the northern limit of Canada. Wintering south of the United States. This little bird is common along the edges of forests and open woods. Also about houses and especially on the outskirts of cities. They are sometimes known by the name of "Cherub," their note resembling that word.

Nest.—Made of plant fibers and grasses closely lined together and built in weight locked into kind of trap or basket.

Eggs.—3 to 5, size 65 x 10.

White Rabbit



This variety is supposed to have originally come from Poland, and has been bred in Europe for about 50 years. The skin of the Polish rabbit is in strong demand amongst furriers on account of its purity of color; the animal's eyes are of a light pink color, and its flesh is very palatable. The does are good mothers and their litters average 5 or 6.

Guinea Pig



The Cavy, or Guinea Pig is a member of the family of rodents known as Cavidae, having four toes to each front foot, and three on the hind feet. The claws are long and curved. The Cavy is absolutely tailless and is short and stumpy built. They were originally natives of ~~Africa~~, South America, but when bred in confinement are great favorites with the children. There are three varieties of Guinea Pigs, Peruvian, or long haired; the Abyssinian, which is rough coated; the Bolivian, or smooth-coated. The colors are tortoise-shell, black and white, red and white, also self-coloured white, black, red, or cream.

Mink



This animal is a native of Siberia and of European Russia. It is about two feet long, including the tail, ~~which is bushy~~ ~~the tail~~ which is inclined to be bushy, and its toes

are slightly webbed.

The fur of the mink, when taken

early in the season is very fine. These animals live and hunt near the water, and live on frogs, lizards, insects, and small fish. They are quite at home in the water, and can swim and dive with great rapidity.

Wild Cat



The wild cat was common throughout England, but at present in the North of Scotland is the only part of Great Britain in which it is found. The species however, inhabits parts of Europe, as

well as Northern Asia, and some parts of Canada. The wild cat is one of the fiercest and most savage members of the cat family and even in captivity always retains its ferocious disposition. Its food consists of rabbits, grouse, and small birds.

Hyæna



Found in Africa, India, and parts of Abyssinia are these animals, which are of two varieties. The larger or spotted is a natives of Africa, and the striped of India. In appearance they are ugly and their habits nocturnal, and loathsome, feeding mostly on dead bodies. They hunt in packs and have remarkably strong jaws and teeth capable of crushing almost any kind of bone.

Wallaby



Wallabies, the second largest members of the kangaroo tribe, (the largest marsupials in the world,) differ from other species chiefly in their dentation. Nearly all are confined to Australia. The length of head and body measures up to 41 inches - the tail is 31 inches. They are herbivorous. They are timid and shy, with acute senses of hearing, sight and smell. Assisted by the tail they can travel with great rapidity. After its birth, the female carries her young in her pouch until it can run.



Wolf In British Columbia

The Wolf belongs to the dog family. Wolves, even in the same pack vary in colour. They become very fierce when hungry. Size, nose to tip of tail, 5 ft. Ranges all Canada.



Hedgehog

This species of animal is very widely distributed and is quite common in Great Britain. The hedgehog is very partial to the eggs of the pheasants, and other ground game, and is disliked by gamekeepers on that account. Its food consists of insects, mice, frogs, and occasionally snakes; it is of nocturnal habits, and is seldom observed during the daytime, while during the winter it sleeps.

Nature Study
Hepatica

Hepatica is one of the first flowers to push their delicate blooms through the rusty leaves that have remained over the winter, as though impatient to be to greet the buds and

well wrapped fuzz, that them from

The dainty are cup-shaped pinkish blue, have a deli-

They grow in a shady place. Their leaves are heart-shaped, and have a fine stem.



the first Spring. The stems are in a heavy protects from the cold. flowers, which are of a pink or white, and delicate fragrance. wild, in a field. Their leaves are heart-shaped, and have a fine stem.



Trailing Arbutus

We look for these flower early in May under the dead leaves of last year, and especially among pines and in light sandy soil. They are a tangible assurance that Spring has come. This little member of the Heath Family has a dainty fragrance all its own. It is sometimes called Mayflower.

Hippopotamus



An inhabitant of Africa, this massive animal is a member of the swine family, and frequents all the large rivers. The body is of enormous bulk measuring over 12 feet in length, but with an average height at the shoulders of about 4 feet.

The head is huge with an angular mouth of more than equal proportions, complete with large canine and incisor teeth enabling the consumption of enormous quantities of grass.



Retriever

The retriever is a dog kept for hunting. There are many varieties of retrievers, the English, curly-coated, smooth-coated, and the Labrador. They are especially ~~use~~ useful for retrieving birds from the water, and are exceptionally strong swimmers.

Lion, 1911



Lions belong to the cat family. A blow from a lion's paw is the strongest thing in the world. When he goes to the pool to drink, at night, he puts his mouth to the ground and roars. This fills the other animals with terror, and they rush madly to and fro until one dashes straight into the lion's mouth. That is how he gets his supper.



Gorilla

This gigantic ape is a native of Western Africa, and its tremendous strength, coupled with its ferocity make it a very fearsome beast.

The gorilla is named after Dr. Savage, who sent the first skull to England in 1847. When

full grown ~~is~~ a gorilla stands 6 ft. Fruit is its principal food.



Cougar.

The cougar is similar to a large cat. It can climb trees and spring great distances. Size 8 ft. Found in Rocky Mountains. It is a sandy brown, but under its body it is white.

Seals.



Seals live in temperate and cold regions. They have round heads, large eyes, and small ears. Their fur is very valuable. There are two kinds of seals; the hair seal, and the fur seal.

Walrus



Walrus are huge shapeless unwieldy beasts, about 13 ft. long, with round heads, and small beady eyes. Although clumsy and awkward on land, these beasts are awkward as eels in water. Their hides are covered with coarse hair, so they are only hunted for their tusks and oil.

Coon

the coon is found in the
in all parts of the
mountain. It is very
and its body is white.



Soak

Soak in temperate and cold regions
They have round heads, large eyes, and
small ears. They are very valuable for
the fur seal and the seal.



Walrus

Walrus are huge shagreened animals
beasts, about 10 ft long, with round heads
and small tusks.
Although they are very
they are



Stoat or Weasel

The weasel, in winter, is called ermine, because its fur is white. In summer, however, it is brown. In winter, the weasel is not only well protected in its white coat, but is able to hide itself more securely, but ~~is able~~ and preys upon various kinds of animals to better advantage than if it kept its summer attire all the year through.

Nature Study for February

Birds - Sparrows, swallows, and flycatchers.

Nature Study for March

Honey bee and honey production etc

Planning school garden, drawing plan.

Study of soil.

Mellifica the Honey Bee



A great, dark, mysterious hall divided by thick, waxen curtains which hung from the roof almost to the floor; a long, low door, through which a tiny ray of sunshine threaded its way, and faintly lit up the baby-bees' nursery; a roof ~~fretted~~ fretted with holes, leading on to more and ~~more~~ and more chambers darker still; the warm fragrance of honey and the whirring ~~w~~ sounds of innumerable wings!

This was the world in which little Mellifica found herself when she was hatched from an egg last summer.

She was a little, pure white caterpillar-or larva - and she lay curled up in a ring, right at the bottom of a waxen cell, and her little body exactly fitted her little round cot. Hers was such a different nursery from any that I must explain it a little more, or you ²⁰ will never realize what it was like.

You have seen a comb of honey on the tea-table, I am sure. Well, ~~instead~~ bees make their nurseries the same way, only, instead of filling the cells with honey, each has an egg laid at the bottom of it, ~~which~~ and each cell makes a comfortable little cot for the larva when it has hatched. But, you see, instead of putting their cots in a row on the floor, they are built one on top of another all the way up the walls to the ceiling — for bees are not like people, who can only walk on level ground; for they can run up a wall and attend to the topmost babies as well as the lowest.

So little Mellifica lay peacefully at the bottom of her cell. There ~~was~~ ^{were} many bees walking by, and presently one of the passers by stopped and looked over the edge of the cell.

