

"Doc Bird Says"

You'll find the Essence of Quality in every prescription we fill.



Perspiring freely? Drive away the bad odor with

Mum--35c

It's the greatest deodorizer we know, use it ourselves and can recommend it to you.

E. A. Foster

Central Drugstore Sunnyside

"The sweetness of low price seldom equals the bitterness of poor quality."

Don't Cut Out ASHOBOL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Swelling, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, etc. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 141, Lyons, N. B.

3-in-One oil for all Talking Machines. Pure, light 3-in-One oil lubricates perfectly the delicate mechanism of phonographs, gramophones and commercial talking machines. It makes the machine run easily and noiselessly--gives better, clearer tones and prevents squeaks, squawks and "whir".

3-in-One also cleans, polishes the case and horns. It keeps the bright metal parts, absolutely preventing rust and tarnish in any climate. It does not dry on a soft cloth wiped gently over your disc records, keeps all the dust out of the minute channels where the needle runs.

Get a Bottle Today and Prove all This. For sale at all good hardware, drug, grocery and general stores. 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 25c; 6 oz. 75c; 1 qt. 1.50. Handy 3 1/2 oz. Oil Can 25c. Three-in-One Oil Co., 298 St. Paul St., Montreal.

"The Best Oil For Every Household Use."

DR. DEVAN'S FRENCH PILLS. A reliable pill for Women. \$5 a box or three for \$10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE BOWEN DRUG CO., 82, Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic--will build you up. \$3 a box or two for \$5. at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE BOWEN DRUG CO., 82, Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Hughes' Drugstore

Hope River Tea

The Tea Party at Hope River, on Saturday, July 18th, will be a day of pleasure for you. This will be a splendid outing for young and old. Be present then and be treated to a general welcome from the people of Hope River.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the tea will be held on Monday, weather permitting.

By Order of Committee. 3422-7-8M8, 16, 17.

Fundy Fox Co., Ltd. St. John, N. B.

Have vigorous, Large, Healthy New Brunswick Ranch Raised Beautiful Silver Black Foxes. Free from inbreeding.

The Soil of New Brunswick contains sufficient Lime, so independent in producing strong, healthy Foxes making it unnecessary to feed them artificial Lime Water to prevent them from deteriorating in vigor and stamina.

Our prices are reasonable. Terms liberal.

To Certain Advantage

Worth a Guinea a Box. Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

Nature Study

A preliminary outline by months is given below, subject to revision and very considerable expansion. The Nature Study work is to be taken up each day, with five or ten minutes devoted to it, so as to keep it before the minds of the pupils. In addition to this there should be two lessons a week of about a half hour each.

Wherever practicable, drawings should be made, showing the separate parts of objects studied, with the parts carefully labelled. Drawings copied from books or from sketches made by the teacher, are of no value. Drawings and written descriptions by the pupils should be preserved to show inspectors and after that may be returned to the pupils.

A record of the nature study lessons taught should be kept with the dates carefully entered. This is for the inspectors' use and as an aid to the teacher in planning similar lessons in successive years.

A daily calendar of weather conditions should be kept by one of the older pupils. The record should be posted where all the pupils will have access to it. The record for each month should be on a separate sheet. At the end of the month, there may well be a lesson devoted to a summary of the weather of the month; pupils may compute the average temperature and find the total rainfall.

MONTH

Day 1 Direction of wind Force of wind Cloudiness Temperature Rainfall Remarks

2 3 4 etc.

OUTLINE BY MONTHS. AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Detailed study of some typical fall flowers. What plants bloom now that have bloomed all summer and what plants blossom in the fall only?

2. Study of a few fall insects; e. g., the grass hopper as a type of insects with direct development; a butterfly or moth as a type of insects. With complete metamorphosis. The coding moth is desirable to consider for its economic importance.

3. Notice the dates of ripening of different crops. What grains ripen first? How long is grain left in sheaf? What indicates fitness for storing?

4. If living near the sea note kinds of fish caught and prices.

5. Notice length of time between sowing and ripening of different kinds of crops.

6. Notice the shortening of the days, and the midday sun sinking lower and lower in the southern sky.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

1. Have pupils report on yield of various crops. Discuss reasons for large or small yields.

2. Note what disposal is made of the local agricultural products, such as grains, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese. Study markets and prices. This should be the basis of much work in Arithmetic and Geography.

3. Seed dispersal: "What advantages to plants; how obtained? Careful drawings should be made to illustrate this, and the results summed up by the pupils in written work. Burrs, saddle keys, thistle down or the fruits of the dandelion or milkweed, pulpy fruits and berries are all very suitable for study. How is the success of such methods of dispersal shown by the plants growing near fences? Why are there plants growing in such places that are not found at a distance from the fences? Pupils may tell you that this is due to clean cultivation away from the fences: is this the sole explanation?"

4. The fall of the leaf: Why necessary? Preliminary changes? How ac-

complished? Some leaves may be collected for drawing and study later. Contrast evergreens with deciduous trees. Which type of tree is the larch, often incorrectly called juniper? (The type of leaves and fruit is of course the determining factor.)

5. Weed seeds should be collected for study later. Cocoons and pupa cases should be brought to the school room and kept until the perfect insects emerge. When would this be if left out of doors? Does the warmer air of the school room cause any change?

6. What preparations are farmers making now for next season's crop? Why is ploughing done now? What preparations do wild animals make for the winter? Are the corresponding changes in domestic animals more or less marked than in wild animals? Why this difference?

8. Contamination of wells; importance of good drinking water; diseases carried by impure water.

DECEMBER.

1. Need of ventilation in schoolroom and houses. Danger from draughts. Dryness of air and how remedied. Evaporation. Different forms of water. Systems of heating. Kinds of fuel.

2. Domestic animals, their food and proper care. Danger from impure milk.

3. Comparative study of evergreen trees. Note difference in their cones; in their leaves. (In arrangement of shape, grouping, size, color.) In their bark; in their branching and general appearance when seen at a distance; in their uses.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

1. Learn to recognize trees of the neighborhood in winter condition. Study their branching, general outline, and bark.

2. Study of wood sections, especially radial sections and those cut tangentially. Connect with study of annual rings and medullary rays. Explain difference in the grain produced.

3. Twigs and buds. Note especially the thickened rings in bark on twigs. What do these indicate? Tell history of each bud as far as possible. Distinguish between flower buds and

leaf buds.

4. Study of winter birds. Try to attract birds to the vicinity of the school and home. Suet fastened to trees is a simple means for this.

5. Learn to distinguish the principal constellations, and notice the position of the planets with reference to prominent stars. Continue this from month to month and note any changes. Phases of the moon; if teaching near the seashore, note the connection between tides and the moon.

6. Drawing, to scale, of the school room or school house, and of the school grounds. Older pupils may extend this to simple maps of the school district.

7. Clothing: good and poor conductors of heat.

MARCH AND APRIL.

1. Note how frost comes out of the ground. Out of what fields does it come first?

2. Why is March a colder month than September?

3. Study the absorption of heat by different surfaces, especially by white and black surfaces.

4. Bird study: Identify the migrating birds as they arrive. Keep a calendar of them as they arrive.

5. Special study of Pussy Willows. Note the pistillate flowers as well as the staminate ones. Which are the more abundant? Why? Are they borne on the same tree? Later study maple flowers in a similar way.

6. Study of seeds. Draw and label the parts, seed testing, germination.

7. Rise of the sap.

8. Danger from wet feet.

MAY AND JUNE.

1. Study the developing eggs of the frog and if possible of the toad. (Frog and salamander "spaw" is in a compact, rounded mass; that of toads is in loose strings.)

2. School garden. Tree planting.

3. Conservation of moisture.

4. Study of spring flowers. Keep a careful calendar to show dates where first blooming.

5. Spring insects. June beetle and bumble bee are especially recommended for study.

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