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As it is, Fleet Foot Shoes mean money in your pocket, for you can have several pairs of Fleet Foot for the price of one pair of leather shoes.

There are Fleet Foot styles for men, women and children—for work and play—for every-day and Sunday wear.



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Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Size	Plain	Non-Skid
30 x 3 1/2	\$13.45	17.80	33 x 4 1/2	\$25.00	35.00
32 x 3 1/2	13.00	16.70	34 x 4 1/2	25.00	27.50
31 x 4	18.00	22.00	35 x 4 1/2	28.00	38.00
32 x 4	19.00	22.00	36 x 4 1/2	29.00	39.00
33 x 4	22.60	27.10	37 x 4 1/2	35.00	42.50
34 x 4	23.40	28.30	37 x 5	35.00	45.00
35 x 4	25.75	29.20			
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TORONTO

Our School Department.

What is an Insect?

The other day a lady who keeps honey bees said that a certain beetle kills bees by stinging them. The beetle, she said, would hide under a leaf, and when the bee came near Mr. Beetle would pounce on the poor bee and sting it. This lady did not know much about insects, for beetles do not sting.

Insects are very interesting. There are countless thousands of different kinds. Some are beautiful, some ugly, some large, some small, some sting, others bite. All have different habits, some being useful and some being pests.

Insects are easy to study. The scientists worked hard to find out all they could about insects and they soon found out how to divide the insects into different families, tribes and species. Scientists are always talking about species, but it is just a big word they use and its meaning is simple. All kinds of grasshoppers, for instance, belong to the order called Orthoptera, but the different kinds of grasshoppers are known as species. This is just the same as saying that all horses belong to the horse family, but of course there are different breeds, or families of horses, like the Percheron and Clydesdale and Shetland, and the scientist would call these breeds orders. Your favorite horse at home, you see, belongs to the horse family, and to the Percheron, Clydesdale or Shetland order. But of course, your favorite horse is not just a Percheron, or Clydesdale, or Shetland, because there are many families among Percherons, Clydesdales and Shetlands, just as there are many families among people, some good and others bad. So you don't just say that your horse is a Percheron, Clydesdale or Shetland, but but you say he is a well-bred horse belonging to a certain family. (Your father will tell you about that.) Well, this family would be called the species by scientists.

A man who studies insects is called an entomologist. The study of insects is called entomology. It is rather a nice-sounding name when you get used to it and you should remember it.

The entomologists are very clever and they do a great deal of good. Insects, you know, do a terrible lot of damage and the entomologists find out all they can about them and so are able to kill them with sprays and other poisons. You see there are many thousands of different kinds of insects and every one lives a different way. Insects breathe through the skin, and if you put certain kinds of sprays on these they die because they cannot breathe. But others mostly water bugs, breathe through gills.

Insects have peculiar blood. It is not red but is colorless like water, and sometimes yellow. Our blood is pumped through our arteries and veins by our hearts, but insects have no real heart and no veins. The blood fills up a chamber in the insect's body (which entomologists call the "dorsal vessel") then the insect contracts his muscles (just like we do when we breathe) and the blood in the dorsal vessel is squeezed out and flows to all parts of the body.

You feel mostly with your hands, don't you? But an insect has no hands so he feels with the large hairs that grow on him, or with his horns, which entomologists call antennae and with his long lips, which entomologists call palpi, or with his tail parts, which entomologists call the cerci.

Insects travel quickly as a rule and so they must have eyes. An insect's eyes are quite easy to see, but they are different from our eyes. If you look at them carefully you will see that they are very large, and they are not round but kidney-shaped or oval like a potato. They do not move like ours and have no lids and appear to be quite hard. They are really made up of a large number of little eyes. These little eyes are called ocelli, and the whole eye is called a compound eye, because it is made of many little simple eyes. If you look at a bee's eye, or a housefly's eye through a magnifying glass, you will see that it looks like network. The eye of an insect, because it is big and because it is made up of many little eyes (or ocelli) can see in several directions at once

but an insect's eyesight is not nearly so good as ours.

Insects eat just like a boy or girl. You have seen a honey-bee eat the pollen from a flower and you know how a potato bug eats holes in a potato leaf. You also know how a flea bites. Well, an insect has a taste, and it usually tastes things with its tongue, but sometimes insects taste with the lips, and still others taste with special little things called "taste buds."

Can an insect smell? Sometime when you have some sticky candy or syrup, see if bees or flies will follow you! Insects smell and they do it in a funny way too. Some smell through their horns, which entomologists call antennae. The antennae are really feelers and you can easily see them as they are the longest things that stick out in front of an insect's head. A butterfly has very long ones, sometimes an inch long. Then insects also smell through their mouths, but that is not so different from the way we smell.

We have ears to hear and so have insects, but our ears are always in the same place. Insects may have little ears on their horns (antennae) or they may have them on the body, just as though we had ears on our chests. The grasshoppers and crickets, however, are funny fellows for they have ears on their hind legs—on the thick part. Have you ever heard a cricket or a long-horned grasshopper chirp in the grass? Well, they make that sound by rubbing their top wings against each other. If you watch them carefully you can see them do it. The ordinary grasshopper makes his little song by rubbing his leg against his wing. The leg is like a file.

Entomologists know some wonderful things about insects. They worked for many years and found a way to tell insects from one another. Then they gave them names, and now, if you like you can take an insect and examine his legs, his wings, his eyes, his body and his antennae, and after you have examined him carefully you can classify him and name him by using a key that the entomologists made. It is just the same as looking for a 'phone number in the 'phone book, only not so easy, of course, but more interesting. An insect has one pair of horns (antennae), a body made up of a head, a thorax, and an abdomen (that is just the same as a head, a chest and a stomach, only they are nearly separated), and three pairs of legs. So you see a spider is not an insect. Can you tell why?

Troublesome Insects.

This life would be more pleasant in summer to both man and beast were it not for the many forms of insects which too frequently annoy and torment us. Let us cite flies and mosquitos. These little creatures have been the cause of much disease in civilian and army life. Mosquitos prevented the building of the Panama Canal until recent years, when it was discovered that the mosquito could be routed by draining swampy areas and the liberal use of oil on the surface of all standing water. Mosquitos breed and reproduce in stagnant water, rain barrels, or old tin cans are even utilized by these obnoxious creatures. Children could make their homes more pleasant if they understood how these insects reproduced and became so common. You will learn a lot about mosquitos by reading the article on page 1103, in the issue of June 5. Put into practice what you learn there and do not allow mosquitos to become common in your vicinity.

The house fly lays its eggs in horse manure, a single female laying from 120 to 160 eggs. The larvae or young become full grown in from five to seven days. Another five to seven days is spent in the resting stage, and then the adult appears. Garbage and offal in the vicinity of the home or dwelling make splendid breeding ground for flies. The cleaner the grounds are around the dwelling the fewer will be these troublesome insects which cause so much annoyance.