

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

Bringing Autumn In.

By Annie Willis McCullough.

Grandma's paring apples,
Sign that's full of cheer;
Summer's nearly over,
Autumn's nearly here.
Cozy evenings coming,
Mornings brisk and cool;
Long vacations ended,
Busy times at school.

Grandma's paring apples,
Some of them she dries,
Some make sauce and puddings,
Some make spicy pies.
Pantry smells delicious,
Pockets bulge out wide;
Children with their baskets
Roam the orchard-side.

Grandma's paring apples,
Nicest time o' year;
Firelight and lamplight
Fill the house with cheer.
Odors sweet in cellar,
Rosy fruit in bin;
Grandma, paring apples,
Brings the autumn in!

The Wild Flower Competition.

Dear Beavers,—You will probably be anxious to know who the prizewinners in the last competition are, so here is the list, right at first:

Prizewinners.—Frank Justin, Lisgar, Peel Co., Ont., whose drawings were very good, and whose composition was the most interesting one sent in; Myrtle McLaughlin, Chesley, Bruce Co., Ont., whose descriptions of the plants were very good, and whose drawings were the best sent in; Amy Seburn, Longwood, Middlesex Co., Ont., and Ethelbert Reive, Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont.
An extra award was given to little Eva Deshaw (age 11), Duart, Kent Co., Ont.

Honor Roll.—Alhretta Calvert, Winifred Colwell, Ariel Moore, Ethel Caisley, Russell Salter, Elizabeth Landrigan, Audrey Kelly, Irene Getty, Helen Scott, Hugh McPherson, Marjorie Scull, a Beaver from Walker's who forgot to sign name, another who forgot to give either name or post office.

Among these were several who came very near to getting prizes. The work of Alhretta Calvert, Ariel Moore, and Elizabeth Landrigan, was almost good enough.—By the way, Elizabeth used both sides of the paper. Only one side must be written upon when the work is intended for the printing press.—Winifred Colwell's descriptions were excellent, but her drawings were lacking; Hugh McPherson's drawings were very fine, but his descriptions were scarcely full enough; Russell Salter wrote very good descriptions, but included bloodroot among the flowers chosen, whereas the choice was to be confined to flowers found in bloom during July and August.

Now for the work itself: The list of flowers drawn and described was a long one, including ox-eye daisy, milkweed, foxtail, chamomile, yellow water lily, red Canada lilies, tansy, mayweed, heart-weed, white musk mallow, round-leaved mallow, bouncing Bet, black-eyed Susans or cone-flowers, ragweed, night-flowering catchfly, buttercup, wild peppergrass, golden rod, wild rose, yarrow (one little girl called it "marrow"), red clover, fall dandelion, butter-and-eggs, wild mustard, plantain, and sow thistle.

A few garden flowers were also included—sweet peas, yellow marigold, sweet William, and tiger lilies. We had really meant that wild flowers only were to be taken, but as we forgot to say so, these letters were considered with the rest.

By the way, I was much interested in the drawing of a "milkweed" sent by Marjorie Scull, which appears to be quite different from any milkweed that I have ever seen. I wish she would send me a plant of it when it is in bloom next year.

We are only going to publish parts of the most of the letters to-day, as there

are so many letters to quote from. Bits of some of the Honor Roll letters are given, as well as selections from those of prizewinners.

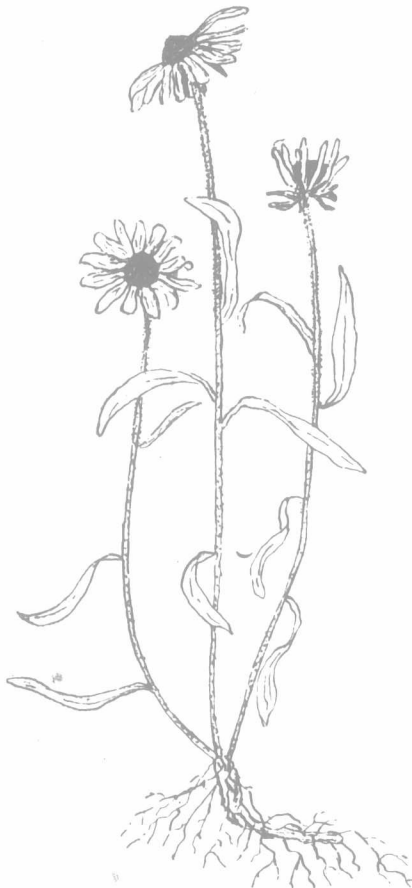
OX-EYE DAISY—CONE FLOWER—BUTTERCUP.

Dear Puck,—I tried the last competition in "The Farmer's Advocate," but only got in the Honor Roll, which is better than nothing. I live on a farm, and we have, as nearly every farmer has, weeds and wild flowers.

are a few leaves, which you can pull off easily. They are toothed, rather narrow, and are also long.

One day as I was walking through a pasture I came across some yellow flowers. They are called cone flowers, or black-eyed Susan. *Rudbeckia hirta* is the botanical name. I have also seen the plant in meadows. The flower is made up of about fifteen yellow rays growing around a small, brownish (with a little touch of purple) disk. The stem is nearly two feet long, and bears a number of hairy leaves. These leaves are hairy, thick, and oblong, and taper towards the end. The root is fibrous, and spreads out like that of a pine tree. The seeds are a dark brown color.

As you go out for a walk to gather wild flowers while you are visiting your country cousin, you will very likely find for your bouquet some buttercups, or *Ranunculus acris*. It grows in pastures, but cattle will never eat it. The roots are of a fibrous nature, and are rather hard to pull out. If you examine the leaves, you will find that they resemble those of the bloodroot a little, as they appear to be divided into parts. The stems are from two to two and a half feet high, and somewhat hairy. The flowers consist of five yellow petals. You will find them blooming from June till frost.



Cone Flower, or Black-eyed Susans.
(Drawn by Myrtle McLaughlin.)

The first flower I am going to describe is the ox-eye daisy. This is its common name, but it is also known as the white daisy, white weed, or poverty weed. The botanical name is *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. It has short, strong roots, from which branch out several stems. As you walk through a meadow or pasture, you will see the white heads of the flowers nodding gaily



Cone Flower.
(Drawn by Amy Seburn.)

in a summer breeze. The flower has a large number of rays, which are pure white. The flowers are from one to two inches across, in the shape of a saucer, with the white rays arched around a little yellow disk. The seed is angled, with alternate black and white, which can be seen with the aid of a microscope. The stem is from ten inches to nearly three feet high, and on it there

Black-eyed Susans are very pretty. They have bright yellow rays, with brownish-black centers, from which they derive their name. They may be found in orchards or hay meadows. They also prefer sod, growing in rich soil to a height of two or three feet, and in small clusters. They are species of the daisy, but not nearly so bad to spread. I remain,
AMY SEBURN.

Longwood, Ont.

YELLOW WATER LILY.

(Part of Winifred Colwell's letter.)



Bouncing Bet.

(Drawn by Amy Seburn.)

Yellow water lily, spatter dock (*Nuphar lutea*), belonging to the order Nymphaeaceae. *Nuphar* is said to be derived from the Arabic word *nufar*, signifying pond lily.) Found growing in extensive beds, often mingled with the white water lily. The sepals are sometimes finely clouded with red on the outer side, but are of a deep orange-yellow on the inner side. The petals and stamens are also of a deep orange-



Mayweed, or Stinkweed.

(The name of the Beaver who drew this was, unfortunately, lost.)

Well, Puck and Beavers, I must close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.
FRANK J. JUSTIN,
Lisgar, Ont.

BOUNCING BET, MUSK MALLOW, BLACK-EYED SUSANS.

Dear Puck,—I am sending you the drawings of three weeds that bloom in July and August,—bouncing Bet, white musk, and black-eyed Susans.

Bouncing Bet is a very bad weed to spread. It will grow in any kind of soil. The blossoms are a pinkish-white, some tinged with purple. When it was first seen around here it was in flower-beds, on people's lawns, but it was soon found out it would spread and they started to pull it out, but when the roots get a start in the earth it is very hard to get it completely killed.

White musk grows in the orchards and roads, or anywhere the sod is seldom broken up. There are two colors, white and pink, and they are very pretty. The leaves are prettily cut, and the flower is quite large. The stems are downy, and it has a sweet smell. The musk grows in bunches, but is not a bad weed.



Foxtail.

(Drawn by Myrtle McLaughlin. This drawing did not reproduce well. The original was very much better.)

yellow color. The stigma is flat. The leaves are dark green in color, slightly smaller than those of the white lily, and more elongated, and are borne on thick, fleshy stalks, flattened on the inner side rounded on the outer side.

During July and August, this plant is found in rivers, ponds, marshes, etc.