Bird Uses a Leaf as Umbrella but Sometimes It Doesn't Work

Edward H. Forbush Tells How Feathered Friends Seek Shelter in Showers and Storms—Aristocrats Nest in Hollow Trees and Bird Houses

Interesting incidents of how birds find shelter from storms are told by Edward H. Forbush, former Massachusetts state ornithologist and an authority on wild life, in an article prepared for the Associated Press.

"One day," says Mr. Forbush, "overtaken in the woods by a sudden pouring rain, I sought shelter under the edge of a sand-bank where the roots of a large tree held up the turf, which projected like a roof overhead. All along the bank, close under its overhanging edge, sparrows of various kinds had found shelter, and were happily picking up seeds and sand. At the time during a heavy hailstorm I found refuge under a porch, and there a chimney swift, beaten down by the hail, joined me.

"Light birds are active in light showers, which do not bother them, but during heavy downpours, especially those accompanied by high winds, they seek shelter, unless engaged in shielding their eggs or young.

"A broad leaf will serve as an umbrella over a hummingbird's nest in a shower, but in a heavy rain accompanied by high wind, the little mother bird, brooding her young, is drenched and tossed about perhaps for many hours, nevertheless she clings to her nest, and, spreading her wings over her tiny brood keeps them dry and warm. In such a storm a pair of vireos sat side by side upon their nest, facing in opposite directions, both sheltering the young with their wings. Two warblers managed differently, the female sat on the nest and the male stood over her with wings slightly spread. The rain ran down his slanting back and off his tail in a little stream.

"Birds that nest in hollow trees or bird houses stay there during cold storms. Phoebes and swallows go to their sheltered nests in barns, outbuildings, caves, etc. Some birds use crevices in the rocks or other shelters in which normally they sleep. In severe winter rain storms or sleet storms the smaller species must take shelter. During an ice storm a chickadee, his tail loaded with ice, was seen to creep under a loosened clapboard of an old house.

The larger and hardier birds are not troubled much by storms, even in winter. Hawks and owls get all the protection they need in pine woods. Grouse and bobwhites frequently allow the snow to cover them in great storms as they sit quietly on the ground. One winter I found a little cave in the rocks that had afforded shelter for two grouse until one of them, roaming incautiously abroad, was killed b a large hawk. Grouse often dive into the snow for shelter or to escape their enemies. Ducks and sea birds are not disturbed by rain, but rather enjoy it. The wind is their great enemy. In great wind storms they like to get under the lee of the shore. I remember a long storm with a tremendous off-shore wind in winter. After it, many sea ducks and other sea fowl were found floating dead on the waves with their chads under water. The off-shore wind had been so strong that they could not reach shore—Christian Science Monitor.

Canada Building a Nation

Editorial in the New York Sun

Canada's golden flood of grain now sweeps to the sea. It testifies to the fertility of Canada's soil, cultivated by man equipped with all the implements of a civilization, organized and governed. From breaking of prairie sod to banking of final profits for production typifies modern nation building, nation building with modern implements. Tractor-drawn gangs prepare the land; certified seed is broadcast mechanically; combines harvest and thresh the crop; motor trucks haul it to the country elevators; cooperatives store it for a good price, and it when conditions are propitious, collect the price and settle with their members.

In all parts of the world there are men fascinated by the spectacle eager to join in the toil and its rewards. Those who can meet the Dominion's wisely conceived regulations for admittance seek to share its hospitality. They are setting up a melting pot in the North-West; in the standing grains and good farms competitions conducted this year by the Calgary Board of Trade with the patronage of the Alberta Department of Agriculture the prize for the best all-round farm in the district was awarded to Josef Cavassy of Cochrane, who emigrated from Hungary a few years ago, and also won the highest honors for a standing field of oats; the second prize winner was Oscar Anderson, from Sweden; the winners of third prize were Messrs. Wright and Bond of Irricana, who are from the United States, while the fourth prize went to R. Nesbit of DeWinton, Alberta, who emigrated from England. All are Canadians now; their children will have another part in the overcharging drama of nation building.

In all their activities the pioneers of Canada work with the tools that pioneers has fashioned. Their lumbermen have been taught by the experience of others that forests are not inexhaustible, but that reforestation and conservation are as practicable and essential in America as they are in Europe. The trapper and hunter supplement the poitry of the wild with skins from carefully-bred animals. They find high profits in such once neglected furbearers as the muskrat and the rabbit. The stock breeders outlaw those thieves of fodder, the scrub bull and stallion. Their rams are pedigreed; their barnyard flocks are scrutinized for non-producers. Their milk and cream are handled under hygienic conditions and are marketed intelligently.

The prospector uses the airplane to survey great areas and to carry him to a convenient base for intensive exploration. The burro has not lost his usefulness, but his field has been circumscribed. Cartographers on high do their work with cameras with such expedition as their predecessors with chain gangs never found possible.

In the lands now coming under cultivation no farmer must work in the field with rifle at hand to repel Indian raiders as did the makers of the West in the United States. Law enforcement by authority has preceded or accompanied the settlers; Judge Lynch and the Vigilantes are not needed. Development of natural resources is not impeded by insecurity of property and person. There are no pecuniary disputes of fraticidal strife, no after effects of civil war to infect the history with desperadoes. As to the Dominion's racial problem [illegible] it does not [illegible] war.

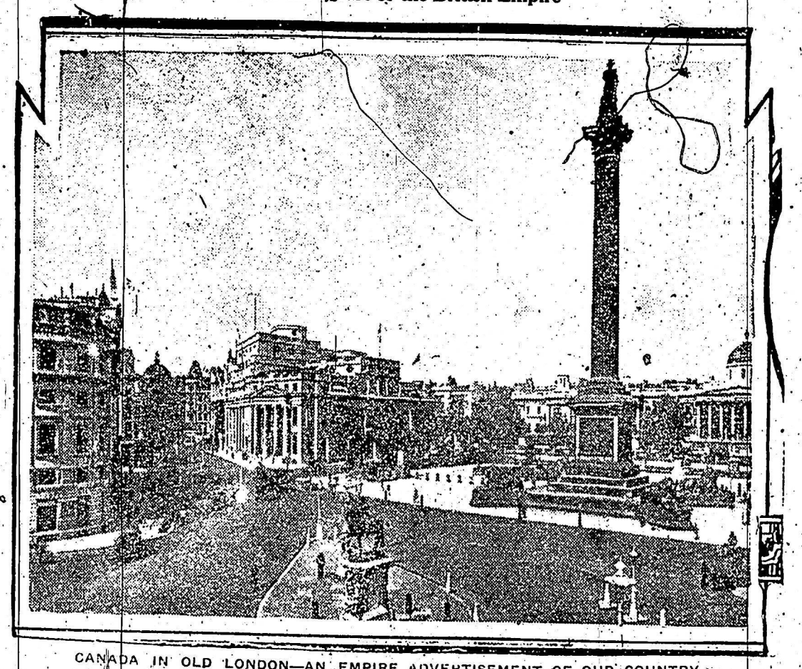
[illegible] the pioneers have been [illegible] of their races; men and women of moral and physical strength, enterprise and initiative. They adopt innovations with enthusiasm. They discard the outgrown and obsolete without reluctance. Accustomed to makeshifts, innovations do not frighten them. Consequently they are ideally receptive to the proposals of inventors. Necessity runs a laboratory to which supporters of the theory of invention by inspiration give less thought than it deserves. It's an informal workshop, but from it came many of the mechanical wonders of the nineteenth century. The man who to-day pushes back the frontier benefits from them and from the output of the organized research that now characterizes industry.

As man's ability to utilize natural products increases, much matter that has been classified as waste becomes available for exploitation. This is admirably illustrated in the reworking of spoil from mines and utilization of parts of vegetables formerly discarded. Because of advances in such utilization, districts once ignored become potentially fit for working. None but a reckless man would to-day designate any spot on the earth's surfaces as irredeemably a waste place as, in perfect good faith, map makers not long ago defined the Great American Desert, only to see it shrink before the ink had been wiped from the plates. New countries will benefit from this, as they will benefit from power generated by now unharnessed waters and transmitted to now inaccessible spots.

No man can envisage the industrial activities of the future but establishment of factories to meet the needs of a prosperous, well-governed people and the growth of commerce in supplying their necessaries and luxuries will attain vast proportions. There will be new problems; Canadian wheat lands will rise in price and require fertilizers in increasing quantities; taxes will mount; luxurious living will be desired and obtained; the expenses of life go up as the plane of comfort, diversion and opportunity for education and recreation is elevated. But balanced growth will produce a wonder land.

There is nothing to disturb the people of the United States in the present or discernible future of the Dominion. That it is taking from us good citizens in considerable numbers is true; we regret their departure and the loss their withdrawal causes to our economic structure. But they will make good Canadians, and the more good Canadians there are under the Maple Leaf the better off all Americans will be. Every instrument at the hand of Canada to develop its land is at our hand to develop and improve our own. By adaption to the shifting needs of the people, by putting each district to its best use regardless of habit and tradition, the United States can avoid repetition of the calamity inflicted on Eastern agriculture by the opening of the West and partake of while promoting the welfare of a good neighbor.

Near the Heart of the British Empire



CANADA IN OLD LONDON—AN EMPIRE ADVERTISEMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

Canada House where the High Commissioner presides is shown near the centre of this picture of Trafalga Square, and just behind it is the Sun Life building.

Growing Older

A little more [illegible] of day,
A little less [illegible] to have our way,
A little less ready [illegible] and blame,
A little more [illegible] of a teacher's [illegible]
And so we are [illegible]
end.

[illegible] time and [illegible] more and less,
[illegible]
A little more [illegible] of the friends of youth
A little less zeal to establish truth;
A little more charity in our view...
A little less thirst for the daily news;
And so we are folding our tents away,
And passing in silence at close of day.

A little less care for bonds and gold,
A little more zest in the days of old;
A broader view and a saner mind,
A little more love for all mankind;
And so we are faring adown the way
That leads to the gates of a better day.

A little more leisure to sit and dream,
A little more real the things unseen;
A little nearer to those ahead,
With visions of those long loved and dead;
And so we are going where all must go,
To the place the living may never know.

These beautiful lines from the pen of H. G. Wells paint for us one of the most beautiful pictures of Life. For there is no more beautiful picture than that of consecrated old age. To see men and women as they approach life's golden sunset becoming more kindly, more charitable regarding others, more mellow in thier dispositions, is a sight that must prove inspiring to the younger generation coming along.

Our Last Scotch Joke

We are off Scotch jokes, but must tell about the party arranged by an ex-bartender in a certain Eastern city recently.

A brace of Irishmen, a Hebrew merchant and the usual canny Scot were present when arrangements were made.

"Each bring a little something and we'll have a grand and glorious time to-morrow night," suggested the former dispenser of wet goods.

They met the following evening. Of course the Irishmen brought their share of the necessary liquid refreshment. The Hebrew brought a drinking glass . . . and the Scotchman brought his brother.

Advice for the Ignorant

When a physician orders you to keep away from cigarettes, he is not suggesting that you purchase a long cigarette holder.

The initial cost of an automobile has nothing whatever to do with the engraved initials placed upon doors.

Many who are thinking about a trip abroad have little intention of leaving home this year. The world always has had its great thinkers.

"That's an old car of yours, Tom. How many summers has it seen?" "I don't know how many summers but it's had over fifteen springs since I've bought it!"

Trotsky Indictment of Stalin to be Issued

Smuggled Copy of Confiscated Book Will Be Reproduced in Berlin

In a book written in his exile at Alma-Ata, on the Turkestan frontier, a copy of which has just reached Berlin, Leon Trotsky sums up the iniquities of the Stalin regime and declares that "it is hurriedly drifting toward its end"; not, he writes, because it will be overwhelmed by a peasant revolution of which, according to the latest news from Moscow, the Soviet apparently stands most in fear, but because, the concessions made to capitalism and private ownership in order to avoid such a revolution, will completely disrupt Bolshevism from the inside and render proletarian dominance important.

According to mail advices from Berlin, Trotsky, who organized the Red Army, succeeded in having his book printed clandestinely, but the plan was discovered, the copies already printed confiscated and the publishers arrested. Nevertheless, unidentified members of the Trotsky opposition succeeded in smuggling a copy of the book into Germany. These members plan to have a large edition of the book printed in Berlin, copies of which will then be secretly circulated in Russia.

From first to last the book is said by those who have seen it to be an annihilating indictment of the present Soviet rulers. He describes the situation as changing rapidly from bad to worse, and points out the abyss into which Russia is falling. The rule of the revolutionary workers, he declares, is now only a name to describe a bureaucratic system which trottles all industrial and intellectual initiative.

The author next is said to describe how the official propaganda organizations juggle with statistics in such a way as to present a cheerful picture of conditions in Russia. Finally, he accuses the present dictator, Stalin, of ruthlessly removing every one who dares to speak a word of truth orthe slightest criticism.

In commenting on the foregoing summary of the book, Kerensky's Paris paper, La Russie Opprimee, says says Trotsky's conclusions are undoubtedly correct, but where he sees in the overthrow of the Stalin regime and the disrupture of Bolshevism a matter of regret, other Russians will hail it as cause for infinite joy—"the beginning of democracy so eagerly awaited."

Race Suicide

W. R. Inge in the Spectator (London): (The middle classes in Britain, who "are physically among the finest specimens of humanity in the world," are not keeping up their numbers by natural increase.) The country can not afford to lose these families and the question arises whether anything should be done to help them. . . . The middle class have become used to a higher standard of living than the corresponding class on the Continent; and the expenses of a "gentleman's education" in this country are enormous. They have already swallowed one of the most inveterate of their prejudices — that against entering trade; and, in my opinion, they will have to take a still more bitter pill in giving up the "gentlemen's schools." . . . Much as I should deplore the death of the great schools which have preserved some of the finest traditions of the English character, I should prefer that they should perish rather than the old families which have so long supported them.

Gushing Lady Visitor—"How sweet to see the tender green of the young snowdrops pushing up through the brown earth." Cottager—"Yes'm, but what you're a-looking at is the autumn spring onions."

Genius is the gold in the mine; talent is the miner who works and brings it out.—Lady Blessington.

Interesting Study of Empire's War Time Premier

LLOYD GEORGE ELECTIONEERING

Leaving Euston Station with his daughter Megan for Ashton-under-Lyne, to address a mass meeting for W. C. Greenwood, Liberal candidate in a by-election.

You Can Help With a Recipe

The editor of this page is always glad to receive and publish a good recipe. No better cooks are found anywhere than Canada. If you have a recipe that you have proven and one that you would like others to enjoy send it in, and we will publish it together with your name and address.

Send recipes to Women's Editor, Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and it will be published in an early issue.

Baked Green Peppers A La Barclay

6 medium-sized green sweet peppers; ¼ cup nectars raisins; 1 small piece of onion, chopped; 1 cup ground left-over cooked meat; 1 cup cooked rice; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon poultry seasoning; 2 tablespoons butter; ½ cup fine bread crumbs.

Cut a slice from stem end of pepper, remove seeds and parboil five minutes. Drain and sprinkle inside with salt. Heat food chopper in boiling water, then put raisins through using medium cutter. To raisins add chopped onion, ground meat, cooked rice, salt and poultry seasoning. Fill peppers with mixture, put butter, stir in crumbs, then cover peppers with crumbs. Place in baking pan with a little hot water to prevent burning. Cover and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Remove cover and brown. Serve with brown or tomato sauce.

Delicious Veal

Use veal steak one-half inch. Cut into pieces large enough for serving. Beat the yolk of one egg and add a tablespoon or more of water. Into this dip the veal; then roll in bread crumbs which have been toasted and well seasoned with salt and pepper. Have an iron spider hot with about one-fourth inch fat in the bottom. Pastry quickly on both sides until brown, then cover the veal with milk (a pint or more) and may also be used. Place in a slow oven to bake, removing the cover fifteen minutes.

Raspberry Junket and Cream

1 package [illegible] raspberry, 2 tablespoons powdered sugar, 1 [illegible] peaches, sweetened; 1 [illegible] cupful cream; almond [illegible]

Warm the milk slightly. Put the junket powder in a dessert glass, nearly fill with milk, stir until firm, then chill in ice cream and sugar with a spoon until stiff. At serving time fill the glasses with the sliced sweetened peaches and decorate with cream.

Artichokes, Italian Style

2 French artichokes; 1 teaspoon parsley; 1 teaspoon sweet herbs; 1 cup brown stock; ½ cup [illegible] cup mushroom liquor.

Cut artichokes in quarters and remove the choke. Rub with lemon; parboil fifteen minutes in water with one-half teaspoon salt and one tablespoon lemon juice. Place in casserole, with sweet herbs, brown stock and two tablespoons on juice. Cover and cook until tender. Remove vegetables in pan; add to it [illegible] and strained; mushroom liquor, one-half tablespoon chopped parsley. Cook ten minutes; season and pour over artichokes.

Lamb Soufflé

1 cup soft bread crumbs; 1 cup thick white sauce; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoon chopped parsley; 2 cups cooked lamb; ½ tablespoon salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; 1 teaspoon onion juice. Make and cool white sauce; mix it with crumbs, seasoning, chopped meat. Add yolks of eggs, then fold in the beaten whites. Put into buttered baking dish and place in low pan containing hot boiling water. Bake twenty five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once.

Stuffed Heart

Beef Heart; 1 cup [illegible] ½ cup white sauce; [illegible] chestnuts; salt and pepper.

Wash the heart thoroughly in and out. Stuff with [illegible] from ingredients given above. Sew up opening of the heart with water and boil in a slow simmer until tender. Remove from water one-half hour before serving and sprinkle with crackers, salt and pepper. Bake [illegible]

Destiny

So was it destined; [illegible] here
To walk the earth and [illegible] of man,
To suffer bravely as [illegible] state,
One step, one grade, one [illegible] God.—Thomas Bailey.

"What did mama's little baby do at school today?" "I learned the kids not to call me 'mama's baby'."

Royal Families Can Trace Ancestors to Eleventh Century

Research Shows That Aristocracy Continues Line in Health and Wealth

Royalty and old families do not die out because of their age, neither do they become degenerate and sterile because of their wealth and power. Facts taken from the history of the British peerage furnish proof of this, a contradiction to popular notions about inherited wealth and position.

Since families and family names continue only in the male line, many old families have become extinct only because all the children of one generation were girls. It is not fair to say that old families are dying out because certain names are no longer found in the peerage. On the other side of the picture, it was found that over half of the British peers of 1921 trace a continuously aristocratic descent in the direct male line to as early as the year 1150.

Every instinct and desire of powerful and wealthy families would tend, biologically, toward their growth in strength and numbers, Dr. Woods points out, mentioning the desire for children, particularly sons, and the selective mating of aristocratic families, a matter designed to strengthen the family.

While nine out of a certain ten old families may have died out, due to a preponderance of girl children, the remaining one will have branched out and ramified until fifty ten important families of to-day can trace their descent from 1 in the male line. An example of this is the great number of aristocratic families, including twelve peers, descended from the old Stewart family of Scotland, the originator of the family line being the first steward of the King of Scotland. Thus in an aristocracy, a balance is kept, and the race as a whole, as we understand it, does not die because of the death of one, or weakness due to lack of wealth.

[illegible] of families of [illegible] have [illegible] continuing in spite of [illegible] Three [illegible] Three [illegible] Three