

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. Another time during a heavy hail-storm, 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, out-buildings, 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 by 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 heads under water. The off-shore wind had been so strong that they could not reach shore—Christian Science Monitor.



M. Georges Jean Knight, new Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Canada, photographed at the Windsor Street Station, Montreal, en route by the Canadian Pacific Railway from New York to Ottawa.

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 surface as irredeemably a waste place as, in the good faith, map makers not

to see it shrink before the countries will benefit from them. They will benefit from 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

tion 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.

Growing Older

A little more tired at close of day,
A little less anxious to have our way,
A little less ready to scold and blame,
A little more care of a brother's name;
And so we are nearing the journey's end,
Where time and eternity meet and blend.

A little more love for the friends of youth,
A little less zeal for established truth;
A little more charity in our views,
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 down 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 R. 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 their dispositions, is a sight that must prove inspiring to the younger generation coming along.

Success

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise, counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

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. Melt 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 hot with brown or tomato sauce.

Delicious Veal

Use veal steak one-half inch thick. Cut into pieces large enough for a serving. Beat the yolk of one egg and add a teaspoon 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 piping hot with about one-fourth inch hot fat in the bottom. Pan-fry the veal quickly on both sides until a nice brown, then cover the veal with hot milk (a pint or more of sour cream may also be used). Cover tightly and set in a slow oven for about one hour, removing the lid for the last fifteen minutes.

Raspberry Junket with Peaches and Cream

1 package raspberry junket; 2 tablespoons powdered sugar; sliced peaches, sweetened; 1 pint milk; 1 cupful cream; almond extract.

Warm the milk slightly, dissolve in it the junket powder and pour each dessert glass nearly full. Let set until firm, then chill in ice box. Whip cream and sugar with an egg beater until stiff. At serving time fill up the glasses with the sliced and sweetened peaches and decorate top with cream.

Artichokes, Italian Style

2 French artichokes; 1 lemon; parsley; 1 teaspoon sweet herbs; ¼ cup brown stock; ½ cup tomatoes; ½ cup mushroom liquor.

Cut artichokes in quarters, and remove the choke. Rub over with lemon; parboil fifteen minutes in water with one-half teaspoon salt and one tablespoon lemon juice, and drain. Place in casserole, with sweet herbs, brown stock and two teaspoons lemon juice. Cover and cook in oven until tender. Remove; strain liquor in pan; add to it tomatoes, stewed and strained, mushroom liquor, and one-half tablespoon chopped parsley. Cook ten minutes; season, to taste, and pour over artichokes.

Lamb Souffle

1 cup soft bread crumbs; 2 cups thick white sauce; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon chopped parsley; 2 cups cheddar; 1 lamb; ½ teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; 1 teaspoon onion.

Make and cool white sauce, then mix it with crumbs, seasoning, and chopped meat. Add the beaten yolks of eggs, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Put into a well-buttered baking dish and set in a shallow pan containing one inch of boiling water. Bake twenty to twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once.

Stuffed Heart

Beef heart; 1 cup cracker crumbs; ½ cup white sauce; 1 cup roasted chestnuts; salt and pepper to taste.

Wash the heart thoroughly inside and out. Stuff with dressing made from ingredients given above and sew up opening of the heart. Cover with water and boil ten minutes, then simmer until tender. Remove heart from water one-half hour before serving and sprinkle with cracker crumbs, salt and pepper. Bake until brown.

Destiny

So was it destined; and thus came I here
To walk the earth and wear the form of man,
To suffer bravely as becomes my state,
One step, one grade, one cycle nearer God.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

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 a virgin soil cultivated by man equipped with all the instruments of an agriculture, experience and ingenuity. From breaking of prairie sod to banking of final profits its production typifies modern nation building, nation building with modern implements. Tractor-drawn gangplows prepare the land; certified seed is broadcast mechanically; combines harvest and thresh the crop; motor trucks haul it to the country elevators; co-operatives stores it for a good price, sell 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 Csavossy 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. Ness of DeWinton, Alberta, who emigrated from England. All are Canadians now; their children will have another part in the ever-changing drama of nation building.

In all their activities the pioneers of Canada work with the tools that progress has fashioned. Their lumbermen have been taught by the experience of others that forests are not inexhaustible, but that reforestation and afforestation are as practicable and essential in America as they are in Europe. The trapper and hunter supplement the peltry of the wild with skins from carefully-bred animals. They find high profits in such once neglected fur bearers 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 and 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 premonitory disputes of fratricidal strife, no after effects of civil war to infest the territory with desperadoes. Acute as the Dominion's racial tensions become at times, it is not threatened internal war.

In every age the pioneers have been the best of their races; men of power, 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



Sidney Wrightson, 18 years old, an unemployed miner with a mother and two brothers to aid in supporting in Durham County, England, was brought to Canada in 1927 by the Canadian National Railways Colonization Department, and placed on the farm of James Bell, near Kingston, by the British Immigration and Colonization Association. Never having seen a farm before he set to work in earnest to "learn the game", with such success that this year he stood highest in the agricultural judging contest in the county of Frontenac among 55 competitors, in connection with the Ontario Government plan to take 500 boys to the Royal Winter Fair.—Canadian National Railways photograph.