

is a trellis in the garden on which a rambler rose-bush or honeysuckle climbs, one of these sheltered shelves set at the top of it forms an admirable site for a robin's nest. One can assist also by putting out nesting material. In the case of the robin the first requisite is mud—good, plain, old-fashioned, black sticky mud, for the robin makes the foundation of his nest invariably of this. In sandy countries and dry weather the birds often have considerable difficulty in getting mud for their foundation. In one of her books Olive Thorne Miller tells of a robin that wet his feathers, then rolled in the dust and went to the nesting site, where he picked the resultant mud from his plumage and used it for the foundation of his nest.

Most of us nowadays have a bird bath in the yard and it is an easy thing to put a dish of clay or loamy soil beside this and moisten it to the right consistency. The robin will come and take it by the mouthful—poor chap, he has no other means of getting it—and begin the nest, perhaps on the porch but more likely on the near-by shade tree. Usually the mud is built up like a shallow cup and then soft grasses—dried grasses of the previous year's growth—are embedded in it and skilfully built around until the completed structure is mud below but softly lined and built up with these grasses. From that time until the eggs are hatched the less human oversight and interference the better, although the brooding mother bird will be very fearless as the process of incubation continues, but after the young are hatched out a gentle friendliness wisely offered will be well received and appreciated.

The task of feeding a nestful of young robins is a great one. Every-one of them will eat at least its own weight in insect food daily. Earthworms, rolled in grit, are well liked by the youngsters. Cutworms, inchworms, mealworms—almost any soft-bodied, non-hairy caterpillars may be given freely. Nor need one have any fear that the family

will be pauperized by any such charity. This feeding will help the youngsters to grow up with very friendly feelings toward the human family and in no other way can you so readily gain the confidence of the parent birds.

Oftentimes, disaster overtakes a robin family; for some reason the parent birds do not return to the nest and then the human neighbors must take charge of the young. If worms of various sorts are not readily available, bread and milk will nourish the robin children very well. They grow up rapidly and presently will learn to fly, but although they by and by get their own food themselves they still will be very friendly with those who have fed them. They should be allowed complete freedom and will, of course at the migration time, fly away south with their fellows.

If your young robins survive the winter they will surely return to your yard and the delightful process of nest-building may be watched all over again.

Robins, probably the same family certainly their descendants if not the same birds, have nested year after year in the same site for twenty years.

A U.S. patent granted Edward F. Millard, describes a process for making an all-groundwood newsprint paper in which about 50 per cent. of a short thin fibrous pulp is mixed with 50 per cent. of a long fibered pulp. The short-fibered pulp can be produced by using a machine such as Millard describes in his patent, and the long fibered pulp can be made with the same machine. It is claimed that the long fibres facilitate the running of the pulp while the short fibres give strength and finish to the sheet.

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