

For the Boys and Girls

OBSERVE THE BIRDS.

Now is the time to: Study migration. This is the month when birds come in great numbers. It is also notable that the various species arrive almost on the day that records show them to be due. Of course, a severe storm may delay the migration a day or two. Do not fail to keep a migration record.

Note that the early arrivals are insect-eating birds. This shows the great plan of Nature. As soon as the leaves appear, the birds are there to protect them from insect pests.

Watch the tree-tops. Warblers of many species are now to be found and identified. It is not easy by any means.

Put up bird-houses, if they are not already in position. It is generally best to put them up in the fall or very early in the spring, but it is still not too late. See that they are in places where cats cannot get to the birds. In some places it is necessary to put a tin guard around the tree; or if you can't use that, put sticky fly-paper around it and it will answer the same purpose. It takes a brave cat to climb over this fly-paper.

Study the songs of the birds and watch how they court. This is the great love-making month and affection is usually shown by wonderful bursts of song.

Watch the nest building. Many species begin to nest in May, but the great nesting season reaches its height in June. It is well to keep a census of the nests on your place.

Take bird walks. Do not forget your field-glasses, note-book, and camera.

Provide nesting material for the birds. This can consist of cotton, pieces of string, lint, moss and various light objects that will help them in their work. For swallows, have ready a mud puddle where the birds can secure their mud.

Make a bird sanctuary out of your farm.

MAKING MONEY AT HOME BY DEVELOPING FILMS.

Developing the films and making prints from them is an entirely feasible way for a boy or a girl to earn money in vacation time, for there are many amateur photographers who either do not know how to do the work for themselves or are not willing to bother with it.

Take a spare room in the attic, a corner of the cellar, or a part of the barn loft, and you will have all the room you need to do all the finishing you can get. The principal thing is to have water at hand.

Having chosen the site for the dark room, fit the room up. There must be at least one window. Build a bench along this one side of the room or set an old table against the wall, to serve as a bench. If you can, put a sink in one corner near the end of the bench.

If you cannot have a sink, get a large shallow box and line it with white oil-cloth; it will do just as well. Then get an extra table for the opposite side of the room and a chair or two.

Fit the window with a light frame built of laths or thin wood and covered with tar paper. Hinge one side of the frame to the window frame so that you can swing it open or close it at will. Lap the paper over the edges of the frame, to shut out all light, and block up every crack or hole in the room so that when the doors and window shutter are closed everything inside is as black as tar.

If there is no running water in the room, keep two or three buckets of clear water under the bench. The sink need not be piped outside. A drain-pipe that will carry the waste water into a tub underneath will serve the purpose.

The apparatus that you will need is: Two trays, about five inches by seven inches, a printing frame, a ruby light, a large washing dish (enameled dish pan), a few sheets of clean blotting paper, cheesecloth, a print trimmer, clean bottles and scales.

Good trays can be made by painting clean cardboard covers with several coats of paraffin, inside and out.

If you have not a ruby light, make one by cutting a hole about three inches square in the side of a starch box and fitting a piece of red glass over the opening or pasting a piece of red paper over it. The glass and the paper can be bought at any photographic supply house. Use a candle or a small kerosene lamp for a light, but make a hole in the top of the box to carry off the heat. Shield the hole from the front so that the light will not strike the tray that contains your film. If your house has electric lights the best way is to use a four-candle-power lamp in the box.

For drying the prints, stretch the cheesecloth over light wooden frames. After you have washed the prints lay them face down on the cloth and place the frame over a gentle heat.

The professional finisher makes a large profit because he buys his supplies at wholesale and makes his own developing, toning and fixing baths; but the amateur finisher cannot do that.

The usual charge for developing is from ten to twenty-five cents a roll of film, according to the size, and from three to five cents apiece for the prints. That will average about thirty-five cents for developing, and making six prints from each film you handle, and of that amount at least twenty cents should be profit. Five films a day means a profit of six dollars a week.

But do not expect business to come to you unsought and by accident. Let people know what you can do by displaying a sign large enough to be read easily, and by every other kind of advertising that you can afford.

nearest troop, on its regular meeting night.

In case there is no troop in his neighborhood or town, the best course, in company with the other boys interested, is to call upon the Sunday-school or day school teacher, clergyman, or other prospective leader selected, and request him to organize a Scout Troop. On application to Provincial Boy Scout Headquarters, 238 Bloor Street East, Toronto, all necessary information will be gladly furnished.

Boys between 8 and 12 years of age may in a similar way be organized as a Wolf Cub Pack.

Boys over 16 may organize themselves as a Rover Patrol or Troop, and will be furnished the instruction necessary on application as above.

Bands and Busted Troops.

We quote the following from a contemporary whose experience with troop bands must have been similar to our own:

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast. Moreover, it seems that when music is organized in the form of a Scout band its soporific influence is effective enough to lull into a dreamless sleep interest in the basic programme of Scouting on the part of the Scouts involved.

"The difficulty is that few boys have enough spare time to take care of two such activities as practicing for a band and making progress in Scouting. Consequently, if you are thinking of starting a band, DON'T."

Running Wild.

"What has become of the tin locomotive and train of cars I gave you on your birthday?"

"All smashed up," replied the little boy. "We've been playing Government ownership."

There is no dull grind if you take pride in your grist.

Death Curse Put on Cattle by Angry Irish Fairies.

Every day and then a story of something other than mutinies and uprisings comes from that "most distressful country" of Ireland. The latest concerns the man who crossed the fairies.

In a recent prosecution before a local peace commissioner quite a lot of fairy lore came up because a certain farm building had been built on a "pass." It seems the little folk always travel in a direct line and resent any construction placed across their path. When they find themselves held up by a house or farm then was betide the person living there.

Near the village of Maam Cross, some miles east of Clifden, a returned Irish-American not long ago bought a large farm, and as there was neither cowhouse nor stable began to erect these things, despite warnings of the neighbors. When the buildings were roofed and cattle installed therein the animals refused to eat, pined away and died. Not until three-fourths of his stock was killed (struck by "elf stones," said the peasantry), was he convinced and he removed the buildings to another place. After that his luck changed and he lost no more cattle.

Garden Labels.

Most garden labels are unsatisfactory because the names become obliterated so quickly. There is a method, however, by which labels can be prepared at home so that they will remain legible for ten years or more. It is only necessary to buy a sheet of zinc and to cut it into labels of whatever size you may desire. A hole, or better still two holes, can be punched in one end for the wires, which should be of copper. Strips already cut and punched can be bought for a few cents if the gardener desires to avoid the labor of preparing them.

Zinc labels have been marked with a prepared ink, but that is not necessary. If the labels are exposed to the elements for a few weeks until they become oxidized the writing can be done with an ordinary lead pencil. Oxidization can also be produced by immersing the labels in a bath of salt water for a few days.

Also the results by this method are generally satisfactory, still better ones can be obtained by painting the zinc with a good gray paint after they have been oxidized. The paint should be thick and can be put on with a cloth, and the writing should be done when the paint is only partly dry.

Jack Miner, Premier Bird Protector

From Hudson Bay to the sunny south there is probably no place so attractive to the migrating birds as the home of Jack Miner, of Kingsville, Ontario. Jack Miner is Canada's foremost and famous bird-man. His land holdings, which are about three miles from the shore of Lake Erie, have been set apart as a Crown Lands Bird Sanctuary. He is the bird's premier protector, naturalist, lecturer, and author of a recent book entitled "Jack Miner and the Birds."

The Miner Bird Sanctuary has become not only a near-paradise for the birds and waterfowl but also a mecca for human visitors who journey thither to get visible proof of the veritable

"Remember that it is the human race that is wild, not the birds. Birds are wild because they have to be, and we are wild because we prefer to be wild. Always throw feed and kindness at the birds, and watch results."

We have it from Jack Miner's own lips that he has fed as much as twenty-five hundred bushels of grain to the birds within three months, which, coupled with other kindly measures of his, has clearly demonstrated to his neighbors and to sportsmen far and wide that bird protection pays annual dividends of at least 200 per cent.

Jack Miner has created such favorable conditions that wild Canada geese



Jack Miner, Canada's famous bird lover, naturalist and author, is shown feeding some of his pets. Asked how he got the birds so tame, his reply was: "Throw a handful of corn instead of a thimbleful of shot."

wonders wrought by a remarkable man in less than a score of years. Here is a tract of some two hundred acres transformed into a beautiful reservation by the planting of thousands of evergreen trees, native shrubs, lilacs and roses. Bird-houses, ornate and artistic, lure many kinds of the most desirable tenants, and the artificial ponds attract so many wild (elsewhere) ducks, swans and geese that the Miner homestead has been called the "hub of the bird universe."

What is the secret of Jack Miner's success? It will be readily grasped by every reader of his book. For a clue, let us have a few of the author's own words, surely striking as well as significant:—

come to his ponds by the thousands. He has studied them close up, and through his practice of tagging and tracing them has acquired a wealth of interesting data in relation to their summer and winter abodes and the routes traversed to and fro. Upon his tags he has stamped a short verse of Scripture, so that the bearers thereof become spiritual messengers to those into whose hands they fall.

Besides those great birds that picturesquely wing their danger-fraught way in living wedge, there are many others that Jack Miner protects and befriends. Quail, robins, martins, game-bird and waterfowl, all find welcome and safe harbor in the Miner Sanctuary.

Things You Want to Know About Home Decoration

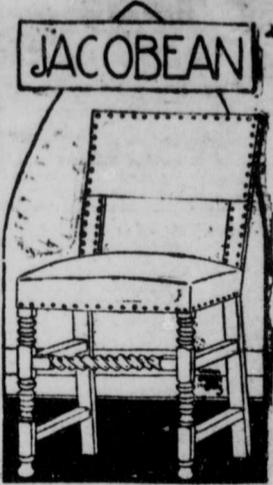
By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH, National Authority on Home Furnishings.

Jacobean Furniture.

When one examines the furniture of early periods from the point of view of determining wherein necessity guided the designs, one reveals a path of absorbing interest. The high chair backs fashioned as a protection against drafts, the wood of the seats designed for the same reason, the foot rails introduced to allow the chair's occupant to raise his feet from cold floors, give us a new perspective toward the furnishings which preceded those we now enjoy.

The illustration to-day shows a Jacobean chair. A development of the Elizabethan, which preceded it, has many similar features. The foot rail, a comfort found in the late Elizabethan, is prominent in the Jacobean period. English workmen copied foreign patterns, so that many types can be traced in these articles known as English products. Many articles from Flanders were brought into England during Elizabeth's reign and their influence is carried through into the Jacobean. Pendants and ovals were set in relief on mouldings, and scroll work in the shape of the letter S was frequently used. Low relief carving and the circular and semi-circular interlaced patterns are characteristic of the art of the times.

Of great dignity, a shade more comfortable than Elizabethan, Jacobean furniture is capable of filling



a place in certain modern interiors. It lends itself well to hallways or any parts of the home to which comfort in its modern meaning is not necessary.



And Ragtime it Ought to Be.

"Do you intend to hear the 'Tramp's Opera' when it's produced?"

"No—it'll be nothing but ragtime, I'm sure."

He that listeneth for what people may say of him will never have peace.

Gambling is an express train to ruin.

LIVINGSTONE WAS NEGRO'S RESCUER

NOW A GARDENER ON KENT ESTATE

Aged African Recalls How Noted Explorer Saved Him from Slave Traders.

An aged African Negro, who as a young boy was rescued from a Portuguese slave-trading party, by David Livingstone, has been discovered in the little village of Chislehurst, in Kent. He is known as Arab Makeppo, and he is not certain of his age. He only knows that it was very many years ago and that he was a very small black boy when the party which had raided his native village, and to which he was sold by an older brother, was attacked by red-coated British soldiers attached to the Livingstone party and he and his fellow slaves, both men and women, were rescued.

The captured blacks were brought before Livingstone and the great explorer took a fancy to the small Arab Makeppo and kept him for his "boy." The English party kept most of the men of the party with them, sending the women back to their native villages and then after learning the native language sent them throughout the country to announce to the native tribes that the Englishmen were friends of the Africans and were bringing good-will with them. Thus was the way prepared for unmoistened exploration in the farthest depths of the then little known continent.

Worships Memory of Explorer.

Makeppo remained in the Livingstone party as the body-servant to its leader until the great adventurer died, and was then sent to England to school. Shortly after his arrival here he was christened George Watto by the English family which engaged him as a cook. He is a devout Christian and looks forward to again joining his famous "Governor" when he dies.

He remembers well the grim procession of himself and his native relations and friends as captives of the Portuguese. He says that the men were tied two by two to wooden collars, which they wore even in their sleep; the women were chained at wrists and ankles, the girls roped like horses while the little ones, himself among them, were allowed to run free, but were kept in the centre of the party.

"We were frightened all the same," he said, "when the Redcoats began to fire on our captors."

He worships the memory of the great explorer who was his benefactor, and says that when, as a small boy, his legs would get tired, Livingstone would carry him on his back until he was rested.

Makeppo has been gardener in the same family in Kent for more than thirty years. In spite of the many years he has lived in England he wears four coats in winter weather.

There is no worse robber than a bad book.

The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.



Scout Testament Published.

The Boy Scouts Association is glad to be able to announce the publication of a Boy Scout Testament bearing the insignia of the Association and a special preface containing the Scout Promise and Law and a list of New Testament Scripture readings on the Scout Law.

When taking his investiture each Boy Scout promises on his honor to do his best to his duty to God. In making this the first item of the Boy Scout Promise, the Boy Scouts Association declares its conviction that no boy can become the best kind of Canadian citizen without recognizing his obligation to God. It is the belief of leaders of Scouting that the Scout programme, properly carried out, offers one of the most natural and effective means for developing a boy spiritually. Next to the Scoutmaster's example and the troop meeting and camp atmosphere, one of the definitely effective opportunities for touching the boy's religious side occurs at the camp fire, particularly the Sunday Scouts' Own. This is the ideal occasion for the reading or telling of stories from the Bible calculated to inspire the high thinking and Christian living which is the underlying thought of the Scout Promise and Law.

How to Become a Scout.

Any boy 12 years or over desiring to become a Boy Scout may apply for membership at the Headquarters of the