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of preying upon crops, Beetles con-stitute 21 per cent of the whole food stitute 21 per cent of the whole food, grasshoppers 22, caterpillars 10, and various other insects nine, while a number of spiders and myriapods, about six per cent, comprise the re-mainder of the animal diet. All these are more or less harmful, except a few predacious beetles, which amount in nine her cent. In view of the to nine per cent. In view of the large consumption of grasshoppers and caterpillars we may at least con-done this offense, if such it may be called. The destruction of grass-hoppers is very noticeable in August and September, when these insects make up about 53 per cent of the diet, So far as its vegetable food is con-

the bluebird is positively



harmless. The only trace of any use-ful product in the stomachs consisted of a few blackberry seeds, and even these probably belonged to wild rather than cultivated varieties. Following is a list of the various seeds which were found : Blackberry, chokewhich were found: Blackberry, choke-berry, jungerberry, pokeberry, par-tridgeberry, greenbrier, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, holly, straw-berry bush, false spikenard, wild sarsaparilla, sumac (several species), rose haws, sorrel, ragweed, erass and asparagus. This list shows how little b blacking damende upon the force asparagus. This list shows how little the bluebird depends upon the farm or garden to supply its needs and how easily, by encouraging the growth of some of these plants, many of which are highly ornamental, the bird may be induced to make its home on the premises

******************* OUR HOME CLUB \$000000000000000000000000

Why Girls Don't Marry

LIVE on a farm near the outskirts of a country town. We have a fac-tory or two, but for the most part our town is supported by farm trade. I will not give the name of the town, because I would be very unpopular in because I would be very unpopular in this neighborhood if my identity were to become known once this letter is published. That is, if the editor is good enough to give it a place in the

I am a young bachelor, not from choice, but necessity. I would much prefer to be a young husband. There are many young men in this locality in the same boat with myself. They are found on the farms, in the stores, and in the factories. In speaking for myself, I will give the grievance of

Many of these young men, myself as I have intimated, want to get mar-ried. There are an equal number of young ladies in the locality who also want to get married-if conditions are right. The stand of all of these are right. The stand of all of these damsels was expressed recently by one of them: "I have always had a good home, and I do not intend to marry until my husband can offer me as good and me as the one I am This aread

This stand does not seem reason-able to us. Our lady friends apparently want to start in where their mo-

ties of trees, crannies in farm build-ings, or boxes provided for its use. The bluebird has not been accused, so far as known, of stealing fruit or already married. They inherited farms or were taken into partnership in the business. The most of us are not so happily situated, and knowing the athappily situated, and knowing the at-titude of the girls on the question, we are too proud to ask them to marry us and work with us to estab-lish homes. The most of us will have to remain single a good many years before we can marry on the shows before we can marry on the above conditions

I find also that there is a prejudice against the farm, and the majority of the girls who were born on neighboring farms are now in the town, and very few of them care to go back to the farm. This problem of getting a wife is beset with difficulty on every hand. Kind Home Club readers, can you offer us any suggestions?-

. . . An Opinion from Another Quarter

A FTER perusing Percival B. Walmsley's letter in reply to "Mignonette," which appeared in the September 16th issue, I would like to ask him a question or two. The first one is, does he think that the average working man, under The first one is, does he think it would be average working mean the average working means the average working means the average working means the second to the second cuestion is. The second avestion is, so the second t

trace out the evolution of man from as far back as we can get a trace, to , his present position in the world, we find that scientists roughly /ivide that period into four parts. F /st, savag-ery; second, barbarism; third, feudal-um and hash, the science of the day ism, and, lastly, the system of to-day dominated by capital.

dominated by capital. Under savagery we are told that the tools with which man produced his necessities of life were very simple and that the product of the toil of the tribe was shared in common. Under barbarism a triffe higher state of life was reached. Under feudalism the feudal lord and his retainers were the feudal lord and his retainers were the ruling class and the majority of the people were serfs. It would take too much space here to trace the descent of man in detail from the free man of the savage age to the seri of feudal-im Rut the fact tremains. At that the savage age to the seri of reudal-ism. But the fact remains. At that particular period when feudalism was merging into capitalism, we find the tools with which the wealth of the period was produced, very simple compared with the complex machinery compared with the complex machinery of to-day. The average working man of those days owned his own tools, and the product of his toil when ap-plied through those tools to raw material was his own. In contra-dis-tinction to that, what do we find to-day? That the workers have gradu-ally been deprived of their machine ally been deprived of their machine of production and that that machine has become the property of another class, who have the sole right to say whether that machine shall be used or not. What is the result? That the workers have only one thing that they are do. Thus are forecast to call their can do. They are forced to sell their power to labor to the class which owns can do. the machinery which produces their necessities of life, and that class only (Concluded on page 15)

