

and active allies he has in the fight against the destroyers of his crops; and it guarantees to the sportsmen a never-failing supply of ducks, geese, and other game birds.

In the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention, the Canadian Government introduced the Migratory Birds Convention Bill to carry out the provisions of the Convention, and this measure received Royal Assent on August 31st, and is now law. It is expected that the Regulations under the Act will shortly be promulgated.

In the case of insectivorous birds, it will be unlawful to kill them or to take their eggs at any time of the year. The close seasons on ducks and geese will not exceed three and one-half months, and the dates of opening and closing will be fixed in accordance with local conditions and after consultation with the proper authorities in the different provinces. On a number of birds, such as the cranes, swans, curlew and most of the shore-birds, with the exception of woodcock, snipe, certain plover and yellow-legs, which are becoming greatly reduced in numbers, a close season of ten years will be provided. The wood duck and eider duck will also be given special protection. Where they are injurious to agricultural or other interests, provision will be made for the killing of protected birds under special permit. Regulations will also be made to prohibit the shipment of migratory birds or their eggs during the close seasons and generally to govern the traffic in them and their eggs.

While the numbers of the migratory birds in Canada and the United States have been most seriously depleted by various causes, confidence is felt that, with international co-operation, and, particularly, the prohibition of spring shooting, a gradual increase in the abundance of our wild bird life will take place.—C.G.H.

THE WIDESPREAD INFLUENCE OF THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.

There are indications that men and women of the United States and of several foreign countries are becoming more and more interested in the establishment of Children's Museums. And if the results which in the past have followed similar manifestations of interest can be regarded as indicative of things to come, there is reason to believe that a good many such institutions will be added to the fraternities of Museums within the next ten years.

The Children's Museum of Boston, founded in 1912, had been in the minds of a considerable number of public spirited Bostonians for several years before it became an actual fact. Similarly the Children's Museum which is soon to become a part of the new Cleveland Museum of Art, has been contemplated by the Director of the

Museum and other citizens of Cleveland for more than three years. And now the Municipal Museum in Wellington, New Zealand, having followed through the British Journals the progress of Children's Museum development in the United States, has taken its initial step towards a Museum for children by discontinuing its organization for adults and perfecting plans for reopening as a Children's Museum when the war ceases.

From no less than five different parts of the United States, men and women are now calling upon the staff of the Brooklyn Children's Museum for information to be used for arousing interest in the establishment of other Children's Museums. In one city a building has been secured and funds are being raised for the organization of a permanent Museum Association. Prominent citizens of another city have asked officers of the Brooklyn Children's Museum to outline a plan of Children's Museum work that can be immediately started in a building recently obtained for the purpose. For another locality they have submitted floor plans of a new Children's Museum Building together with a written outline of the character and scope of work which could be profitably undertaken.

More significant possibly than any other indication, is the fact that college students are presenting for class discussion original essays dealing with the conditions and progress of Children's Museums. Indeed, the subject has become of sufficient importance to cause one college to write for information concerning the requirements of training and preparation for college students who desire to engage in Children's Museum work.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

NOTES FROM THE JOURNAL OF WILLIAM POPE.

In 1833, Mr. William Pope left England for Canada and after spending some time investigating the counties of Elgin and Norfolk, he made his home near Port Ryerse.

Through the kindness of his grandson Mr. Thomas Pope, of that village, I am permitted to make extracts from his writings.

The journal and diary which have come into my hands cover a period of less than two years, but they throw a great deal of light upon the conditions among the wild things in those days.

W. E. SAUNDERS.

Having determined on paying a visit to America with the intention of settling in Canada provided I liked the country and found things as prosperous and flourishing as they are represented to be, I engaged a berth in the packet ship Ontario (500 tons, Captain Sebor)



Smith, Harlan Ingersoll. 1917. "The Widespread Influence of the Children's Museum." *The Ottawa naturalist* 31(5-6), 59–60.

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