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Warblers. This family contains a large number of species, among them being some of our brightest colored and most interesting birds, though none of them are remarkable as songsters. They are all entirely insectivorous, and consequently of great value from an economic point of view. Thirty-one species are known to occur in this Province: of these five are so rare as to be considered accidental visitors. They are the Prothonotary, the Golden-Winged and Hooded Warblers, the Louisiana Water Thrush, and the Yellow-breasted Chat. Probably when they do occur, they remain and breed here. The Cape May, Orange-crowned, Tennessee, Cerulean, and Connecticut are regular but uncommon visitors. Of these the Cerulean is known to breed in some localities in southern Ontario, but it is not generally distributed.

The Parula, Black-throated, Blue, Myrtle, Magnolia, Blackburnian, Bay-breasted, Black poll, Palm and Wilson's Warblers all pass on to the north before nesting. Just how far they go is difficult to say, but in all probability the majority of them at any rate will be found breeding in the unsettled districts of Muskoka, Algoma, etc., and some even south of that.

The Black and white, Nashville, Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Pine, Redstart, Black-throated green, Oven bird, Water Thrush, Mourning, Maryland, and Canadian Warblers, are generally distributed and breed with us in suitable localities and in varying numbers each season, the most familiar of them all being the Yellow Warbler which habitually raises its young in and about our orchards and shrubberies. All through the summer they are actively engaged in exterminating the hosts of our smaller insect enemies, and many thousands of broods of caterpillars are destroyed by them before they have become large enough to do mischief.

Flycatchers. These birds, as their name implies, subsist largely upon winged insects, which they capture by darting upon them from some elevated post overlooking an open space frequented by their prey. We have eight species, of which the Crested Flycatcher, the King bird, the Phoebe bird, the Wood Peewee and the Least Flycatcher are summer residents, and the Olive-sided, Yellow-bellied, and Traill's Flycatcher are transient visitors, passing through in their spring and fall migrations.

The King bird is probably the most obtrusive creature of the whole feathered tribe in Canada. As soon as a pair take possession of a tree in an orchard they immediately proclaim the fact to the neighborhood, and then trouble befalls everything wearing feathers that ventures to trespass on what they are pleased to consider their domain. Crows, Hawks, Jays, and Blackbirds are their especial detestation, and should one of these birds appear near their tree an attack by the King birds immediately follows, the assault being kept up until the intruder is ignominiously driven off, having lost a few feathers in the encounter, the loss serving to remind him that other people have rights which he is bound to respect. The King bird captures a vast number of mature insects, both in the air and on the ground, and as at least half these insects would produce eggs to become caterpillars the service rendered is very great. In the early spring, when driven by hunger, the King bird will eat the berries of the sumach, but as the clusters of these berries form a favorite hibernating place for many beetles, it is quite possible that the insects form the attraction and not the fruit. This is the only vegetable substance I have ever known the bird to touch. I have heard complaints from bee-keepers that these birds will destroy bees. It is just possible that they will occasionally take them, but I have seen no evidence that they have acquired the habit. In case the King birds should be seen frequenting the vicinity of