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Baltimore Oriole. The Golden Robin, Fire Bird or Hang-nest, as this bird is sometimes called, is of more importance to the fruit grower than the grain farmer, as it gleans its food entirely among the branches, only visiting the ground for material with which to construct its purse-like nest. Its food consists largely of leaf-eating caterpillars and beetles. It is also particularly fond of the moths which frequent the trees for the purpose of laying their eggs: of these moths it devours large numbers, and in this way it materially assists in keeping down the army of leaf eaters which so frequently strip our trees of their foliage. Very few of our birds will eat a hairy caterpillar, but when they eat a female moth before she has laid her eggs they destroy at one stroke a whole brood of these pernicious creatures, and to this work the Oriole devotes itself with great industry. I have on several occasions obtained a brood of young Orioles and hung them out in a cage near my house for the purpose of discovering the nature of the food brought to them, and found that fully one-half consisted of moths: unfortunately I did not keep a record of the number of these brought in any one day, but it was very large, and the usefulness of this bird in keeping down the swarms of destructive caterpillars, by cutting off the source of supply, was clearly exemplified. When the cherries ripen the Oriole displays a certain partiality for fruit, but the small quantity they take may well be spared them, more particularly as it is only in this direction that they levy any toll for their services. The brilliant coloring of the male, his flute-like note, and the ingenuity displayed in the construction of the nest, all commend these birds to the lover of nature, and we could well spare a few cherries for the sake of having them about our gardens, even if their usefulness was less pronounced than it is. In the south-western portions of our Province the Orchard Oriole occurs. It differs from the Baltimore in being smaller and in color being chestnut and black, instead of the orange and black which marks the present species. Its habits are much the same as those of the familiar Baltimore, but it is too rare to have any economic value.

WOODPECKERS, NUTHATCHES, TITMICE, ETC.

The various species which constitute these families have been grouped together, because of certain similarities in their habits, although structurally they differ widely. They are all tree climbers, and obtain the greatest part of their food from the trunks of trees, some of them by laboriously digging out the grubs which bore into the solid wood, others by prying into every crack and crevice of the bark, where they find insects in various stages of development.

Of the Woodpeckers we have in Ontario nine species, namely, the Pileated Woodpecker (better known as the "Cock of the Woods"), the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, the American Three-toed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, Golden-winged Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, and Red-bellied Woodpecker. The first three are true birds of the forest, very seldom showing themselves in the neighborhood of cultivation, so that, although their services are of great value to the country, by reason of the constant war they carry on against the borers, which are so injurious to our timber, we need not consider them in this paper. The Hairy Woodpecker and the Downy Woodpecker are two species that almost exactly resemble each other both in habits and appearance, the only material difference being in their size, the Hairy Woodpecker measuring about nine inches in length, the Downy about six inches. Their food, which consists almost entirely of insects, is