

worms, nectar of flowers and little insects that flit in the air, especially under trees, on fine summer evenings.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*) Apr. 26 and May 26. Feeds on ants which constitute about 45% of its food; it being the premier bird in this respect. Also takes beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, caterpillars such as forest tent and including hairy caterpillars, pupae, of gipsy moth, plant lice and other harmful insects; and grass and weed seeds are taken to some extent.

Birds of Field and Garden

Robin (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) Mar. 25 and May 31. Vegetable food 58% and of this 47% wild fruit and only 4% cultivated varieties. Earthworms, larvae of March flies (*Bibio albipennis*), cutworms (the larvae of Noctuid moths,) cankerworms, woolly bear caterpillars, caterpillars of the forest tent, gipsy, brown-tail and white-marked tussock moths, all the span-worms: tent caterpillars, curculios, leaf-eating, wood-boring and ground beetles, wire worms, white grubs of May beetles and so-called "June bugs" of the genus *Lachnosterna*.

Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*) Apr. 24. Feeds on cutworms, cankerworms, furry caterpillars of Arctians and other hairy species; and Orthoptera, of which grasshoppers constitute nearly 25% on the average of the year's food. It also takes vegetable food including many wild berries.

Dr. Judd says the food of sparrows consists of from 25 to 35% animal matter and from 65 to 75% vegetable matter. Beneficial insects seldom amount to more than 2 percent.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) Mar. 29 and Apr. 23. Feeds on cabbage plant lice, cutworms, caterpillars of brown tail and gipsy moths and several hairless pests among the Geometrids, leaf hoppers, spittle insects, grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, click beetles, flies and their larvae, earthworms, spiders, wild fruits, some waste grain; and 50 per cent of their