

direction. Other birds are always where Chickadees are found. They seem intuitively to know that where these keen eyed and industrious little creatures are, there also is food. They are not quarrelsome and in addition to attracting other birds perform yeoman service in devouring such pests as the tent caterpillars and their eggs; codling moths with their larvae; the forest tent caterpillar; and the larvae, chrysalis and imago of the gipsy and brown-tail moths.

The birch, willow and apple plant lice and eggs as well as the pine weevil, flea beetles, and bark beetles destructive to fruit, shade and forest trees are also eagerly devoured.

The Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) is also resident all year in this section of New Brunswick.

Songless Birds of Orchard and Woodland

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) May 22 and 28 Catches house and May flies, many moths that fly by day as the gipsy, brown-tail and codling moths; also those stirring very early in the morning or evening. Caterpillars which spin down by a silken thread fall a prey to it as well as many hairy caterpillars and their imagoes, boring and bark beetles, the flies of the railroad worm, cankerworms and many other caterpillars and plant lice.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) May 16 and June 15. Feeds mainly on flying insects, May beetles, Cetonias, weevils of fruit and grain, click beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, wasps, wild bees, moths and flies preying on bees, ants, fleas, house flies, as well as several species troubling cattle, mosquitoes, gnats, midgets, leaf hoppers and many other bugs, numerous varieties of caterpillars mostly hairless species; but also eats hairy caterpillars and their imagoes. It is the premier destroyer of the gipsy moth and also takes the ichneumon flies when a host to an injurious or secondary parasite (*Theronia melanocephala*)

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) May 20 and June 2. Plant lice, small spiders, beetles, small worms.