DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 24 1906

CHOICE IS BIRDS OR CRAWLING THI! GS

Protection of Feathered Tribe The Antidote for Worms and Weeds.

NATIVE SPECIES BENEFICIAL.

But the English Sparrow and the Domestic Cat do More Harm Than Good.

The training section in nature study at the university has been investigatthis week the relations between birds and weeds, irsects, fruits, and

The best method of studying our na- 1 KTO? tive birds is by using a camera or an opera glass. To record the results of our observations is encellent, for "a pencil is the best of eyes."-Agassiz. The worst way of studying birds is with a gun or flipper, or with a stons or club for throwing. Excepting only the English sparrow, which is a national nuisance and ought to be exterminated, none of our native wild birds should be killed. No nest of any wild species should be harmed.

BIRDS ARE OUR ALLIES.

Birds are the great insect and weed estroyers. As fly catchers, gnat and worm consumers, and as devourers of seeds of weedy pests that would rwise overrun our fields and lawns, s are our main source of in combatting these myriad-d foes. Without the aid of d foes. t is doubtful whether or not we be able to win this battle for n the last half a century; the birds have been greatly reduced thers and their places have been the the Bredick matrice. by the English sparrow. Insect have multiplied into swarming which occasionally cause which occasionally cause the lon of entire crops over wide As the native birds decrease. insict vermin increase. So with weeds. In all cases more than onend in many cases fully nine of the vegetable food of the is of the vegetable food of the a that have the reputation of and fruit eaters, consists of the of wild and usually harmful weed.



THE ROBIN.

The American species (merula migratora) is not the robin cothe old world, which is smaller and is a singer. "The "June Grass" was drawn for this article by an Eighth grade pupil of the training school; the bird by a normal student.

bugs, worms and nameless insect tribes, and to fight with the weed pests. Let there be no mistake here. This is the situation. It is either birds or bugs and other crawling things. With a reckless indifference, the people of America have closed their eyes and understandings to the esthetic sense of beauty and of intellectual pleasure that accompany the presence of bird plum-age and wood notes, and have shot, hunted, trapped, all but exterminated beautiful winged creature within reach.

WHAT TWO ROBINS COULD DO.

But while there is life, there is hope. One pair of robins may produce 10 young in one year; and if these should go on increasing free from molestation by enemies and accidents, they might produce in 10 years 120,932,352 birds of produce in 10 years 120,932,332 birds of their kind—enough to exterminate most of the insect pests in any wide neigh-borhood. If we should not only let the robins alone, but also rear and train them, they would render us still greater service and a very delightful companionship as well. But it is fancled by some and asserted by others that the robin is a thief and steals fruit, etc. It is true that in the absence of wild fruits which the robin ate be-fore man removed the native forests and shrubbery, the tothe does eat a few cherries and currate but let us see what the facts are before we begin to

condemn the robins. FOOD OF THE ROBIN.

The robin eats fruits, to be sure; but of wild and usually harmful weed, fes. The choice that any people that over 42 per cent of the food of tion has gone, most birds seem to pre-this bird is animal matter, principally fer is fruit to any other. It is be-

protect the birds or to live with the insects, while the remainder is made insects, while the remainder is made up largely of small wild fruits a, ber-ries. Grusshoppers fur ish about one-tenth of the whole food, but in August comprise over 30 per cent. Caterpillars form about 6 per cent, and spiders, spalls and angleworms the remainder. Nations insect comprise more than a Noxious insects comprise more than a third of the robin's food. Of the vegethird of the robin's food. Of the vege-table food 47 per cent consisted of wild fruits, and only 4 per cent, on the aver-age, consisted of cultivated kinds, ex-cept in June and July, when the latter proportion reached 25 per cent of the vegetable food caten. The robin cats wild fruit all the year round-dogwood, wild cherries, wild grapes, greenbrier, holly, cranberries, blueberries, huckle-berries, barberries service berries, and weed seeds. The early cherry is the weed seeds. The early cherry is the cultivated fruit that suffers most, be-

cause it ripens at a time when it is almost the only fruit accessible. The department at Washington thus summarizes the case of the robin: PROVIDE FOR THE ROBIN.

"In view of the fact that the robin takes 10 times as much wild as cul-tivated fruit, it seems unwise to de-stroy the birds to save so little. Nor is this necessaray, for by a little care both birds and fruit may be preserved. Where much fruit is grown, it is no great loss to give up one free to the birds, and in some cases the crop can be protected by scarcerows. Where wild fruit is not abundant, a few fruit. bearing shrubs and vines judiciously planted will serve for ornament and provide for the birds. The Russian mulbery is a vigorous grower and a profuse bearer, ripening at the same

lieved that a number of mulberry trees planted around the garden or orchard would fully protect the more valuable fruits. It is, moreover, a remarkable fact that the wild fruits, upon which the birds feed largely, are those which man neither softers for those which man neither gathers for his own use nor adopts for cultiva-

THE MOURNING DOVE.

The mourning dove, in some respects our most beautiful species, is a slow The mourning dove, in some respects our most beautiful species, is a slow breeder, rearing enly two young at a time. The department of agriculture has found that the food of the dove consists of seeds of weeds, together with some grain. The examination of the contents of 237 stomachs shows that over 99 per cent of the food con-sists wholly of vegetable matter, less than 1 pe reent being animal. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley and buckwheat were found in 150 of the stomachs, and constituted 32 per cent of the to-tal food. However, three-fourths of this amount was waste grain picked up in the fields after the harvesting was over. Of the various grains eaten, wheat is the favorite, and is almost the only one taken when in good con-oition. Most of it was eaten in the months of July and August. Corn, the second in amount, was all old, damaged grain, taken from the field after the harvest or from roads or stock yards in summer. The prin-cipal and most constant diet, however, after the harvest or from roads or stock yards in summer. The prin-cipal and most constant diet, however, is the seeds of weeds. These are eaten at all seasons of the year. They con-stitute 64 per cent of the annual food supply, and show very little varia-tion during any month. Some of the seeds eaten were so minute that it seemed that none but the smallest species of birds would eat them, and then only when driven to do so by then only when driven to do so by lack of other food. In one stomach 7,590 seeds of the yellow wood sorre. in another 6,400 seeds of barn-grass or foxtail, and in a third 9,200 kinds of seeds none of them useful and most seeds none of them useful and most of them noxious and weedy plants. By our law doves may be killed from Aug. 15 to Dec. 1. But this open season is probably too long and should be shortened to Nov. 1. THE MEADOW LARK.

A well known species is the mea-dow lark. Animal matter constitutes 73 and vegetable 23 per cent of its food. Crickets and grasshoppers are the most important of the insects eat-en, making up in July and August 69 per cent of this bird's food. Beetles, a few of them useful ones, and cat-terpillars make up the next largest item. Grain, weeds and other hard seeds are eaten, the first mostly in winter and spring and therefore sim-ply waste kernels. Thus, more than half of the meadow lark's food con-sists of harmful insects; its vegetable food is composed either of naxious weeds or waste grain, and the re-mainder is made up of useful beetles or neutral insects and spiders. A strong point in the bird's favor is that, although naturally an insect eater, ft is able to subsist on vegetable food and consequently is not forced to mi-A well known species is the meaand consequently is not forced to mi-grate in cold weather farther than is necessary to find ground free from



The singing bird of our fields (sturnella magna). Drawn for this article from museum specimen by a normal student; the sublower by an Eighth grade pupil of the training school.

with cats.

Via D & R G Sunday Nov 25

Via D & R G Sunday Nov. 25

PARK CITY AND

APPLICATION IN SCHOOLS.

From the relations of the birds to From the relations of the birds to the insects and the weeds and to the school garden in which he is rearing plants, the child may learn this class of facts. When he finds out that the tigor-beetle and the dragon-fly, the lady-bug and the toad are helpful in plant rearing and should be encour-aged and protected simply because they preserve his plants by destroying their insect enemies, he will have still less inclination to harm a bird that their insect enemies, he will have still less inclination to haram a bird that destroys the insect or weed enomics of his growing plants. The boy who has seen a robin taking injurious in-sects from his garden to feed its young will he dly shy a rock at it on the six, even if it does eat a few cherries in the spring. And when he finds his pet cat with a favorite bird in its mouth; he begins to learn that puss is an enemy in diguise. "Let that puss is an enemy in disguise. "Let us hope." writes Grout, "that after a little education of this sort for the rising generation, we may not al-ways have the sume difficulty in getting rid of the cat nulsance, whose as sistance in scattering disease is more objectionable even than its destruction of birds." All wild or stray cats should be mercifully put out of the should be mercifully put out of the



Chronic





15