

## Our Bird Friends

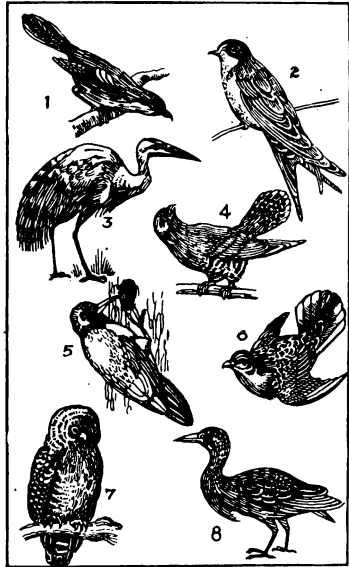
**W**E all like the birds because they sing sweet songs or have beautiful plumage. But we should like many of the birds for another reason. Birds help us very much in the control of insect pests. Examination of the contents of the stomachs of many kinds of birds has shown that they live to a great extent on an insect diet. Therefore we should hesitate in destroying our feathered friends.

Most birds which are common about the farm eat great quantities of seeds of weeds in addition to insects, and that is another reason why we should protect birds.

What a friend to man is the bird! He does not ask payment for his services. He does not even ask for thanks. Just leave him alone and he will work for you. He will sing for you, or show you a pattern of beautiful color, or delight you with ways which are most interesting.

It has been said that birds eat the farmer's grain or fruits. Perhaps they do to some extent, but the harm which the birds do is small in comparison with the benefits we derive from them.

The study of birds is interesting, and will well repay any boy or girl who takes up such a study. It is interesting to learn the characteristics of various species of birds. For example, the owl is a good hunter; the woodpecker is a good carpenter; the parrot is a good climber; the oriole is a sweet singer;



1. Shrike 2. Swallow 3. Heron  
4. Cuckoo 5. Woodpecker 6. Dove  
7. Owl 8. Bittern.

the kingfisher is a skillful fisherman; the robin is a hard worker; and so on.

You will find illustrated on this page various kinds of birds, all of which are found in the Philippines. No. 1 is the shrike, sometimes called the butcher bird, which is said to kill other birds and hang their bodies on thorns. No. 2 is the swallow, noted for its graceful flight. No. 3 is the heron, one species of which is the friend of the carabao.

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No. 4, the cuckoo, gets its name from its call. No. 5, the woodpecker, has a strong bill which can drill holes in trees or boards. The beautiful dove, illustrated in No. 6, is a member of the family of pigeons. No. 7, the owl, is a bird of prey, and is distinguished by its large head and eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits. The bittern, shown in No. 8, belongs to the heron family.

*A List of Philippine Birds*

The following list of Philippine birds is not complete, but includes the names in English and one of the Philippine dialects of most of the birds to be found in the Islands:

Bittern, cinnamon — Bacaw canela  
 Bluebird, chestnut-headed — Peik-peik  
 Chat, pied — Sipao, tererekoy  
 Crane, Philippine ash — Tica, matang bayani  
 Cuckoo, rough-crested — Manok manukan  
 Cuckoo, rufous-bellied — Ibong may sakit  
 Curlew, Asiatic — Balankauitan  
 Dove, Dussumier's turtle — Bato bato de collar  
 Duck, tufted — Patong bundok  
 Egret, cattle — Tagac  
 Finch — Maya  
 Fly-catcher, black-naped — Pitpit azul.  
 Fly-catcher, guava — Luklac  
 Fowl, red jungle — Labuyo  
 Gallinule, Philippine blue — Acbag

Heron, Eastern purple — Kandang ajok  
 Heron, Javan green — Bacaw itim  
 Heron, night — Bacaw gabi  
 Kingfisher, Asiatic — Susulbot  
 Kingfisher, white-collared — Kasay-kasay  
 Mallard, Philippine — Dumaras, patong bundok  
 Moorhen — Uloc  
 Nightjar, Philippine eared — Kandarapa  
 Owl, grass — Kuagong talahib  
 Owl, Philippine — Kuliawan  
 Parakeet, Luzon hanging — Colasisi  
 Pigeon, Bonaparte's imperial — Balud  
 Pigeon, Philippine green — Punay  
 Rall, Philippine — Ticing kilayan  
 Robin, Philippine magpie — Dominico  
 Shrike, large-nosed — Tarat  
 Shrike, Philippine red-tailed — Cabezote  
 Shrike, white-bellied swallow — Pagatpat  
 Snipe, painted — Pakubo  
 Snipe, Suinhoe's — Kanduro, pagitla  
 Sparrow, Malayan grey — Mayang costa  
 Sparrow, tree — Mayang bato  
 Starling, Chinese — Martinez  
 Sunbird, yellow-breasted — Tamsi  
 Swallow, Asiatic — Layang-layang  
 Tailorbird, Derbuy's — Pepit mananahi  
 Warbler, Northern willow — Pitpit  
 Warbler, striated marsh — Sunod kalabao  
 Weaver, Luzon brown — Ma-

## HUNTING BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

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painless a way as possible. Speed is necessary; otherwise the delicate scaling of the wings is injured as the butterfly struggles in the killing-bottle before it is overcome by the gas.

Various kinds of moths are also desired by collectors, especially the large Atlas moths, some of which have a wing spread of almost a foot. In the Philippines giant moths are found in Negros and other islands.

Moths are distinguished from butterflies by their feathered feelers, by their wings being horizontal when resting, and by their flying usually at night.

One of the most remarkable things about butterflies is their series of changes before becoming butterflies. The female butterfly lays many eggs which produce caterpillars. After a short time they take a new shape and become chrysalids. Within its covering the insect develops, and comes out as an active and beautiful butterfly. In the illustration on page 176, Figure 1 is a picture of the butterfly, Figure 2 is a picture of the caterpillar, and Figure 3 is a picture of the chrysalis.—*Adapted from Panorama.*

yang poking  
 Weaver, Philippine — Mayang pula  
 Woodpecker, large-billed pygmy — Kalpinterong maliit