

High-hole. See woodpeckers.

Humming-bird. The ruby-throated humming-bird is the smallest and most active of our birds. You will occasionally see it holding itself in the air by rapid wing-beats and thrusting its long, narrow beak into some deep-throated flower. It will sometimes come to a bunch of flowers held in the outstretched hand. Its presence about the flower-garden is revealed at once by the motor-like hum of its wings.

Hyla. A tree-frog, often called the spring peeper. Part of its life is spent in ponds. It is found in most parts of the country.

Kingbird. Everyone has seen this dark slaty-coloured bird with white-tipped tail sitting on fence-wires and darting thence over the fields for insects. It is very easy to see the little comedy that Burroughs mentions. The nest of the kingbird is made of moss, roots, or twigs, lined with horse-hair, feathers, or roots, loose without, but neat and compact in the interior.

Linnaea. A slender, trailing evergreen plant named after the noted Swedish botanist Linnæus (1707-1778).

Loon. The loon is a water-bird as large as a Canada gray goose, black above, white beneath. It has a weird, dismal cry, one that has been compared to the laugh of a madman. Note our expression, "crazy as a loon." It is to be found on many of our lakes.

Moose. The moose is found in practically every province of Canada.

Mountain-ash. A small but beautiful tree often planted as an ornament. It grows clusters of red berries. One species is a native of Europe, another of the mountain country of the eastern United States.

Nuthatch. The white-breasted nuthatch is a resident in our woods and is quite widely distributed. It is a small bird with a black crown and white underparts, the white coming well up above the eyes. It may often be seen going up and down tree-trunks, quite indifferent as to whether it is head or tail uppermost.

Oriole. The Baltimore oriole always attracts attention by its beautiful orange and black colouring and by its clear, musical