

white on the outer feathers. It is a bird of passage, breeding in the sub-Arctic regions.

**Tulip-tree.** The tulip-tree is commonly called the "yellow poplar," but it is not related to the poplars. It is a magnificent forest tree, frequently growing to a height of one hundred feet. The leaves are of a peculiar shape. Its blossoms, resembling those of the tulip, have a fragrant perfume.

**Walking-fern.** The walking-fern is a small evergreen fern found in the eastern United States. The fronds lengthen out to long, narrow tips, which sometimes reach down, take root, and establish new plants, much as strawberry runners do.

**Warblers.** We have with us a good assortment of these active and useful little birds. Some common ones are the summer or yellow warbler, the redstart, the myrtle warbler, and the yellow-throat.

**Whip-poor-will.** The whip-poor-will is fairly common in Eastern Canada and in some parts of the West, where it may sometimes be heard on a summer evening. Its name describes its call particularly well. The plumage of the bird is dusky, much spotted with black and gray. The wings are mottled with shades of brown.

**Woodpeckers.** Burroughs mentions six woodpeckers, four of which are rather common with us. The high-hole, or golden-shafted woodpecker is very common, but perhaps better known as the flicker. One of its wing-feathers will show you the reason for the name "golden-shafted." This is the only woodpecker you will see spending any time on the ground. Burroughs suggests the reason—look for ant-hills where you see flickers feeding. Telephone-poles are favourite nesting-places with flickers. Do they prefer any particular side of the pole? The downy woodpecker and the hairy woodpecker are tree-living birds and very useful, for they extract from the trees borers and other injurious insects. Both are black and white, but the downy is not much larger than an English sparrow, while the hairy is about as large as a robin. The male of the yellow-bellied sap-sucker is readily identified by his red crown and throat, black breast-patch, and yellow belly. The woodpecker is not wholly harmless to trees. Look in the spring for