

THE OTTAWA NATURALIST

VOL. XXV. OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1911

No. 6

SOME NEWFOUNDLAND BIRD NOTES—MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1911.

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The Newfoundland summer is very brief. By June 3rd, in the northern portions of the country, vegetation was not up, and the shrubs and bushes were just breaking into bud. In the spruce woods, snowbanks were repeatedly met with. Further south, however, the season was much more advanced. These conditions did not affect many of the birds, as nesting was going merrily on at this time. The warblers, as a whole, were perhaps a little late in arriving and did not start building until about the middle of the month.

It is regrettable that the Newfoundland Government officials do not take active measures in the direction of protecting the water-fowl. The fisherman not only take the eggs of the gulls throughout the breeding season, but shoot the young as soon as they are able to fly. Certain islands were visited on the western coast where the gulls had nested by the hundreds a few years back, and to-day the cliffs are occupied by a solitary pair of Northern Ravens.

The Reid-Newfoundland Railway, which is a narrow gauge one, probably runs through the most picturesque territory. Roughly speaking, the physical features of the island are apparently of a rocky and mountainous nature, punctuated with vast stretches of spruce woods and bogs, and well watered by streams, lakes, or "ponds."

The following list is the result of careful study and work at only six points contiguous to the line of the Reid-Newfoundland Railway, and is not, therefore, complete.

1. LOON. One pair seen on a small "pond" on June 6th. At this date they had not started to nest.

2. BLACK GUILLEMOT. Fairly abundant. Breeding on the "Banks" on June 10th.

3. GLAUCOUS GULL. Common. Several pairs had their