

size who struggles violently in protest. It frequently happens that, after repeated requests for food, the parent, unable to rid itself of the tormenting young, takes refuge in flight.

The young when fully grown may often be seen practicing flight by ascending a few feet into the air and coming back to the rock. The earliest descent by the young to the water took place the last of July.

that they stand out as light patches on the gray rock, while the birds themselves look like black bottles. During my stay at Grand Grève during the month of August an almost continuous stream of these birds was passing and repassing over the little settlement, the birds were going to their feeding grounds in the Gaspé Basin and York and Dartmouth Rivers and returning to their nests. They passed singly and in companies of two or three up



CLOSE-UP VIEW OF GANNETS ON LEDGES OF
BONAVENTURE ISLAND, 1914.

Photo by Geological Survey—Courtesy of Commission
of Conservation, Canada.

The great cliffs, which rise from the water to a height of six or seven hundred feet and extend along the shore for four or five miles near Mt. St. Albans and Cape Bon Ami on the north side of the Forillon back of Grande Grève are nearly perpendicular and possess but few shelves for foothold. On these are built the nests of this species and they are so plastered with the white guano of the bird

to thirty or forty. In warm weather most of the birds had their mouths open, but in cool weather they were shut. I looked carefully for *carbo* but all were *auritus*.

During August groups of a hundred or more fully grown young birds were to be seen on the little pocket beaches at the foot of the Bon Ami cliffs.

The fishermen dislike this bird as they say it