

let-up, and it is quite possible these Sparrows were caught and decided they had better remain where they were. Once in a way a few Rosy Finches appear about November and frequent our corrals along with the Redpolls, but there have been none since the winter of 1921-22. Downy Woodpeckers are rare in this neighbourhood; I have seen two only this time. Two years ago a couple of Flickers wintered at a ranch about eight miles away. We have the Magpie, of course, in plenty. They are bold, cheeky birds, but it can be said in their favor that they consider Canada is good enough for them 365 days in the year, and we should be dull without them. Whereas they are fond of perching on the backs of the cattle, presumably to keep their toes warm, it is very rare indeed, in my own experience, that an individual bird gets the habit of pecking at the brands. On the other hand, I think they must do some good by digging out warbles, though the cow does not enjoy the operation. On November 14th, we watched a Gyrfalcon flying overhead. Its white plumage with the black wing tips were very conspicuous in the bright sun. Golden Eagles are not uncommon. Last fall I watched with amusement one of these birds having a very bad time from a flock of some fourteen Magpies. It had settled on a knoll, and in a moment was surrounded by a chattering mob which gave it no peace, compelling the great bird to rise again into the upper air where the Magpies could not follow. The Sharp-tailed Grouse, which some ten years ago became so scarce, seems to be coming back. Five Sage Grouse spent December and January close by, and I used to see them frequently; on one occasion two of them were squatting in the centre of the railway track. Further down this river below Eastend, where the valley widens out into great flats, the sage grouse is still plentiful, and I believe most landowners take a pride in them and endeavor to prevent any shooting as far as they can. The little Grey Partridge is now established in the district, though not in any numbers as yet. I saw my first pair last spring on May 21st, and this winter have noted half a dozen now and then. They seem very wary and do not allow close approach, even when I am on horseback, and the long and severe winter seems to have bothered them not at all. I fancy they must make an easy living on Russian thistle and other weed seeds.—L. B. POTTER, Eastend, Saskatchewan.

COMMON CORMORANTS NESTING IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—On May 15, 1924, I proceeded in a motorboat from Amherst Harbor, Magdalen Islands, to a point on the water in front of the cliff, about 150 feet high, which forms the north-east corner of Entry Island, of the Magdalen

group. On small ledges, about half-way up the face of the cliff, were a number of Common Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) and their nests, which I studied at leisure through binoculars (X6), as the motorboat, with engine stopped, floated quietly on the swell. They were sheltered from above by an overhanging bulge of rock, while below them the cliff dropped sheer into the water. I counted seven nests that appeared to be occupied and thirteen Cormorants. As the birds stood on the ledges their white throats and white flank patches were seen to be very large, white, and conspicuous. The white flank patches were also very conspicuous when the birds soared in the air.

The fishermen who accompanied me said that the Cormorants nested at this cliff every year and were never disturbed.

The common Cormorant is now known to nest in North America at two places, viz., Lake Island, Saguenay Co., Quebec, and Entry Island, Magdalen Islands, Quebec.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

A JUVENILE RICHARDSON'S OWL FROM GRAND MANAN, N.B.—Mr. R. W. Tuft's account\* of the nesting of Richardson's Owl, *Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*, in the Grand Manan group, New Brunswick, reminded me that I had a juvenile specimen from the same locality. It was taken at Grand Manan on June 22, 1922, and sent to Mr. Tufts in the flesh. Although in bad condition for preparing as a specimen, it was recognized as being an interesting plumage, and saved by him. Both the size. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$  (R.W.T.), Width 6.1 (H.L.), and the plumage mark the specimen as a juvenile, and no doubt it was raised in the vicinity where captured. The description of the immature of this species given in Chapman's handbook fits the case exactly.—HOYES LLOYD.

BANDING OF THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES.—On May 22nd, 1924, I observed a male Baltimore Oriole in one of my traps at 140 Luxton Ave., Winnipeg, Man., and after due consideration decided to hold him as a decoy for a short period and the following is an idea of the results of my experiment.

The Oriole was placed in a large cage and while under my care was fed with Oranges, Bananas, meal-worms and plenty of fresh water. All the trap cages were baited in a similar manner but as the weather was rainy and cold I had no success until May 27th (when a change in the weather was apparent) they came in numbers. The decoy kept up, during this period, from morn till night a persistent call which sounded to my ears like "come here" (repeat). The new arrivals hopped

\*Canadian Field-Naturalist, XXXIX, April, 1925, p. 85.





Lloyd, Hoyes. 1925. "A Juvenile Richardson's Owl from Grand Manan, N.B." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 39(5), 113–113. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338531>.

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