## **Bird** Migrations and Nesting

By W. Yanchinski, Naicam.

(Editor's note: Mr. Yanchinski is of the opinion that each issue of the BLUE JAY should contain definite records, such as the one that follows, from one area in the province. In respect to this he writes as follows: feel that our Society should strive to work out a program whereby some such records would be sent in from different habitat areas of the province. Put together they would represent a comprehensive picture of bird activities from season to season over the whole province. Each issue of the BLUE JAY would then contain some tangible information of permanent scientific value as well as satisfy the casual interest of the individual nature lover, who is always curious to know how his own district compares with those in other parts of the province.

I hope that the coming annual meeting will give due consideration to this matter of assembling and coordinating records of bird migrations, populations, fluctuations, nesting etc."

We invite a full and frank discussion on this subject.)

- Black-capped Chickadees; present all year around; one nest located. American Magpie; common; nesting.
- Hairy Woodpecker; common; probably nesting in the district.
- Downy Woodpecker; one individual seen, March 30.
- Woodpecker; Yellow-shafted a ppeared May 2; six nesting sites known.
- Pine Grosbeak; common all winter.
- Grosbeak; observed Rose-breasted May 20 and 22.
- Blackbirds; Brewer's and Rusty first appeared April 26.
- Redwing Blackbirds; nesting in large numbers.
- Yellow-headed Blackbirds; one pair noted.
- Cowbirds; May 8; common.
- American Crow; March 29;very common.
- Mountain Bluebird; April 18; very common.
- Ruffed Grouse; fairly common; three nesting pairs known.
- Sharp-tailed grouse; very common.
- Hungarian Partridge; very common. Sparrows—Redpoll Linnet; common
- in winter; last seen April 25.
- Slate-coloured Juncos; observed May 8 and 10.
- Snow Buntings; common in winter;
- last seen May 6. Tree Sparrows; observed April 21, May 2.
- Song Sparrows; April 25; very common.
- White-throated Sparrows; May 5; no nesting site known.
- White-crowned Sparrows; May 4; no nesting site known.

- Harris Sparrows; observed May 7 and 15.
- Vesper Sparrow; May 5; very common.
- Sparrows; May 6; Clay-coloured fairly common.
- Savannah Sparrow; a few noted.
- Red-tailed Hawk; April 15; nesting.
- Swainson Hawk; April 27; nesting.
- Marsh Hawk; a few observed during the summer.
- Accipiter (unidentified); An OCcasionally noted.
- Least Flycatcher; May 6; nesting.
- Phoebe; April 26; several nesting.
- Kingbird; May 18; very Eastern common.
- Robin; April 20; very common.
- Baltimore Oriole; May 17; few nesting.
- Grey-chested Thrush; May 14.
- Verry Thrush; June 17, July 23. Olive-backed Thrush; August 22.
- Common Shrike; May 5, nesting.
- Tree Swallow; May 7. Barn Swallow; May 25; common.
  - House Wren; May 20; most common of all birds.
  - Yellow Warbler; May 15; common.
  - American Bittern; May 18; several
  - nesting. Western Meadowlark; May 17; several nesting.
  - Horned Lark; March 25; common.
  - Pipit (probably Sprague's); May 4. Lapland Longspur, May 17.
  - Hummingbird; May Ruby-throated 27; nesting.
  - Nighthawk; May 26; nesting.
- Cedar Waxwing; observed all year round.

- Bohemian Waxwing; appeared occasionally.
- American Goldfinch; June 3; nesting; common.
- Pine Siskin; from June 5 to August 25.
- Black Tern; June 4; very common. Common White Tern; a few ob-
- served. Horned Grebe; June 2; one known nesting pair.

Coot; very common.

Ducks, Mallard, Teal, Canvasback, Ruddy, Pintail; April 6.

Horned Owl; all year round; nesting. Long-eared Owl; nesting July 14.

Catbird; June 10; quite common.

American Redstart; a flock appeared, August 25.

## Silent Wings By Doug Gilroy

THE MOST of us know that owls, due to the way their feathers are formed, are very silent fliers. But you never know just *how* silent, till you have one land on the top of your head.

I was climbing up an ash tree which harboured the nest of a Great Horned Owl. The old owl was nowhere to be seen, so about half way up I paused, standing in a crotch to rest and also to admire the scenery. While I was drinking in this owl'seye view of the country I was suddenly brought back to reality by such a terrific blow on top of the head that it very nearly knocked me off my perch. What in the world struck me! It felt as if some-one had dealt me a blow with a coil of rope—yet it flashed through my mind that there was no one else in that tree.

When I looked up, there was Mrs. Owl, just about to land in a tree some distance away, and she was going in a straight line away from me.

I could scarcely believe that it was she who had struck me! Not one sound had I heard to warn me — not even the touching of a twig— and she had to fly through several branches to get at me. Now I can fully realize what little chance a small mammal or fowl has. A rabbit is feeding on tender bark. He relaxes a second — wham! — no rabbit!

## Baby Birds of 1951

Elizabeth Barker, Regina

THE 1951 bird nesting season is almost at an end and the birds are moving south again. Many young birds are still accepting handouts from their indulgent parents, while a much larger number are now drifting around alone, or living in larger family groups on a selfsupporting basis.

Taken as a whole it appears to have been the most successful year of my three years residence here in regards to rearing to maturity of young birds, although only a rem-nant have seemed to survive from each nest in comparison to the given number of eggs laid by each species. It shows, or should show a slight increase in the total bird population if their efforts have been so successful in other places.

Around the yard of my home and in the close vicinity I have noticed the following; Three broods of Meadowlarks produced a total of four young. A pair of Vesper Sparrows took up residence in the yard. Four or more clay-coloured Spar-rows nested close by. The young of Tree Swallows, Common King-birds, Arkansas Kingbirds all ap-peared in my yard and garden. Young Goldfinches and baby Cedar Waxwings have also put in an appearance.

