

GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY

THE GANNET

A BIRD WITH A HISTORY

Some highlights of the book by
J.H.Gurney, F.Z.S. on the story
of "the goose that gapes".

KEN ANNETT

THE GANNET

FOREWORD

Among the rare and fascinating books in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec is a 567 page volume entitled - "THE GANNET - A BIRD WITH A HISTORY". Its British author, J.H.Gurney, F.Z.S., had this well illustrated book published by Witherby and Company of London in 1913. It was dedicated to the late Professor Alfred Newton of Cambridge and to Martin Martin "who wrote one of the best accounts of the gannet".

Some Gaspesians may not realize that they have on the Island of Bonaventure and on the Bird Rock off the Magdalen Islands two of the rare breeding resorts of the remarkable bird in the entire world.

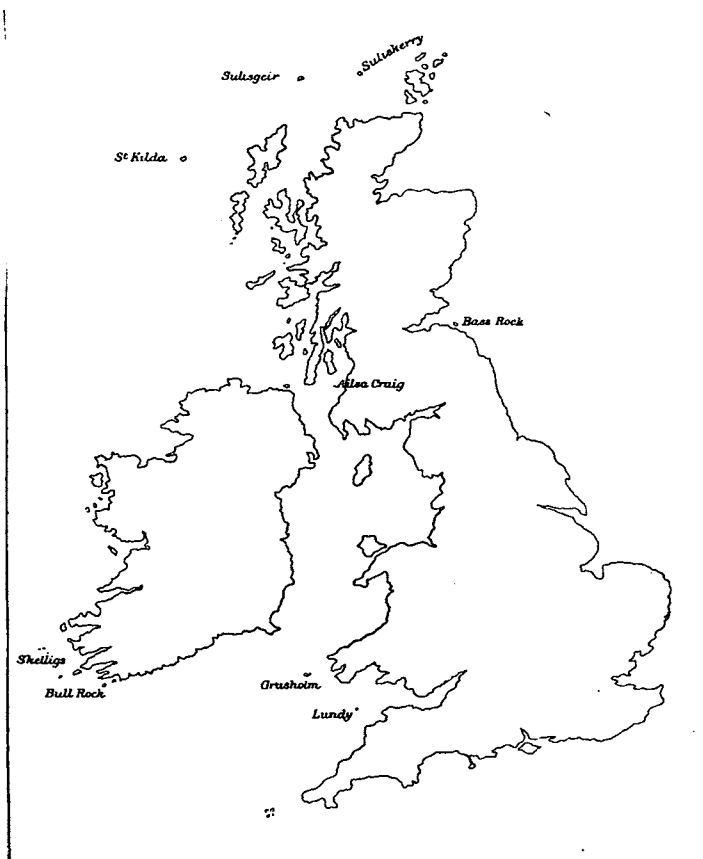
While this article of "GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY" presents only that part of the Guerne book concerning "GANNETS ON THE COAST OF CANADA" it is helpful to consider the topics of all the twenty-two chapters and of the appendices. In all, the volume is a veritable treasure store of information on "THE GANNET - A BIRD WITH A HISTORY"

- CHAPTER I. NAMES OF THE GANNET.
- CHAPTER II. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GANNET.
- CHAPTER III. LUNDY, GRASSHOLM, SKELLIG. (See map of British Isles.)
- CHAPTER IV. AILSA CRAIG. " " " " "
- CHAPTER V. ST.KILDA, SULISGEIR, THE STACK. " " " " "
- CHAPTER VI. THE BASS ROCK. " " " " "
- CHAPTER VII. THE BASS ROCK (CTD) " " " " "
- CHAPTER VIII GANNETS IN THE FAEROES AND ICELAND.
- CHAPTER IX. GANNETS ON THE COAST OF CANADA. (See below)
- CHAPTER X. ABANDONED BREEDING-PLACES.
- CHAPTER XI. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GANNETS.
- CHAPTER XII. NIDIFICATION AND INCUBATION.
- CHAPTER XIII THE NESTLING.
- CHAPTER XIV. HABITS OF GANNETS.
- CHAPTER XV. FOOD AND FISHING

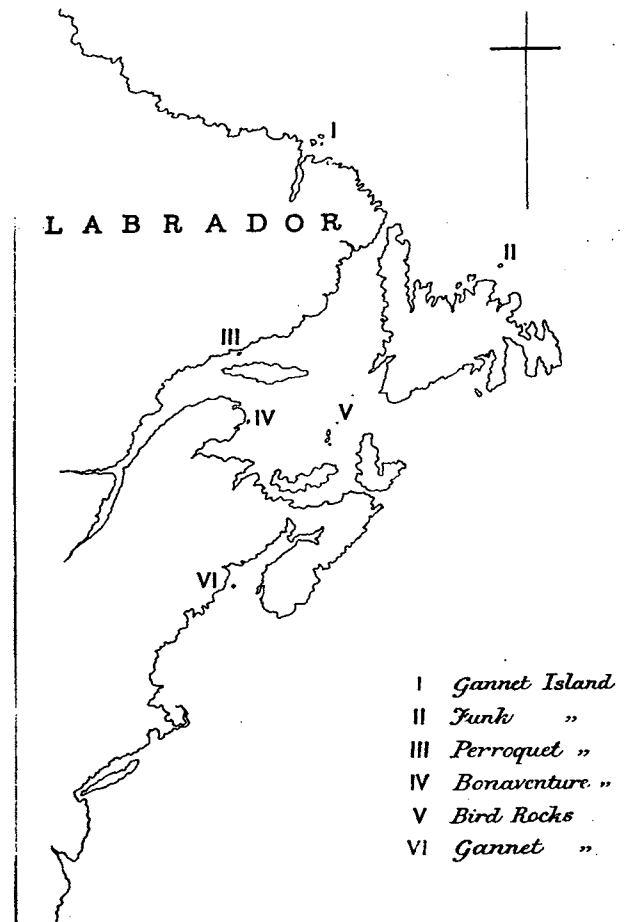
FOREWORD (CTD)

- CHAPTER XVI. FLIGHT.
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BREEDING PLACES OF THE GANNET IN THE BRITISH ISLES.



THE GANNET

A BIRD WITH A HISTORY

BY

J. H. GURNEY, F.Z.S.

Author of "A Catalogue of the Birds of Prey (Accipitres and Strigae), with the number of Specimens in Norwich Museum."

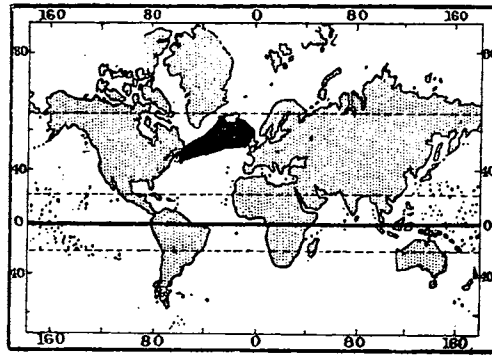
GANNETS ON THE COAST OF CANADA.

Gannets in Canada—Jacques Cartier's discovery of their breeding-place—Modern history of the Bird Rocks—of Bonaventure—Estimated numbers at these places—Great Manan and Perroquet abandoned by Gannets.

Early History of the Canadian Gannets.—The Gannet of North America was separated by Bonaparte from the European Gannet in 1838, under the name of *Sula americana*,* but this decision has not been upheld by the judgment of modern ornithologists on either side of the Atlantic, and accordingly they are here treated as being the same. Much persecution seems to have been meted out in the past to Canadian Gannets, in part because they were found by the fishermen to be of use for fish-bait, in part from the prevalent idea that where there are many Gannets and other kindred sea-birds, there will be fewer fish for human beings.† So rampant had been the spirit of

* See p. 3. In 1828 he had treated them as the same in "Annals of The Lyceum of Nat. Hist. of New York" (ii., p. 408).

destruction towards the middle of the last century, that the late Professor Newton when writing that most accurate and up-to-date work, his "Dictionary of Birds," in 1892, considered that there was every chance of the species ceasing to breed at all on the western side of the Atlantic—four of their settlements being extinct already—if some-



AREA OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GANNET IN SUMMER
IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC (MARKED BLACK).

thing was not done to protect them.* Happily such a disaster as that was averted, and the Gannets have maintained their hold in two places in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Bird Rock, twenty miles north of the Magdalen Islands and Bonaventure Island in Mal Bay, Gaspé. Here there are still strong settlements, and I think we may say increasing ones. The map shows the positions of these islands, which, being the only non-European haunts of *Sula bassana*, have on that account an especial interest, and also because of their geographical position, for they are much more southerly than any of the Gannet stations of Europe. In the matter of temperature, however, there is, I believe, not a great deal of difference.

The earliest record of the Canadian Gannets known to naturalists, is contained in the log of an adventurous French navigator, the famous Jacques Cartier, who in 1534 sailed from France for the New World. On the 10th of May this intrepid sailor sighted the coast of Newfoundland, which had been discovered some thirty-seven years before by Cabot, and on the 21st he reached an island which could have been none other than Funk Island. Thanks to the late Professor Newton, I have been able to make use of Cartier's original narrative, which is in Breton French, Cartier having been a native of Brittany.*†

* Cartier's portrait still hangs in the Town Hall of St. Malo.

† "The first relation of Jacques Cartier" as contained in "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation," by Richard Hakluyt (1589). Hakluyt, in Professor Newton's opinion, translated from the version by Ramusio, who was the first to publish any account of Cartier's first voyage, which he did at Venice in 1565. What is called, adds Professor Newton, the "Relation originale," supposed to be in Cartier's own words, if not handwriting, was published at Paris in 1867, having been discovered shortly before. A good modern edition of Hakluyt's Voyages was brought out by Maclehose and Sons, publishers to Glasgow University, in 1904, which I have used.

“ L'isle des Ouaiseaulx [Oiseaux].* ”

“ Il y en avoit d'autre plus grans, qui sont blans, qui se mettent à part des aultres en vne partie de l'isle, qui sont fort mauuaiz a assallir ; car ilz mordent comme chiens et sont nommez *Margaulx*,” etc.

TRANSLATION AFTER HAKLUYT.

“ Upon the 21 of May [1534] . . . we came to the Island of Birds, which was environed about with a banke of ice, but broken and crackt : notwithstanding the sayd banke, our two boats went thither to take in some birds, whereof there is such plenty, that unlesse a man did see them, he would thinke it an incredible thing : for albeit the Island (which containeth about a league in circuit) be so full of them, that they seeme to have bene brought thither, and sowed for the nonce, yet are there an hundred folde as many hovering about it as within ; some of the which are as big as jayes, black and white, with beaks like unto crowes : they lie always upon the sea ; they cannot flie very high, because their wings are so little, and no bigger than halfe ones hand, yet do they flie as swiftly as any birds of the aire levell to the water ; they are also exceeding fat ; we named them Aporath.† . . .

* I have not quoted the whole passage in the French.

† Probably the Razorbill (*Alca torda*, L.).

“ . . . There are other larger birds, which are white, which live apart from the others in one part of the island, which are very bad to attack, for they bite like dogs, and are named *Margaulx*.”*

No more of the passage is about Gannets, but the journal goes on to relate how Cartier's sailors found a bear “ great as any cow, and as white as any swan, who in their presence lept into the sea,” but eventually they “ by main strength tooke her, whose flesh was as good to be eaten as the flesh of a calfe of two yeres olde.” !

No doubt Mr. F. Lucas is right in thinking that this Island of Birds must have been Funk Island, Newfoundland,† for the context seems to preclude its being Bonaventure, in confirmation of which it may be remarked that the map shows a promontory marked “ Gannet-Head ” on the south

point of Funk Island.† From Funk Island to Bird Rocks would be about four hundred miles. If one may credit the testimony of the fishermen, adds Mr. Lucas, some Gannets were breeding on Funk Island so recently as about 1857, but there are none now. It evidently was not a large settlement in 1534.

* "Margot" of which "Margaulx" (in the Ramusio edition it reads "Margaux") is the old plural, is still a fisherman's name for the Gannet on the north coast of France; in the neighbourhood of Boulogne it is seldom that any other appellation is applied to the Gannet. See p. 18.

† "The Auk," 1888, p. 135.

‡ See "Report Nat. Mus., 1887-8," Pl. LXXI.

The second passage in Cartier's entertaining journal, dated about a month later, runs as follows:—

"Le landemain, XXV^e jour . . . fymes courrir au Surouaist quinze lieues, et vynmes trouver trois isles, dont y en auoit deux petites et acorez comme murailles, tellement que possible n'est de monter dessus. Entre lesquelles y a vng petit forillon; Icelles isles aussi plaines de ouaiseaux que vng pré de herbe, qui heirent au dedans d'icelles isles, dont la plus grande estoit plaine de *Margaulx* qui sont blancs et plus grans que ouays; Et en l'autre y en auoit paroillement en vne quantité d'elle, et en l'autre plaine de *Godez*, et au bas y auoit paroillement desdits *Godez* et des grans *Apponatz* qui sont paroilz de ceulx de l'isle dont est cy dauant faiet mencion. Nous descendisme au bas de la plus petite et tuames de *Godez* et de *Apponatz* plus de mille; et en prinmes en noz barques ce que nous en voullumes."

TRANSLATION AFTER HAKLUYT.

"The 25 of the moneth [June 1534] . . . wee went south-east, about 15 leagues, and came to three Ilands, two of which are as steepe and upright as any wall, so that it was not possible to climbe them: and betweene them there is a little rocke. These Ilands were as full of birds, as any field or medow is of grasse, which there do make their nestes: and in the greatest of them, there was a great and infinite number of those that wee call Margaulx, that are white, and bigger than any geese, which [*i.e.*, the islands] were seuered in one part. In the other were onely Godetz [Guillemots and Razorbills] and great Apponatz [the Great Auk],* like to those of that Iland that we aboue haue mentioned: we went downe to the lowest part of the least.

Iland, where we killed about a thousand of those Godetz, and Apponatz. We put into our boats so many of them as we pleased, for in less than one hour we might have filled thirty such boats of them : we named them the Ilands of Margaulx."

The identity of these three islands with what are now known as the Bird Rocks is sufficiently established ; their position, about the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is shown on the map, and they are still the home of the Gannet, as they were in Cartier's time. His expressive phrase "plaine de *Margaulx*" shows that he found plenty of them when he was there. It has been suggested by Mr. F. M. Chapman that a search among the narratives of other early voyagers might yield something of interest, but the only thing that I have come across about Gannets is that among the birds of Newfoundland, named by Sir Humfrey Gilbert, the step-brother of Raleigh, who made

* See Miss F. P. Hardy [Mrs. Eckstorm] on the identification of these birds' names, "The Auk," 1888, p. 382.

a voyage to those regions in 1583,* we find enumerated "A great white fowle called of some a Gaunt"—doubtless the Gannet, but there is nothing about their nesting.

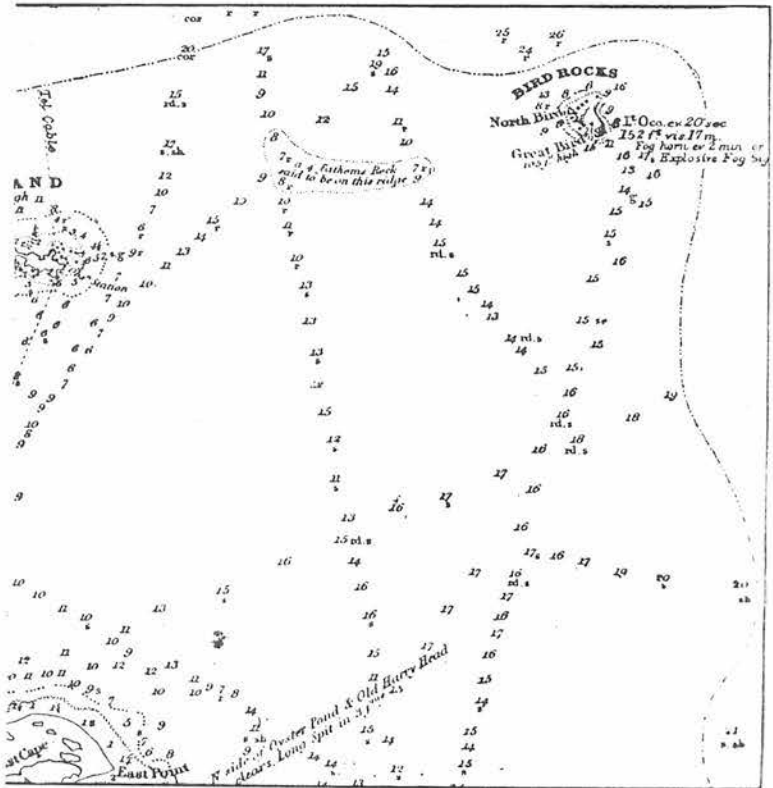
Modern History. The Bird Rocks.—Coming now to modern times, the celebrated Bird Rocks are the first settlement to be considered. Mr. F. M. Chapman, in a very interesting narrative of his visit there, terms the Great Bird Rock, which is 105 feet high, and which Cartier called the Island of Margaulx, "an ideal refuge for sea-fowl." In spite of the great diminution which history shows to have taken place in its feathered population, it is difficult, observes Mr. Chapman, for a casual observer to believe that it could ever have been more densely inhabited than it is now.† That is with the exception of the upper surface, where the lighthouse buildings are, and where no Gannets breed any longer. Of recent years Bird Rock has been visited by several good observers, one of whom, Mr. H. K. Job, author of "Wild Wings," was there in June, 1904, and it is satisfactory to learn that owing to a partial prohibition of shooting, most of the birds showed a decided increase since his previous visit to Bird Rock in 1900—an increase also noticed by Mr.

A. C. Bent. It is to be hoped that for both the Canadian breeding-places—Bird Rock and Bonaventure—we may

* See "Hakluyt," iii., p. 195, or in Maclehoze's edition, viii., p. 59.

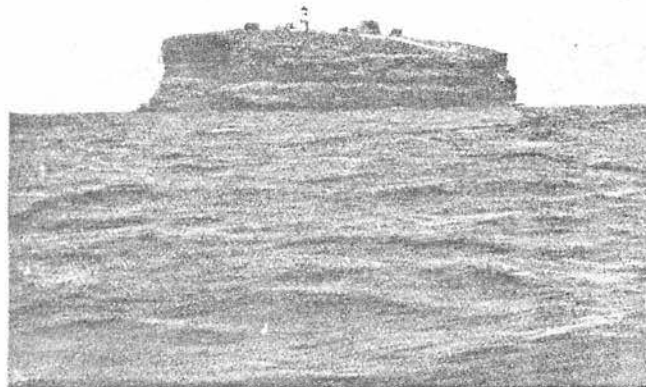
† "Bird Studies with a Camera" (1900), pp. 152, 161.

look forward to still further prosperity, now that the attention of the High Commissioner of Canada has been drawn



to them. In 1881 Mr. Brewster complained much of the negligence of the Government in the matter, and with reason.*

* Miss L. Gardiner, Secretary to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, learns on enquiry that up to October, 1909, there had been no general order of protection issued for the Magdalen Islands, of which Bird Rock forms a part, other than for game or wild duck, except that Loons and Gulls have a close time from March 1st to September 1st.



[F. M. Chapman, Phot.

BIRD ROCK FROM S.W.

From the time of Cartier to Nuttall's "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada" (1832-1834), there does not appear to be any mention of these Gannets on Bird Rocks, and Nuttall's information was derived from Audubon.* The cruise of this great naturalist-painter to the Bird Rocks in June, 1833, is an historic event

* Nuttall, *l. c.*, ii., p. 498. Professor Verrill has seen an earlier account, but cannot recall where.

in ornithology. Although he did not himself actually land upon them, he was at any rate the first naturalist to gaze on the great bird hive, and see the seven species of sea-birds which bred there. The freshness which memoranda written on the spot always possess makes his Labrador journal*—which was not printed until long after his death, and in which all particulars of the expedition in the schooner "Ripley" are narrated—even better reading than the account in his subsequently published "Ornithological Biography."†

Another good account of Bird Rocks, and their Gannets and other sea-fowl, is that by Dr. Henry Bryant, who is entitled to the credit of being the first naturalist to land upon them.‡ His visit was paid in 1860, twenty-seven years after Audubon's, and he, amazed at the number of the Gannets, thought that there might be 150,000 of them, which was probably reckoning far too many. He writes: "The northerly or highest half of the summit of Gannet Rock, and all the ledges on its sides of sufficient width, the whole upper part of the pillar-like portion of the Little Bird, and the greater part of the remaining portion of this

* "Audubon, and his Journals," by Maria R. Audubon and Elliott Coues (1898).

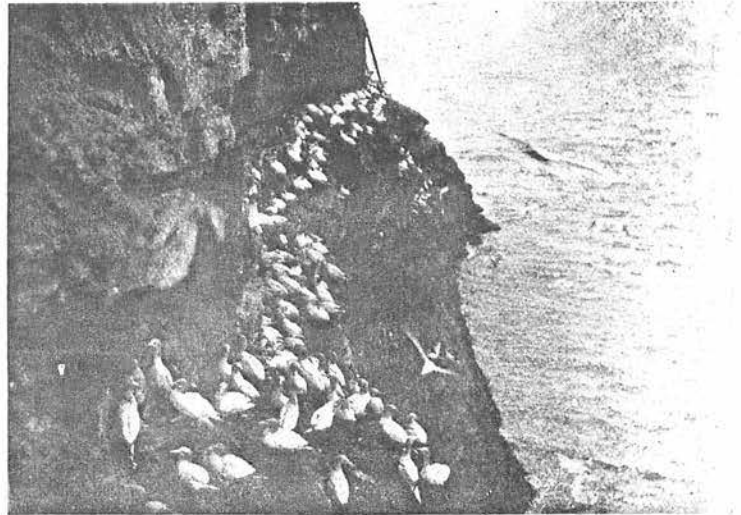
† Vol. IV., p. 222.

‡ See "Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.," VIII., p. 65.

rock, were covered with the nests of the Gannet at the time of my visit. On the ledges the nests were arranged in single lines nearly or quite touching one another; on the summit, at regular distances one from the other of about three feet. Those on the ledges were built entirely of sea-weed and other floating substances; on the summit of the rock they were raised on cones, formed of earth or small stones, about ten inches in height, and eighteen in diameter, when

first constructed, presenting at a short distance, the appearance of a well hilled potato field. I saw no nests built of *Zostera*, or grass, or sods; the materials were almost entirely Fuci, though anything available was probably used; in one case the whole nest was composed of straw, and in another the greater part of Manilla rope-yarn." In 1861 Bird Rock was visited by Professor Verrill.

We learn that in 1869 a lighthouse was erected on the flat summit of the large Bird Rock, and that the birds decreased in consequence. This was especially so on the table top of the rock, where the Gannets, which Bryant had estimated at 100,000 in 1860, soon began to disappear. "Hence," writes Mr. Chapman, "when Mr. C. J. Maynard visited the Rock in 1872, he found that the colony of Gannets on its summit contained only five thousand birds, which, nine years later, Mr. William Brewster reports had decreased to fifty pairs."* In 1887 Mr. F. A. Lucas, who visited the Bird Rocks in July of that year, tells us that no Gannets then bred on the Little Bird Rock, and only 150 on the Pillar Rock adjoining it, but that according to the light



GANNETS ON BIRD ROCK. [F. M. Chapman, Phot.]

house keeper, there were about 10,000 on Great Bird Rock.† When Mr. Chapman was there in 1898 he found Puffins

* "Bird Studies with a Camera," p. 160. "Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.," (1883), p. 392. It was on July 4th that Mr. Brewster and Professor Hyatt landed. Mr. Maynard's narrative is published in "Town and Country" for 1879.

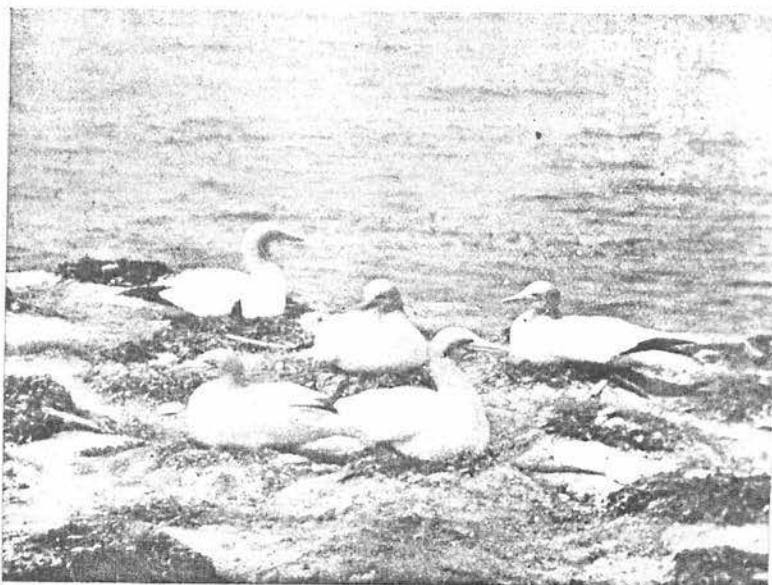
† "The Auk," 1888, p. 133.

and Petrels the only birds nesting on the summit of the Great Bird Rock. “. . . not a single descendant of the one hundred thousand Gannets which, according to Bryant, occupied the top of the Rock in 1860 now being found there.”* He assessed the Gannets on Great Bird Rock at perhaps only 1,500,† and those on the Little Bird Rock at 500, a sad falling off in regard to the former during eleven years

In 1900 Mr. Job went to Bird Rock, as already mentioned, and again in 1904, and on the second visit the number of Gannets might, in his opinion, be probably put at 2,000.

In the same year Bird Rock was visited by Mr. A. C. Bent, who has obliged me with the following notes from his memoranda‡:—

“June 24th, 1904. . . . They [the Gannets] are not now killed to any extent by the fishermen, very little egging is done, and only a very few are killed by the inhabitants of the Rock for food, hence they are very tame. Most of the birds nest on the west side of the Rock, fully two-thirds of them, about one-sixth on the two ends and only one-sixth on the whole east side, probably because most of the best ledges are on the west side, which are also the most inaccessible. I should say that the Gannets are the most abundant birds; certainly they are the largest and most conspicuous. The Kittiwakes make a close second. The Razorbills and the



GANNETS ON THEIR NESTS.

[A. C. Bent, Phi

Brunnich's Murres are closely tied for third place. The Common Murres rank about fifth, the Puffins sixth and the Ringed Murres seventh. The Leach's Petrels would come in last, I suppose, though we saw very few burrows and not any birds. Assuming that there were 10,000 birds, they would be divided up about as follows:—

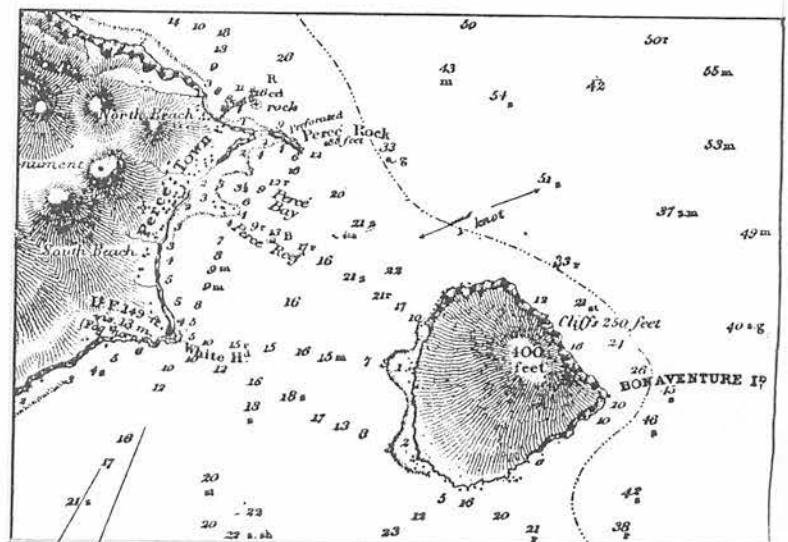
2,500 Gannets,	
2,000 Kittiwakes,	
1,800 Razorbills,	
1,600 Brünnich's Murres,	
1,400 Murres (<i>Uria troile</i>),	}
100 Ringed Murres,	
600 Puffins.	

“ Practically all of the broader ledges were occupied by large nesting colonies of Gannets sitting as close as they could sit, often two or three rows deep, and many of the smaller or narrower ledges which were large enough to support their nests were occupied by them. They were decidedly the most conspicuous and striking features on the Rock, which may have led to our overestimating their abundance. Their nests varied greatly in size and style of construction, from practically nothing to well-made nests eighteen inches in diameter and five inches high. But as a rule they were fairly well made of fresh seaweed, kelp and rockweed, in many cases still wet, as if recently pulled up by the birds, but generally they were more or less dry. There were usually a few straws and feathers in and about the nests, and once a large piece of canoe birch-bark had been wrought in, probably as an ornament. There was always more or less filth about the nests, broken eggs, decaying fish and excrement, the ledges often being completely white-washed with the latter. They have a curious habit of disgorging whatever fish they have recently eaten when they are disturbed and forced to fly away; they go through a series of preliminary motions, pumping their necks up and down, straining, gaping and retching until the fish is finally forced out of the mouth and deposited on the ledge near the nest, where it is left to decay or dry in the

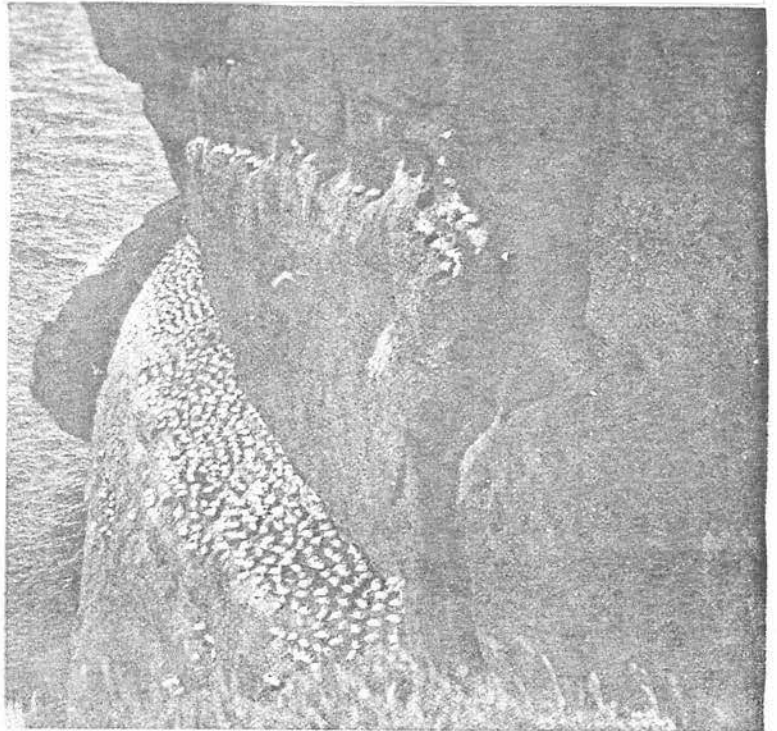
sun. These fish are often as much as a foot in length and generally partially digested. I could not make out whether this habit is caused by fright or by a desire to get rid of unnecessary weight; probably the latter, as they are very docile and unsuspecting birds or very stupid and not easily frightened away. We had no difficulty in photographing them at short range, as they sat in their nests, craning their necks and staring at us stupidly, but if we came too near, the disgorging process would begin, they would move awkwardly away and gradually flop off over the edge of the cliff, uttering all the time a variety of loud guttural croaks and grunts, 'Kurrack,' 'Kurruck,' until they could spread their broad, black-tipped wings and sail gracefully out into space; . . ."

The day following Mr. Bent rowed to North, or Little, Bird Rock, now consisting of two perpendicular stacks and a pinnacle, and found that the flat top of one of the former was covered with nesting Gannets. With this addition, therefore, the total Gannet population of the Bird Rocks may perhaps be as high as 3,000.

Bonaventure.—Audubon does not seem to have gone to Bonaventure, nor did Bryant visit it. The Gannets on that island were visited first by Mr. W. Brewster in 1881, although his party did not actually land, afterwards by Captain Collins in 1887, by the Rev. C. J. Young in 1897, and by Mr. F. M. Chapman in July, 1898. They appear to have undergone a great deal of persecution, but in spite of it have recovered much of their former strength, so that in Mr. Chapman's opinion, this



community may now number 7,000. I am much indebted to Mr. Chapman for a photograph of a ledge on the east side of Bonaventure, with about 400 Gannets on it, which can be seen through a magnifying glass to be nearly all facing towards the cliff; here they feel themselves in such security that all efforts on Mr. Chapman's part to startle them into flight were unsuccessful. Bonaventure is very precipitous on its north and east sides, with cliffs 250 feet in height. Its Gannets have, therefore, been tolerably secure from molestation, but Mr. Lucas doubts if their numbers were comparable to those on Bird Rock in its palmy days.*



GANNETS ON BONAVENTURE.

[F. M. Chapman, *Phot.*]

Extinct Canadian Gannetries. Percé Rock.—From Professor A. E. Verrill, to whose assistance I am indebted, we learn that Gannets were breeding as recently as 1861 in large numbers on Percé Rock,† which he describes as perpendicular on all sides, and not to be ascended by any ordinary means. Percé Rock is close to the mainland, and a few miles only from Bonaventure; there is a good plate of it in Chapman's "Bird Studies,"‡ but nothing is said about Gannets there, nor did Mr. Brewster find any in 1881.

Great Manan Island.—Great Manan Gannet Rock is in Fundy Bay. In 1859 Mr. Verrill and Dr. Brewer visited this Gannet Rock and found only one or two pairs of Gannets nesting, but they were told there had been more before the building of the lighthouse. From this site persecution soon drove them away, although it was probably not entirely deserted until about 1866. At any rate, there were no Gannets left in 1873,§ and this is all the light, as far as Mr. Chapman knows, which investigations can throw on the date of their extinction; most likely it was not at any time a large settlement.

Gannet Rock, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—In 1856 Dr. Henry Bryant found a hundred and fifty Gannets' nests here,* but I am not in possession of any later information about this settlement. A short quotation may be given. He says, "The number of brown [immature] birds was about one to three of the white, or adult birds. On scrambling to the summit of the rock, we found the nests ranged all round its borders, most numerous on the northern aspect, where they formed a continuous row; they were very bulky, composed entirely of eel-grass, and were apparently used for more than one season, as several of them had been recently repaired."

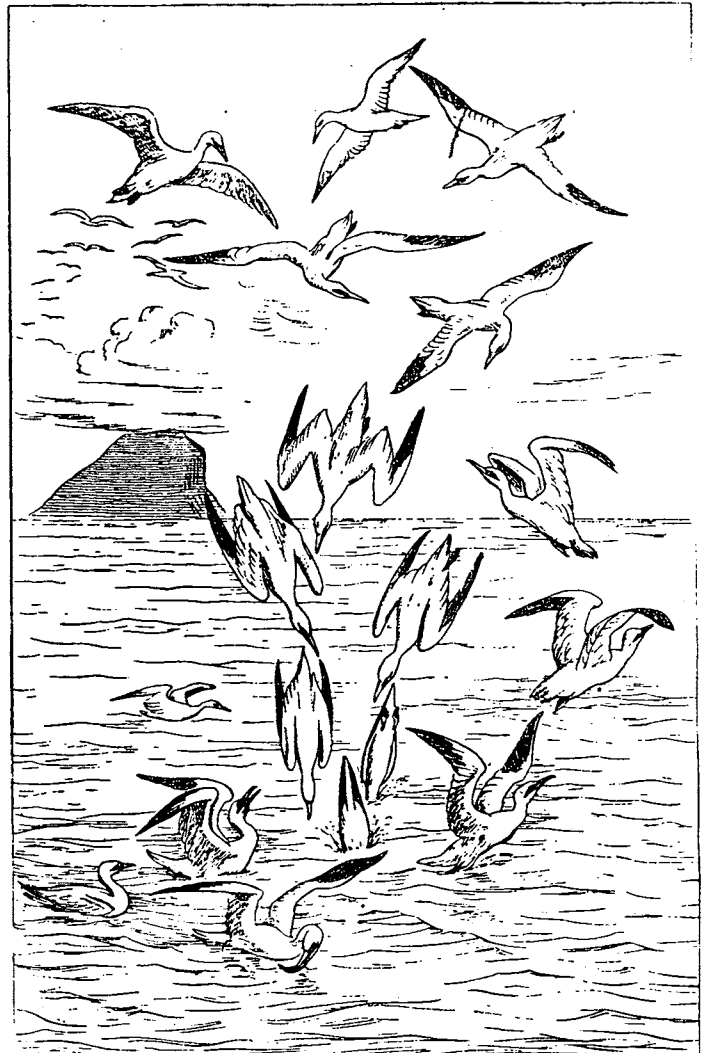
Perroquet Island.—The Gannet is believed to have entirely ceased breeding at Perroquet (*i.e.*, Puffin) Island, near Mingan, where in 1881 Mr. W. Brewster found several hundreds nesting†; Mr. Lucas says that a few lingered as late as 1887, but their eggs were regularly taken.‡

Shag Rock.—In 1881 Mr. Brewster was informed of a few Gannets from Bird Rock having bred on Shag Rock, which is close to the Magdalen Islands, on the west side.§

The Gannet Islands, Labrador.—Some 400 miles

north of Funk Island, and about ten from the mainland of Labrador, are three islands named the Gannet Islands and Gannet Rock—an appellation which may possibly signify that Gannets once bred there, but the names may have an entirely different origin. Professor Newton has pointed out that these islands are several times mentioned in a journal by George Cartwright,* but no hint is given of Gannets breeding upon them. Mr. W. Grenfell, who has often passed them, tells me that they reach to about 200 feet at the highest point. I am obliged to him and to Mr. McCrea for making inquiries, both as to the significance of the name, and as regards the birds themselves.

* "A Journal on the coast of Labrador." (Three Vols. 1792). See Vol. II., pp. 6, 224, 246, 247.



[From "Birds drawn from Nature."]

GANNETS PLUNGING.

QUEBEC
LEGISLATION
ON SEA BIRD
REFUGES

On March 17th., 1919 legislation was passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec to reserve certain territories of the Province of Quebec as refuges for sea birds.

The PREAMBLE to this ACT (9 GEO.V. CHAP.32) stated in part that :
 WHEREAS Percé Rock in the County of Gaspé, Bird Rock, situated North-East of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St.Lawrence and a certain part of Bonaventure Island in the County of Gaspé are almost the last refuge of certain sea birds, the species of which appears to be disappearing - birds of interest to all those who appreciate nature and science and which are also very useful as scavengers - particularly gannets and their aquatic relatives, sea gulls, "gaudes", puffins and guillemots.

WHEREAS the number of such species is diminishing rapidly and in an alarming manner, and especially the gannets which are on the point of disappearing.

WHEREAS the possibility of such extinction has alerted the interest of the people of the region, of learned experts and of bird lovers in general resulting in urgent representations on this subject from the Bonaventure County Council, the Quebec Geographical Society and various individuals.

WHEREAS it is desirable to adopt immediate measures for the protection of the sea birds in question.

For these reasons His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec decrees as follows:

STATUTES OF 1909 AMENDED BY INSERTION OF SECTION XII.

BIRD REFUGE

MAIN PROVISIONS OF 1919 LEGISLATION UNDER NEW SECTION XII.

A. Established as Bird Refuges:

1. The cliffs of the North and East shores of Bonaventure Island.
2. Bird Rock and one mile around it.
3. Percé Rock and one mile around it.

B. A detailed list of the protected species of birds included.

C. Bird nests and their eggs protected.

D. No firearms to be permitted within refuge limits.

E. Any boat approaching refuges to disturb birds liable to seizure.

F. Penalties for violation of provisions of legislation to include fines and/or prison.

