

softly squeaking, and one egg, cracked across near the middle. The shells from which the young had come, were still in the nest. No pellets were to be seen anywhere near the nest. The only "signs" found were two tufts of downy feathers caught in the underbrush.

The brooding bird flew out when the writer was about fifty feet away, approaching from the side toward which the cavity opened. The ground was covered with dry leaves. It was not clear whether the bird was disturbed by the sound of foot-steps in the leaves, or looked out and saw some one coming. A test made later, suggests that the latter stimulus was the one to which the bird responded.

No sooner was the bird on the wing than a party of Crows, idling in the neighborhood, gave chase with all the choice expletives which are reserved for the big Owls. When perched in the midst of a cawing mob, the Owl would duck its head when one of the Crows made a dive at it, and would often counter by a thrust of the beak. When the Crows were quiet enough, the snapping of the Owl's beak could be plainly heard for 100 yards. The Owl did not make any visible attempt to use its feet as weapons. On two occasions it dived into a big hollow beech tree, leaving the watching mob outside. No doubt the Crows would have gone away in time, but in both cases the Owl came out again before they had dispersed. When perched in the open, the Owl's plan, if it had any, was to endure the pestering and profanity until the Crows one by one lost interest and drifted away; then by easy stages, approach, and finally disappear in the nest cavity. It did not approach its nest so long as a single Crow appeared to be watching. There was no loud talk near the nursery door. To test the sensitiveness of the bird while brooding, the writer approached from the side away from the cavity. The Owl did not come out until the tree was struck gently with the hand.—J. D. CARTER, *Lansdowne, Pa.*

Barn Owls at Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Karl W. Kahmann, a Chicago taxidermist, reports that he has mounted about twenty Barn Owls this season. This is a greater number than he has handled in other years, the average being four or five. One party brought in five which were taken from a church steeple in Evanston; and said that the birds made so much noise that the neighbors could not sleep. I have always found this species rare here.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Unusual Nesting Site of Great Horned Owl.—On March 30, 1925, I heard that a "Booby Owl" had two young on top of hay in a mow about two miles from home. Fully expecting from the situation that I would find Barn Owls I visited this barrack next morning and found two young *Bubo v. virginianus*, about half nest grown.

A hay-barrack as here built has a stone foundation usually a foot or more above ground where ground is highest to keep the sills up from dampness. The frame goes up sixteen feet to the plate, and is then weatherboarded on each end and for one third along the sides, leaving the center third on