

of these birds at one time along a little stream running across a gravelly beach into the ocean, and so far as I could observe they were feeding only on dead or badly disabled salmon. But the desire of man to kill must be decimating their numbers with a greater rapidity, not only in Alaska but all over our country, than we are generally aware of.

It seems that the Eagle, together with all raptorial birds offers a target, especially to the boy hunter, that is irresistible, and to shoot an Eagle fulfils many a youth's hunting ambition.

The following appeared in the "Milwaukee Journal," of January 26, 1927:—

"Bounties of \$1 each were paid by the Territorial Treasurer on 41,812 Eagles killed in Alaska since 1917."

The writer feels sure there are 41,812 bird lovers in the United States, who would be only too glad to give at least the dollar per head if those Alaskan Eagles could be brought to life and distributed over the country between the Canadian and Mexican boundary lines.

The Alaskans may have a fancied grievance against our national bird, but let every lover of that which typifies freedom protest against the destruction of that emblem.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wis.*

The Barn Owl in Wisconsin.—In the January, 1925 'Auk,' Mr. A. W. Schorger of Madison, Wis., has an interesting record of the Barn Owl. The following additional records, all from Dodge County, may be of interest. Beaver Dam, near the center of the county, is approximately 40 miles northeast of Madison.

1. An adult female, taken on July 3, 1921, Burnett Township, No. 9511, had the belly bare and was then, or had recently been, incubating.
2. Adult male, No. 5714, Horicon, Oct. 10, 1904.
3. Adult male, No. 6282, Beaver Dam, Jan. 10, 1906.
4. Adult females, No. 7036, Minnesota Junction, July 23, 1908.
5. One taken at Fox Lake in the winter of 1894 by Geo. A. Morrison.
6. Adult female, No. 8156, Beaver Dam, Oct. 9, 1913.
7. W. R. Chatfield informs me he took one many years ago near Beaver Dam.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wis.*

Hawk Owl at New Brunswick, N. J.—A Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) was seen near New Brunswick, N. J. on the forenoon of December 19, 1926. The bird was seen several times flying over open fields between scattered groups of trees, and later was observed perched in a small tree alongside a cat-tail filled slough over which he made several short flights. There was ample opportunity for observation with 8 × glasses at about 150 feet; the long indistinctly barred tail, striking white spotting of the back, general light color of the top of the head, and the plain grey facial disc were noted. The under-parts were not seen. The field estimate as to length was 18 inches, which corresponds within the observer's limitations with that of the Hawk Owl. The observer was sufficiently familiar with the commoner large Owls, such as the Short-eared Owl, to be able to

exclude them. The manner of hunting corresponded exactly with that described by Eaton in his 'Birds of New York.'—S. C. BROOKS, *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.*

Hawk Owl in Vermont.—Mr. Arthur H. Hardisty of Shelburne, Vt., writes me that he shot a Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) on November 19, 1926. "It was apparently hunting along the roadside when killed and proved to be a male in perfect plumage. It contained a meadow mouse (*Microtus*)—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Carolina Paroquet in Western New York.—In tabulating recently, some data from notes made many years ago while residing in Buffalo, N. Y., I came across the subjoined item, which in some way had escaped my attention and remained unrecorded until now. While it is of historic value only, it will help round out the rather fragmentary knowledge of this little "parrot."

"Mr. David F. Day informed me to-night (Dec. 20th, 1889) that he once saw thirteen Carolina Paroquets light on the old City Buildings, Cor. of Franklin and Eagle Streets, and that he knew of a lot being captured at West Seneca (N. Y.) many years ago."

Mr. David F. Day was a practicing attorney in Buffalo; his avocation was botany and his knowledge of the flora of western New York was most profound, so much so that Gray drew heavily on it in preparing his 'Manual of Botany.' Mr. Day was also keenly interested in birds, knew most of the local species very well, though he did no special work in ornithology. My experiences with him in the field leads me to put full trust in his bird identifications, a trust I see no reason even at this late date, to question.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker at Guelph, Ontario.—On November 20, 1926, within the city limits of Guelph, Ontario, my attention was directed by a loudly repeated bird-call which I immediately recognized as that of some species of Woodpecker I have never before heard. The bird approached in rapid, but deeply undulating flight, uttering its loud cry at each undulation, and alighted in typical woodpecker fashion on the bark of one of the larger branches of a white elm from 15 to 20 feet from the ground and not more than 20 yards from me. It clung there, head up, for about five minutes without moving its body; nor did it tap on the bark in search of insects. Once or twice it turned its head to one side to look behind, but seemed to be resting. I made a careful examination with the aid of 8 × prismatic binoculars, and its size, about that of a Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*), shining black upper parts and white under parts, proclaimed it a female Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). There was a north-westerly wind blowing, the temperature being slightly below freezing, and about an inch of snow lay on the ground. The bird had chosen as its resting place the south-easterly side of the tree and bough.