

BURROWING OWL BREEDING IN IOWA.

On September 20, 1914, seven members of the Sioux City Bird Club made a trip to a point about eight miles southeast of the city, to observe a small colony of Burrowing Owls. Three pairs of these owls have occupied holes, in which they have reared their young, in this pasture during the past summer. The owls have been coming to this locality for a number of years, during which time their habits have been observed closely by the boys on the farm. The holes occupied by the owls were probably originally dug by coyotes or other mammals. The birds have occupied the same holes from year to year. The holes are on the side of a hill—the northwest exposure. As we approached first one and then another started in flight, flying perhaps 300 yards before alighting again. The birds were very shy, and it was not possible to get close to them or to get a good view of them. The holes in which they have their nests are not deep, the boys say, they having dug out one or more of them. After entering the ground, the holes make a turn, and at the end, where the nest is located, is a cavity three or four feet in length. There is no evidence that any other animals except the owls occupy the holes. When the owls have young in the nests they are much bolder than at other times. When a dog belonging to the place would enter the holes he would be attacked by the old birds on the outside. At other times the owls would attack the dog while he was following the cattle through the pasture. The owls migrate for the winter, and will leave, according to their habit, about the first week in October.

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NOTES FROM COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

An incomplete census of nesting birds within sight from the porches of our house shows nests (or sites of nests not plainly visible) of the following: One pair of Oven-birds, one of Red-eyed Vireos, one of Scarlet Tanagers, one of Wood Pewees (on a limb in a maple within thirty feet from a window!), one of Phœbes, one of Flickers, one of Bluebirds, one of House Wrens, one of Chipping Sparrows, one of Song Sparrows, one of Catbirds, and four of Robins. I am quite certain that continued searching would have revealed the nests of Indigo Buntings and Cardinal Grosbeaks very near at hand. This autumn we find several on the leafless limbs that we missed in the summer.

One afternoon this autumn a Red-tailed Hawk flew into a field near the woods, and capturing a small animal, flew into a leafless elm. With my glasses I could see the Hawk plainly, but not his