

does not always hold true. The only absolute distinction between them in the field seems to be the difference in the position of the white patches on the wings. Young Turkey Vultures have dark heads, so the color of the head will not always identify them. I believe most writers have placed too much emphasis upon the flapping and soaring flight of the Black Vulture as a field character, because the Turkey Vulture also indulges at times in this manner of flight.

While the Black as already stated does not always do so, I found that the Black Vultures near Washington had the same appearance and traits as those at Charleston, so they probably hold good throughout their range.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1233 Irving St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Duck Hawk Views the Inaugural Ceremonies.—The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of our new President on March 4 last, an event of nation wide interest calling patriotic Americans to Washington by the thousands, was viewed by one noble visitor whose presence though overlooked by the reporters of the daily press intent with pencil and camera on recording the events of that notable day, may well be recorded in the pages of 'The Auk.' High above Pennsylvania Avenue in a seat of vantage on an ornament of the central tower of the Post Office building, a seat beyond the purview of the ticket speculator in the street below, rested a fine Peregrine Falcon, watching calmly but intently the great crowds that thronged the line of march, crowded the windows of buildings, and even spread to adjacent roofs along the avenue.

There passed the newly installed chief of the nation, governors of states, and other persons permanently or temporarily famous, groups of marching cavalry, soldiers, bands giving vent to bursts of martial music, all moving along the historic avenue beneath the eye of the watchful bird. Air-planes bearing radio announcers following a measured course up and down, passing with other planes on several occasions within two hundred yards were given no more attention than the Pigeons that from time to time darted in rapid flight into the towers and cornices near at hand. In fact toward the latter there was evinced a more active interest as they were followed with intent glance and craning neck as a possible source of the next meal. Nine service planes flying in formation not more than five hundred feet overhead followed closely by nine more in like alignment likewise received scant attention, and not until the great dirigible "Los Angeles" with an attendant guard of four lesser lighter-than-air ships hove slowly in view, nosing along like great, aerial whales, did the Duck Hawk lose his composure and fly off toward the Potomac, probably excusing his final lack of poise by remarking like many of the foot passengers turning homeward through the downpour on the streets below: "Oh, well, I've seen the main part of the show; it's raining, and I guess I'll be along toward home!"—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Can the Cooper's Hawk Kill a Crow?—A female Cooper's Hawk

(*Accipiter cooperi*), killed by Mr. Floyd Plasterer near Shippensburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on December 8, 1928, was brought to this office for identification. Upon examination the stomach and crop proved to be packed with the feathers and flesh of a Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*).

Being interested in determining whether this relatively small Hawk can actually kill a Crow I talked with Mr. Plasterer concerning the bird. "Many Crows were in the vicinity," said Mr. Plasterer. "As we walked along the edge of a field the Hawk flew up from a weed patch and my brother shot it. Upon going to pick it up we were surprised to see another Hawk fly up from the same weed patch. Among the weeds we found the partly eaten and fairly well plucked body of a Crow, the flesh still warm."

We can offer no proof that the Hawks killed their meal, of course, but no shots had been heard nor hunters seen in the vicinity so it is natural for us to believe that one or both of the Hawks might actually have killed the Crow.

I note that Mr. E. H. Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts, Vol. II, p. 114) states that Mr. Aaron C. Bagg reported to him a Crow which had been disabled by a Cooper's Hawk. In the light of Mr. Plasterer's experience in Pennsylvania it appears that the Cooper's Hawk may occasionally prey upon this common, though large, quarry. The Cooper's Hawk which had been feeding on Crow weighed 22 ounces; a Crow taken in the vicinity on the same day weighed 18½ ounces.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in Manitoba.—On C. G. Harrold's return from a trip to Whitewater Lake in October, he told me of a report he had received from a visitor to his camp, of a "Monkey-faced Owl" in the possession of Mr. Wilfred B. Kirkwood of Deloraine, Man. Interpreting this as a Barn Owl, Mr. Harrold asked me to write Mr. Kirkwood for confirmation. Mr. Kirkwood's reply was accompanied by two excellent photographs, which establish the identity of the bird beyond question. He writes: "This owl was shot just after sundown one evening around the first week in October 1927, a mile northwest of Whitewater Lake on my own farm, this being eight miles northeast of Deloraine. I had this bird set up by J. S. Charlston at Brandon, Man." This constitutes the second record for the species in Manitoba. The first record is represented by a specimen in the collection of the late E. W. Darbey and bears the legend "Shot at St. Annes, Nov. 6th, 1912."—B. W. CARTWRIGHT, *Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

The Chuck-wills-widow in Indiana.—Last spring in company with Mr. S. E. Perkins III, I visited the bird collection at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Indiana. Miss Rousseau McClellan, the teacher in charge, very kindly showed us the specimens. Our attention was drawn to some bird skins that were in pieces through much handling by pupils. Among these appeared the head of a Chuck-wills-widow (*Antrostomus*