

**The Barn Owl nesting on the Lower Savannah River.**—Word was received that Mr. Fahey of the Lighthouse Service had found an Owl's nest in one of the range lights in the river. March 30, Mr. W. J. Erichson and I visited the beacon, climbing about forty-five feet above the water, where we found five eggs of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*). One egg was about to hatch, and the young bird could be heard in the egg at a distance of several feet. The nest was in a steel box under the light, open to the sunlight on one side, and was liberally carpeted with the remains of marsh rabbits (*Sylvilagus palustris palustris*) with a few Barn Owl feathers. Mr. Fahey says he has found eggs and young Owls there other years, but that they sometimes disappear between his visits to the light. Perhaps the flocks of Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*) frequenting this section are responsible. The bird was not seen by us, but Mr. Fahey describes it as a "speckled bird with a white ring around its head." The nesting record is sufficiently unusual to be worth recording, it is believed.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

**A Further Note on the Horned Owl and Goshawk Migration in British Columbia.**—During the period October 1 to December 31, 1927, a sporting goods store in Victoria, British Columbia, paid bounty on 271 Horned Owls all of which had been killed locally. At the Provincial Government Pheasant Farm 28 others were shot during this time. For the same period during 1928 bounty was paid on five birds only. As was the case ten years earlier the Horned Owl invasion of southern Vancouver Island took place during two successive winters and then, quite definitely, ceased.

As recorded in a previous note (Auk, Vol. XLV, p. 99) the Chinese residents of Victoria purchase Horned Owls for use as food. Further inquiries have elicited the information that sometimes the carcasses are dried for future use. In this condition the flesh is reputed to possess both therapeutic and aphrodisiac properties.

Commencing with January 1, 1928, the Provincial Government entered the field and during the calendar year (1928) paid bounty on 1025 Horned Owls taken in various parts of the Province. No information is at hand regarding the dates of capture except a general statement that the majority were taken during the autumn and early winter. The localities and number of birds turned in at each place are as follows: Ashcroft 20, Clinton 414, Cranbrook 1, Fort Fraser 1, Golden 13, Kamloops 100, Lillooet 2, Merritt 141, Nelson 17, Pouce Coupe 3, Penticton 63, Prince George 49, Quesnell 103, Revelstoke 6, Rossland 1, Smithers 6, Vernon 24, Williams Lake 33, New Westminster 18, Vancouver 8, Victoria 2. Reference to a map of British Columbia with these figures in mind suggests a probable invasion through the Cariboo, Nicola and Okanagan regions of the interior, an important migration highway, and a relative scarcity west of the Cascade mountains and in the eastern part of the Province.

In recent years, since the Ring-necked Pheasant and European Grey