

Birds': 317, 1909) says: "I found the bird breeding in Saskatchewan at Rush Lake, June 12th, 1891." Previously he says: "I did not, however, note them west between Portage and Edmonton along the line of the G. T. P. Ry., I presume because our course lay too far north." Taverner ('Birds of Canada': 26, 1934) gives the distribution in Saskatchewan as "north to about the Canadian Pacific main line in the three Prairie Provinces." Bent (U. S. National Museum, Bulletin 170: 394, 1938) gives the breeding range in Alberta and Saskatchewan as "southern Saskatchewan (Many Island Lake, Crane Lake, Rush Lake, Moosejaw and Indian Head)." These records lie south of the south fork of the Saskatchewan River, while Livelong is on the north side of the north fork of the same river. Roughly speaking, the two areas are about 225 miles apart from north to south.

The immediate Livelong area was originally an old buffalo country and until twenty or thirty years ago was a cattle range covered with wild grasses and 'bluffs' or clumps of trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) in about equal proportions. This mixed tree and grass land is spoken of there as 'park country.' The area upon which the owl nest was found was on the border of an old lake bottom which has been grass-covered for many years and with the settlement of the country must have become attractive to these birds.—WILLIAM T. SHAW, 1002 Cambridge Avenue, Fresno, California.

**Forster's Tern in central-western Ohio.**—On May 28, 1941, I identified a bird at Lake St. Marys, Auglaize County, Ohio, as the Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) but did not obtain the specimen. On May 5, 1943, a large number of terns were seen feeding on the minnows in the ponds at State Fish Farm No. 1 at the east end of Lake St. Marys. In an attempt to stop this pillage, five birds were shot, two Forster's and three Common Terns (*Sterna h. hirundo*). Later, on May 22, two of three terns killed proved to be Forster's. A skin was prepared by F. B. Magill of one of the Forster's Terns taken on May 5, 1943, and this is deposited as specimen no. 7707 in the Ohio State Museum at Columbus. Mr. Edward S. Thomas, Curator of Natural History, informs me that it is the first spring specimen from Ohio in the collections of that institution.

I am not aware of a published record of the Forster's Tern for central-western Ohio or of a recent spring record for the state, although Campbell and Trautman (Auk, 53: 213-214, 1936) and Campbell (Bull. Toledo Mus. Sci., 1: 87-88, 1940) record the presence of this bird in the Erie Marsh in Michigan on May 27, 1934.

Its presence in other parts of Ohio in summer and fall have been recorded by Wheaton (Geol. Surv. Ohio 4: 560, 1882), Jones (Ohio Acad. Sci., Special Paper, 6: 31-32, 1903), Dawson ('Birds of Ohio,' 2: 558, 1903), and Trautman (Auk, 45: 200, 1928).—CLARENCE F. CLARK, *Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, St. Marys, Ohio.*

**Yellow Rail in Rice County, Minnesota.**—While walking through a hummocky stretch of wet meadowland near Nerstrand, Rice County, Minnesota, on the morning of September 26, 1943, we chanced to flush a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) from the grass. The bird fluttered up almost underfoot and flew about forty yards. At first it looked like a Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*), but when it changed its course the buffy tone of its foreparts became noticeable; and when, a bit later, it threw its feet forward preparatory to alighting, the white of its secondaries showed very clearly. At this instant it was collected. It proved to be an immature female. It was rather fat and weighed 45.2 grams, and the stomach con-