

GENERAL NOTES

Birds vs. poison sprays.—Under the heading "Are arsenicals dangerous to game?" in 'Recent Literature' (Auk, vol. 53, p. 463, 1936) it is reported that partridges under experimental conditions were not seriously affected by eating poisoned insects. I do not wish to minimize the importance of this conclusion but to point out that this is only part, and perhaps not the most important part, of the question at issue. Though many birds can eat more or less liberally of insects containing ingested poison without showing toxic effects, it does not follow that the spraying of plants and orchards may always be indifferent to them. Consider the loads of poison adventitiously deposited on the backs, wings or elytra of insects in spraying or poisoning operations. A few such insects may well individually or in aggregate carry loads exceeding the poison toleration of the birds that eat them. Such insects may long be unaffected by these poison loads and thus carry their menace far from its point of origin. To feed birds with insects that have poisoned themselves with their food and to have them eat food well sprayed with the same poisons are two different operations. The former may be comparatively harmless but how about the latter?—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.*

Some post-hurricane records from South Carolina.—On September 6, 1935, a hurricane of moderate intensity passed Charleston. The maximum wind velocity, as recorded by the local weather bureau, was forty-seven miles per hour. On the following morning, the bodies of a female Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) and an immature male Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus melanoptera*) were found on the Isle of Palms beach. These are in my collection. This specimen of Bridled Tern is, as far as can be ascertained, the sixth and latest record for South Carolina.

Later, a bird which proved to be a Sooty Tern rose from the beach and flew to me. It was weak and very thin and sat placidly on the car seat by me, as I drove to Mt. Pleasant. For nearly three weeks this tern was fed on fresh fish, which it took readily from the hand. On September 24, it was banded and released on the Isle of Palms, when it at once flew rapidly away toward the south.

One dark and two white-breasted Frigate Birds (*Fregata magnificens*) soared for a while over our house in Mount Pleasant on September 7. Another (with white breast) was seen over the Isle of Palms on September 11. The remains of two Sooty or Bridled Terns were found on the same beach on the 11th, but could not be preserved.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Fulmar at Meaford, Georgian Bay, Ontario.—While working be'low the high clay banks west of Cape Rich, about ten miles north of Meaford, Ontario, on November 20, 1936, William Lin discovered a dead Fulmar which had obviously drifted ashore. Attached to a three-inch fish-hook caught in the bird's throat was a fish-line several feet long, which was tangled about the body, feet and wings. The specimen, in fresh condition, probably dead less than a week, was forwarded to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in Toronto, where it has been preserved. Mr. L. L. Snyder informs the writer that this specimen, *Fulmarus glacialis glacialis*, is the third record for the Province and apparently the first for the upper Great Lakes region. The two previous Ontario records were for the Ottawa valley, in the eastern part of southern Ontario (Gormley, Auk, vol. 41, pp. 470-471, 1924; Snyder, Auk, vol. 46, p. 376, 1929).—L. H. BEAMER, *Meaford, Ontario.*

Snowy Egret in southern Michigan.—On August 2, 1936, Mr. L. Whitney Watkins, residing some six miles southwest of Manchester, Michigan, sent me word