

transports and supplies for hospital purposes, including food and medicines for all connected with the hospitals in camps of instruction or for service in the field. (6) On all field days medical departments should be exercised in their special duties. (7) A reserve of medical officers consisting of those who have retired from active connection with the force, and competent medical men who would be willing to serve in time of war. (8) The names of nurses of the Red Cross Society who would be willing to serve in war time should be registered by the Militia Department. (9) Knowledge of first aid to sick and injured should be diffused by lectures to officers and men, given under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association.

INDIA AND ITS SEASONS.

DR. R. D. RUDOLF's lecture on "The Seasons in India," given in Toronto University Chemical Buildings on February 25th, brought to a close an exceptionally interesting course of lectures in behalf of the University College Women's Residence Fund. The doctor gained his knowledge of the varied climates of India by a long residence in the district of Behar.

In India the hot weather begins in March and continues until June. It is followed by the rainy season, lasting well into October, and then the cold season, from November to March again. The speaker's remarks anent the struggles of the Europeans with the heat and dampness of the two bad seasons in India, and his description of the social life in the cold weather, between November and March, were followed with close attention by the large audience in attendance. Dr. Rudolf remarked in passing that the hot weather is not unhealthy, a fact which he appreciated while practising in India, as scientific enthusiasm dies down with the thermometer at 110. At the close of the lecture a number of lantern pictures illustrating the life, customs and scenery of India were given.

Antitoxic Relation between Bee Poison and Honey (?).

Dr. G. H. Stover (*Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, November, 1898) says that Miss M., aged thirty-five, single, consulted him on September 9th, 1895, on account of the rather unusual swelling of her right cheek following a bee sting received some days before; the whole right side of the face was considerably swollen and she felt some constitutional symptoms. After treatment for five days she recovered, and on her final visit made the interesting statement that while in the past she had never been able to eat honey, and was, indeed, nauseated by even the smell of it, since being stung she had developed a craving for it, and found that she could eat it with complete satisfaction and with no ill results. The author asks: Will some of the immunization experimenters throw light on this occurrence?—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.