

has directed renewed attention to the origin of this valuable material which is now known from the investigations of Dr. Hollick and Dr. Knowlton, to have been derived in some instances, at least, from various species of coniferous trees of the type of Sequoia and the Agathis which at present constitutes the source of the well-known "Kauri gum" of Australia.

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The Mycelium of Dry Rot. Recent observations of the dry rot as developed in one of the buildings of McGill University, have brought to light certain unusual features in growth which are worthy of notice with a view to having attention directed to similar possibilities elsewhere. The fungus which was the typical *Merulius lacrymans*, passed through an opening in a brick wall of a diameter not exceeding one inch, and thus entered a coal bin constructed of brick walls and cement floor. The fungus was not discovered until the coal was nearly exhausted at the end of the winter, and it was therefore completely dried out. It was nevertheless seen to have travelled along the surface of the brick wall for more than two yards from the point of entrance, and from the wall it spread into the coal for a distance of six inches, often completely enfolding lumps of hard anthracite in its growth. It should be noted that the coal was put into the bin wet. The important question for solution is, "did the fungus convey its nutrient materials from the wood work of the adjacent room for a distance of three yards, as seems probable?"

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