

that spore formation is so different in the two species is quite sufficient to make them different species, as is also the method of spore germination. The gelatine cultures are so entirely different.

Hence I am forced to believe that Dr. Lambotte started out on his experiment, not with *B. alvei*, but with *B. mesentericus vulgatus*, and hence all his experiments are misleading.

Dr. Lambotte's experiments with *vulgatus* cultivated in bee larvae bouillon are not convincing, as the larvae were killed by pricking, surrounded with a culture of *B. m. vulgatus*, and naturally putrefaction would set in when *vulgatus* was thus introduced. The ropy or viscous character of cultures of *vulgatus* is well known, and we would expect this phenomenon.

Although *B. m. vulgatus* is one of the most ubiquitous bacteria, and is present in most soils, whether European, American, or Australian, I have never heard of foul brood being indigenous. All cases in new countries (especially is this the case with Canada and Australia) may be traced to infection from bees, or bee-keeping supplies brought from countries or localities where foul brood was prevalent. If Dr. Lambotte's contention that *B. m. vulgatus* and *B. alvei* are the same is true, we should naturally expect to find cases of foul brood occurring spontaneously in countries which have never imported bees or supplies from infected places.

As a matter of fact, we know that the chief method of carrying the disease from one hive to another is by bees from healthy hives robbing colonies that have become weak and diseased, and the traffic in bees and bee-keeping supplies probably favors the spread of the disease.

Brant and Adjoining Counties Convention.

The Bee-Keepers of Brant and adjoining counties held a very profitable Convention in the County Council Chambers, Brantford, February 2nd and 3rd.; there was quite a representative gathering notwithstanding the severe weather and difficulty of travel. We hope in a later issue to give some notes of the discussions which were exclusively along the lines of production and marketing of honey.

"Chunk honey" as it is called received rather a "black eye" by way of a resolution 'that we are opposed to the introduction of the mixture of broken comb and extracted honey usually called "chunk honey" as being a retrograde movement, and because much adulterated honey has been placed on the market in this way.'

We would take the liberty of drawing the attention and sympathy of our readers toward a very excellent and deserving institution that we have in our midst; the Toronto Hospital for sick children, space will not permit us to describe the treatment or to speak of the many hundreds of little deformed bodies made strong and well and natural in its wards; sufficient to here state that the Hospital cares for every sick child in the Province of Ontario whose parents are unable to pay for treatment so that the child from your neighborhood has as much claim upon the Hospital as the child from Toronto. The Hospital has a wonderful record. Last year there were 293 children from 216 places outside of Toronto. The general character of the work is in the opinion of physicians and surgeons, the best of its kind. The smallest amount is acceptable. Contributions may be sent to J. Ross Robertson, Toronto or to Douglass Davidson, Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto."