

described many beautiful Peridinians, usually regarded as plants, also Diatoms and various Foraminifers and Infusorians, as well as pelagic crustaceans and larvæ of higher forms, all of which are elements in that floating food upon which young fishes feed in Nova Scotian waters.

The three reports by Professor Knight, of Queen's University, are in many respects the most valuable in the volume, for they treat of subjects of the highest public importance. The "Sawdust Question" is dealt with in a "further" and a "final" report, and the laborious investigations and experiments commenced by Dr. Knight in 1900 and continued season after season for four or five years, are here presented in concise and readable form. Our law-makers must in future consult these splendid reports before attempting legislation on the grave "sawdust *versus* fish" controversy. The killing of fish by dynamite has been much practised in spite of statutory prohibitions, and Dr. Knight, at the suggestion of Professor Prince, carried out with much skill and at some bodily risk, experimental researches which prove how wasteful such nefarious fishing is. Professor Knight's reports entitle him to the profound gratitude of the Canadian public.

Dr. Joseph Stafford, who continues to act as Curator of the Station, reports on the Atlantic fauna; his short list of sponges, Cœlenterates and Echinoderms, 70 species in all, is the preliminary instalment of a more complete list, which will form a desirable supplement to the splendid list published seven years ago by Dr. Whiteaves. A large collection has been made at each of the five locations where the work has been carried on. A knowledge of the animal and plant life in each locality is, from a fishery standpoint, a necessary preliminary. "The study of the environment of fish and fisheries" (the Director of the Station, Professor Prince justly observes) "is as necessary as the study of the fish themselves and their habits, and of the practical methods of exploiting fishery resources."

Dr. Stafford has established a wide reputation as an authority upon Trematodes and other parasites, and his numerous papers, published largely in Germany, are substantial contributions to science. His paper on Trematodes or parasitic sucker-worms (the tenth in the present series) is a concise account of the group and their life-history, so far as known, and he gives a list of 28 known and 10 undetermined species—a very creditable addition to American Helminthology. Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, furnishes a list of the Diatoms of Canso, and he states that the 73 species which he determined do not exhaust all the material secured at the