

ed entirely of pine timber, creosoted in Great Britain, and sent out here. It has most effectively withstood the ravages of the teredo, whilst all other piles in the neighborhood had to be renewed twice.

Not satisfied with reports about its permanency, so far, I requested that the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company would have an examination made for the purpose of this paper. I have to-day a telegram from Mr. D. J. Kennelly, Q. C., managing director of that Company, in which he says: "Creosoted pier absolutely sound; ten years erected. Timber not creosoted twice renewed."

One of the objects of this paper is, firstly, to point out the necessity which exists for a creosoting apparatus to be placed in Nova Scotia, somewhere in the region of the Tereido's most active operations; and, secondly, that experiments be conducted by some responsible parties, as to the best means to adopt to arrest the ravages of the *Limnoria Lignorum*.

Considering the interests at stake and the great annual loss to the Department of Public Works, Canada, from these destructive animals, one would think that something should be done in the public interests, by at least investigating the matter, and with the view of proper remedial measures being taken so far as practicable possible, to mitigate or prevent their ravages in the future.

---

ART. VII.—SHORE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. BY BERNARD GILPIN,  
A. B., M. D., M. R. C. S.

(Read April 10th, 1882.)

IN studying the immense flocks of what are called Shore Birds, which yearly appear during July, August and September of each year upon the flats of the Bay of Fundy, St. Mary's Bay, the Tuskets, and Digby Basin, in Nova Scotia, we must consider them as migratory birds, breeding, with few exceptions, in the Polar regions, and now returning with their young to warmer latitudes, reaching even the Gulf of Mexico, and thus passing our