

in Canada in the proportion that the commercial demand and market value increase.

The 'saw-dust *versus* fisheries' question has been one of the most thorny problems faced by the Dominion Government during many years. *Ex cathedra* opinions were not wanting, but no accurate experiments had ever been carried out to reveal the actual facts, until Professor Knight, of Queen's University, Kingston, tackled the much-debated question. Professor Knight, during the whole history of the Biological Station, has been continuously at work, carrying on researches of the highest moment to the fisheries of the Dominion, and the complex saw-dust question was only one of these. The three reports either already published, or now being published, by the Government, will afford a basis for future public policy on the matter. But other hardly less pressing fishery questions have occupied Professor Knight as a member of the Biological Station's staff. He has tested the results of dynamite in pollack and cod fishing, a nefarious method which United States' poachers, and Canadians following their evil example, have illegally adopted in the Fundy waters. Its destructive wastefulness is established by Mr. Knight's experiments, carried out at some bodily peril, and requiring unwonted skill and care. Further, the same gifted worker tried the effects of various lobster traps designed to permit the undersized examples to escape, and last year he tested practically the merits of frozen, fresh, and of salted bait, in view of the controversy carried on by fishermen all along the coast when the Government-aided bait freezers were inaugurated to assist them in months of bait scarcity. Large numbers of fishermen had stigmatized these bait freezers as a doubtful boon. The lengthy investigations of Professor Macallum, while they have their practical side, too, are of profound interest from the physiological and technical, as well as the higher theoretical and philosophical point of view, and his "Chemistry of Medusae" researches are a notable addition to the original work of Canadian biologists. The "Further Contributions to Canadian Biology" now in the press, include this paper in a brief popular form; but the original memoir, giving the detailed analyses, must be consulted in the *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XXIV. There is such a fascination about Professor Macallum's results that I cannot forbear stating that they demonstrate specific chemical, as well as morphological, and anatomical distinctions between species of jelly-fishes; an independence of sea-water environment; and a power of selective preference for the salts of sea-water, which are most striking; and, lastly, the inorganic composition of these lowly and simply organised creatures, almost the simplest of Metazoa, reflects the composition of the water, not of the oceans of to-day, but of past geological