bark of some of the coniferous trees, it might be derived from the white pine lumber which, as already stated, is sawn in such large quantities as to block the Ottawa river in places with vast beds of sawdust. Upon my examining white pine bark, I was delighted to find not only that it contained large quantities of starch, but that these, though somewhat more angular, closely corresponded in size, shape and structure with the grains found in the water (and closely resembled corn starch).

Upon soaking pine bark for two months in water, many of the starch grains in it assumed the rounded outline typical of the starch of the water sediments, whereas corn starch grains, after the same period of maceration, became fissured and tended readily to disintegrate upon slight pressure.

The appearance of the various grains may be better understood from the accompanying illustrations, figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Starch grains similar to those of the pine were found, though less plentifully in the bark of the cedar, hemlock and spruce.

The following table gives the diameter in micro-millimeters of the various starches examined :

·	•	•]	Diameter in microns.
Water Selimonts				.'		11 1 10 28 0
White Pine Bark.	•••••			 		S to 28.0
Corn Sweet Flag	• • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••	•••••	5.8 to 27.0 6.0 to 13.0
Wild Rice						5.7 to 13.0
White Water Lify Yellow Water Lify	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • * • • • • • • • • • • • • •	******	1.9 to 7.6 3.8 to 13.3

There is nothing to show that the starch forms a dangerous ingredient of the water. I have also found somewhat similar grains under circumstances which did not show any possibility of sawdust pollution, and unless great care is exercised one is liable to meet with them as a result of contamination of the glass-ware, etc., by dust.

My excuse for giving the above results at such length, is that it does not seem to have been recognized as yet that starch