

mals differ from those of more shallow water, and, furthermore, are somewhat less numerous, both individually and in species.

In Part III we have practical suggestions and concluding remarks. In speaking of the food of fishes, Mr. W. divides the feeders into two groups: those that feed at the surface, as the herring and mackerel, and those which feed at the bottom, as the cod, halibut, and all flat fish. From the observations made after an examination of the stomachs of over five hundred cod-fishes taken in Gaspé Bay, as also on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Whiteaves concludes that the cod very rarely feeds at greater depths than fifty or sixty fathoms. A list of what cod feed upon is given, judging from the contents of the stomachs of those fish when examined.

In examining the cod banks, or, as the Gaspé fishermen call them, reefs, Mr. Whiteaves was amazed at the number of the minute shells of the foraminifera found in the sand at the latter, and he suggests that probably these microscopic animals form the food of other marine animals which are themselves devoured by the cod, and which may account for the presence of the cod in such numbers at these places. Attention is drawn to the fact that the cod is subject occasionally to the attack of parasites. Tape worms are sometimes found in the intestines, and nematoid worms were observed encysted on the outside of their livers. Halibut and flounders appear to feed largely upon molluscs obtained in deep water, from 100 to 250 fathoms.

Mr. Whiteaves suggests that if Americans are to be allowed to fish in Canadian waters "the custom (said to be practised by them) of splitting the fish caught at sea and throwing the offal overboard on the fishing ground, should not be permitted." This would have a tendency, it is thought, to damage the cod banks and drive the fish away from their accustomed feeding ground. Attention is drawn to the oyster and to the want of care in preserving from destruction that valuable bivalve. It is recommended to offer a premium for the best essay on artificial oyster culture, and to hold out inducements to persons engaged in the artificial culture of oyster-beds, by affording them legal protection. Attention is drawn to the fearful ravages of the *Teredo* or ship worm, and another species of burrowing crustacean, of the genus *Limnoria*, specimens of which Mr. W. secured in a piece of waterlogged wood, and, furthermore according to Mr. Principal Dawson, it would appear that the wharves and harbors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been greatly damaged by this species of *Teredo*.

We notice in the report one item which attracted our attention.