

Within later years a long series of investigations have been published: Davis (1900a, p. 485; 1900b, p. 498; 1901, p. 491), Wesenberg-Lund (1901, p. 1), Passarge (1901, p. 79), Früh and Schröter (1904, pp. 196-199), Weltner (1905, p. 277), Steusloff (1905, p. 1), Marc le Roux (1907, p. 347). We have all arrived at the same result, that the lime deposits are due largely, if not entirely, to organisms. Passarge (1901, p. 144) even maintains that these can cause lime deposits on a large scale. Ramann at first seemed to take up a special position. He believes "dass die Seekreide aus der Zersetzung gelöster Kalkhumate hervorgeht welche dem Seewasser aus benachbarten Gebieten zugeführt werden" (1905-6, p. 161; 1905, p. 44; and 1906, p. 174). Ramann has accepted the explanation of the origin of the true lake lime given by Passarge and myself, but seems still to maintain his own with regard to "Wiesenkalk," which he is no doubt entitled to do. I hope, however, to be able to return to this explanation later. It must therefore be concluded that Dr Krogh at present stands quite alone with his above-mentioned views. In my plankton work (1908, pp. 291-293), to which I here refer, I have contested the views of Dr Krogh.

The "organism" which has probably most of all modified the natural conditions in the Baltic lakes is *man*. In thickly populated territories, where castles and monasteries were often built near lakes and where towns arose under shelter of the castles, where later on water-mills and factories were worked by the effluents and affluents of the lakes, the lakes were drawn into his range of interest. Originally they were only of importance to man as fishing-grounds, later he learned to use parts of their vegetation (*Phragmites* and *Scirpus*); but after having destroyed the stock of fish, and the lakes had become like dead capital on his acreages, he utilised them in another way. The great desiccation projects began, and lake by lake disappeared; in part through drainage, in part more indirectly through forest exploitation, a diminution of the lake area has in many places taken place. It must, on the other hand, be remembered that at possibly still more places man has kept the height of the water in the lakes above the normal level by means of locks and sluices. It is at any rate certain that the renewal of water in most lakes is dependent on the discretion of man. The comparatively small and shallow lakes with their often small affluents and outlets and their slight fall have made this possible. No less has he influenced the chemical composition of the lake-water. Substances alien to the latter (chlorine and ammonia) are in increasing quantities conveyed to it through the refuse from towns and the chemicals from factories (see especially Marsson, 1903, p. 60, 1904a, p. 1, 1904b, p. 125; Kolkwitz, 1905, p. 1, 1906, p. 370, with list of literature).