portion of the individual settlers in the Province have to go through the ordeal of having their houses at least once burned down, as it happened to myself some years ago while at sea on my way home.

Independent of the large sum voted by Parliament here and applicable to the relief of the sufferers, both the Admiralty Departments have building and other operations going on in the Province for which the Apparatus recommended might be used.

It would be alike applicable in all likelihood for the construction of railways, and especially desirable in the section of the Western district, about Port Sarum, where I reside, since there is no stone to be had even for the formation of common roads which are now constructed of mere planks."

(Copy.)

Admiralty, 14th August, 1845.

Sir,—

In reply to your Letter of the 5th instant, with its enclosure from Sir William Burnett, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a Report from the Officers of Portsmouth Yard, upon the effects of his solution, applied to the purpose of preventing ignition in Timber, or rather to prevent it breaking into flames. In consequence of that Report, my Lords have ordered the Bulkheads in the Holds and Magazines of Her Majesty's Ships to be fitted with Timber so saturated, and it is also applied largely to the various Buildings in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

I send for Lord Stanley's further information a Copy of a statement of the price per load for preparing Timber for building purposes.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. B. I. HAMILTON.

Geo. Wm. Hope, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Portsmouth Yard, 13th March, 1844.

Sir,—

With reference to your directions of the 1st ultimo, to make experiments as to the degrees of prevention against ignition into flame, which Timber saturated with Sir William Burnett's solution affords comparatively with wood of the same and unprepared, we have the honor to state, that we have very carefully instituted a series of experiments on this subject, of which the following are the results:

Eleven different kinds of Timber were tried, each piece was two feet long, five inches wide, and three inches thick—each piece was cut into two equal parts one foot long, and one part was prepared with a strong solution of Chloride of Lime, (in the proportion of 1 lb. of Chloride to four of water,) the other part was unprepared.

Care was taken after the preparation to endeavor to bring both to the same degree of dryness.

One of the Furnaces at the Metal Mill on which the cakes of copper are beaten previous to rolling, was selected for the experiments. The heat of this furnace was very great.

KIND OF TIMBER AND RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

African Oak.—The unprepared burst into a strong flame in twenty-five seconds.

The prepared continued to resist flame for two minutes, and then a weak flame began to play gently over its surface.

English Oak.—Unprepared burst into flame in five seconds.

Prepared burst into flame in forty seconds, (a small flame)—at the end of ten minutes