

MOUNTAIN GOAT.	BADGER.
ANTELOPE.	WOLVERINE, or CARCAJOU.
ELK.	FISHER.
LITTLE ELK.	MARTEN.
MOOSE.	PANTHER.
REINDEER, or CANADOU.	JAGUAR.
BLACK TAIL DEER, of Rocky Mountains.	OCELOT.
BLACK TAIL DEER, of the Pacific.	OUNCE.
MULE DEER.	TIGER CAT.
WHITE TAIL DEER.	WILD CAT.
DEER, other species.	LYNX.
BEAVER.	CIVET CAT, or BASSARIS.
PRAIRIE DOG.	ARMADILLO.
MARMOTS.	PECCARY, or MEXICAN HOG.
SEWELLEL.	WALRUS, or MORSE.
HARES.	SEALS.
LARGE WOLF, black, white, or gray.	PORPOISES.
LOBOS WOLF.	DOLPHINS.
PRAIRIE WOLF.	WHALES.
COYOTE.	MANATEE or SEA COW.
MEDICINE WOLF.	ALLIGATOR.
INDIAN DOG.	SHARKS, STINGREES, RAYS,
FOXES, all species.	DEVIL FISH; teeth, jaws, and vertebræ.

Specimens of the following kinds, preserved in spirits, from all parts of North America, are particularly desired: SMALL QUADRUPEDS, as field mice, shrews, moles, bats, squirrels, weasels. REPTILES, as snakes, lizards, scorpions (so-called), frogs, toads, tree-frogs, and, above all, the salamanders, or lizards without scales, found in water, or under logs and stones, known by the various names of hellbender, young alligator, ground puppy, water puppy, &c. FISH of all kinds, such as the gar, perch, pike, sunfish, chubs, suckers, minnows, and other species.

INVERTEBRATES in general, as crabs, crawfish, and crustacea in general, insects, worms, starfishes, shells, &c.

In addition to dried plants, it will be well always to gather seeds, acorns, nuts, pine cones, &c., which when sent in may be planted, and thus furnish important additions to Horticulture, as well as to Botany. They should be put up perfectly dry.

We have called especial attention to the country west of the Mississippi. Much is still to be done, however, in the east, and collections of any kind will be acceptable from all parts of the Continent.

### § X. GENERAL LIST OF APPARATUS.

We shall here present at one view a list of the principal apparatus and outfit required for collecting on the simplest scale, in the different kingdoms of nature. Fuller explanations of all will be found under their appropriate heads.

1. FOR COLLECTING.—Gun, with shot of various sizes, from buck to No. 10, as also the proper equipment of powder, percussion caps and wads. Rifle for large game.

Fishing rod and lines. The latter should be of different sizes, with a supply of extra hooks, and snoods.

Nets of various kinds; a seine of about seven feet long with a bag in the middle, will be found most useful for fish. Also a small pocket net for insects, &c., but strong enough for fishes. Some gauze nets for insects.

A casting net will be found useful in fishing.

Pocket vial for collecting insects when on a land exploration, and for small invertebrata when on the sea shore, or on the bank of a river or lake.

Pocket box lined with cork, for collecting insects which cannot well be immersed in spirits.

Larger boxes into which the contents of the preceding may be transferred.

A vial of ether, and

A few ounces of camphor, for killing insects, ether being used in the pocket vial and camphor in the box.

Insect pins of assorted sizes.

Blank labels of paper with strings, for plants and skins of animals.

Unsize paper for plants; a ream or more.

Portfolio with straps.

Labels of parchment for animals in liquids.

Hundred or more lino bags of various sizes.

Ten or more yards of lino.

India rubber bag.

2. FOR PRESERVING.—Knives.

Two pairs of scissors.

Needles and threads of various numbers.

Twine.

Hook with loop.

Arsenic (powdered), five or ten pounds put up in several tin canisters.

Corrosive sublimate (powdered), about half a pound.

Alcohol in a small keg or tin can.

Tartar emetic or ipecacuanha.

Alum.

Saltpetre.

Common salt. (The three latter substances will hardly be required with plenty of alcohol and arsenic.)

Cotton or tow.

### On the Provincial Currency.

*Read before the Canadian Institute, January 31st, 1853; by J. B. Cherriman, M.A., F.C.P.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Deputy Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Toronto.*

The evils consequent on the present state of our Provincial Currency are so flagrant, and their effects accumulating as our wealth and national prosperity increase, are also beginning to make themselves so severely felt, that the postponement of some change in the system, long ago acknowledged to be necessary, seems no longer possible. It is the object of this paper briefly to state the nature of the changes which can be made to remedy those evils, and to discuss the methods proposed or desirable for effecting such change.

It is evident that a currency ought to be regulated with reference to two distinct objects to be attained—first, to furnish the most easy and convenient mode of exchange from individual to individual within the country itself—secondly, to adopt a standard and notation, which may, as far as possible, fit into and cohere with the currencies of those countries with which our commercial relations are most intimate. The first will have regard mainly to the subdivisions of the unit chosen—the second, to the nature of the unit itself.

In considering the latter question, the countries whose currencies we have to look to are Great Britain and the United States; and a brief statement of the nature of the currency of each is necessary.

The Sterling Currency of Great Britain is based on a gold standard, namely, the £ sterling or the gold sovereign which contains 113 1-623 grs. of pure gold; this is taken to be equivalent to 20 shillings of silver, each shilling containing 80 8-11 grs. of pure silver; the shilling is again divided into 12 pence of copper and each penny again into four farthings, but the cop-