

would be drawn out into ellipses. Secchi, Daws, and the Lick observers have seen them occasionally of this form. Satellite I. has been sometimes seen apparently double, more light being reflected from near the ends than at the centre of the ellipse.

Mr. Elvins referred to many observations of satellites, when near the limb of Jupiter, having been seen to disappear and reappear, etc. He explained this by supposing the light to undergo refraction in passing through gaseous matter recently thrown from the planet and moving in orbits near the primary. He thought it probable that all the satellites were originally thrown from the planets by the combined action of the tangential force caused by the planets' rotation, the molecular motion of the gases in the atmosphere of the planet, and by projected matter thrown from the Jovian volcanoes into space.

SIXTH MEETING.

Sixth Meeting, 10th December, 1892, the President in the chair.

Donations and Exchanges, 58.

Dr. A. F. Chamberlain was appointed delegate to attend the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society, at Boston, on the 28th December.

The following were elected members: Prof. James Mavor, W. H. P. Clement and Joseph Antisell Allen.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., read a paper on "British Immigration into Upper Canada, 1825-1837." The population of Upper Canada at the close of the war of 1812-14 was less than 100,000. This had increased fourfold by the time of the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837, the increase having been chiefly due to British immigration. Amongst the causes that produced this rapid influx of immigrants during the period were these:—1. Attention in Britain was turned towards Upper Canada by many books of travel, the writers of which visited the country and published their travels on returning home. No other period has yielded so much literature relating to the country and its resources. 2. The free grant land policy was adopted here at an earlier date than in some of the States. Besides this, an order-in-council in 1818, imposing settlement duties on the U. E. Loyalists, militia, discharged officers and soldiers, pensioners, and all others receiving free grant lands after that date, had the effect of preventing them from holding land on speculation, and thus stimulated settlement. 3. At the passage of the Catholic Emancipation bill in 1829, despondency fell upon the Irish Protestant