

Indians were employed, and almost any evening during the progress of the work a group of them could be seen sitting about the fire, at the end of a large attic, smoking killikiniek and chatting in their soft tongue before wrapping themselves in their blankets and going to sleep.

These Indians, many of whom were Dr. Gesner's guides in his surveys, and who were good judges of the natural attitudes and appearance of the stuffed animals, were very capable assistants in setting them up. Dr. Gesner's own study of the forest and its denizens had been careful and observant, and made him proficient for the work in hand. The Indians gave him a title, signifying "Wise Man."

After leaving St. John he returned to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and resided at the old homestead of his father, Henry Gesner, and there wrote his "New Brunswick, with Notes for Emigrants," and the "Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia."

He engaged meanwhile in such medical practice as the country offered, and in further study of science as applied to arts and manufactures. The dynamo of the present time was foreshadowed by many of his experiments at this place. The appliances used for covering wire with insulating material by a peculiar winding apparatus were a portion of his work.

He also constructed an electrical engine, or motor, which was driven by a voltaic battery, the principle being practically identical with that now used in electrical motors, electrical lighting and other electrical applications.

In 1850 he removed to Sackville, near Halifax. He moved to Halifax in 1852.

At Halifax he met Lord Dundonald, then admiral of B. N. A. station, who was the original discoverer of illuminating gas, and with him examined the asphaltum of