

On some of the more interesting entomological specimens collected at Fort Garry, illustrated by specimens and diagrams, by Gov. Macdavis.

On the nature, extent, and probable value of the upper Saskatchewan, and Peace River gold-fields, (illustrated by specimens), by Timolean Love Esq.

Sanitary statistics for 1861, with observations on the principal diseases of this Settlement, by John Schültz, M. D.

On the Indian Tribes of Rupert's Land, by James Ross, M.A., Sheriff of Assiniboia.

Mr. Sheriff Ross, seconded by Rev. John Black, moved that the following gentlemen be honorary members: Prof. Wilson, Univ. College, Toronto; Prof. Hind, Trinity College, Toronto; Principal Dawson, McGill College, Montreal; Prof. Lawson, Queen's College, Kingston; George Barnston, Esq., Chief Factor, H. B. Co.; John Rae, M.D., late Chief Factor, H. B. Co.—Carried.

#### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION AND ITS LECTURERS.

In 1813 Mr. Faraday was appointed Assistant in the Laboratory at 25s. per week, with two rooms. At that time the Royal Institution was renowned throughout Europe for Davy's electro-chemical discoveries.

In 1816 Mr. Faraday's salary was raised to 100*l.* per annum.

In 1825, he was appointed Director of the Laboratory; the funds of the Institution could not admit of an increase of his salary.

In 1833 he was chosen for the Fullerian Professorship of Chemistry by Mr. Fuller. This was endowed with 100*l.* per annum.

In 1853, the amount he received was 300*l.* per annum as Superintendent of the House and Director of the Laboratory.

The electrical discoveries which have been made by Mr. Faraday in the Institution began to be published in 1831, and are not yet ended. His first chemical paper was published in 1816. He has worked long and much for the love of the Institution, and little for its money. For forty years, from 1813 to 1853, his fixed income from the Institution was not more than 200*l.* per annum.

In 1853, Professor Tyndall was elected to lecture on Natural Philosophy for 200*l.* per annum.

In 1859, he received 300*l.* per annum.

Thus the Royal Institution, from being a Society for the promotion of useful knowledge by instruction, became and remains a Society for the promotion of the progress of science by experiment. The amount it has been able to give its professors for either object has been the same. And after sixty years of grand discoveries, including the laws of electro-chemical decomposition; the decomposition of the fixed alkalies; the establishment of the nature of chlorine; the philosophy of flame; the condensibility of many gases; definite electrolytic action; the science of magneto-electricity; the twofold magnetism of matter; the magnetism of gasses; the action of magnetism and electricity on polarised light; and the radiation and absorption of heat by gases and vapours; but little more can be done for the discoverers than was done at the beginning of the century.

## Correspondence.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. WM. WAGNER,  
AGENT FOR THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT  
IN GERMANY.

(ADDRESSED TO W. EDWARDS, SEC. OF B. OF A. & M.)

Cologne, 12th April, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I renew my thanks for sending to me your Journal regularly, and were it not for your kindness I should be kept here as ignorant of Canadian affairs as the remainder of Germany.

But that you may have a proof that I think of the interests of Canada, I have shipped to your order by the German barque "Mathilde," Captain Rahtgens, from Hamburg, and may be at Quebec about the end of April or beginning of May, a German Stove for your next exhibition. It is a stove made of strong sheet iron and clad with Chine (Kachelor). The top may be easily taken off, and you will see the inner construction. Between the "Kachelor" and the sheet iron is a filling of fire-brick clay. The stove which you receive is for coal fire. At the same time I have sent another to Ottawa, addressed to George Hay, Esq., Ironmonger. The one sent to Ottawa is for wood.

These stoves cost here at Berlin near \$17 50. To import them would be nonsense, but I have no doubt we could import the "Kachelor," or should the stoves be received favourably, then a man could easily be brought to Canada to make the "Kachelor," and set the stoves. I have already received an offer from such a mechanic.

The advantages of these stoves are that they are easily heated, and the heat is kept longer than by our Canadian stoves, and no fear of burning clothing when you come too near them; and it has a better appearance than a blank box stove.

I take the pleasure of making this stove a present to the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Should you like it, and some one would wish to have a stove sent out to Canada, please write to me and it shall be done immediately.

To secure to the oilmen of Upper Canada a place to send it to, I have spoken to different firms, amongst which is one Mr. Waltjen of Bremen, who has used Boghead coal, and was last year in Pennsylvania—but no person has said anything about Canadian wells. He has received 5,000 barrels from Pennsylvania, and now he sends out a relative of his to the oil springs of Enniskillen, either to buy a well or make a contract. Mr. Waltjen, who has a very large establishment, says he will be able to use from 100,000 barrels per annum and more.

He was very happy that I could give him information, and I had to write down all the extracts