

gravity taken. The quantity employed in each case was between one and two grammes, and the analyses were made according to the method used by Rose in his investigations on the gold of the Ural mountains.\*

"An analysis of the Tangier gold, specific gravity 18.95, gave.

Gold .....	98.13
Silver.....	1.76
Copper.....	.05
Iron.....	trace.

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99.94

"An analysis of Lunenburg gold, specific gravity 18.37, gave.

Gold .....	92.04
Silver.....	7.76
Copper .....	.11
Iron.....	trace.

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99.91

"In some specimens of auriferous quartz from Lawrencetown, obtained of Mr. R. G. Fraser of Halifax, I found mispickel, iron pyrites, galena, and magnetite, associated with the gold in the same manner as at the other localities. In one instance a crystal of mispickel had a small particle of gold passing directly through its centre. The specific gravity of the gold from this place was 18.60, which would indicate a degree of purity between that of the Tangier and Lunenburg specimens. The quantity obtained was not sufficient for satisfactory analyses."

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ARTICLE XXXI.—*On the origin of the name 'Canada.'* BY  
REV. B. DAVIES, LL.D., Member of the Council of the Philological Society of London.

(Read before the Natural History Society.)

The name by which the most extensive and valuable Province in British America is called, has a very uncertain, if not strictly unknown, origin. To this fact Dr. Trench, in his popular work on "the Study of Words" (p. 170, ed. 9th.), calls attention in these terms: "One might anticipate that a name like 'Canada', given, and within fresh historic times, to a vast territory, would be accounted

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\* Reice nach dem Urai, page 406. Berlin, 1842.