

mind. Chymists and divines must therefore excuse the briefness of my remarks on those subjects; and in general, I trust the same apology will be accepted by all other professions, if my observations on literary subjects connected with them, be found either too concise, or even irrelevant.

*Traduction libre et abrégée des leçons de chymie, données par le Chevalier Humphrey Davy à la Société d'Agriculture de Londres. Printed by James Lane, Montreal, 1820. 8vo. pp. 123. price 4s.*

Captain Douglas, who, in a neat dedication to the Agricultural Societies of Canada, announces himself as the translator of Sir Humphrey Davy's chymical lectures applied to agriculture, has performed a very beneficial service to the French inhabitants of this province. The introductory and theoretical part of the work is perhaps too abstruse for the comprehension of the generality of Canadian cultivators, but the practical part, especially that which after explaining the component substances of vegetables, directs the modes for extracting and separating them, and that where the operation of the various soils, and manures are detailed, can not fail to be instructive and advantageous. On the subject of manures Sir Humphrey does not appear to have sufficiently distinguished between those which actually afford a *pabulum*, or nourishment, to vegetables, and those which act principally as vehicles for the conveyance of that nourishment, or as levigators, in adapting the soil to receive and foster the roots of different plants. The translator has added several valuable notes: that (page 68) accounting for the Mosaic account of the creation on modern chymical principles, is curious, novel, and well worthy of the consideration both of the divine and the geologist.