

Notices of Books and Recent Publications.

FALLOUS.—*Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. Tome 3e, Ville-Marie, Bibliothèque Paroissiale, 1866. 4to, xxiii-548 pp. and 6 maps. Paris, Poupart-Davy, Printers.*

In the volume under notice, the third issued so far, the author brings his historical narrative down to the year 1672 only. Besides the six maps properly belonging to this volume, it contains two others which are to be placed in the first volume as having reference to it. One of these is a copy of a map by Lescarbot, showing the outlines of the Island of Newfoundland, the River St. Lawrence, and that part of the Atlantic coast lying within the limits of New France. The other is a map of the *Saint St. Louis* and a portion of the Island of Montreal, by Champlain.

"MARTIN BOSSANGE: 1765-1865."—Jonast, Paris; 1866.—12mo, 46 pp.

M. Martin Bossange, a prominent French publisher, was born at Bordeaux in the month of February, 1765. Having opened an establishment in Paris in 1785, he soon extended his business to the provinces of the kingdom and was among the first of those who succeeded in disseminating the productions of French literature over the greater part of the world. His name, says a contemporary, is known wherever there is a library. Though of a very delicate constitution, he lived to the advanced age of a hundred years all but six weeks. The anniversary of his centennial birthday was to have been celebrated on the 1st December, 1865, at the Hotel du Louvre, at the request and expense of M. Emile Pereire (Banker), but he did not live to enjoy the splendid *fete* prepared for him. A few weeks before his death the knighthood of the Legion of Honor was conferred on him. The above mentioned pamphlet contains a fine portrait of the deceased.

FIGUIER.—*L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle. Ninth Year. By Louis Figuier. Paris, Hachette. 572 pp. Price 3 fr. 50 c.*

BAGG.—*The Antiquities and Legends of Durham. By Stanley Clark Bagg. Montreal; 1866.—8vo, 21 pp.*

A lecture by Mr. Bagg, President of the Numismatic Society of Montreal. We thank the author for sending us a copy of this interesting pamphlet.

LA GAZETTE MÉDICALE. (Montreal).—The numbers of this periodical for March and April contain, among other articles, a lecture on Cholera, by Dr. Rottot.

L'ÉCHO DE LA FRANCE. (Montreal).—This periodical has reached its second volume, and is published fortnightly instead of weekly as heretofore; it however, still contains the same quantity of matter per month. By this improvement, due to Mr. Ricard, the Editor, the articles reproduced will not have to be so much subdivided as was necessarily the case when printed in the shorter serials. The selections made are excellent thus far, and we learn with pleasure that this publication has already numerous subscribers.

TOUSSAINT.—*Traité élémentaire d'Arithmétique, par F. N. Toussaint, professeur de mathématiques à l'École Normale Latul. Côté et Cie., Québec; 1866.—12mo, 150 pp.*

This treatise on arithmetic, which is intended for elementary and model schools, is an abridgment of the larger text-book published by Mr. Toussaint some time ago and noticed in this journal. A table of moneys, weights and measures has been added. We believe it is the intention of the author to submit the work for the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

LE FOYER CANADIEN. (Québec).—Among the articles given in the number for April will be found an excellent biography of the late Mr. Garneau by Abbé Casgrain, revised and considerably enlarged. It is accompanied with a photograph, a contribution due to the liberality of Mde. Livermois, and contains also an autograph of the Historian's.

MICHEL AND HUNT.—*Reports of Mr. A. Michel and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt on the Gold Region of Canada. Hunter, Rose & Co., Ottawa; 1866.—8vo, 28 pp.*

Canada means "there is nothing here," and in the mouth of the Spaniard of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, meant *there is no gold here*. This is the etymology which many writers have given of the name of our country. But it is now well known that the word *Canada* is derived from *Kinnati*, which in the Iroquois tongue signifies *huts*, or in its widest sense, the ground on which a number of huts stand—a village. The discoveries made during the last few years have proved the Spanish etymology to be doubly erroneous. If the first geological reports have not said that there was no gold in Canada, they gave us to understand that if any existed, it was very scarce. The general report for the year 1863, however, says that before long the auriferous alluvions so widely diffused in Canada would be turned to account. We are now convinced that considerable gold deposits exist in the region lying south of the St. Lawrence.

The following are extracts from Mr. Michel's report; the statements therein contained are corroborated by Mr. Hunt's report, which has special reference to the extraction and assaying of gold:

The Reports of the Survey have shown the presence of native gold both in the veins belonging to the crystalline schists of the Lower Silurian near Sherbrooke, in Leeds, and in St. Sylvester in the seigniory of St. Giles, and in those traversing the Upper Silurian rocks in the seigniory

of Aubert Gallion (St. George,) (1) and in that of Vaudreuil at the Devil's Rapids in the Chaudière. While thus establishing the presence of gold in the veins of both the upper and lower formations, both of which might have contributed to the auriferous alluvions, the Reports of the Survey express the opinion that the greater part at least of the alluvial gold of Canada is derived from the Lower Silurian rocks. I may mention in support of the facts just cited, several specimens containing visible grains of native gold in vitreous copper extracted from a quartz vein which crosses the two concessions known as "The Handkerchief," in the seigniory of St. Giles, one of the localities to which you have already referred. But inasmuch as visible gold has also been found in the veins of the Upper Silurian rocks, and as the largest specimens of gold in the gangue yet found in Canada are from the vein at the Devil's Rapids, I am led to believe that it is desirable to explore carefully all this part of the auriferous region in the hope of favorable discoveries.

"Although the veins which are now attracting most attention are those in the seigniory of Vaudreuil, numbers of similar quartz veins are found all the way southward to the frontier; and many have been discovered in the seignories of Aubin-Delisle and Aubert Gallion, and in the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Linière and Metgermette. Several outcrops of quartz appear along the Kennebec road; and at low water many of them can be seen in the beds of the Famine, Du Loup and their tributary streams, such as the Oliva, the Metgermette, and others already mentioned in speaking of the alluvial gold. I may here notice especially the quartz veins which were, at the time of my visit, being examined in Linière, very near the frontier. The encasing rocks here, as elsewhere, were clay-slates, and sandstones more or less calcareous. These rocks and their veins are already described in your report for 1863, pages 436-437, and more in detail in the Report for 1859, pages 50-52.

"The townships and seignories which are the subject of the preceding remarks, are on the right bank of the Chaudière, but the veins for the most part appear to cross the river,—for I observed many outcrops of them on the road from St. Joseph to St. George, as well as on the shores and in the bed of the Chaudière. Several of these have already been followed, and uncovered on the left bank, especially in Vaudreuil and Aubert-Gallion. Other outcrops of quartz are seen on the road from Vaudreuil to Lake St. Francis, in the townships of Tring, Forsyth, Aylmer and Lambton, where I observed several near the lake. I regret not to be able to give you a detailed description of the quartz veins in this latter region, the exploration of which was prevented by the early snows; but I shall now proceed to state the observations which I was able to make upon the veins of which I have sent you specimens.

"In accordance with the instructions which I received from you, I have limited my examination of the deposits of quartz in the Chaudière valley to those which were already attracting attention in the region. If I have given you but short and incomplete descriptions of these, it is because in most of them the walls of the veins cannot yet be determined, and because not one of them had at the time of my visit been sufficiently opened to allow of a correct opinion of its character or attitude. I have therefore preferred to pass over in silence certain points upon which information would be desirable, rather than give opinions which could only be conjectural. I read in the *Géologie Appliquée* of Burat, "that although the theory of metalliferous deposits, based as it is upon numerous facts which are the same in all parts of the world, may now be regarded as established, the practical conditions, that is to say those which regulate the character and richness of mines, are altogether local." The study of metalliferous deposits in a district where none of the same kind are actively worked, is thus surrounded with difficulties and uncertainty; so that in attempting the examination, with which you had charged me, of the Chaudière region, it was neither possible for me to judge by analogy, nor to establish comparisons. A knowledge of local conditions moreover facilitates the estimation of the economic value of metalliferous deposits, for in some districts veins slender and poor at the surface, may augment in size and become richer in descending, while in others wide and rich veins, in working, grow poor and narrow. We must therefore in a new country, work in the dark as it were, until experience shall have fixed certain rules for guidance. With these reservations, and relying on the facts established and made known in the Reports of the Geological Survey, on the results obtained by the gold miners in the region during the last three years, and finally upon my personal examinations as set forth in the preceding pages, I conclude with the following observations.

"1. The auriferous deposits which cover a great region in Lower Canada in all probability contain, particularly in the valley of the Chaudière, considerable areas whose regular and methodic working on a large scale by hydraulic processes may be made remunerative; in addition to which limited deposits of exceptional richness, such as have been already found, may be looked for.

"2. Although the examination of the alluvial gold from the deposits hitherto worked does not permit us to attribute its source to veins of quartz in the immediate vicinity, it is nevertheless established that this alluvial gold is derived from the rocks of the region.

"3. The existence of native gold having been established, alike in the veins of the altered Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of the district, the