

is absolutely crowded with facts of an enchaining interest; but the most novel, (although not the most curious,) are in the accounts of the numerous bones of wild animals, as bears, wolves, lions, jackals, &c. &c. lately discovered in the caves of several parts of England, and Germany. That of Galyenreuth in the latter country has been long known.—His work is a detailed History of what he terms diluvion and alluvion;—the great accumulation of debris which sometimes invests the highest hills, but more frequently occupies the valleys, and which as clay, lime and sand we call soil. Hutton, Saussure, Playfair, and lastly Hayden, have employed themselves on this part of the science previously to Buckland; but the latter, besides being by far the most experienced practical Geologist, has been more deeply impressed with the importance of the investigation. New personal researches, and a very extended course of reading, were occasioned by this more comprehensive view of the subject. Guided thus by an ingenious, learned and patient spirit, he has arrived at many conclusions in advance of his predecessors, and has confirmed others, which had been but unsupported surmises.

A correct and minute description of the geology of an extensive & complicated region is a task of no ordinary character; and especially on this side of the Atlantic. There are to be surmounted here, the difficulties incident to a new country, the greater portion of which is an unknown and unnamed wilderness, rendered impenetrable by displaced rocks, underwood and morasses, and therefore only to be examined in ravines and watercourses; in place of the cultivated hills and plains of Europe, illustrated by accurate maps, full of artificial sections by canals, mines, roads, wells, and quarries,—abounding in accommodations for the traveller, and what is still more essential, in fellow labourers, creating at every step, new light and new facilities. What a pleasing homage did science receive in the person of De Luc, who during his geological travels through England, Flanders and Germany, on his arrival at any town or village was immediately claimed as the guest of the resident Prince or Nobleman, and was furnished likewise with the best local information, carriages, workmen, and intelligent guides.

In Canada, these researches on a large scale, become very expensive in hiring conveyances, by water and land to remote places: and the more distant these are from a dense population, the worse are the services and the more inordinate the demand. A government, or an associate body only, can afford to maintain a geologist in a distant and savage district like our upper Lakes from the great cost of the outfit. The necessary habits of extreme personal exertion from day dawn to dusk contentment with coarse and often scanty fare, and the frequent exposure to cold and rains requires a powerful constitution; and the best is apt to fail under a continuation of these fatigues and privations.