

scientific portion of it, that he has done himself most credit. Some of Kalm's geological ideas deserve notice as shrewd guesses at the truth in days as yet unilluminated by much geologic light. This is especially the case where he finds in the colour, appearance, and fossil remains of rocks, the evidence of former submergence. The comparison or contrast between the general and particular physiological features of this continent and those of Europe is still, with all the knowledge on the subject gained by later researches, worthy of perusal. It is also worth mentioning that the dwarf laurel of North America received its name of *Kalmia* (latifolia) from the great Linnaeus himself in honour of his friend and envoy. It was while staying at Raccoon (now Swedesboro), N. J., that the Swedish *savant* first encountered it. It would be hardly possible for a botanist, scouring the woods and fields day after day, to refrain from bestowing attention on his living companions. We find, accordingly, that Kalm devotes a fair share of his book to ornithology and other branches of zoology. In illustrating his treatment of these subjects, M. Marchand has not only availed himself of the English translation of Kalm's *Voyages* by John Reinhold Forster, himself a German *savant*, but has also made use of several reputable scientific works, and of his own private store of valuable information. The succeeding volumes which will shortly be issued by the *Société Historique* will be even of deeper interest to Canadian readers, as they will contain the account of Kalm's visit to Canada, of his stay at Quebec and of the hospitalities there extended to him. His description of people and scenes in Canada, as well as the more purely scientific portion of this part of the work, is of unusual interest and value. He was delighted with the manner of the Canadian ladies in those pre-conquest days, whom, in many respects, he deemed preferable to the fair inhabitants of Philadelphia and New York.—*Montreal Gazette*.