bonates, at temperatures between 130° and 200° centigrade. A portion of the magnesia is always, under these conditions, converted into magnesite, and may be partially separated from the dolomite, by taking advantage of the fact that it is less soluble in acetic acid at the temperature of 60° F. than the double carbonate. In nature, the combination must take place at the lowest possible temperature, and one which is probably insufficient to produce the insoluble magnesite. This, when once found, I have shown to have no tendency to unite with carbonate of lime.

The application of these observations to the various conditions in which dolomites and magnesites are met with in nature, and especially to their association with gypsum and anhydrite, is evident. The details of my experiments will appear in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1858.

Montreal, 25th April 1859.

REVIEWS.

Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America, from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory and back again. By Paul Kane. London: Longmans, 1859.

It has been long familiar to Canadians that we had among ourselves one who, in search of the materials for his art as a painter, had explored the great North-West, and brought back with him many graphic records and curious reminiscences of Indian life. The pages of our own Journal have been repeatedly enriched from his notes of travel, and we hail with cordial welcome the issue of the full narrative of his wanderings in so tasteful and creditable a form. With somewhat of the stoical taciturnity of his Indian friends, our author has been in no hurry to invite the public to share in his strange and stirring adventures. He began his wanderings some fourteen years ago, in the summer of 1845, and returned to Toronto in 1848; so that he has brooded over these notes of his far wanderings for more than the Horatian term, while working out his pencillings into more complete and enduring forms. We are glad, however, to have good