

but it is in his arrangement and annotation of this, the instructive. We also gain a large amount of valuable information concerning the city, its inhabitants, the laws, manner: and customs, the trade and commerce, the population, the birth and death rate, the number and style of buildings, including churches and other public edifices, the water, the food, and other points of interest. The extraordinary growth which is now so common in American cities had not as yet set in. Though nearly seventy years had elapsed since its foundation, Philadelphia was then little more than a good-sized town, the population being estimated at 10,000. Nevertheless, it already afforded indications of the destiny that awaited it. The various sects were represented by seven churches, while the Moravians worshipped in a large room rented for the purpose. The City Hall and Court House were fine edifices. There was quite a trade between Philadelphia and the West Indies and South America, the chief articles of export being flour, butter, butchers' meat and building timber. In 1746 the number of vessels arriving is set down at 273; the departures at 293. Every year there were two grand fairs. A society for the advancement of science had been established in 1743. Among the famous visitors from the Old World are mentioned the Sheik Sidi, Prince of Lebanon (in 1737), the Count Von Sinzendorff, head of the Moravian fraternity (in 1741), and George Whitefield (several times.) Of course Kalm made the acquaintance of Franklin, who introduced him to many of his friends, and not only showed him all possible courtesy, but aided him with valuable information. Some of his most entertaining pages are those in which he records experiments or opinions of the great physicist. As may be anticipated, it is his botanical researches that confer most importance on Kalm's work. M. Marchand has performed his chosen task throughout with praiseworthy judgment;