

byterian College of this city on "Proposed Reading of the Davenport Tablet." With the aid of very plain diagrams the Professor removes every doubt as to the fact of a close resemblance—in some instances amounting to identity,—existing between the characters used by the ancient Hittites of Western Asia in their inscriptions and those employed by the Aztecs of Mexico and the "mound-builders" of the northern and middle States. Another discovery of no small significance is that of a marked resemblance between these ancient alphabets and that now in use among the natives of the Korean peninsula. These remarkable discoveries will undoubtedly, as the learned discoverer says, serve to "link the old world with the new, destroy many ethnological theories, and prove a stepping-stone to a truer science of the past in this continent."

Much has been written concerning the water used for drinking purposes in the North-West, and several analyses of the waters of the Assiniboine and Red rivers have been published, but none of the analyses are of recent date. The writer has just completed an examination of samples of water from these two streams, with the following results, expressed in grains per imperial gallon of 70,000 grains.

	Assiniboine	Red River.
Total solids.....	52.92000	29.540000
Chlorine.....	1.17600	2.546000
Free Ammonia.....	} .00322	{ .002170
Albumenoid Ammonia....		
Hardness.....	37.50000	25.900000

It will thus be seen that the water of the Red River is much better suited for domestic purposes than that of the Assiniboine. The amount of Chlorine in the former is large, but is undoubtedly due to the fact that water from various salt springs finds its way into this river and cannot therefore be regarded as an injurious ingredient. In this connection it may be interesting to submit the mean composition of the Loch Katrine water (one of the finest in the world) for the year ending March 1st, 1882. The results are expressed, as before, in grains per imperial gallon:—

Total Solids.....	2.1000
Chlorine.....	.4310
Free Ammonia.....	none.
Albumenoid Ammonia.....	.0019
Hardness.....	.6930

Forestry has long been regarded as a matter of importance by the various peoples of the old world, but it is only of late that America has turned her attention to that subject. We are therefore glad to record that the National Forestry Congress held its first meeting in Cincinnati on the 25th ult., and continued in session five days, during which time a large number of most interesting papers were read and discussed. Canada was represented by four delegates, who were very cordially received, and invited to participate in the deliberations. In order that Canadians might be induced to participate more freely in the doings of this Congress, it was resolved to change the name to the American Forestry Congress, and that the next meeting be held in Montreal, on the 21st and 22nd days of next August, two days before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among the papers read and discussed at the Cincinnati meeting were the following written by Canadian authors: "The Pine Woods of Canada," by James Little, of Montreal; "Distribution of Canadian Trees," by A. T. Drummond, of Montreal; "Why should we plant Trees," by Dr. A. Eby, of Sebringville, Ont.; "Forest Insects," by Prof. Wm. Saunders, of London. The four following papers were prepared by Prof. Wm. Brown, of Guelph: "Forests and Rainfall in Ontario," "Lessons from Australia and Scotland," "Suggestions regarding Government Assistance," "Suggestions respecting a Text-book on Forestry."