

the White Mountains, the Mohawk river and the Falls of Niagara, finally re-embarking for England in 1751, and after a perilous voyage, he reached London on the 29th of March. In July following, he found himself once more in Stockholm after an absence from his native land of three years and eight months. The rest of his life was spent in attending to his duties as a professor, in the cultivation of such American plants as were susceptible of acclimatization in Sweden, and in writing an account of his travels and discoveries. The narrative of his visit to this continent was published in parts which appeared mostly at lengthened intervals. The last volume did not make its appearance until eight years after the issue of the first. His work touches on all branches of natural history, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology and anthropology, but, as might be expected, his discussions vary a good deal in value, as some of these sciences had made but slight progress in his time. He had, however, the true scientific spirit, and no object which came within the scope of his observation was allowed to pass without thorough examination at his hands. As is indicated by the title, M. Marchand has confined himself to a careful analysis of his work, giving the author's text only when it is difficult otherwise to express his meaning, or when it is necessary to show exactly what were his opinions or sentiments. The volume before us ends with the close of Kalm's second volume, and brings the narrative down to the 30th of June, 1749. The first volume is taken up chiefly with Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, and Raccoon, New Jersey. In the second, after continuing for some time longer at Raccoon, we accompany Kalm back to Philadelphia and thence to New York, Albany, Saratoga, Fort Nicholson, Fort Anne and Fort St. Frederic. The description of the climate, scenery and natural productions of the country around Philadelphia is both interesting and