

of an Asiatic than an American type. Her disposition too is mild and playful, her manners gentle and communicative, differing from the sullen, taciturn, and forbidding ways of the Indian. It is well known, that some authorities maintain that the California Indians are of Asiatic origin,—Malays, who have been thrown in some way on the American shore, from the Pacific Islands. The notion also prevails among many of the tribes bordering on the Gulf of California, (among the Ceris, for instance,) that they are of Asiatic origin. The girl seems either of Asiatic origin, or of Asiatic and American Indian mixed. She is no specimen of a degenerate race, but an exceptional specimen, such as occurs, not unfrequently, in all races. Hairy women have lived before her, without any suspicion of brute paternity. The conformation of her mouth, in so far as it is abnormal, is more likely the result of disease, than a character of a tribe.

CHEMISTRY.

Ozone.—Dr Andrews has made a series of experiments on Ozone as derived from various sources. He finds that from whatever source it is obtained, its properties are always the same, contrary to the statements of some chemists. He fully confirms the idea that ozone is not a compound body, but oxygen in an altered or allotropic condition.

Protoxides of Iron, Manganese and Tin.—These oxides which are difficult to obtain by the ordinary processes, can be readily formed, according to Liebig, by heating the protoxalates of the metals, after they have been dried at about 250° F. The protoxide of iron is not quite free from metallic iron, the oxide of manganese is green, and burns when touched with a red hot body, the oxide of tin behaves in a similar manner, and the formation of these two compounds may be used as a good class experiment. Liebig confirms Rammelsberg's formula for the artificial protoxalate of iron, differing from the native salt (Humboldtite) by half an equivalent of water.

Iodo-nitrate of Silver.—Dr Schnauss has examined the salt composed of iodide and nitrate of silver, first observed by Preuss. It is obtained by boiling the iodide with a strong solution of the nitrate, and crystallizes in acicular crystals. It blackens very rapidly when exposed to day-light, much more so than its constituents, and this probably accounts for the sensitiveness imparted to iodide films by the presence of free nitrate, a fact well known to photographers. Schnauss gives the formula $\text{Ag O. N O}_5 + \text{Ag I}$, but Weltzien, who has examined what seems to be the same salt, gives the formula $2 \text{Ag O. N O}_5 + \text{Ag I}$.

Salts of Cadmium.—Von Hauer has published two papers on various double chlorides of cadmium, (see page 13 of this number), and throws out the suggestion that a subchloride may exist corresponding to Marchand's suboxide. Greville Williams has obtained analogous combinations of chloride of cadmium (and of bismuth and uranium) with organic alkaloids.

Double Cyanides.—By acting on the ferri-cyanide of potassium, with ammonia or soda and grape sugar, Reindel has obtained curious salts of the formula $\text{K}^3 \text{N H}^4, \text{Cy}^4 + 2 \text{Fe Cy}$ and $\text{K}^3 \text{Na}, \text{Cy}^4 + 2 \text{Fe Cy}$.

Oxygenation.—Kuhlmann has shown that certain essential oils possess the power not only of absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere, but also of communicating it to bodies susceptible of oxidation, and he shews how this fact may become of importance as affecting the colours used in painting, which may be changed by this as