

on in all three cases are practically confined to La Rose mine proper, J. S. 14. The most recent report, that by Watson & Watson, shows an estimated profit of \$2,017,878, while the net value given by Mr. Drummond is \$2,638,950. Dr. Miller's report, made for the original owners a year ago, gives a considerably higher number of ounces; but the net value is indicated only in a general way. For the main vein Watson & Watson give 4,045.4 tons; Mr. Drummond gives 4,957, and Dr. Miller gives 5,966, of which 3,728 tons are above the first level and 2,238 tons below it. Dr. Miller states that the ore averages 765 ounces of silver to the ton on the first level, and he is inclined to allow a higher average value than this for the block of ore lying between the first level and the surface. Analyzing the figures in the reports of Watson & Watson and Mr. Drummond, it is seen that the 4,045.4 tons in the former report contains 2,903,310 ounces of silver, or an average of 717 ounces to the ton; while Mr. Drummond's 4,957 tons contain 3,673,000 or 740 ounces to the ton. It is not so stated, but the 717 and 740 ounces respectively apparently represent the average found for the ore on the first level.

Of the three reports the public will naturally lay more stress on the most recent one as showing what the ore in the mine really represents at the present time. According to Messrs. Watson & Watson this shows an estimated profit of \$1,735,712 for practically developed ore and \$282,166 for indicated ore, or a grand total of \$2,017,878.

The mine has been under development for four years and according to the statement of the president in the report it has earned \$1,204,862 net for its owners.

DR. HENRY YOULE HIND.

Dr. Henry Youle Hind, explorer, geologist, journalist and educationist, died at Windsor, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, August 9th.

Born at Nottingham, England, on June 1, 1823, he received his early training at a local grammar school. After two years in Leipsic he studied for some time at Cambridge. In 1846 he came to Canada and accepted the appointment of instructor in mathematics and chemistry in the Provincial Normal School, Toronto. Five years later he became professor of chemistry and geology in Trinity University. This chair he occupied for thirteen years.

In 1857 the Canadian Government requested Professor Hind to accompany, in the capacity of geologist, an exploring party sent to the Red River. In the succeeding year he was placed in charge of a similar expedition to the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan regions. The published reports of his travels contained the first map of that great and fertile country.

Again, under the direction of the Canadian authorities, Professor Hind explored the shores of James

and Hudson Bays, and, to a limited extent, the interior of the Labrador peninsula. Much of this was pioneer work of the most difficult and trying nature.

Resigning the chair of geology and chemistry in 1864, Professor Hind undertook a preliminary geological survey of New Brunswick at the request of the Government of that province. After completing this task in 1866, he came to Windsor, Nova Scotia, where he resided until his death.

In the year last mentioned, 1866, the excitement induced by the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia was at its height and Professor Hind was engaged by the Provincial Government to examine and report upon the gold districts of the province. Ten years later he explored northeastern Newfoundland and the Atlantic coast of Labrador, investigating not only the mineral resources of these regions, but also the fisheries and other natural resources.

When, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, the Fisheries Commission met in Halifax in 1876, Professor Hind played an important part in the deliberations. Later, his invaluable work in charting the movements of fish in North American waters won for him a gold medal from the directors of the Paris Exhibition.

In addition to his other activities Dr. Hind was from 1852-1855 editor of the Canada Journal, the official organ of the Canadian Institute. For a time, also, he edited the British American Magazine and the Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada.

Trinity College, in 1853, conferred upon him the degree of M.A., and in 1890 King's College, Windsor, granted him the degree of D.C.L.

During later years much of Dr. Hind's time and energy was devoted to assisting in upbuilding King's College and affiliated institutions.

Dr. Hind was, in one sense, a natural philosopher of the old and most admirable type. He possessed the wide interests, the literary cultivation, the high devotion and the profound faith that marked men like Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin. On the other hand he had all the alertness, directness, and broad commercial sense that are pre-requisites in modern scientific workers.

While he was a voluminous writer, he wrote only from the superabundance of his knowledge and observation. Consequently he wrote little that is not well worth reading.

Those whose privilege it is to have read Dr. Hind's works are forced to marvel at the variety and depth of his attainments. The whole book of nature was open to him as it is to very few of this generation. His whole life is an object lesson. A sound body and a sane mind were his. These, added to high and true ideals, gave to Canada one of the most distinguished scientists of the day.