

silver, 763.8 grs. = $1\frac{74}{100}$ oz.; equal to 4 lbs., 5 oz., 364½ grs. per ton; value, \$87.25. Copper, in 50 lbs. rock, 6 lbs., 9½ oz. = per ton, 263 lbs.; value, \$42.10. Value of one ton of the rock, \$129.35."

Such, then, are the chief results at Kewenaw Point and Eagle River (8 miles from Eagle Harbour), and there is every reason to believe that the northern shore abounds with even richer ore. On this subject, however, our information is as yet but scanty. At Prince's Harbour, the grey sulphuret, one of the most valuable of the copper ores, abounds. It occurs in a vein, composed of calcareous spar, barytes, and amethystine quartz, which is about 15 feet wide, the metalliferous portion being about 4 feet 8 inches. We have seen fine specimens of it, as well as the metal in its native state, carbonated, and presenting argenticous indications, sent to this city from the region. No analysis has yet been perfected.

The scenery at Prince's Harbour is said to be, by a talented correspondent, beautiful. "Lofty cliffs guard the whole coast. They are precipitous, or I should say vertical, for some distance at the summit, and then slope down at an angle of 45°, making a *talus* to the water's edge. This form is very general, and it arises from the geological structure. The whole country seems to be a trap underlaid by a shale. The trap gives a vertical face, the softer shale beneath gives the *talus*. An infinite number of trap dykes exist, which have a general parallel course, running N.E. and S.W. The metallic veins cut these at right angles, and run N.W. and S.E. The parallelism of the veins is considerable."

If datholite and calcareous spar are found on the northern shore as they are on the southern, the operation of smelting will be very considerably economized by being done on the spot. These minerals constitute the best fluxes for the trap in which the ores are chiefly met with.

Medical Matters in Canada.—The above is the heading of an Editorial paragraph in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of the 19th August, and in the *London Lancet*, of the 25th July, and under it both of our contemporaries, have given extracts from a speech by Dr. Wolfred Nelson, in the Legislative Assembly, (reported in the *Pilot* newspaper of the 20th June,) on the occasion of the usual Legislative grant to the Medical department of the University of McGill College. We doubt not, from thus perceiving a notice of that report by two of our contemporaries, so widely separated from each other, that it has been very generally, and industriously distributed, for an object too conspicuous to

escape detection. Were it not for this circumstance, the silence which we have hitherto observed on the subject, would have been farther maintained. We had determined to render this Journal, (since the decease of the *Medical Gazette*, whose line of policy was very different,) the advocate to favour of no particular school; we had resolved to exclude all topics which might tend to the advancement of one school of medicine by derogating from the merits of another; and every subject of medical polity, which circumstances have compelled us to notice, have been treated with a single eye to the general good of the Profession, and not of particular parties in it. Keeping in view this principle, we avoided all notice of Dr. Nelson's speech at the time of its delivery, and, great although the provocation was, we passed in silence the aspersions on the Medical Faculty of McGill College, with which it teemed. In the House, his denunciations were productive of no effect; and out of it, we felt assured that so far as this Province, and city in particular, were concerned, they would, from his known interest in the Incorporated School of Medicine, be estimated at their proper value, rendering a refutation, had it not clashed with our principle, a work of supererogation. It was natural for him, with the object which he had in view, to laud that school with which his name was blended, and to disparage as much as he could, the one of which he is a professed antagonist. He did both with that ingenuity and fertility of imagination for which, in these matters, he is conspicuous. He "mounted his assumptions, and then he rode them" beautifully.

If our silence on this subject has been hitherto a virtue, it would, now that his speech has been noticed in two important medical periodicals, (in one with some prudently expressed distrust as to the correctness of its statements,) degenerate into a crime, and we feel persuaded that on the present occasion our subscribers will pardon, when they reflect on the subject, this temporary deviation from our rule of action. We mean not to dissect the speech, nor to expose *seriatim*, the errors, and distortion of circumstances with which it abounds. We think that our columns might be much more profitably occupied, than by descending to particulars, in which a very large majority of our readers can take no interest whatever. The extracts given by our contemporaries will meet with a rebuttal in a much more legitimate manner, than through the columns of this Journal.

From an observation at the conclusion of the paragraph, in the *London Lancet*, which has drawn forth these general comments, we infer that this Journal has not been received with regularity at that office. We assure our London contemporary that it has been regularly sent by our publisher, which is all we can do to