THE ASBESTOS CLUB, Black Lake, Quebec.

The General Mining Association of Quebec will visit Thetford and Black Lake Asbestos Mines on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and the following is the proposed programme, viz. :-

A. Train (Quebec Central Ordinary) will leave Sher-A. Train (Quebec Central Ordinary) will leave Sherbrooke, Que., on Tuesday morning, the 14th of June, at 8 a.m. A special car will be attached for the use of members and their friends, and special rates will be given for return trip tickets to be obtained on board the car.

B. Train will reach Thetford Mines at 10.55 a.m., where the party will be received by the local committee.

C. After an inspection of the Mines, a cold lunch, provided by the Aspestos Club, will be served at 12.20 (noon).

C. After an inspection of the Mines, a cold lunch, provided by the Asbestos Club, will be served at 12.30 (noon).

D. The party will be driven in teams to Black Lake, leaving Thetford Mines at 1.30 p.m.

E. The Ordinary Quarterly General Meeting, for the reading of papers and the transaction of business, will be held in the Asbestos Club Room, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The following papers will be read:

"The Labour Question in its Relation to Canadian Mining."
By J. Burley Smith, M.E., Glen Almond, Que.

"Recent Practice in Economical Air Compressors." By F. A. Halsey (Rand Drill Co.), Sherbrooke.

"The Present Status of the Asbestos Mining Industry in Canada." By L. A. Klein, Supt. American Asbestos Co., Limited.

F. At 7.30 p.m. members and their freinds will be entertained at Supper by the asbestos mine owners.

Members going South can leave by the 1.20 a.m. Wednesday; or going North, by the 3.00 a.m. same day.

Members of the Asbestos Club are especially invited to

A. M. EVANS, M.E., Secretary-Treasurer.

J. LAINSON WILLS, M.E.

Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Eng. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{Member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.} \end{tabular}$

Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Member of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Reports on Mines and Mineral Properties. Advice on Chemical and Metallurgical Processes.

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Goddard's Patent Grinder and Gold Saver.

Considerable interest has been evinced during the last few weeks, says the Australian Mining Standard, in the trials of a new gold-saving appliance, invented and patented by Mr. H. S. Goddard, engineer, of Uralia, New South Wales, who, for over two years has been engaged perfecting the invention. The machine is designed to save floured silver and gold which ordinarily are lost in tailings from batteries, and the several tests and trials, which have been of the most severe character, and have taken place at Langland's foundry, South Melbourne, resulted successfully. Goddard's patent differs from many appliances in its simplicity, efficiency and cheapness. It consists of a circular pan, the bottom and sides of which are lined with grooved hematite iron, in which works a muller, also with grooved bottom and sides, the grooves being placed at opposite angles to those in the pan. The weight of the muller is about 9 cwt., and it revolves in the lined pan at the rate of 150 revolutions per minute, its action on tailings running direct from the battery being to grind them fine as roller flour. The pan is fed from the centre of the muller at the rate of 9 cwt. per hour, and can be automatically fed from a battery, thereby saving an immense amount of labor and attention. After grinding is completed the material passes through the the centre of the muller at the rate of 9 cwt. per hour, and can be automatically fed from a battery, thereby saving an immense amount of labor and attention. After grinding is completed the material passes through the inner amalgamator charged with quicksilver, and the centrifugal action of the muller throws the fine sand over the edge of the pan into a ring well, also charged with quicksilver, so that it is impossible for gold to pass. The sand is kept agitated by several fingers revolving in the outer well, and is there discharged with the waste water at a spot in the outer casing of the machine. The wearing parts being of white hematite iron are very durable and are easily renewed at any time. It is said that the machine now at work will receive and grind as much as can be delivered from a five-head battery, with gratings of 41 holes to the inch, thus effecting a material saving in cost of crushing and treating, leaving the residue finer than that from an ordinary battery. Tables and blankets are entirely dispensed with. The machine is further specially adapted for the treatment of fine gold, and should prove a desirable acquisition where flake or floured gold is lost.

The Australian Mining Standard is informed that it has been successfully tried in the Hillgrove district, in New South Wales, where a quantity of tailings from the Eleanora gold mine, which gave by fire assay 5 dwts. 9 grains, were treated, and resulted in return of 4 dwts. 15 grains. Tailings from Alpine gold mine at Swamp Oak, which assayed by fire 23 dwts., were also put through



the pan, giving a result of 21 dwts. A parcel of quartz from the Great Britain claim at the same place, which roushed about 6 ounces, gave 9 ounces 13 dwts. I grain. Two tons of tailings from Russell's Amalgamated Company, Victoria, which had been treated at the modern battery of that company, with 240-mesh gratings, gave a battery of that company, with 240-mesh gratings, gave a return of 2½ dwts. per ton. Another two tons from the same company gave 4 dwts. per ton, both from the new machine. Three trucks of tailings from Eaglehawk district (different claims) are being treated at present: the first lot of two tons gave 3 dwts. to the ton; the others are being put through, and the amalgam promises encouraging results. A large number of other orders are on hand. The machine can be made in sizes suitable for 5, 10, 15 or 20 head of stamps; it will feed itself; is speedier than the usual chlorination process and does not lose a grain of quicksilver. lose a grain of quicksilver.

Novel Process for the Prevention of Scale in Novel Process for the Prevention of Scale in Boilers.—In engineering circles considerable interest has been excited over a process which has been discovered for enamelling the interior of boilers, with a view to the prevention of corrosion and incrustation. Experiments have been proceeding with the process for the last three years, and the results are certified by firms in Glasgow to be of a most surprising and successful character. Further tests are being applied, and if what is claimed for the process is definitely attained the gain to engineering generally will is definitely attained the gain to engineering generally will

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