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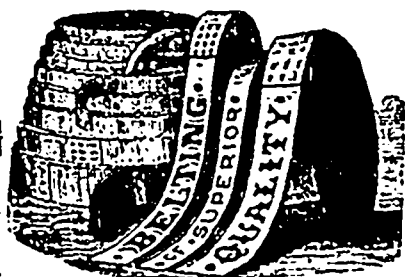
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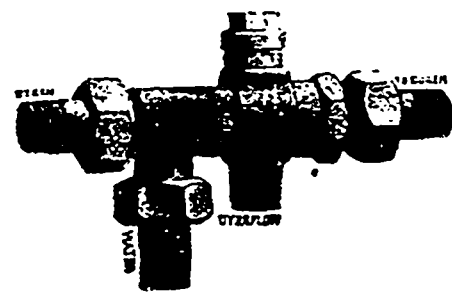
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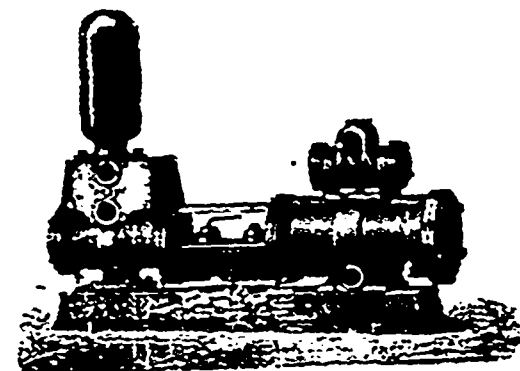
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MINING.

The interest Professor Hind has always taken in our mines, and his extensive mining knowledge, makes any statement of his important from a miner's economical standpoint. The definition of the age of any particular set of rocks is specially important when the geological continuity of the measures extends to localities already yielding minerals. In the case of the Rawdon district the paralleling of the discovery of antimony is followed by the discovery of gold, establishing very likely a geological equivalence with certain measures in New Brunswick. As the gold veins in those measures in Nova Scotia are well proved to be valuable, it is to be hoped that before long the traces of gold known in New Brunswick may be followed to equally rich veins.

If in the Rawdon district it is found to be the rule that the veins are fissures, i.e., crossing the various beds of rock, an important distinction may be drawn between them and those now worked on the shore. In the case of the latter they occupy openings between the slates and quartzites, and run parallel with them. The effect of this is that, as there are many veins, the local enrichments, known as "pay streaks," are necessarily dependant on a comparatively limited source of supply, viz, the rock lying between each vein and its neighbor. This incomplete mineralization of the veins is seen in the fact that the enclosing rocks at many points carry finely disseminated considerable amounts of gold. In the case of the fissure veins they find their source of enrichment in numerous beds as they range across the country, and if at some points they are scantily filled with gold, at other points very rich deposits will be met, and their persistence in depth will probably be accompanied by great prolongation downwards of pay streaks. As no benefit is met in mining without some drawback, it may be anticipated that the prospecting of this class of veins would be often more difficult and their continuity sometimes broken.

COAL ITEMS from the *Journal*, Stellarton.—Up to the time of going to press we have heard of no change in the situation in Spring Hill. It now remains for the workmen at all the collieries to assist their fellow workmen of Spring Hill in their fight for right by a generous supply of the sinews of war. Let this be done cheerfully and quickly.

The coal at Saltsprings, where Mr. Hall has been conducting operations, has run out. It turned out to be a "pocket," as suggested in the *Journal*. A slope will be sunk on the property in an effort to recover the coal.

WESTVILLE ITEMS.—The Acadia keeps grinding away night and day, but the Black Diamond was slack last week.

Work at the Drummond is rushing, so much so that a section of the mine went on double shift on Monday.

The coke ovens are nearing completion, and things in general around the mine are looking tidy and business-like. We believe the manager means business. Should the men not be in a position to do business also, and treat with the manager after a business fashion?

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—Machinery and lumber is coming into Whiteburn Mines daily, with lots of other freight from Liverpool and elsewhere.

A big boiler for the Evans and Parker Mine arrived Thursday morning, also an air compressor for the Queens Co. mine.

The order of the day is now buildings going up everywhere. Men are in demand, both carpenters and miners. Machinery is arriving for the Well Mill. Mr. G. W. Johnson, the contractor for this mill, is pushing things lively. Mr. J. E. Gammon, the manager of the Gammon Mining Co., expects to have the new mill ready in a short time.

All the mines are turning out rich looking ore, and when the mills start up again look out for big bricks and lively times in Whiteburn.

Mr. Ballou, Supt. Boston Gold Mining Co., Molega, had a clean-up on the 5th inst., which weighed 125 ounces of gold. This result was from 100 tons of his lowest grade ore, and exceeded all expectations by one half.—*Gold Hunter*.

The following brief despatch to the *Echo* contains all the information so far received in regard to the fire at the Empress Mine, Renfrew district:—"A large reflection in a north-westerly direction from here on Thursday night was caused by the burning of a house containing hoisting, pumping, and other machinery, of the Empress mills, Renfrew gold mines, owned by Charles North, of Somerville, Mass., Manager D. S. Turnbull. About 15 pounds of dynamite exploded, causing great damage to machinery and out-buildings, but no loss of life is reported."

The recently discovered tin mines near San Jacinto, California, which are said to be exceedingly valuable, have been sold to an English syndicate, who have large experience in the treatment of tin ores, and some of whom own tin mines near Swansea, Wales.

A NEW METHOD OF PREPARING MANGANESE.—A new method of preparing manganese, by which the metal can be obtained in a few minutes in tolerably large quantities, and almost perfectly pure, is described by Dr. Glatzel, of Breslau, in a recent number of the *Berichte*. A quantity of manganous chloride is dehydrated by ignition in a porcelain dish, and the pulverized anhydrous salt afterwards intimately mixed with twice its weight of well dried potassium chloride. The mixture is then closely packed into a hessian crucible and fused in a furnace at the lowest possible temperature, not sufficient to volatilize either of the chlorides. A quantity of metallic magnesium is then introduced in small portions at a time, the total quantity necessary being about a sixth of the weight of the manganous chloride employed. Provided that the crucible has not been heated too much above the melting point of the mixture of chlorides, the action is regular, the magne-