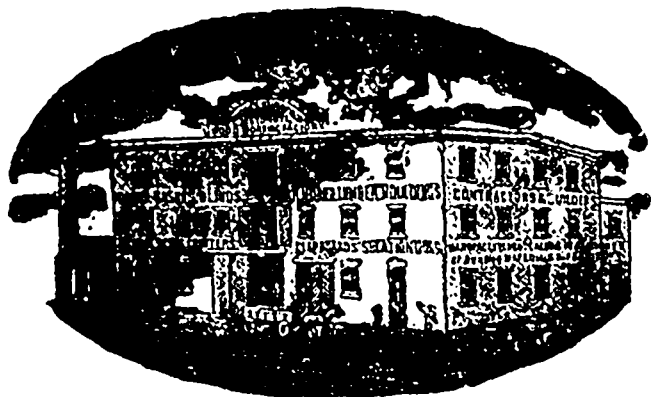


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2nd.—That certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in the Virginia Settlement, in Clements, in the County of Annapolis, known as Lot Number Sixty Seven, and bounded as follows: On the North by James E. Jefferson; on the South by William Beeler; on the East by the main road, on the West by the late Joseph Potter, deceased, containing two hundred acres, more or less.

3rd.—That certain piece or parcel of Land in the Guinea Settlement, in Clements aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing at the South side of the Guinea road at the West line of lands of W. B. Pickens, thence South Twenty Three (23) degrees east to the south side of Lake Skull; thence along said lake Easterly to land of James Cain, thence North Twenty Three degrees West to the Guinea Road aforesaid; thence following said road Westerly to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Tenders will be received for each, any or all of the above properties.

The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

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MINING.

GOLD AND IRON ORE DISCOVERY.—Mr. W. S. Williams has turned up in Guysboro Co., where he has been prospecting for some time in the vicinity of Tor Bay. He has discovered a quartz lead in Larroy's River 20 feet in width, and some three tons of quartz crushed in Isaac's Harbor gave 3 dwts. to the ton. This is no doubt a big find, as the lead is so large, and a crusher can be built to run by water power at Larroy's River. Mr. Williams has also discovered an iron ore lead at Guysboro, within 300 yards of salt water. This ore has been tested in England, and pronounced to be "specular" of the best quality, and is on property leased by Mr. Thomas McDonald.

Mr. Williams is one of the best prospectors in the Province, and is a general favorite in most of the mining camps. We shall be very pleased to hear more of prospectors.
DIXEY.

A CHANCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—It is very generally believed that there should be an improvement in Nova Scotia's coal trade with the United Provinces. This is one of the industries in Canada which can be protected in the interest of workmen. The larger the market, the more production required.

We are glad to know, therefore, that there is an immediate prospect of improvement in this direction. A journal of authority in Ottawa says coal can be sent from our mines in Nova Scotia as far west as Belleville, in competition with the coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and adds: "If the Nova Scotia coal owners take the trouble to drum up business they can find plenty of customers who are now using United States coal simply because of other offers."—*Spring Hill Independent*.

Capt. Carter has made a success of his manganese mine at Five Islands. He has struck a vein of 12 inches of excellent ore.

Mr. G. B. Pattee, lumberman, who has just returned to Ottawa from Arizona, admitted to-day the accuracy of the report of his having found a splendid silver mine in that Territory. He has just returned from a visit to the mines, and says to all appearances the mine promises to be a very good thing. The first output from the mine was four tons. To be exact, it consisted of 7,388 lbs. of rock ore. This sold at Nogales for \$1,840. This is the ore as taken from the mine pans out at \$562 per ton. Specimens of the ore taken from the mine by Mr. Pattee while there, assay as high as 4,885 ounces of silver to the ton, but a fair average is put at 1,137 ounces to the ton. Mr. Pattee says that he intends working the mine for all its worth, and a large number of men are now engaged getting out the ore.

AUSTRALIAN ENCOURAGEMENT TO MINING.—The Minister for Mines recently informed a deputation of persons interested in mining that it was the intention of the government to establish works for the treating of ore in bulk in order to give reliable advice as to the best methods of treating. Samples not exceeding 10 tons will be dealt with, and the work will be placed under the supervision of the most experienced man obtainable, who is to receive a liberal salary, as the cost of such an establishment would be insignificant as compared with the benefit which the State would receive from the development of the mining resources of the colony. An amendment of the Mining Act is in contemplation, which will remove many of the shackles which have hitherto impeded the progress of this branch of industry which promises to become the most valuable pursuit in the colony.

In England there has been going on for several months a rapid increase in the production and export of tin plates, concurrently with which there has been a steady augmentation in prices. A large proportion of the tin plates and sheets exported consisted of goods in which very little tin is used, thin iron sheets, mostly for roofing purposes in cold climates. The increase, however, in the consumption was in tin plates properly so-called. Works which had been almost at a standstill are now actively employed, and although the demand continues active, stocks have very rapidly increased from two to three thousand tons to nearly eleven thousand tons. Exports of tin plates continue to expand, the increased shipments to the United States being the most marked feature of the returns.

THE WALCHER COAL GETTING APPARATUS.—The object of this apparatus is the same as that of the Lovet hydraulic wedge, viz., to supersede the use of powder or other explosives in fiery mines. It is self-contained and complete in itself, and consists of two principal parts—the expanding cylinder for breaking down the coal, and the hydraulic pump or jack for obtaining the requisite power. These two parts are rigidly fixed together, and a careful choice of materials the total weight has been kept down to 15 pounds, so that it can be easily handled by two men. All the principal parts are either of hardened and carefully tempered steel, or of phosphor bronze. The pump, which is of very neat and ingenious design, and not liable to injury even in unskilled hands, is fully described and illustrated in the paper and its accompanying engravings. All the working parts are self-contained, as in an ordinary hydraulic jack. The breaking-down part proper is approximately of cylindrical form, circular at the front end, and slightly tapered at the rear, where it is coupled to the pump. It consists of two main cheeks and a central square part lying and sliding between them, the whole being of a suitable size to be easily introduced into a hole 5 inches in diameter and 3 feet 3 inches deep, bored in the upper portion of the coal. It, of course, has been previously undercut by hand or machine. In operation, between the cheeks and the sliding block are six small toggles of hardened steel, of cylindrical shape with hemispherical ends, arranged three above and three below the sliding block, and lying at an angle of 45 degrees.

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