

most promising mine at a nominal price was the sum of £5,000 to be expended in actual development work. They were not asked to "buy a pig in a bag" but were given full opportunity to prove its value before being called on to purchase.

We have read the prospectus, based on the report of Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., and information obtained from the vendor, and find it a straight-forward statement of facts, remarkably free from the flights of fancy that nearly always distinguish these productions. With rare venom however, and spurred on by evident feelings of personal hatred, the writer of the article in the *Canadian Mining Review* by taking isolated passages from the prospectus and separating sentences from their context, by entirely suppressing the facts stated above and with a plain desire to ruin gold mining ventures in Nova Scotia not promoted by his little clique, has endeavored to cast suspicion on the enterprise and to taint Mr. Hayward and Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. with being guilty of dishonest attempts to mislead the public.

In London the article bears its own refutation as Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. are above suspicion. The same is true here, where Mr. A. A. Hayward has for some ten years conducted mining operations without a breath of suspicion against his character. He is noted for his honest and independence and the entire failure of the contemptible little clique here to draw him into their schemes or to get him to condone their known dishonesty is the sole cause of this sneaking and underhand attack.

When it is known that the syndicate, owing to the stringency of the London money market, failed to float their shares, and that the agreement with Mr. Hayward has terminated, the malice and wantonness of the attack will be appreciated.

With the best of feelings towards our contemporary we have on several occasions pointed out to it, that it was allowing its columns to be used by interested parties here to further their own ends at the expense of the mining industry of Nova Scotia, and at the expense of the circulation of the *Review* in this direction, but with a strange infatuation it still gives them *carte blanche* to vent their dyspeptic spleen. The *Mining Review* is the official organ of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, and its utterances therefore are supposed to bear the endorsement of that association. We should like to hear what the council and the publication committee of the latter society have to say in this connection.

**BOSTON AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY.**—On Monday a meeting to organize the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Company was held in Halifax, there being present ex-congressman J. W. Candler of Boston and John C. Cobb broker of the same city, beside a number of Nova Scotians interested in the company. The following officers were elected—President—J. W. Candler, Boston; Vice-President—John McKeen, Mabou; Treasurer—W. J. Fraser, Halifax; Secretary—A. C. Ross, North Sydney; Directors—David S. Baker, jr., Providence, R. I.; John C. Cobb, Boston; R. P. Fraser, Pictou. The company took formal possession of the coal areas at Broad Cove, Inverness County, under offer to it. On Tuesday the officers of the company left for Inverness County by rail, to inspect the route of the proposed Inverness and Victoria railway from the mines to Orangedale on the I. C. R. via Strathlorne, Mabou and Sky Glen, for which they hold the charter. It is also proposed to extend the line from Orangedale to a shipping point on the Bras D'Or Lake. The municipality of Inverness has given a free right of way for the railroad, and agreements have now been made with landowners by the warden of the county on about one-half of the line. The officers of the company say they propose pushing the development of the mines as rapidly as possible, and expect in a short time to have the railway under construction.

**MEMRAMCOOK GOLD MINE.**—A dispatch states that the Memramcook gold mining company will have their ten stamp mill running in about ten days. An experienced gold washer has been panning the material from different sections of the property for some days, and reports that he found gold in all directions. The mill will soon be running and then the real value of the mine will be determined. Numbers of adjoining areas have been secured, and silver is reported as having been discovered.

**RICH AND RARE WERE THE GEMS.**—Mr. Geo. W. Landenberger, of Philadelphia, is one of the most interesting men we have met for some time. He lately arrived in Halifax from a four years' trading trip in the interior of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, where he bartered with the Indians for skins, curios, humming bird heads, beetles and precious stones. He had over 5,000 heads of humming birds, thousands of beetles, and tons of amethysts of inferior quality, but suitable for setting in rings and jewellers' work. In addition he has seven immensely valuable uncut gems of the finest quality and of great size. These include three amethysts and four topazes. The largest amethyst weighs 720 grains and is valued at \$50,000, while the smallest weighs about 400 grains. It is such a beautiful color as to be ranked with a sapphire; one of considerably less weight having recently been purchased by Bonanza Mackey for \$150,000. The largest topaz weighs 610 grains. We are no judges of gems of this description, but jewellers who understand their value are delighted with them. Mr. Landenberger remained in Demorara last winter and sold nearly all of his humming bird heads at \$1.00 each, the Governor and his lady buying a number. Set in gold they make fine necklaces and other ornaments, and the beetles are used for pins, etc. Mr. Landenberger intends making a trading voyage to the Labrador coast on his return from Boston, where he now is. While in the city he made his headquarters at Mr. Chas. Loup's, the well-known jeweller on Barrington street, who has a number of the brilliant Brazilian beetles suitable for pins, brooches, etc., for sale.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

**WHITEBURN ITEMS.**—The outlook for mining in Whiteburn is most favorable, and there is every prospect of a profitable summer's work.

The Crocker Mining Co., under the superintendence of Mr. K. F. Crocker, is working vigorously, and the leads are all turning out pay ore. The reputation of this mine has suffered somewhat from bad management, but it is believed that under the present efficient and careful superintendence it will prove to be a first-class property.

The discovery of a new lead on the Whiteburn Mining Co's property, (said to be good for four ounces to the ton), will no doubt boom this fine property.—*Gold Hunter.*

A Nova Scotia prospector is making a thorough examination of the rocks at Mispick, near St. John. Copper and iron have been located, and he also expects to find gold there.

Assimilable Phosphorus is the brain and nerve food *par excellence*. One bottle of Putnam's Emulsion contains more of this invaluable element than a gallon of the much vaunted stimulant, Liquid Beefs, etc., of the day.

**El Callao Mine, Venezuela.** from which there have been taken 652,350 tons of quartz, yielding 1,387,646 oz. of gold, and which has paid dividends amounting to \$9,666,440, the most important gold mine of Venezuela and one of the great mines of the world, is nearly exhausted, and work on it will soon cease. This result has not, however, been unexpected. As long ago as 1886 it was known that El Callao vein had taken an upward turn, and, although hopes were entertained that it would again dip downward, continued exploration proved its basin-like shape. A most liberal system of exploration was adopted, a half-million dollars being expended for this purpose during the four years ending in 1890, representing about 3½ miles of drifts, cross-cuts and winzes, but as these were continued, it became more and more certain that there was no prospect of striking pay ore in dep. h. Shaft No. 6, the most westward, was sunk to a depth of 340 metres, and drifts run in every direction, but no pay-rock was developed; on the contrary the vein pinched more and more, and the gold content rapidly decreased from 2.45 oz. per ton in 1886 to .59 oz. in 1891. The culmination was reached in 1892, and on December 5th Superintendent Webber advised that the pillars be robbed and the mine abandoned. Following this, it was reported that President Liccioni had refused to give his consent, as he believed it best to preserve the good condition of the underground workings, and thus permit a new company to raise capital for further exploration. It seems, however, that the directors decided otherwise, for the work of robbing the pillars commenced immediately. Meanwhile the work on shaft No. 7, 1420 ft. west of No. 6, which was begun on May 1st, 1892, on account of the favorable appearance of the lower southwest workings, had been abandoned at a depth of 195 ft. owing to the discouraging outlook. The latest report we have received from this mine is dated March 12th, 1893, and it says that the work of robbing the pillars is proceeding rapidly, that a number of stops have already been abandoned for fear of accidents, and that the lower workings are filled with water. A new shaft, No. 8, has been opened to the north of No. 1, with the hope of striking the ore abandoned on account of the cave-in of 1891. This shaft has reached a depth of 140 ft., but only a small stringer of ore was cut. At present advices, the future of the company rests upon the Caratal mine, belonging to the Colombia Mining Company, the exploration of which was urged by Superintendent Webber, but as yet no ore of value has been found in quantity. During the first two months of the present year, some 1,550 tons of ore from this mine were crushed, from which a yield of 1,463 oz. of gold was obtained, but the expenses equalled the value of the product. Should ore be found in quantity, a railroad, 10 miles long, must be built to carry the ore to El Callao mill.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

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F. H. MASON, F. C. S., M. S. A.

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LABORATORY, TRURO, Nova Scotia.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 21st July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, four times per week each way, between Shad Bay P. O. and White's (Prospect Road); and three times between Lower Meagher's Grant and Meagher's Grant, under proposed contracts for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the terminal post offices of each route, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 2nd June, 1893.