

Novel Gold Extraction.—J. A. McConville, who lives near Butte, Montana, killed one of his chickens, and on cleaning it found some small gold nuggets in the crop and gizzard. Having about thirty more chickens on hand, he began killing and examining them. In each of them he found nuggets, the total amount gathered from the thirty-one being \$387.55, an average of \$12.50 a head. The gold was sent to a bank and pronounced 18 carat fine. Mr. McConville bought thirty more chickens and turned them out in the goldfield in the vicinity of his hencoop. Later, as an experiment, one of them was killed, and \$2.80 in gold was taken from it. McConville expects to be a millionaire—if the chickens hold out.

Making Large Steam Pipes.—At the New York meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. C. H. Manning read a paper in which he described a method of manufacturing large steam pipes he employed 11 years ago for several thousand feet of 20-inch pipe, with very satisfactory results. The pipe was made of mild steel $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, double riveted, and the die forged flange $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The pipe was riveted with an Allen pneumatic riveter having 70-inch reach of arms which limited the length of sections. The longitudinal seams were placed quartering 45° from top of pipe, with the laps pointing up so as to be readily accessible for calking. The quarter turns were made of two 5-16-inch sheets curved on a cast iron former, and having a row of rivets along the back and another row along the throat. The tees were made of three sheets, shaped over similar formers, and the rivets were all on the sides. A serious difficulty had been previously experienced in keeping the roundabout joints tight. Leaks had been caused by condensed water being retained by these seams, which caused unequal expansion, as the portions covered by them heated much slower than the unprotected or dry surfaces. This was remedied by making the section circular, and bringing all the laps in one direction, and then laying the pipe on a down grade with the smaller ends the lowest, so that the water ran out. The last course of the pipe was not coned, to avoid having two sets of flanges. Mr. Manning has never known a riveted pipe to give out under water-hammer, and a hammer that would completely wreck a cast-iron pipe or split a welded pipe would only strain the longitudinal joints of a riveted pipe.

The new plate train of the Wellman Iron Company of Thurlow, Pennsylvania, was started in December, 1891. It has rolls 132 inches in width, is driven by a 40 to 60 Corliss engine, and is served by a 30-ton Morgan electric crane. (Ibid., vol. xlviii., p. 1127.)

A skelp train at Wheeling, United States, with three stands of three-high 21-inch rolls, is being erected at the Riverside Iron works. It is to be driven by a 36 by 48 inch engine. The train is intended to roll skelp up to 22 inches in width, the works making a specialty of slitting skelp to various sizes for use in the manufacture of steel pipes. The train is fed by two heating furnaces having four producers. Their capacity is estimated at three tons per heat and seven heats per day. They are to be served by a crane 26 feet in height with 32-foot jib. (Ibid., vol. xlviii., p. 684.)

The new billet mill of the Cambria Ironworks, Johnstown, Pa., is three-high, with 26-inch rolls. It is in line with the blooming mill. The heating furnaces are sufficiently large to store two heats if required. The engine has 36-inch and 75-inch cylinders, with an 66-inch stroke, and a 90-ton fly-wheel. (Ibid., vol. xlviii., p. 1062.)

The agreements governing the rate of wages paid in the blooming department of the Columbia Steelworks, Uniontown, Pa., are printed in full in the Iron Age. (Vol. xlviii., p. 684.)

Mining in Cariboo, B.C.—The Slough Creek Co., are going into hydraulic mining, having already landed two boilers at Ashcroft. They will develop early in the spring. One claim, the discovery on Mosquito Creek, paid a dividend of \$1,500 to the interest this year, and lots of claims in the neighborhood have paid even better than that.

These are only a few instances which point to a revival of old times in the Cariboo country. There are about 600 miners in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Of these it is estimated that 400 are between the ages of 51 and 80, and that the mean average does not vary far from 60. They nearly all went into that country while young men during the early gold days, and despite the many hardships endured, retain their youthful vigor to a remarkable degree. Although many of the members have accumulated snug fortunes, few have ever married.—Kamloops Sentinel.



THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION

—OF THE—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

New Club Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal,

—ON—

Wednesday Afternoon, 10th Jan., '94.

Sessions for the reading and discussion of papers will be held in same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 11th January.

The Annual Dinner of the Association will be held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th January, at half-past seven o'clock.

B. T. A. BELL,

SECRETARY.

GEORGE IRVINE,

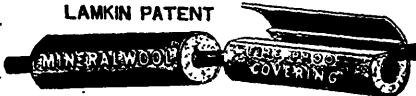
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