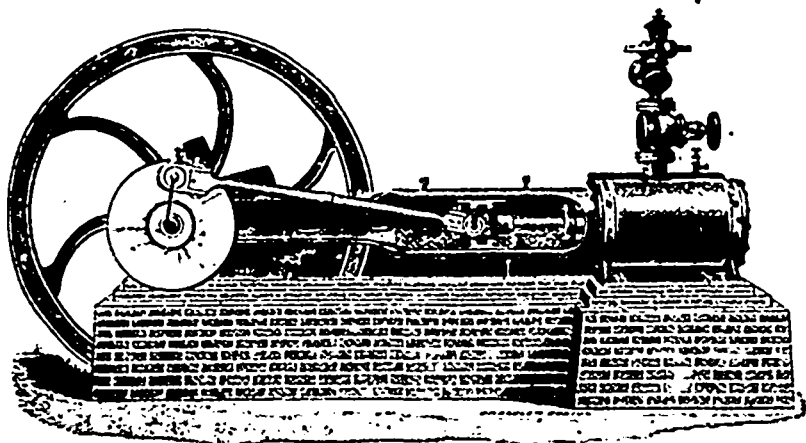


Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.



BURRELL-JOHNSON IRON CO.

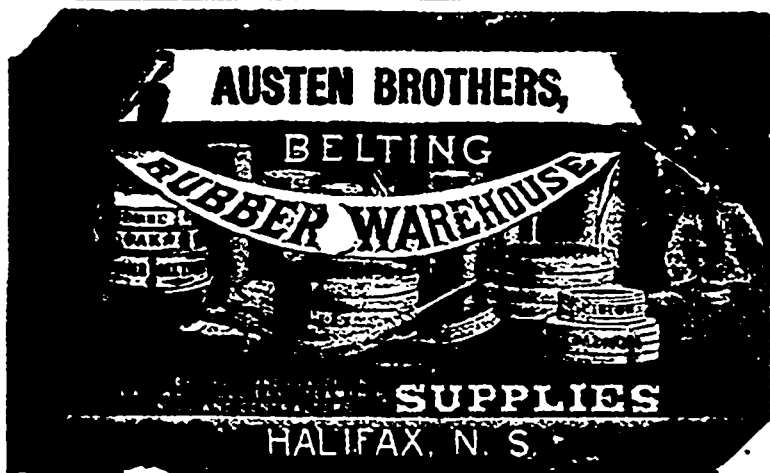
Have in Stock and will sell at the following very low prices:

1	Second Hand 50 Horse Power Horizontal Engine, of their own make, in good order, ready for work.....	\$300
2	25 Horse Power Horizontal Engines, new	300 each
1	12 " Upright Engine, new, very nice	250
1	10 " " "	200
1	6 " " "	150
2	3 " " "	120 each
1	6 " new Upright Boiler	150
1	3 " "	100
1	25 " new Horizontal Tubular Boiler, to set in Brick,	Price on application
1	Rock Breaker, Blake Pattern, new, 11 x 15.....	} Price very low.
1	" " " " 8 x 12	

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Steam Pumps of all sizes, Patten Patent Valve Motion
and Crank and Fly Wheel.**

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.



**Plain or Silvered Copper Plates,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE & FITTINGS,
Lubricating Oils, Miners' Candles,
STEEL WOVEN BATTERY SCREEN CLOTH,
Steel Hoisting and Transmission Ropes.**

TO THE MINING PUBLIC:

In conjunction with our

Concentration & Chlorination Works AT WAVERLEY.

we have added a very complete Laboratory for the testing, by Fire Assay or Wet Analysis, of all ores of any combination

Prices reasonable, & accurate results obtained by skilled workmen in the shortest time possible

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MINING.

The mining outlook for 1891 is not an encouraging one for the Eastern mining districts. The once productive Sherbrooke district is virtually abandoned, Isaac's Harbor is involved in a law suit which seems interminable, and, according to all accounts, Salmon River Mine is about to cause another suit. The "Crow's Nest," Cochrane Hill, Ecum Secum and Moose Head are unworked, and the only districts east of Sheet Harbor which are doing anything at present are Fifteen Mile Stream and Wine Harbor. In the Sherbrooke district only ten men are to work. The mills are closed until spring, and though there are reports afloat that several properties will be worked on a large scale in the summer, no definite arrangements have been made yet.

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson is about putting up a five stamp mill on his acres near the Oxford Mine, and will increase to ten as the development warrants.

The Mooselands Gold Mining Company, Ltd., have been pushing mining operations, under the able management of Mr. J. G. Stenshorn, and are now down forty-three feet on a ten inch lead, which looks remarkably well. They are putting up a splendid hoisting and pumping plant, the steel boiler being built by Patterson, of Halifax, and the hoisting engine of the most approved pattern by Howell, who also supplies the steam pumps. Considering that the work has all been done during the severe winter months, the progress is remarkable, and augurs well for the final success of the Company.

The *British American Citizen*, in its issue of February 21st last, has a full page article on Nova Scotia, devoting most of the space to our mineral resources. A well-executed cut of Churce's mineral map of Nova Scotia on a small scale serves to illustrate the article in a most telling way, and is accompanied by the condensed description of the minerals of the Province, which is printed on the map. The enterprise of the *Citizen* in laying before its readers such full and authentic information is most commendable, and should secure it a large circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

GOLD.—Georgetown, Demerara, 23th January, 1891,—Exports to 27th inst., 303 ozs., valued at \$5,310, as against 2,652 ozs., valued at \$48,583 for same date last year. Shipment per out-going R. M. Steamer, 757 ozs., valued at \$13,644.

Work in the Foord pit is proceeding fairly. The trouble in the Fan shaft is overcome. The shaft will be properly walled off in a few days. Three balances are being driven, two north and one south. It will take two or three months to complete them. Some of the workmen are not the best in the world. The iron man remains in *status quo*. There are three horses already employed in the mine.—*The Journal*.

A QUACK ADVERTISEMENT.—Think of it—gold so plentiful on Deep creek that even the ducks use it to grind the slugs and other aqueous edibles that make their bill of fare. Last week, Agent Waugh, at Uintah, found a small nugget of gold in the gizzard of a duck which had come from Deep creek. There is no mistake about it for our informant said he had Agent Waugh for his authority. It seems that Waugh some time since bought some tame ducks of a man named Lebrum, of Cow creek, a small tributary of Deep creek, and it was from one of these ducks that the nugget was taken. We have been told by an old prospector that he had found gold in nearly all the creeks of the country, but not enough to pay for working it. Would it not be wonderful if after all gold should be found in paying quantities, and that this duck who masticated his food with gold nuggets should be one of the pioneer placer diggers of Deep creek.—*Uintah Utah Papoose.*

CANADIAN ASBESTOS.—Among the rich natural resources of Canada, its mineral wealth is such as to place it in the first rank. There is hardly a mineral of ordinary use and which is indispensable for the requirements of modern civilization, but may be found plentifully and of good quality in some part of the Dominion. And not only are the commonly-used metals and minerals ready to our hands, but we are exceptionally endowed with some of the rarer mineral substances of great value. Notably is this the case with regard to asbestos, that strange mineral fibre gifted with the property of resisting heat and flame. Canada shares with Italy the advantage of their being the two countries that supply the world with this rock cotton with its marvellous and useful properties. The magnitude and value of the output may be realized from the fact that the comparatively few Canadian mines now worked yield about 4,000 tons yearly, and much of it is worth \$50, \$100 or even \$120 a ton. Yet the mines are very far from being developed, and the output could be very largely increased with the constantly increasing demands as the new uses are discovered or the old ones are better appreciated. The locality in which the asbestos occurs is restricted; it is found in veins in the serpentine of the pre-Cambrian formation, the "altered Quebec group," by Sir William Logan. All the mines at present worked are situated in the two counties of Megantic and Beauce in the Province of Quebec, though veins are known to exist in the other counties of the same province, and discoveries may not improbably be made in parts of New Brunswick where there is the same geological formation. Besides being very productive these veins contain asbestos which is not excelled for purity and quality by any in the world. Much of it when crushed out is a pure white, flexible, silky fibre, well fitted to be spun and woven for the more delicate fabrics for which it is used. Large works in England and the United States are supplied from these Canadian mines. The uses to which the asbestos is