

MONTAGUE.—The official returns from the Kaye Mill, at Montague, were for June 40 oz. from 30 tons, and for July 129 oz. from 75 tons.

Reports state that the returns from the Tributary Mill, Isaac's Harbor, for the month of August will be 246 ozs.

The result of one month's work by twelve men at the Kaye Mine, Montague, was 167 ounces of gold, produced from 75 tons quartz.

MALAGA MINES.—The directors of the Malaga gold-mining company visited their works on Friday, and among other things witnessed the clearing up of 22 full days crushing, which yielded a bar of gold valued at about \$9,000. The lodes from which this gold was taken yielded in the vicinity of two ounces to the ton, and the indications are that the deeper and further east the work is pushed, the more satisfactory the results will be. This company has a capital of \$250,000, as well as an almost complete stock of the most modern gold mining machinery. A crusher is in operation and it is driven by a powerful engine, which also hoists quartz and pumps water from the lode near the mill. Over one of the other shafts, there is another engine hoisting quartz and pumping water from the lode with which it is connected. Besides, there is a tramway from these lodes to the crusher, and the quartz is conveyed by engines. One lode, unearthed not long since, but not developed, shows signs of being immensely rich. Carriage roads have been opened up from the different lodes to the mill and various other parts of the district, and at present a new road is being cut through from Chelsea to the mines, shortening the distance from Bridgewater to Malaga not less than six miles. Already, this season, 25 or 30 new buildings have been erected, including dwellings, stores and hotels, and the directors are hopeful that within a few years Malaga will be a thickly populated mining centre. It is reported that some of the stockholders have been offered a startling increase on the cost of their stock, but rumor says that none of the owners are disposed to sell now at any price. The stock is chiefly in the possession of Bridgewater and Lunenburg men.—*Lunenburg Progress.*

DOES GOLD GROW?—The question "Does gold grow?" has long been a study of the miner as well as the geologist. How is it formed? Where does it come from? How placed in the veins of quartz? is a question that has been a query for ages. The miner whilst delving among the rocks in gulch mining, finds it in small particles, in some instances so light that it floats, and is termed "float gold." Then again he obtains it in the form of nuggets of pure solid metal. To him there is no question as to where it was formerly deposited, or where it came from, as all gulch miners are fully convinced that all such gold originally came from leads or veins located in the mountains far above the gulches. And still the question is not answered. How came gold and silver in the veins? It is a well-known fact that electricity permeates and exists in and throughout all nature, the earth is well known to be filled with electric currents, and the further north or south we travel, apparently the stronger those currents as we near either pole. We also find north or south a much greater abundance of the precious metals.

Allowing this to be the case and also allowing that the waters and the soil are impregnated with different minerals in solution, and that the currents or electrical forces exist in much greater quantities in these regions, it would seem to solve the problem why gold is most abundant in such localities, as by this force and that of affinity, whilst in a high state of electricity it is carried in connection with water into the veins, and there deposited by natural affinity or attraction. It is a well established fact that in the early stages of our earth's formation these electric currents and forces were many thousand times stronger than at the present age. Therefore, in former ages minerals of all kinds grew and increased much more rapidly than at the present time. And still they are increasing and forming at the present day, and especially in veins where a current of water exists. And should veins be lacking of water near the surface it could reasonably be expected to find richer mineral at a depth where there is an over-flowing current. In still further proof of this theory—that water and electrical forces are the great agents by which the precious metals are formed and deposited—we would cite the reader to the well known fact that old and abandoned placer claims, which have laid idle for years, are not unfrequently re-worked with nearly as good results as in the first place. And, in still further proof that gold grows, we might say that in re-opening old shafts or lead claims in California and Old Mexico, quartz containing gold has been found to have reformed since the abandonment of the mines, but invariably where there was a current of water, thus establishing the fact beyond any doubt or question that gold grows, the solution of various rock formation with the water and electric currents governing the amount of metallic formations. Finally, and lastly, the great question arises. Where is the source or fountain-head of all mineral and rock? My answer is—the atmosphere.—*T. C. LANE in Chicago Mining Review.*

A large enterprise is looming up in the Grand Lake coal fields, New Brunswick, which will in a few months be opened up in the tariff by the Central railway. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are the leading stockholders in the new company that is being formed to operate these coal fields. The coal lies near the surface, and it is claimed can be mined and sent to market at a great profit.

Albertite coal, but not in paying quantities, has been discovered on Wolfe Island, Ontario, lying between beds of limestone. "We are going to upset geology down here," said a geologist, "for no one ever before found coal amongst limestone."

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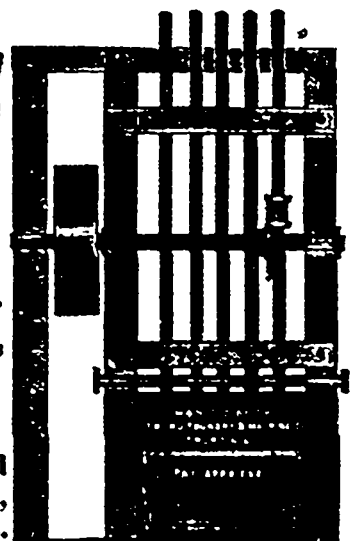
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