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and Chester, in Lunenburg County. It is found in drift in Halifax County, and in situ in the other counties. Since the publishing of How's work the mineral has been found at Chegoggin Point, about four miles north from Yarmouth. Jordan Falls, Shelburne County; Gaspereaux River Road, Cape Breton. The deposit here is about four miles south-east of Big Pond, near Gungahy Post Office. This mine is marked as a blacklead mine in Church's map of Nova Scotia.

It is found also at North River, St. Anne's, Victoria County. In none of these places have attempts been made to mine the mineral for commercial purposes and it is quite probable that at present prices remunerative work could be done at some of these deposits.

It has been recently discovered that an alloy of equal parts of Molybdenum and tungsten makes a substitute for platinum which is selling now (1916) at \$88 an ounce, or four times the price of gold. These two metals have long been known and used, but only lately has it become known that they can be made to resist oxidation.

Molybdenum has many of the characteristics of tungsten. The latter melts at 3000 degrees Centigrade. The former melts at 2500 degrees centigrade. They are insoluble in any of the common acids, and their tensile strength exceeds that of steel. Their specific gravity is 70 per cent. greater than lead, and they can be drawn to finer threads than any other metal.

The serious objections to them were that they oxidized easily at a red heat, and they did not readily solder with gold, and its alloys, and that the larger wires were quite brittle. An alloy of tungsten and molybdenum, half and half, has been produced in wrought form that gives good results. Except in two respects, pure ductile tungsten and molybdenum, meet all the conditions of a practical substitute for platinum and its alloys.

The two objections in the alloy, its ease of oxidation and the difficulty with which it can be soldered, have been overcome by coating with a precious metal or alloy, the resulting material being in many ways much superior to platinum or its alloys.

Molybdenum and tungsten are not so expensive as platinum. The latter was quoted in December, 1915, at \$3,000 a ton for 60 per cent. ore. It is now even higher. Molybdenum ore was \$750 a ton before the war, it was quoted in February, 1916, at \$3,600 a ton. These metals, are necessary to the making of high speed tool steel, as they prevent it from losing its temper, even when red hot. They are in great demand by makers of artillery and ammunition.

### TUNGSTEN.

The chief tungsten ores are wolframite, schulite, and hubnerite. Wolframite is the heaviest of these, its specific gravity being 7. Next to wolframite, schulite is the chief ore of tungsten. It is white, cream, yellow or brown in color. It can be readily scratched with a knife. Its specific gravity is 6. It resembles calcite, but is more than twice as heavy as this mineral. Hubnerite is closely related to wolframite in the shape of its crystals, specific gravity

and hardness. The last named mineral is found at Emerald, near North-East Margaree, Inverness County. Schulite is found at Moose River, Halifax County. The largest vein is 22 inches, and is exposed in the bed of Stillwater Brook. It has been found in the workings of Moose River mine, two miles to the east, and some of the ore has been found on a dump at the Tonguoy gold mine, one and three quarters of a mile eastward from Stillwater Brook. Tungsten ores are reported at New Ross, Lunenburg County, but up to the present it is not found in such quantity as warrants development.

The first shipment of tungsten-bearing mineral from Nova Scotia was 14 tons of schulite-concentrate, containing 72 per cent. tungstic acid, taken from the schulite mines, Moose River, in 1912. The capacity of the mill is 30 tons in 12 hours.

The mill was erected in 1911 and produced a high grade concentrate. The mine ceased production in 1913, after a small production of 10 tons. There were 40 tons of schulite ore mined here in 1916.

Prospecting for tungsten-bearing ores has been engaged in during these last few years, at a number of places in the Province, but nothing of economic value has been reported. This metal was formerly considered of interest as a chemical element only. It is now an article of commerce and industry and a very valuable one. It is one of the very hard and heavy metals, having a specific gravity of 16, nearly as heavy as gold. Its melting point is 3,080 degrees Centigrade. It is one of the most infusible metals known, and is much used in the making of incandescent lamps, the filaments, being much superior to carbon filaments in that it produces a white light, while carbon produces a smoky deposit that injures the light. Tungsten produces no suttly effects in its white incandescent condition. Apart from this, the manufacturers of tungsten lamps claim for them a better light with less power.

Considerable quantities of tungsten are used in the making of tungstates, which are used as a mordant in dyeing to give weight to silks, and in rendering fabrics fireproof; but the chief demand for tungsten is in the making of steel, the adding of a small portion of tungsten increases the elasticity and tensile strength of the steel.

Speaking at Oldham, Mr. Glynes declared that nothing but disunity could wreck the promising future of the reconstituted Labor party and delay their conquest of political power.

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