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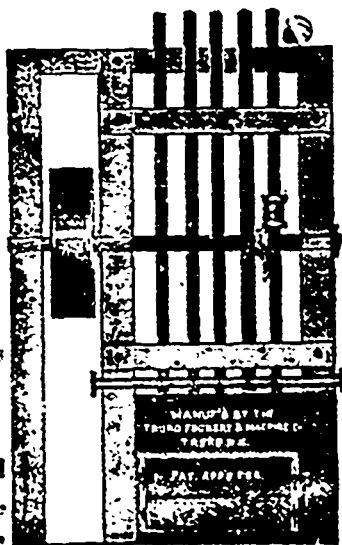
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## MINING.

*From Our New York Special Correspondent.*—That the Eastern holders of California mining stocks are a body of importance to those who control the active stocks dealt in on the San Francisco Stock Exchange is proved by the announcement that these companies are to have transfer offices in New York. This is a long step in the right direction, and meets with the approval of all those anxious to see the mining business placed on a better basis. Heretofore the California companies have almost ignored the interest of Eastern holders of their stocks, and have subjected them to many inconveniences by delays in transfer of stocks, and general lack of information as to the conditions of the properties. Finding now that they must change their tactics, or lose the trade, they are about opening their transfer offices here. At present all certificates of stock dealt in on the San Francisco Exchange not having a transfer office in New York must stand in the name of a trustee to be current—or what is called in Wall St. parlance "a good delivery"—in the New York market. These trustees are accepted representatives of the different California Banks and Wells Fargo & Co. at their New York agencies, where assessments are collected and dividends paid. The opening of transfer offices here will change this mode of doing business; holders of stock will then be enabled to have the certificates stand in their own names, collect dividends, pay assessments and have the voting power of the stock they hold.

I see the New York papers in publishing the returns for July of the Nova Scotia mines as reported at the Mines Office give credit to THE CRITIC for the information, that is as it should be. P.

**GOLD IN THE COXHEATH COPPER ORES.**—*First Avenue Hotel, London, Eng., Aug. 10, 1889.*—To THE CRITIC.—Being here temporarily in the interest of the Eastern Development Company, Ltd., I thought your readers would like to be informed on some matters of importance in the development of the Coxheath Mine that have been carried to practical tests on this side of the ocean.

Several months ago the company shipped six tons of low grade ore (three tons from each shaft) to Germany, to ascertain if the low grade ores would concentrate up to a percentage that would pay to smelt at the present low price of copper. It is only recently that final reports have been rendered to Messrs. Richardson & Co., of Swansea, our agents in this Country, of which the following are some of the details:

The three tons from No. 1 shaft averaged 3.46 per cent. copper; after concentration at the works of Messrs. Humboldt & Co., at Kalk, the product averaged over 12 per cent copper. The ore from No. 2 shaft averaged 2.73 per cent. of copper, and concentrated up to 9½ per cent. copper: this settles satisfactorily the value of the low grade ores at Coxheath, and will decide the management in regard to adding concentration works to their plans for smelting works. A most interesting and valuable development has been added in the assaying of the several samples of concentrates obtained, showing a gold element in the ore to an extent that has not heretofore been realized, although silver has always been known to be present to a considerable degree.

An average of all the concentrates from No. 1 shaft shows silver 2.16 oz. per ton, and gold 1.6 oz. per ton, or over 3 dwts. A like average sample of the concentrates from No. 2 shaft gives silver 4.26 oz. per ton, and gold 3.56 oz. per ton, or over 6 dwts. An analysis of higher grade ore shows—copper 8.26 per cent., iron 12.83 per cent., sulphur 13.16 per cent., siliceous matter 61.63 per cent; silver 2 oz. and 5 dwts. per ton, and gold 10 dwts. per ton. The ores coming from two shafts, over one thousand feet apart, show the elements of the precious metals to be wide spread in the mine.

To realize the value of the gold element alone, it is to be considered that in smelting the ores all the gold will be saved in the copper matte, and as it will take say five tons of 10 per cent. concentrates to make a ton of 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. matte, we shall have from 12 to 24 dwt. of gold in the matte, and much more in matte from higher grade ores; this will be an extra value without any increase of costs in production that may easily double the value of the ores. Swansea refiners will allow a large percentage of the value of the gold in such copper mattes as we shall produce, as it costs them but little to extract it while treating the mattes for the copper. Among other increasing demands here for copper products is one for "Sulphate of Copper" for agricultural purposes, and in that particular process copper ores and mattes containing gold and silver will be particularly sought for, as the process is very favorable for saving the precious metals without extra cost.

The copper market here is becoming firmer as consumption increases, and since the recent tumble caused by failure of the "Copper Syndicate" it has advanced from £37 per ton to £43 per ton. Our Coxheath estimates are still based on the very conservative basis of £40 per ton.

Yours truly,

ISAAC P. GRAGG,  
General Manager E. D. Co., Ltd.

**MONTAGUE DISTRICT.**—*Editor Critic.*—Montague is still booming. On the 16th August Mr. McQuarrie, the well known and capable manager of the Annand Mine, better known as the *New Albion*, brought into Halifax the finest and richest lot of gold quartz (value at from \$4000 to \$5000) that has ever been taken out of this very rich mine. The mine is owned by Chas. Annand, a gentleman who certainly deserves success, as he is one of the few capitalists who is willing to invest large sums in developing and making known the great wealth of our gold mines. Work is now being done in sinking No. 1 shaft and the ore gives every indication of being rich in gold; in fact the indications point to the certainty that a few days more work will develop one of the richest pay streaks ever discovered in Nova Scotia.