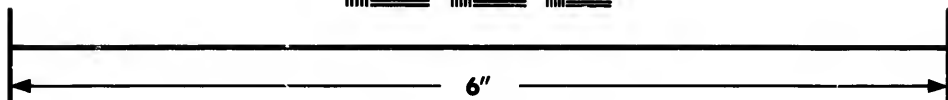
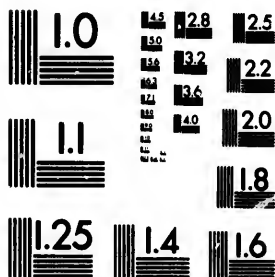


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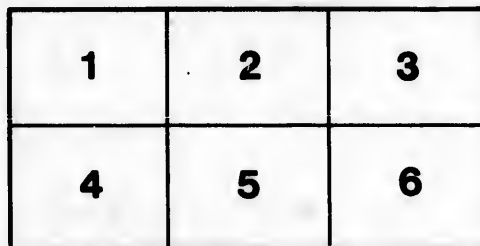
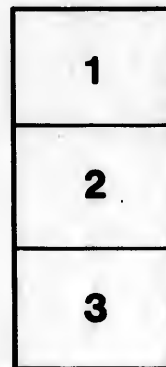
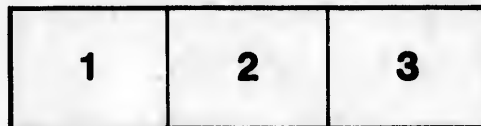
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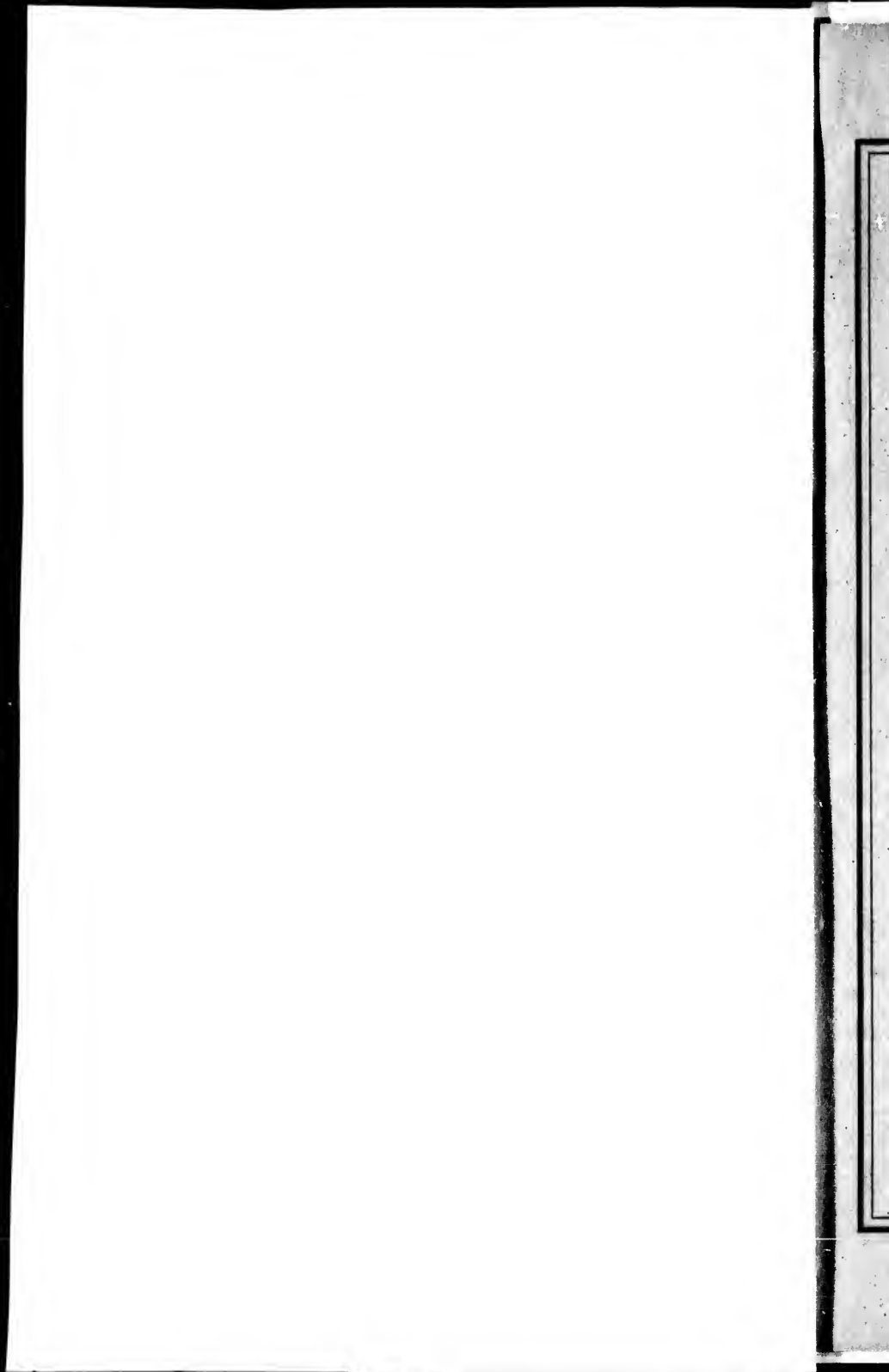
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# PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## NOVA SCOTIA

### Manganese Mining Co.

LAND SITUATED IN

TENNY CAPE, HAUZ COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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BOSTON:

SAM'L CHISM,—FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE,  
No. 112 CONGRESS STREET.

1865.

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*The* EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE  
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



*Queen's University at Kingston*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NOVA SCOTIA

*Manganese Mining Co.*

LAND SITUATED IN

TENNY CAPE, HAUTZ COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.



BOSTON:

SAM'L CHISM,—FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE,  
No. 112 CONGRESS STREET.

1865.



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NOVA SCOTIA

MANGANESE MINING CO.

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HALIFAX, Jan. 3d, 1865.

W. H. RICHARDS, ESQ.

*Dear Sir,*— We beg to submit for your consideration the following facts connected with the Manganese mines at Tenny Cape, in the County of Hautz, and Province of Nova Scotia.

The property is situated at Tenny Cape, in the County of Hautz, bordering on Mines Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Church's farm, on which the mine is located, comprises about four hundred acres of land, of which forty acres are under cultivation,— the remaining three hundred and sixty being covered by a dense forest.

The Manganese was discovered some two years ago, by a son of the then proprietor, while returning from fishing; and the people of the locality believed the substance to be black lead, and of little value, and no notice was taken of the mineral till a portion of it was taken to Halifax by a farmer, where, upon

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being subjected to chemical analysis, it proved to be pure Manganese.

My brother, Dr. Weeks, being in attendance on Church's family, procured some of the mineral, and submitted it to Professor How, of King's College, Windsor, for analysis, and engaged his services to visit the locality; whereupon Professor How recommended that the property should be secured at once, which was done.

The adjoining property was secured by Messrs. Nash and Mosher, of this Province, who have prosecuted the work of mining to some extent.

The hill in which this Manganese is found is about three-fourths of a mile in length, and is almost entirely on the land obtained from Mr. Church. It extends to the distance of a few rods upon the land held by Messrs. Nash and Mosher.

Messrs. Nash and Mosher have prospected their end of this hill thoroughly, and with the best results. With a small capital, and but few men employed,—at times not more than six,—they have, during the last four months, raised from three hundred to four hundred tons of Manganese. No trouble has been spared to obtain the most reliable information regarding the pureness, value, cost of transportation, and market of this mineral.

Peroxide of Manganese, or pyrolusite, is the most valuable of all the ores of Manganese, and the most extensively used in the manufacture of glass, pottery, and steel, deodorizing fluids and bleaching powders, etc., etc.

The value of the ore is in proportion to its percentage of purity. The average purity of commer-

cial Manganese is, according to the most reliable authorities, not more than sixty-five per cent., while the Manganese from this mine averages from eighty-eight to ninety-seven per cent.

The ores that command the highest prices are those used in the manufacture of glass and pottery; and it has been ascertained that the Manganese raised from this mine is particularly suited for these purposes, on account of its great purity.

The market value of Manganese ores has shown a constant increase in price for the last five years; having advanced from £5 to £12 per ton of two thousand pounds. The last ores sold by Messrs. Nash and Mosher brought £11 per ton, and the demand has always been in excess of the supply.

The evidences of quantity we consider conclusive, having prospected the hill all over, and found Manganese scattered over the whole hill, on all sides and at different elevations.

Messrs. Nash and Mosher have sunk a shaft some forty feet deep, and in immediate proximity to our line, showing a surface of pure Manganese of seven feet; the dip of this lode being about 70°, bringing it directly on to our property.

During the last autumn, we, not being prepared to open the mine scientifically, permitted a person residing in the neighborhood of the mine to work it on shares; and the result was, that in about a fortnight five men raised ten tons of Manganese, which was readily engaged to an agent of an English firm, I. Outram, Esq. (whose letter I annex), who advanced £40 on receipt of bill of lading.

Mr. Outram has since returned to England, and

has written urging us to work the mine vigorously, and offered to advance us £6 per ton on receipt of bill of lading.

The situation of this mine is in every respect favorable to the prosecution of mining operations, the locality having been examined by several Cornish miners, who pronounced the rock soft, and easily blasted; and judging from the works of Messrs. Nash and Mosher, and what has been already done on our property, the Manganese will be raised at a cost of from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per ton, and I believe, with an improved system of working, at a less figure.

With regard to the facilities for transportation and shipment, the mine is particularly well situated. The distance from the mine to Mines Basin, by the road now travelled, is a mile and a half; but the local authorities have already laid out and decided upon constructing a new road, by which the distance will be lessened to one mile.

It is a well-known fact that the inhabitants on the shore of the Bay of Fundy and Mines Basin are largely engaged in ship-building, and constantly require large quantities of ballast, which is a scarce and expensive article; and Messrs. Nash and Mosher have shipped to Liverpool nearly all the Manganese raised by them as ballast, at an average cost of \$1.00 per ton, and in any case at a cost of \$2.00 per ton, all the Manganese raised at this mine.

In conclusion, it may be observed that a company has been formed to work the mines referred to, with a capital of \$500,000, in twenty thousand shares of \$25.00 each, of which number eight thousand shares are set apart for working capital, which are offered

to subscribers at \$7.50 per share; and there is probably, at the present time, no investment which offers so certain a chance for subscribers to secure a dividend-paying stock.

I remain yours truly,

WM. H. WEEKS, M. D.

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R E P O R T  
OF  
P R O F E S S O R H E N R Y H O W  
ON THE  
M A N G A N E S E M I N I N G C O M P A N Y ' S P R O P E R T Y ,  
AND AN  
A N A L Y S I S O F T H E O R E S .

---

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 30, 1864.

*Sir*, — The following is my Report on some of the ores of Manganese recently analyzed for you, and on the locality at which they were found. The ores consisted of good samples of the mineral called pyrolusite, the kind of Manganese ore sought after in commerce, and used extensively by the makers of bleaching powder, and the makers of glass and pottery. In analyzing the samples submitted to me, I took the average of the whole as free of adhering rock as they could be procured *without washing*. It is important to observe this, as the

adhering rock was of a red color, doubtless from the presence of iron; and as the samples were not washed, there is reason to believe that the iron found on analysis may have been almost entirely due to the adhering rock: if this should prove to be the case, on further examination of washed specimens, the value of the ores would be increased; as for certain purposes in glass-making it is desirable that no iron, or extremely little, be present. The samples were collected in dry weather, and appeared dry, and were submitted to analysis as given to me. They all contained a little water; and had this been removed, the percentage of oxide of Manganese would have come out higher; but as the object of the first analysis was to gain a knowledge of the approximate value of the ores, the washing and drying were dispensed with.

N 1, A, gave 92.74 per cent. of peroxide of Manganese with a small quantity of iron; perhaps, at the outside, two or three per cent.

No. 1, B, gave 92.69 per cent. peroxide of Manganese, and a much smaller quantity of iron than the preceding.

No. 2 gave 88 per cent. peroxide of Manganese, with a very small amount of iron.

The ores were easily crushed, and appeared pretty uniform, and the assays show that they are all extremely well worth working.

The locality of the ores I was taken to last June was at Tenny Cape, in this county of Hautz. It consisted of a hill covered with timber, suitable for building, situated about a mile and a half from the Basin of Mines. The hill was roughly estimated at the time to be about sixty feet high, but I have since heard that it is at least one hundred; and it was thought to be about a mile and a half in circumference at the base; its length was greater than its breadth; it ran east and west. We prospected on various parts of the hill; and from seven or eight separate places on the north and south sides, and at different elevations, I saw extracted ores of Manganese which had quite the characters of good workable ores;

some of them had quite the appearance of those of which the analysis is given in this Report; and I have no hesitation in saying that I judged them to be equally rich. I observed no deposit of iron ore in the hill. The amount of Manganese ore taken out was not more than two or three pounds, perhaps; but we penetrated to no depth; and it is known that on the adjoining claim, where we saw tons of the ore exposed in the rocks at about twelve feet below the surface, the surface indications were just such as we observed in your claim. The conclusion I came to was that there was great probability of there being an extensive deposit of Manganese in the hill.

The facilities for mining on this hill are obviously great, as adits can be driven in any direction, if necessary. The place of shipment proposed, about a mile and a half distant, in the Basin of Mines, could be readily reached by a road, chiefly of gentle incline, through the woods and fields.

As regards the prices of Manganese ores in England, some from the claim adjoining yours, testing 91.5 per cent. peroxide of Manganese and one-half per cent. iron, brought £9 and £8.10 last year; and though the glass-makers only gave this price for ores of the best quality, containing very little iron, there is a very large demand for bleaching powder manufacture; and I understand that such ores, even if containing an amount of iron which would render them useless for glass-making, would command something like £5.10 for this purpose.

I find that, in the year 1862, thirty-three thousand tons of Manganese ores were employed in the United Kingdom in the Alkali Works: the greater part of this is imported, I believe, from Spain and Germany, and is of various qualities; that from Spain is said to be of from 50 to 90 per cent. peroxide. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY HOW, D. C. L.,

*Professor of Chemistry.*

EDWARD WEEKS, Esq.



## MR. OUTRAM'S LETTER.

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HALIFAX, Jan. 10th, 1865.

*Dear Sir,* — The lowest price at which my son sold such Manganese in England as we saw at your mine was £9. 5s. per ton; and he is ready to advance \$15 per ton on the ground, and \$15 extra when on board the vessel, and bill of lading delivered.

Yours truly,

J. OUTRAM.

W. H. WEEKS, Esq., M. D.

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## LETTER FROM S. C. FAIRBANKS, ESQ.,

SHOWING THE MANGANESE ORES ARE

NOT SUBJECT TO ROYALTY.

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*Dear Sir,* — The wording of some of the old grants of the Province embraces all minerals of every description: consequently Manganese would be included. The reservations, however, vary so much in the old grants, that, without knowing the grant to which you refer, I could not, with propriety, furnish you with the certificate in the form suggested; but a certificate is unnecessary, for upon reference to the 5th Sec. of the Act relating to local mines, page 123, you will find that the law defines the class of minerals to which the Crown has any claim, under previous reservations, to be gold, silver,

tin, lead, copper, coal, iron, and precious stones, and this limited number is introduced into all modern grants. This explanation, I hope, will answer your purpose.

Yours truly,

S. C. FAIRBANKS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 13th, 1864.

W. H. WEEKS, Esq., M. D.

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## LETTER FROM JAS. F. BABCOCK, ESQ.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, BOSTON.

---

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
7 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

Mr. W. H. RICHARDS.

*Dear Sir,* — I have made an analysis of the ore of Manganese left by you, and find that it contains, in a choice sample,

Bin oxide of manganese,	97.20 per cent.
Adhering dirt, limestone, etc.,	2.25 “
Silica, oxide iron. (traces).	
Loss,	55 “
	<hr/>
	100.00

It will be seen that this ore is remarkably pure, and well adapted to commercial or manufacturing purposes.

Respectfully,

JAMES F. BABCOCK,

*Analytical Chemist.*

BOSTON, Jan. 20th, 1865.

The lands occupied by this company embrace an area of one hundred acres, including the entire hill in which the Manganese is found, with the exception of a few acres occupied and worked by Messrs. Nash and Mosher. The company has the entire right to all minerals found on this and an adjoining tract, — some three hundred acres, — with a right of way, for the purposes of transportation, to and from Mines Basin. They have also the right to use all the timber on the land necessary for the purposes of successfully conducting their business.

At the suggestion of friends, I visited the mines, and examined them. I also examined the workings of Messrs. Nash and Mosher, on the same hill; being a part of the same formation. I obtained a full confirmation of Professor How's statement of numerous outcroppings of Manganese on all sides, from farmers resident there, some of whom had been employed in mining the ore: which furnishes to my mind conclusive evidence of the truth of the preceding statements of this Report; viz., of a heavy and reliable deposit of Manganese of great purity, of which a few tons per day for one year, at present prices, would pay more than one hundred per cent.

I am, etc., truly yours,

WM. H. RICHARDS,

5 Arch Street, Boston.

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