# Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

MUNN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 87 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

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### NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

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### AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT THE BERLIN FISH SHOW.

The Commission to represent the United States at the International Fish Exhibition, to open in Berlin, April 20, sailed from this port March 20. At the head of the Commission is Professor G. Brown Goode, curator of the National Museum. His assistants are Mr. Frederick Mather, in charge of the apparatus used in fish culture; Mr. T. W. True, assistant in natural history; Mr. E G Rockwell, secretary; Captain J. W. Collins, of Gloucester, Mass, ex pert in sea fisheries; and Mr. J. Palmer, taxidermist.

The exhibits carried out by the Neckar comprised fully 7,500 specimens, having an aggregate bulk of 175 tons. They will be arranged as follows: Section 1 will contain casts, photographs, and alcoholic specimens of North America. Edible and useful fish, oysters, clams, mussels, etc., with gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$3.20 each; additional copies at crustaceous turtles, and the algæ. Animals and birds which prey upon fish will be shown in this section; also water snakes, edible frogs, and gulls, and other creatures used for

The second section is devoted to plans, charts, and models of our coast fishing grounds, with relief models of the Atlantic coast to a depth of 200 fathoms, as far north as Newfoundland. These models were made by Mr. C. Lindenkohl. The geographical distribution of our food fishes, oysters, etc., is shown on maps devised by Professor Goode. The whaling interest will be similarly represented; also the sealing grounds off the Alaska coast, the latter charts, the work of Mr. H. W. Elliott, being exhibited by the Alaska Commercial Company. In the third section will fall the various apparatus used in fishing, a number of leading manufacturers being represented by their best work. Fish preserving apparatus will be shown in this section also models of all the styles of boats used by fishermen, some forty in number, fully rigged, folding boats, canvas, etc. Six figures in fishermen's costumes and the various articles employed in the fisherman's personal outfit will be

Section 4 shows plans and models of factories which turn out fish products, such as guano, oils, glues, gelatine, and the edible preparations, as shown in oyster packing, can ning, drying, and salting.

Section 5 will contain the innumerable substances derived from fish, either used for food or employed in the arts. Boston, New York, Baltimore, and San Francisco have sent assortments of canned goods, and all our leading manufacturers will be represented. There are not less than 150 differ ent kinds of fish food. Of American oils there are 60 va-

Section 6 contains the apparatus used in the artificial hatching of fish eggs and in rearing young fish. The exhibition made by the United States Fish Commission will probably gain especial distinction in this department. Under the direction of Professor Baird, a map has been constructed showing all the points where fish culture has been introduced throughout the country, with the dates of autroduction, the amount of money appropriated either by the general or State government-in short, a chart showing at a single glance the wonderful progress and success of American fish culture. There will be comprised in this exhibit models of the new government floating hatchery, the Sea Hawk, and of the Druid Hill Hatching house in Baltimore.

A great variety of American fish eggs will be shown, and when possible, actual fish culture will be carried on In addition to this, at the particular request of the German Fishery Commission, there will be sent out a complete series of all the models of fish-ways in use in American rivers. This department will be in charge of Mr. F. Mather The Government will exhibit in section 7 the various de vices of the Lighthouse Board, with all the apparatus used at life-saving stations, and the methods of cautionary signaling. The Coast Survey sends charts, and the deep sea sounding machinery of Mr. A Agassiz and Captain Sigsbee. The literature of fish and fishing, with all the journals printed in the United States having special reference to these subjects, find their appropriate place. The fine arts will be represented by pictures painted by Mr. S. A. Kil bourne and Walter Brackett The Messrs. Scribner send their profusely illustrated "The Game Fish of America," by Mr. Goode and Mr Kilbourne.

A collection of terrapins and live fish were sent in charge of Mr. Mather, by Mr. E. G. Blackford, of this city, who proposes to send every week, during the continuance of the show, an assortment of the leading edible fish to be found in

### MINING IN MAINE.

That gold, silver, copper, lead, and other valuable mine rals occurred sparingly in Maine has been known for years; but until within three or four years no one has believed that profitable quantities. Zinc ores are abundant, associated Maine could ever rank among the mining States. When the geological survey of the State was authorized by the legis lature, some forty years ago, the prejudice against mining fevers was so strong that the geologist, Prof. Chas. T. Jackson, was especially forbidden to make known any mineral veins that he might come across. Accordingly, in the official report of the survey, allusion to the precious metals was carefully avoided, though several deposits of promise had been discovered; and since then it has been taken for granted that there were no precious metals in the State, notwithstanding the large number of specimens of silver and copper ores of termites - Aniaged ngmes of the various forms as so ing the large number of specimens of silver and co its. MEDICINE AMD HYGIENE - Obliteration of Port Wine Mark so shown in the State cabinet of minerals at Augusta.

During recent years, however, a great many natives of the State have returned from the mining regions of the far West, where they had gained a practical knowledge of mines and minerals; and looking with educated eyes upon the rocks of their native hills they could not mistake the numerous indications of mineral deposits, similar to those they had become acquainted with in California. As soon as one or two mines had given proof of actual bodies of valuable ore within the State the search for paying leads became general. In 1878 nine or ten mining companies were organized and incorporated; during the next twelve months the number was increased to fifty. The Maine mining directory now contains the names of sixty-three incorporated companies and thirtyfour private companies, chiefly devoted to silver mining. If a tenth part of these are based on deposits of real value, and some of them certainly are, the future of Maine as a great mining State is assured. The more promising mineral discoveries have been principally along the coast, in seven belts, which are described at considerable length in the little handbook of the mines of Maine, published last fall by the State Assayer, Mr. Frank L. Bartlett.

The most easterly mining district, the Lubec belt, extends through Campobello Island, Lubec, and Trescott, and probably also to St. George, New Brunswick, where similar deposits have been opened up. The ore consists of silver-bearing galena, zinc, and copper, the proportion of lead and silver increasing downward. Fine specimens of copper pyrites have been found at Campobello Island. Though the oldest mining in the State, the Lubec belt has been but imperfectly prospected.

Further west the Gouldsboro and Sullivan mining belt has been extensively prospected, resulting in the opening of a number of promising mines. It extends from Gouldsboro through the towns of Sullivan and Hancock to Franklin, a distance of twenty miles or more. Similar veins appear in the towns of Cherryfield and Harrington, the ore being a high grade argentiferous galena with zinc blende. At Goulds. boro are several prosperous mines, the ores being abundant and rich. The Sullivan lode is regarded by Mr. Bartlett as one of the most remarkable silver-bearing veins ever discovered. At the surface it showed eight or ten inches of quartz containing silver sulphuret, galena, and iron pyrites. Native silver, in threads and flakes, was obtained at a depth of eight or ten feet. Deeper the predominating ore is a black sulphuret of silver, with specimens of native silver, and a great variety of other silver ores. The proportion of lead is small; there is considerable iron, some arsenic, and a little zinc. A large number of discoveries of ores have been made in the neighborhood of Sullivan and across the river on the Hancock side, and several important mines are being developed. Among the more promising localities are Mount Desert, Hancock Neck, Iron Bound Island, Little Duck Island, and Petit Manan Point.

West of the Sullivan belt, twenty-two miles, is the Blue Hill copper belt, at the head of Blue Hill Bay, in Hancock County. This copper belt is about four miles long by half a mile wide. It resembles the copper belts of Falun, Sweden, the Carpathian belts, and the Chilian deposits. There are six regularly organized companies at work here. A silver mine has been opened at one end of the belt, and ores of manganese and antimony are found in several locali-

Further south, at Byard's Point, in the town of Sedgwick, several silver bearing veins, one quite large, are being worked. In one place, at a depth of sixty-five feet, native silver was found, the ore possessing many characteristics of the Sullivan ore. On Deer Isle, opposite Byard's Point, a number of promising silver veins are being worked; and other neighboring islands appear to be rich in ores. A large deposit of nickel ore has been found at Vinal Haven.

In the great metalliferous slate belt of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties - 70 miles wide by 120 miles long - several mines of copper are being worked, and large bowlders of silver-bearing galena have been found in various places. Several galena mines are in operation in Dexter, Corinna, and St. Albans.

Another narrow but very promising mineral belt is being developed in Acton and Lebanon, York County. The ores consist mair ly of argentiferous galenas, with zinc, arsenical iron, and copper. In some places are oxides and carbonates of lead rich in silver. This region has been but little explored.

The Wakefield and Parsonsfield belt crosses into New Hampshire. It is eminently a quartz and gneissic belt, carry ing gold and argentiferous galenas. Recent reports tell of an immense vein of auriferous quartz near the State line, in the town of Wakefield. Gold, in quartz and in river sands, has been found in many other parts of the State, but whether in quantities sufficient to pay for mining remains to be seen. Tin has been found in many localities, and may occur in with lead, and will probably be profitable as a by-product. There are immense deposits of arsenical iron in the State, which may be made to yield arsenic in abundance. There is a large deposit of antimony at Vanceboro, which has been worked to some extent. Iron, nickel, and cobalt are also said to be abundant.

Altogether the prospect is fair that, after a period of feverish activity, during which much capital is likely to be sunk in ill-considered ventures, the mining interests of Maine will settle down to permanent and profitable work in a sufficient number of localities to give the State an honorable rank among the great mining districts of the world.