

public had suffered great inconvenience in the past from labor disturbances in the coal areas, and in view thereof he thought some effort should be made to avoid like inconvenience in the future. This, he thought, might be done, by coal consumers in storing a reasonable supply in advance of actual requirements. For various reasons it is custom of the mines in the Crow's Nest region to mine coal only in sufficient quantities to fill the cars awaiting loading. If the supply of cars is restricted, mining ceases or is reduced; while, if at other times there is a surplus of cars, the mines are not always in position to take advantage of the increased facilities. In short, a hand-to-mouth policy has been pursued, with the result that any interruption in the supply has been immediately felt by the public.

NEW COMPANIES

The Sturgeon River Coal Company, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Galbraith Coal Company, Limited, non-personal liability, Lundbreck, Alberta.

The Southern Alberta Coal and Fire Clay Company, Limited, non-personal liability, Taber, Alberta.

The Bornite Company, Limited, capital \$20,000, divided into twenty shares of \$1,000 each, Victoria, B.C.

The Crown Coal and Coke Company, Limited, capital \$2,000,000, divided into two million shares of \$1 each. Head office, Spokane, U.S.A.

The Brown Alaska Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000, divided into one million shares of \$1 each. Head office, Seattle, U.S.A.

The Cobbler Sexton Mining Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000, divided into one million shares of \$1 each. Head office, Woodstock, N.B.

The Mississippi Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000, divided into one million shares of \$1 each. Head office, Carleton Place, Ont.

The Giant California Mining Company, Limited, non-personal liability, capital \$5,000,000, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, Victoria, B.C.

The British Columbia Gypsum and Plaster Company, Limited, capital \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. One of the objects of this company is to obtain mineral claims situate on the west side of Thompson River, opposite Spatsum, B.C.

The following company to operate in Canada was recently registered in London: Western Canada Investment Company, Limited; capital, £100,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on an investment, financial, and agency business in Canada or elsewhere; to seek and secure openings for the employment of capital in any part of the world; to search for, prospect, examine, and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones; to acquire, hold, dispose of, and deal with gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal and other mines, mining, water, timber and other rights, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than five) are: C. Bulkeley-Johnson, of Gladwood, Melrose, N.B.; R. D. Fordyce, Brucklay Castle, Aberdeenshire; and A. Partner, The Briars, Tolworth, Surbiton. Qualification, 500 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 24 Coleman St., E.C.

METAL, ORE AND MINERAL MARKET

Aluminium—No. 1 ingots, 41 cents per lb.
 Antimony—22½ to 23 cents per lb.
 Arsenic, white—7½ cents per lb.
 Barytes, crude—\$11.50 to \$14.50 per short ton.
 Bismuth—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per lb.
 Cadmium—\$1.40 per lb.
 Carbon, for drills—\$78 to \$85 per carat.
 Carborundum, powdered—8 cents per lb.

Chromium, metal pure—80 cents per lb.
 Cobalt, f.o.b. Cobalt, Ont., unrefined—35 to 90 cents per lb.
 Corundum—7 to 10 cents per lb.
 Feldspar, ground—\$9.75 per short ton.
 Fluorspar, lump—\$10 per short ton.
 Graphite, domestic—\$50 to \$150 per short ton.
 Gypsum, lump—\$4.50 per long ton.
 Infusorial earth, ground—\$15 to \$30 per ton.
 Lead—6 cents per lb.
 Manganese, pure metal—75 cents per lb.
 Mica, ground—\$80 per short ton.
 Mica, scrap—\$15 per short ton.
 Molybdenum, pure—\$1.70 per lb.
 Molybdenite ore, 95 per cent. pure—\$4.50 to \$5 per unit.
 Nickel—45 cents per lb.
 Platinum, ordinary metal—\$31 per ounce.
 Pyrite, 38 per cent. to 45 per cent. sulphur, lump—10¼ to 11¼ cents per unit.
 Quicksilver—\$41 to \$42 for 75-lb. flask.
 Talc—\$16 to \$19 per ton.
 Tungsten, pure metal—\$1.25 per lb.
 Tungsten ore, 60 per cent. pure—\$400 per ton.
 Tin—44 to 45 cents per lb.
 Zinc sheets—\$8.60 per 100 lbs.

MARKET NOTES.

Northern pig iron, No. 2 foundry, ranges up to \$27 for quick deliveries.

Copper is still quiescent. Lake copper, 25 to 25½ cents per lb.; electrolytic, 24 to 24¼ cents per lb. The London market is less active; Standard, £102 3s. for spot.

Tin—New York, 44 to 45 cents per lb.; London, £189 per long ton for spot.

Lead—New York, 6 cents per lb.; London, £19 17s. per long ton.

Silver has advanced fractionally. New York, 65½ cents per ounce; London, 30 9-16 d. Mexican dollars, 50½ cents.

Spelter has declined—New York, 6.35 to 6.45 cents per lb.; London, £25, 17s. 6d. per long ton.

ELECTRIC STEEL

In a paper on the induction furnace, by Mr. Hermann Roebling, read before the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute recently, he refers to the experiments made at Voelklingen with two furnaces, one containing 50 to 60 kg. (110 lbs. to 130 lbs.), and the other 300 kg. (660 lbs.). Alternating current of 50 periods was used. With the smaller furnace the power factor was very unsatisfactory; the figure given is 0.95. For the larger furnace no figure is given; it is said that the power factor is poor, but it is hoped to improve matters. To melt pig iron and heat it to about 1,200 degrees C. (about 2,200 degrees Fahr.), about 385 kw. hours per ton was required in the 300 kg. furnace. To complete a charge of scrap, about 600 kw. hours are required. The cost of this amount of electrical energy would be too high to render the process economical, and this is the reason why molten metal (instead of cold scrap, etc.) should be charged into the furnace, since in this way a considerable amount of electrical energy may be saved. By starting with molten basic or open-hearth steel, it is possible to refine the bath with a low expenditure of energy. For instance, at Voelklingen it has been found repeatedly possible to completely deoxidize ordinary molten basic steel and to remove sulphur and phosphorus down to mere traces and to recarburize the metal to 1 or 1½ per cent. of carbon and to finish the charge with the total expenditure of 150 to 200 kw. hours per ton. With this expenditure it was possible to produce the finest sorts of crucible steel. If it is considered that this is possible with a furnace which contains only 300 kg. (660 lbs.), it is evident that with a larger furnace much better results may be obtained.