

207. "SILICATE BRICK." (Sand-lime Brick). Manufactured from North Sydney silica sand and New Brunswick lime, by the late C. B. Silicate Brick Co., North Sydney, C. B. Co.—The manufacture of these bricks was a new industry in Canada of which much was expected. The bricks were moulded from a mixture of sand and lime and then placed in a steamer where they were subjected to steam at a pressure of 130 lbs. per sq. inch, for from 9 to 10 hours. As a result of this a cement is chemically formed, which under proper conditions is very strong. The bricks can be tinted any color, but the company only produced grey brick of a very pleasing appearance. The process is known as the Oscar Hugo Anderson patent. It is a German invention, and the manufacture of similar bricks, as well as building stone, is assuming large dimensions in Germany and Sweden. The Cape Breton company started to manufacture in December, 1902, being the first factory of this kind to operate in Canada. The output with the then plant, was from 6,000 to 7,000 per day. The Vooghts building at North Sydney and the theatre at Sydney are constructed of this brick. The company ceased operations a couple of years ago.

208. CLAY. Peter McLean's land, Leitch's Creek, C. B. Co.

209. CLAY, SAND AND BRICKS. Maritime Clay Works, Pugwash, Cumb. Co.—This is usually spoken of as the best brick-making plant in the province. About 1889, bricks were burnt here in ordinary stacks or clamps, but in 1900 an improved, permanent, down-draft "continuous kiln" with a capacity of nearly 40,000 stock, and 18,000 pressed brick a day, was erected after plans from Los Angeles, California. The setting of the dried bricks, burning, and removing the finished product goes on continuously. The kiln is oval in shape, containing only one long circuitous chamber, the parts where burning is taking place being ingeniously separated by a partition of ordinary wrapping paper, which is defended from combustion by the course of the drafts until another compartment is filled and ready for firing, when the draft is cast through the partition and destroys it. Coal, fed from above, is used in firing. The pug-mill, wire-cut and other machinery is driven by steam, and the dry-house is steam-heated. The company owns its own locomotive, tip-cars, and narrow-gauge railway to its clay-bank on the Pugwash River. The capacity of the works is said to be 39,600 bricks per day, clear of "smash-ups." The product of these works is very excellent, with a very small percentage of pale or unburnt bricks, and the kiln is being called upon to its full capacity to fill the present demands of the market. The samples show the clay, with the sand used as a binder, and five stock bricks as supplied the trade.

210. SEWER PIPES AND OTHER CLAY PRODUCTS. Standard Drain Pipe Co.'s factory, New Glasgow, Pict. Co.—This company was established at St. John's, Quebec, in 1884, and in 1903 built a branch factory about 1½ miles south of New Glasgow, N. S., where its clay