

There are newer features in the bucket clip, which is moulded to the lay of the rope thereby avoiding both slipping and abrasion; and also in the pendants from which the buckets are hung. The grip wheels take hold of the rope from the outside, and (it is claimed) do not injure the rope.

The Ottumwa Box Car Loader has come into such general use in the United States that it is attracting the attention of coal operators in Canada. There are already several of these loaders in use in Canada, one having been in operation at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's docks at Port William, Ontario, for nearly a year. The Lake Erie Coal Co. is installing one of these loaders at their Walkerville, Ontario, dock. The Acadia Coal Co. of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, and the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co. of Westville, have each one machine. There is hardly a coal mining district in the United States that does not use these loaders which are made by the Ottumwa Box Car Loader Co., of Ottumwa, Iowa, U.S.A., whose advertisement appears in this issue. Coal operators in Canada should investigate this labor saving device.

The American Forged Steel Flange Company, Chicago, Ill., are putting in the market a new departure from anything of this kind that has heretofore been available. The flanges are made from a high grade soft steel which permits of punching and rivetting with a power rivetter without fear of leaking.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.—The Company has in course of erection at Sydney Mines, the following additions to their plant:—

A Blast Furnace with a capacity of 250 tons per day.
30 Bauer Coke Ovens and 120 Bernard Ovens; 4 open hearth Basic furnaces.

The Blast furnace is nearly completed and will probably go into blast in July.

They have also opened up at Sydney Mines two new collieries known as Sydney No. 2 and Sydney No. 3, and it is expected that the output for the three collieries for the year 1904, will be about 600,000 tons.

NEW COMPANIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"The Ferguson Mines, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability" Incorporated under the Statutes of British Columbia, 14th March, 1904. Authorized capital, one million four hundred thousand dollars, in one million four hundred thousand shares of one dollar each. Formed to acquire the properties known as "The Ferguson Mines, Limited."

"Spokane Falls Placer Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability."—Registered as an Extra-Provincial Company, 21st March, 1904. Authorized capital, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each. Head Office: Spokane, Washington U. S. A. Canadian Office: Trout Lake City, B. C., G. W. Carothers, Trout Lake City, B. C. Attorney. Formed to acquire the properties known as the "Spokane Falls Placer Mining Company, Limited."

Rose Gulch Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited.—Incorporated under the statutes of British Columbia, 26th March, 1904. Authorized capital, fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each. Formed to acquire the properties known as the "Rose Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited."

Imperial Coal and Coke Company Limited.—Licensed to carry on business in the province of British Columbia, 5th April, 1904. Authorized capital \$4,500,000 in shares of \$100.00 each. Head Office: Montreal, Que. Head Office in British Columbia, James Harvey, Barrister, Cranbrooke, B. C.

Slough Creek, Limited.—Licensed to carry on business in the province of British Columbia, 15th March, 1904. Authorized capital £200,000 in shares of £1 each. Head Office in Canada: John Hopp, Mining Engineer, Stanley, B. C.



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The Imperial Coal and Coke Co. Limited.

This Corporation has been formed under Dominion laws to work an exceedingly large area of coal land which is situated on the west slope of the Rocky Mountain some seven or eight miles north of the town of Michel, in the Crow's Nest Pass region. Our company notes show the capital to be registered as \$4,500,000 in shares of \$100 each. An option on the control of the stock has been given to Montreal men who have organized with Mr. W. Herbert Evans as President and Mr. Humes Hall as the Secretary; the company's Head Offices at present are located in the Canada Life Building, Montreal. The property, which embraces something over 60,000 acres, is at present held under license but if the promotion is successful Crown Grants will be issued upon payment of \$5 an acre to the British Columbia Government. The property was acquired by Mr. Andrew Laidlaw and Mr. John Brown, Jr., of Spokane, Wash., twelve months ago, which gentlemen bought out all the locators, and transferred the title to the New Imperial Coal Company.

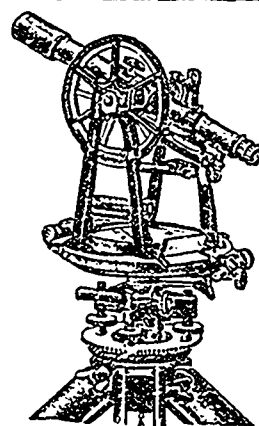
From present information the Company has a season of prospecting ahead of it as no developments have been made upon the property, a force of men will be put at work as soon as the snow is off the ground and openings will be made at such points as may seem most favorable for permanent workings. No estimates of tonnage can be reliably made at present but on the assumption of continuous coal beds the aggregate tonnage contained in the 95 sq. miles would be very large. It is reported that there are ten seams of workable widths outcropping on the property and that these ten seams aggregate 110 ft. in thickness; the outcrops are reported to be visible over a north and south running extent of 25 miles. Large payments will have to be made by the Montrealers on their options during the coming summer in order to make good their title.

The Great Western Mill, Lardeau District.

This mill is being constructed near Ferguson in the Lardeau District, and is expected to start in a few weeks at the latest. It has been constructed to treat the gold and silver ores of the Nettie L., and the Silver Cup mines, and also such custom ore as may offer. It has twenty stamps of the ordinary type with a crushing capacity of about 50 tons daily. It is built on the side hill plan so that all handling is done by gravity; there are five floors in the mill. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by ore bins and the terminals of two tram-lines of the Riblet system; the third floor has a Blake rock breaker run by an electric motor, below are the batteries. On the fourth floor are four Dodds buddles for the treatment of galena ores and two True vanners for the treatment of heavy iron sulphides; the concentrates, whether lead or iron, are to be shipped to smelters for treatment.

The first floor, which is the lowest is devoted to the treatment of zinc blend, containing dryers, and two Bruckner cylinders in which the zinc concentrates are roasted with salt forming a chloride of zinc which is volatile, the baser metals remaining in the roasted product. The roasted product is then worked in amalgamating pans by a modification of the old Washoe system and treated with quick-silver and ground. The pulp is then discharged into agitators and afterwards into settlers for the collection of amalgam, and the stream from the settlers is passed through a gold amalgamator (patent type) to save such portion of the free gold values as may have escaped the preceding appliances. The mill is driven by two three-foot Pelton water wheels, each with a double nozzle, working under a head of 150 ft. of water. These wheels actuate two Westinghouse alternating current dynamos which furnish the power and light for the plant.

The April Issue of the *Crop Reporter*, which is published under the authority of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has an article clearly showing and recognizing the agricultural importance of the Canadian Northwest. The rapid advance in the yield of the most important cereals is emphasized by the quotation of statistics, e.g. In 1898 the total yield of Spring wheat was 5,717,149 bushels, in 1903 the yield was 16,534,308 bushels, a yield of 300% in six years; the yield of oats in 1898 was 3,136,122 bushels, in 1903 it was 14,626,578, nearly five times the crop of 1898; the yield of barley in 1898 was 463,678 bushels, in 1903 it was 1,706,083, an advance of almost four fold. The principal crops of the Northwest in 1898 totalled about 9,000,000 bushels, whereas in 1903 they totalled about 35,000,000 bushels. The significance of these figures is not the fertility of the land which is shown thereby, but the demonstration they afford that a region which has, for years, been supposed to be barren on account of its severe climate, has such a good climate that cereals flourish and are profitable. Canada can have no better advertisement of its climate and fertility than the publication of these figures.



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