

building and for street paving-blocks. It is of finer grain than the Halifax granite. The Herald Building at Halifax is constructed of this stone.

202. GRANITE. John Kline's quarry, near Nictaux, Annap. Co.—This is a very fine grade of granite which is much used for monumental work. It takes a fine polish, is of a dark color, and shows great contrast when cut.

#### METAMORPHOSED SLATE.

203. METAMORPHOSED SLATE. The King's quarry, North West Arm, Hx. Co.—This stone, which is much metamorphosed by its proximity to granite, is a good deal used in Halifax for building purposes and for flagstones. Many of the older buildings are constructed entirely of it and it has also been very extensively used in the fortifications and other military works. It is locally known as "iron-stone."

#### CEMENT.

204. PORTLAND CEMENT (SLAG CEMENT). Sydney Cement Company, Sydney, C. B. Co.—This company was formed in 1905 and in the same year erected and put in operation a modern plant at Sydney for the manufacture of cement from blast furnace slag obtained from the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. The agreement with the Steel Company calls for any of its slag for 90 years, at the rate of 50c. per ton, dry weight, delivered at the cement works. The slag as it flows from the furnace ladles, has a stream of water directed upon it, which granulates it as it drops into a rail-car beneath. It is then taken to the cement works, where it passes through two cylindrical revolving dryers, each about 30 feet long. From there it is conveyed to a hopper, and as it issues therefrom is mixed with about 3 to 5 per cent. of freshly slacked lime, the proportionate feed of slag and lime being regulated by an Evans friction-cone pulley. The united supply of slag and lime passes into a cylindrical revolving mixing (and grinding) mill, about 20 x 5 feet, lined with flint blocks and filled with loose flint pebbles. At the end of this mill a certain amount of refuse is separated and discarded. The material is now elevated and parted into two lots, each of which goes through a feed regulator into a final grinding mill, of the same size and construction as the mixing mill, where the material is ground to a great degree of fineness by the flints. From these two grinding mills the finished cement is elevated and goes by automatic conveyors to large storage bins, and, as required, it passes by a conveyor and elevator to small hoppers from which it is packed in barrels or stout paper bags ready for the market, where it is sold under the name of "Rampart Brand Cement." The two dryers and three mills have sufficient slant to forward the material from end to end. Two Robb-Mumford boilers and a Robb-Armstrong Corliss engine supply the power for driving the mills, cork-screw conveyors, and bucket-belt elevators. Two Ruggles Corlies Engineering Co.'s furnaces furnish heat for the