

Professor Lapworth's estimate of Great Britain's coal reserves, remarks that "the visible coal fields, in fact, sink into insignificance in comparison with those which lie buried."

In the London, England, *Iron and Coal Trades Review* of February 22nd is a paper on "Fly-wheel Storage Systems."

The February number of the *Chemical Engineer* gives an interesting account of a peculiar boiler deposit. The first of a series of articles in the electro-chemical problem of the fixation of nitrogen also appears in this number.

The *Canadian Electrical News* presents a very clear paper on "Meter Testing," by Mr. Oliver J. Bushnell.

Hardware and Metal for March 16th has been received. Among other matters, we find a valuable summary of Canadian metal markets.

Other publications received are:—Proceedings of the Cleveland (England) Institution of Engineers, the *Weekly South African Miner*, Bulletin No. 29 of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, London; Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1906, *The British Columbia Mining Exchange*.

The *Maritime Mining Record* of March 13th gives a very complete summary of news and movements in Nova Scotian coal fields.

CATALOGUES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Messrs. Sinclair and Smith, surveyors and engineers, of New Liskeard, Ont., have issued a timely map of Larder Lake district.

THE JOURNAL is indebted to Mr. Harold P. Davis, of Silsby & Davis, New York, for a large blue-print of Coleman township, showing location of mines, etc.

Mussens Limited, of Montreal, Que., are sending out their catalogue, No. 11, which contains descriptions and illustrations of various types of metallurgical machinery. Among the stamp mill supplies we note particularly the Improved Homestake Mortar and the Blanton Self-Tightening Cam.

A folder entitled "Mine-A-Phone" describes the mine telephones manufactured by the Stromburg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, of Rochester and Chicago.

The Balanced Cable Crane Company, of 135 William street, N.Y., are circulating a fully illustrated catalogue describing their Balanced Cable Crane. They make several strong claims for their crane, among which are the absence of shock and the simultaneous use of any number of motor cars.

A leaflet showing the Campbell Gas Engine and Suction Gas Plant, manufactured in Halifax, England, has been received from the Canadian agents, the Producer Gas Company, of 11 Front street east, Toronto, Ont.

Catalogue No. 10, issued by Mussens Limited, of Montreal, P.Q., contains a list of mine supplies.

In view of the promised development of coal mining in the west, and the increased demand in the East, a catalogue received from the Jeffries Company, of Columbus, Ohio, is of especial interest. That company's devices for loading, unloading and for the general handling of coal and ashes, are admirably modern and complete.

The Allis-Chalmers Company are distributing as a March leaflet a description of their direct current motors and generators, type "K."

Bulletin 142 of the Sturtevant Engineering Series, published by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Hyde Park, Mass., illustrates thoroughly their generating sets with compound engines, Class V. C. 6.

DIVIDENDS

The Granby Consolidated Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on March 30th. The dividend amounted to \$405,000.

A dividend of \$28,000 was declared on February 1st by the International Coal & Coke Company, of Coleman, Alberta.

The following companies have declared dividends, payable at the dates and for the total amounts specified:—

Dominion Coal—April 1st, \$150,000.

Nova Scotia Steel—April 15th, \$74,555.

Trethewey—March 15th, \$40,000.

The Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, B.C., has just paid a dividend amounting to \$180,000. This makes a total, since January 1st of this year of \$360,000.

CANADIAN PATENTS

(Obtained through courtesy of Fetherstonhaugh & Company, patent lawyers, Toronto.)

February 26.—103,776, F. C. Loring, Eastport, Me., hydro-carbon burners; 103,788, H. A. Johnston, Toronto, Ont., internal

combustion engines; 103,801, J. C. Davis, Hinsdale, Ill., process of making castings; 103,831, R. Sugfried, Pittsburg, Pa., flexible connection for gearless motors, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited.

March 13.—103,884, G. R. Prowse, Montreal, Que., apparatus for generating and superheating steam; 103,899, F. Von Engelgen & G. O. Seward, Holcomb's Rock, Va., processes of decarbonizing; 103,936, A. Pederson, Cleveland, Ohio, electrically operated portable drills, the Van-Dover Elliott Electric Company.

MARKET REPORTS

LONDON.—Week ending March 9th.—Enquiry for refined copper is far beyond capacity of the suppliers. Electrolytic sells at £118 to £120 net.

Tin.—Operations in tin are quiet. English ingot tin is easy at £195.

Lead is advancing, and a further rise is expected. It is quoted at £20 5s.

Spelter is steady at £26.

Iron and Steel—The market is slightly flat. Pig iron is quoted at 54s. 10d. for Cleveland iron.

Antimony—£98 to £102.

Quicksilver—£7 per bottle.

Silver—31¼d. spot and 31½d. forward.

NEW YORK, March 13th—

Lake Copper—Per lb., 26 cents.

Electrolytic Copper—Per lb., 25½ cents.

Silver—Per ounce, 68¾ cents.

Tin—Per lb., 42¼ cents.

Lead—Per lb., 6 cents.

Spelter—Per lb., 6 9-10 cents.

TORONTO, March 15th—

Pige Iron—Market in good condition. Radnor (charcoal), \$33; Londonderry, \$26; Middlesborough No. 1, \$23.50.

Tin—Steady at 45 cents for ingots.

Copper—Sheet, \$35 per 100 lbs.; ingot, \$27 per 100 lbs.

Lead—Bar, \$5.75 to \$6; sheet, \$7.

Zinc—Foreign, 7½ cents per lb.; domestic, 7 cents per lb.

Antimony—Market strong at 27 cents per lb.

TAILINGS

In nature, cobalt is principally found in combination with arsenic and sulphur.

The residue from the roasting of cobalt ores is called safflor, and is often met with in commerce.

Scribbling paper dipped in melted paraffine wax may be used for indicator drops, instead of porcelain tiles.

Sea water contains not only silver, but gold. The latter metal is present to the extent of about five milligrams to the ton.

Aluminium is much more sonorous than most other metals. Iron and silicon are the chief impurities of commercial aluminium.

The mineral resources of Quebec, only partially developed as yet, include gold, silver, asbestos, mica, chromite, magnetite and feldspar.

A solution containing as little as 0.015 per cent. of cobalt will give a distinct blue color when boiled with strong hydrochloric acid.

Ankerite, or lime-magnesia-iron carbonate, carrying small percentages of manganese carbonate, is mined in Nova Scotia. It is used instead of limestone as a flux in blast furnaces.

Nickel is much more easily reduced than cobalt. Nickel melts more easily. Cobalt fuses at a temperature only a little lower than that at which iron does. In general, cobalt resembles iron; and nickel resembles copper. Both nickel and cobalt have magnetic properties.

The "rescue chamber" is a safety provision of some of the large Austrian mines. It is a strongly-timbered retreat, and its single entrance has a door that can be made tight against air and water by means of rubber fittings. It has three cylinders of oxygen, sufficient to enable thirty men to breathe three days. Inhalation gear is at hand for parties leaving the chamber for reconnaissance or signalling, and canned food, medicines and first aid appliances are also kept in the place. The standard room will accommodate 24 men for a reasonable time for rescue.

The world's platinum is mostly supplied by Russia, but the production has not been keeping pace with the rapidly increasing demand. In consequence the value has nearly quadrupled in fifteen years, having advanced to \$21.00 a ounce—or more than gold—early in 1905, and quite recently to \$34.00 an ounce. Search for new sources of supply has been made, especially in the United States. This has shown that platinum exists in fifteen counties in California, 9 in Oregon, 8 in Idaho, 4 in Colorado, 3 in Washington, 2 in Montana, and one county each in Utah, Arizona and Wyoming. Profitable mining seems to be promised in Southern Oregon and Northern California.