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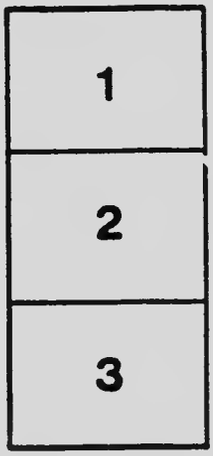

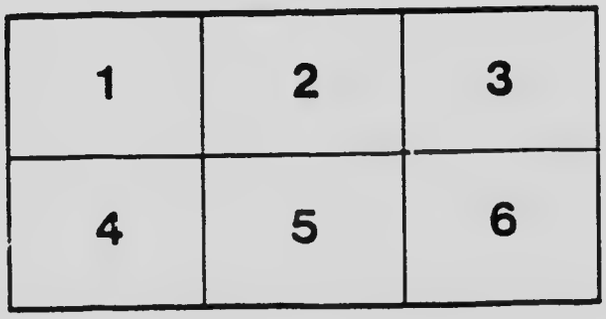

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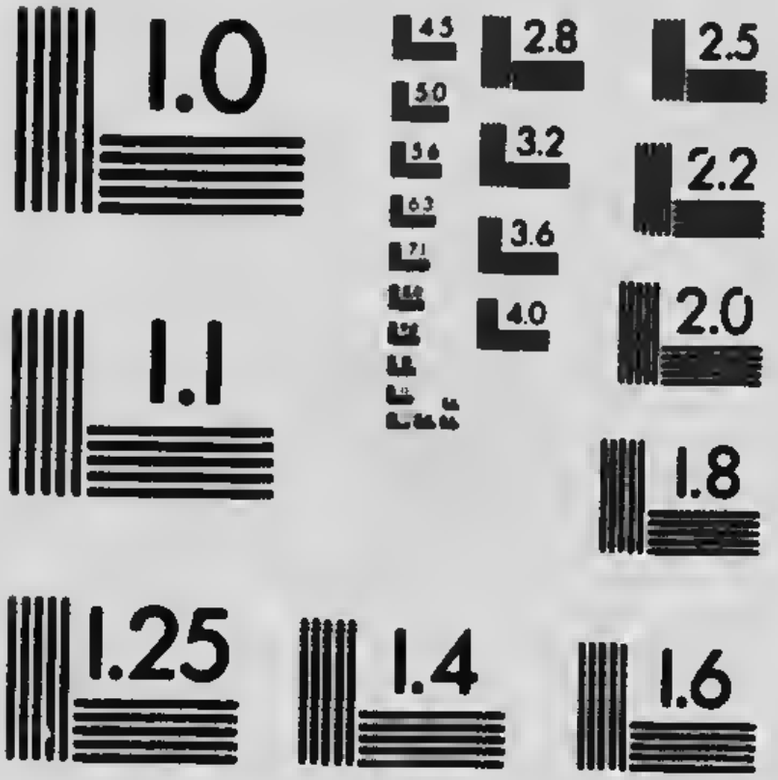

APPLIED IMAGE Inc

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(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

The St. Lawrence Coal Company LIMITED

INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT OF
THE DOMINION OF CANADA

£2

Authorized Capital - $500,000

$250,000 6 p.c. Preferred —— *$250,000 Common*

£2

Par value of shares $100.00

Directors.

JAMES ROBINSON, Wholesale Merchant, Montreal, Que.; President Minudie Coal Company, Limited.

CHARLES BRANDEIS, C. E.; Consulting Engineer, Montreal, Que.

J. S. BUCHAN, K. C., Advocate, Montreal, Que.

MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc., Provincial Analyst and Consulting Chemist to the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal.

W. H. OLIVE, A.G.P.A., Intercolonial Ry., Montreal, Que.; Director Minudie Coal Company, Limited.

G. A. FORBES, Stock Broker and Financial Agent, Montreal, Que.; Sec.-Treasurer Minudie Coal Company, Limited.

Officers.

JAMES ROBINSON, ... President

CHARLES BRANDEIS, C.E., Vice-President and Chief Engineer.

GEO. H. BISSET, ... Secretary-Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE: SUITE 62 and 63, GUARDIAN BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE.

MINES and WORKS: . . . . . LITTLE BRAS D'OR, NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.

Bankers.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Montreal, Que.

Solicitor.

J. S. BUCHAN, K. C., Montreal, Que.

INTRODUCTION.

In operating coal mines it is not the large areas that must be considered, but rather the quantity and quality of coal available and the conditions attending the working of the seams. Some mines may be worked at a handsome profit, while others may be a failure on account of the difficulties of operating.

SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS FOR PROFITABLE COAL MINING.

Abundance of coal of good quality, easily and cheaply prepared for the market with all the working expenses reduced to the minimum. Good transportation facilities Small capitalization. Steady market, economy and good judgment in the installation of the initial plant, so that the daily expenses may not eat up the profits.

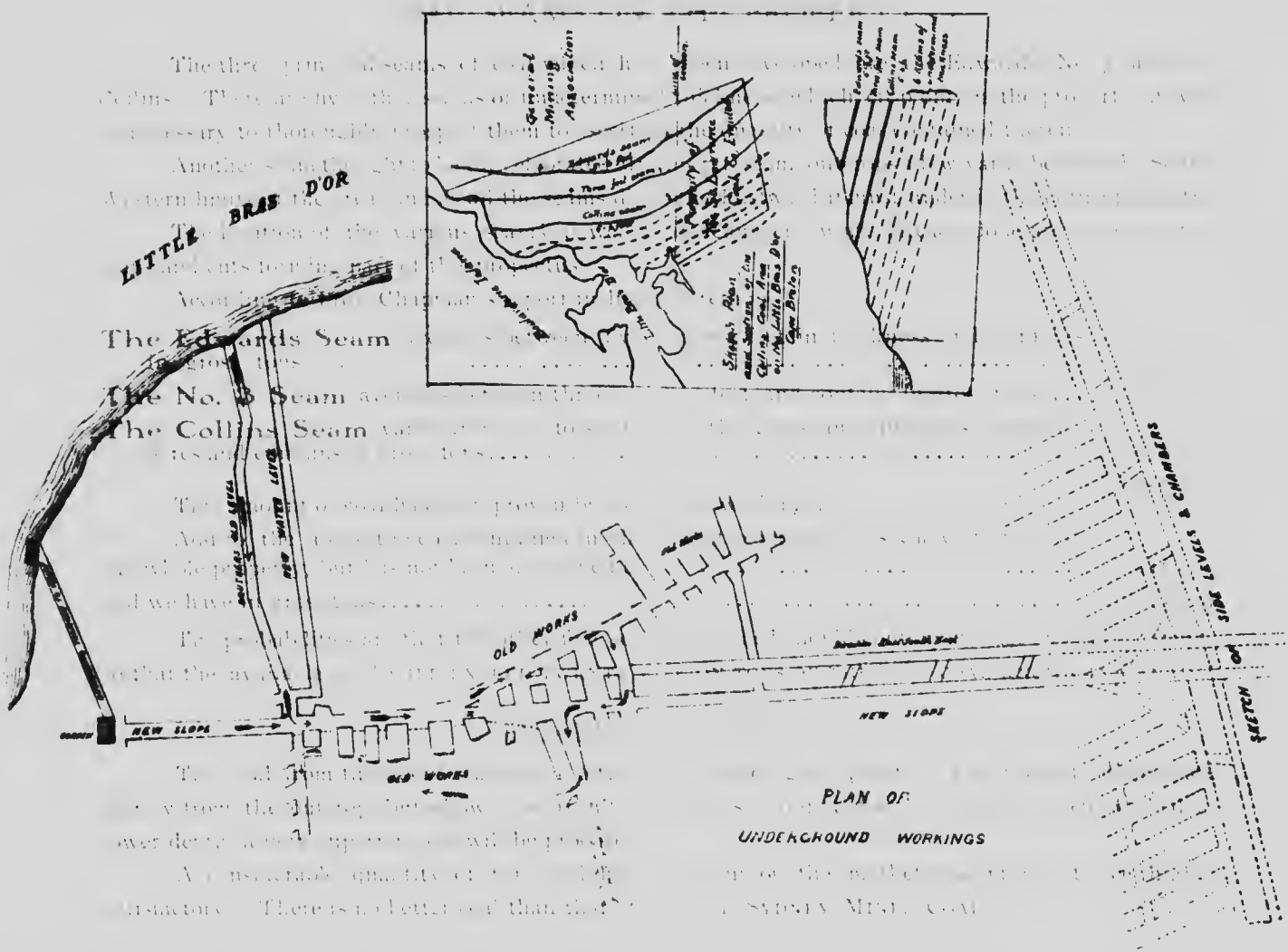
This prospectus will endeavor to show that the elements of such a proposition are to be found in THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROPERTY.

IN THE BEST PORTION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL FIELDS.

The property of THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, consists of the Collins Coal Areas **700 Acres** in extent, lying on the East Bank of the Little Bras d'Or close to the Southern entrance. It is immediately adjoining the property of the General Mining Association, including the well known "Sydney Mines" operated by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited. The Western and Northern limits of the area range along the East Bank of the Little Bras d'Or throughout a distance of about a mile and a quarter.

This valuable property has been acquired on very favorable terms. Viz: $50,000 in cash, 250 shares of Preferred stock and 2500 shares of Common. After payment for properties has been made in full, there will remain in the Treasury $175,000 of Preferred stock for operating expenses. This amount is considered to be more than amply sufficient.


LITTLE BRAS D'OR
NEW WATER LEVEL
NEW SLOPE
OLD WORKS
NEW SLOPE
SIDE LEVELS & CHAMBERS
PLAN OF
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

INTRODUCTION.

In operating coal mines it is not the large areas that must be considered, but rather the quantity and quality of coal available and the conditions attending the working of the seams. Some mines may be worked at a handsome profit, while others may be a [illegible] on account of the difficulties of operating.

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PR[illegible]

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This valuable property has been acquired on [illegible] favorable terms. Viz: $7,000 in cash, 250 [illegible] Preferred Stock and [illegible] payment for properties has been made in full [illegible] will remain in the Treasury [illegible] Preferred stock for operating expenses. This amount is acknowledged to be more than ample [illegible]

COAL SEAMS ON THE PROPERTY.

The three principal seams of coal which have been developed are the Edwards, No. 3, and the Collins. There are five other seams of undetermined thickness, which crop out on the property, it will be necessary to thoroughly prospect them to ascertain the quantity of coal contained therein.

Another seam thought to be the celebrated Mullins 7ft seam, outcrops a few yards beyond the South Western limits of the area, and as all the seams dip to the Eastward it must underlie the entire property.

The location of the various seams as well as development work already done are shown on the maps and cuts forming part of this propectus.

According to Prof. Chapman's report included herein :

The Edwards Seam averages between five and six feet in thickness and contains in gross tons 1,205,680

The No. 3 Seam averages between three and four feet and contains in gross tons.... 1,166,786

The Collins Seam varies from five to six feet in thickness and underlies about 380 acres and contains in gross tons..... 2,955,858

5,328,324

This amount of coal has been proven by extensive workings.

Add to the above the coal contained in the largest seam which is known to underlie the whole property, but has not been developed as yet..... 5,445,000

and we have in gross tons..... 10,773,324

The probabilities are that the other five seams combined should contain at least an equal amount, so that the available coal WILL EXCEED TWENTY MILLION TONS OF THE BEST COAL KNOWN IN CANADA.

QUALITY OF COAL.

The coal from the above seams is a bituminous coal of good quality. The present samples are merely from the outcrop, but show good results on analysis, and it may be assumed when worked at lower depth, a very superior coal will be procured.

A considerable quantity of this coal has been put on the market and proved to be highly satisfactory. There is no better coal than that of the OLD SYDNEY MINES COAL.

ANALYSIS OF PROF. E. J. CHAPMAN, Ph. D.

The coal from trial pits on the Edwards seam (one of which is down about twenty feet) appears to be very free from pyrites.

Both of these coals burn with a long flame, and yield a semi-fused agglutinated coke, amounting to between sixty-three and sixty-four per cent. of weight of the air dried coal. The following are the results of my analysis :

	(1) From the Edwards seam sp. gr. 1.268	(2) From the Collins seam sp. gr. 1.271
Moisture	1.82	1.63
Volatile Combustible Matter	34.94	35.12
Fixed Carbon	56.97	57.19
Sulphur		Trace
Ash	6.27	6.06
	100.00	100.00

REPORT OF MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc.

CITY & PROVINCIAL ANALYST.

SAMPLE No. 8790.—Sample of coal marked "From seam 6ft. 3in. thick at point where sample was taken. Twelve feet from surface. Seam has been exposed to the atmosphere and moisture for some time before taking of sample."

THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Guardian Bldg., Montreal.

Dear Sirs :—

The sample of coal referred to above has been carefully analysed, and its heating value determined, with the following results :

Moisture	3.95%	Volatile Matter	42.81%
Volatile Combustible Matter	38.86		
Fixed Carbon	52.57	Coke	57.19
Ash	4.62		
	100.00		100.00

Sulphur 3.09%

Heating value in terms of BRITISH THERMAL UNITS. 12,642
Character of coke ..... Bright and firm
Color of Ash ..... Light Brown

Yours truly,

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Probably few coal properties in Cape Breton offer better facilities for shipping than that of THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY.

Vessels of 20 to 25 ft. draught can lay not more than 100 yards from the mouth of the slope and load directly from the Bank Head. The Little Bras d'Or at this point resembles the Lachine Canal and affords an excellent harbour protected from wind and waves by a high Bank. The water is sufficiently deep for almost any vessel to lay close to the Bank. After loading, vessels can pass out into the Atlantic or sail up the lake, and pass out by the St. Peter's Canal. By the former route the St. Lawrence trade would be most convenient, and by the latter Halifax and the New England States are available in an increasing market.

Railway connection is available within about 3 miles and a branch line will shortly be built as an extension of the Intercolonial, which it is expected will run across the property of THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY.

CAPITALIZATION.

The Company has been incorporated under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada and has been capitalized in the moderate amount of $500,000. $250,000 being 6% Preferred and $250,000 Common. If the whole of the Preferred stock is issued, it will only require $15,000 to provide for the dividend of 6%. A very modest amount.

MARKET.

There is a large and increasing market for all the coal this Company can turn out. The output of coal in Canada for 1902 was 6,422,000 tons, and Canada has just commenced to grow. What will be the demand in a few years? The building of the Quebec bridge will mean the converging of 8 to 10 railways at that point within a few years. The Grand Trunk Pacific will require large quantities of coal. The consumption of coal in manufacturing establishments is constantly increasing and no where can the supply be procured to better advantage than from THE ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INSTALLATION OF PLANT.

The advice of some of the most practical and successful coal Mine Managers of Nova Scotia, has been secured as to the installation of a plant to raise from 500 to 1000 tons per day. Several of the Directors of the Company are connected with other coal Mining Companies and have practical knowledge of the methods of Mining coal.

Mr. Charles Brandeis the Vice President and Chief Engineer will give his personal supervision to the details of the Management.

DEVELOPMENT.

This property has been developed to very considerable extent as will be seen by referring to the plan of works herewith. A slope has been sunk near the outcrop of the Collins seam and extends to a point close to the Southern limits of the area, it only remains for the Company to run levels on the seams and raise coal for the market. The Edwards and No. 3 seams have been opened up near the surface by numerous pits and shafts, all showing excellent coal in large workable seams.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

It is the intention of the management to proceed with the development of the Collins seam during this winter, so as to be able to put coal on the market in the early spring. Negotiations have been entered into with a well known and successful Mine manager to take charge of the Mine and install the necessary plant.

Considerable exploration work will be accomplished this fall, particularly on the seam which is known to outcrop to the West of the Company's property.

ESTIMATED PROFITS ON AN OUTPUT OF 500 TONS PER DAY.

500 tons for 300 working days in the year.

150,000 tons at an average value of $2.70 per ton $405,000

COST OF PRODUCING

150,000 tons at $1.25 per ton.....	$187,500	
Office and General Expenses.....	27,500	
Royalties to N. S. Government 10 cents per ton.....	15,000	
Depreciation and Maintenance of plant	10,000	240,000
		$165,000
Annual Dividend on 6% Preferred stock (providing it is all sold)	15,000	
Annual dividend of 6% on Common stock.....	15,000	30,000
	Surplus....	$135,000

These estimated large profits are possible on account of the small capitalization, the low cost of production and especially on account of the Company having been able to acquire the property at a very low price.

PROFITS ON COAL.

Large profits have been made by Mining coal not only in this country, but in nearly every country in the world where manufacturing is carried on. In England and the United States many fortunes have been made and are still being made. In Nova Scotia there are several close Corporations, which are known to be making large profits, and none of their stock is now for sale. THE MINUDIE COAL COMPANY in which several Directors of this company are interested is an example. That company was organized last year and shows a very satisfactory statement and is reported to be doing even better this year. The future for COAL is particularly bright.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

For further particulars and application for shares communicate with

The ST. LAWRENCE COAL COMPANY, Limited,

Suite 62 and 63 Guardian Building, ST. JAMES Street, Montreal, Que.

REPORT

ON

COLLINS COAL AREA

CAPE BRETON, N.S.

PROF. CHAPMAN'S REPORT

In pursuance of instructions to examine and report upon the coal property in Cape Breton, known as the COLLINS COAL AREA, I visited the spot and made a careful examination of the ground. The results of my examination, including a sketch plan and section, and analyses of the coal from two of the outcropping seams upon the property, are embodied in the following statements :

1. **Site and General Description of the Property.**—The Collins Coal Area, 700 acres in extent, lies on the east bank of the Little Bras d'Or, close to the southern entrance of the latter. It is bounded on its eastern side by the property of the General Mining Association, including the well known "Sydney Mines" and on the south by the Ingraham Coal Area. Both of these properties extend to the west shore of Sydney Harbour, distant about a mile and a half from the Collins Area. The western and northern limits of the area range along the east bank of the Little Bras d'Or throughout a distance of about a mile and a quarter ; and a depth of about twenty feet of water is found at this point close to the shore. The ground rises inland in a series of steps or undulations ; its highest elevation at the eastern boundary being about 130 feet above the ordinary level of the "lake" the term by which this arm of the sea is commonly designated. Several good seams of coal referred to in detail in the following section outcrop on the shore of the lake, and the outcrop is easily followed in the more important seams in a curved direction running roughly north and south throughout the property, as shown in the accompanying plan.

2. **Coal Seams on the Property.**—The three principal seams of coal which outcrop on the Collins Area, are known, in descending order as the Edwards seam, the Three-Feet seam, and the Collins seam. These are followed by five other seams at present of undetermined thickness, but probably in no case exceeding three or four feet. Another seam apparently exceeding five feet in thickness, and consequently of good workable dimension crops out a few yards beyond the south-western limits of the area, and as all the seams here have a general easterly dip or underlie, it must necessarily extend beneath the entire property.

The Edwards seam, the highest and most easterly of these seams, is said to average five feet in thickness, but in one of the pits, in which I measured it, the thickness was nearly six feet. It dips easterly at an angle of from five to six degrees, equivalent to one in ten. Between its undulating line of outcrop and the eastern boundary of the property, a space of about 155 acres is included. Taking the specific gravity of the coal, as found by my trials, to equal 1.268, and assuming the average workable dimensions of the seam to equal five feet only, the amount of coal in the portion of the seam underlying the property will be equivalent to 1,205,680 tons.

The Three-Feet seam is at present entirely undeveloped, but it can easily be traced across the property, and it is thought to be identical with the Matheson seam on the other side of the Bras d'Or. The area between its outcrop and the eastern boundary of the property, towards which it dips, is probably not far short of 250 acres. It must contain therefore, within these limits about 1,166,786 tons.

The Collins seam varies from five to nearly six feet in thickness and may fairly be assumed to equal five feet. It underlies, from its most westerly position, a much larger proportion of the property than either of the above seams, and includes at a fair estimate about 380 acres. It must contain, therefore, 2,955,858 tons of coal. Like the Edwards and other seams on the property, its dips towards the east at a general inclination of one in ten. A shaft has been sunk in connection with this seam to a depth of between seventy to eighty feet, at about ten chains within its outcrop, close to the outcrop of the Three-Feet seam, and a slope has been carried from the outcrop about 100 yards in the direction of the shaft. From this slope, a considerable quantity of coal (stated at 25,000 tons) was extracted and sold in Boston and other markets.

The seams which lie beneath the above, and outcrop upon the property, will not probably be found of any great account, at least until the stronger seams come to be worked out in the course of years; but the comparatively large seam of five feet or more in thickness which crops out just beyond the south-westerly limit of the Collins area, and passes entirely under the property, must contain nearly five and a half millions of tons, or strictly 5,445,000 tons. This seam is probably identical with a five feet seam which strikes the shore of Sydney-Harbour a few chains north of the North Bar.

3. **Quality of the Coal.**—The coal from the above seams is an ordinary bituminous coal of quality. The only samples at present obtainable are merely outcrop samples, but these show good re on analysis, and it may be fairly concluded, therefore, that when the seams are worked at lower de a very superior coal will be produced. The sample from the Edwards seam, submitted to analys took from the bottom of one of the trial pits sunk close to the outcrop; and the sample from the Coal seam I collected from the end of an old level or slope which has been driven upon the seam to a le of about 100 yards to connect with a shaft sunk to a depth of seventy feet at some distance east of the outcrop of the seam. Whilst in this slope I examined the sides and pillars every here and there with a lamp for the detection of pyrites, but saw very little. The coal from trial pits on the Edwards seam (one of which is down about twenty feet) appears also to be very free from pyrites. Both of these coals burn with a long flame, and yield a semi-fused agglutinated coke, amounting to between sixty three and sixty-four per cent. of weight of the air dried coal. The following are the results of my analysis:

	(1) From the Edwards seam sp. gr. 1.268	(2) From the [illegible] seam sp. gr. [illegible]
Moisture	1.82	1.65
Volatile combustible matter	34.94	35.12
Fixed carbon	56.97	57.19
Sulphur		Trace
Ash	6.27	6.06
	100.00	100.00

4. **Mode of winning the Coal upon the property.**—The greater portion of the coal in the Edwards seam, and a large portion of that in the Three-Feet and Collins seams, might be removed by means of levels driven from the high bank of the Bras d'Or ; but a more satisfactory mode of winning the coal, and in the end, I think, a cheaper mode would be to sink a deep shaft near the eastern boundary of the property, and to carry from this slopes along the rise of each of the workable seams. All the water could be led into the pump of this shaft : and from the mouth of the shaft a double tramway of forty chains in length might be easily constructed to connect with the short tramway already on the ground by which the loaded cars could be run down by gravity to the wharf, and the empty cars drawn up simultaneously. Whilst the shaft was in progress, it would be advisable to utilize the present shaft and slope in getting out coal from the higher portion of the Collins seam. A depth of twenty feet of water occurs quite close to the shore. The proposed new shaft would strike the Edwards seam at a depth of about ninety feet, the Three-Feet seam at abont 150 feet, and the Collins seam at from 260 to 270 feet. These depths in coal mining are comparatively insignificant. When once the shaft was established and proper lifting and pumping gear connected with it, a very large annual output from the three seams might be safely calculated upon.

5. **Shipping Facilities.**—Probably few coal properties in Cape Breton offer better facilities for shipping that the Collins area. All the coal could be conveniently run, either from Adits or from the proposed shaft described in the preceeding section, to a wharf on the Bras d'Or, where vessels of twenty feet draft could be alongside and load. These vessels could then round the southern extremity to Boularderie Island, and so pass down the great Bras d'Or into the Atlantic Ocean ; or they might sail up the lake, and pass by St. Peter's Canal into Gut of Canso, directly. A shoal near the mouth of the Little Bras d'Or prevents vessels drawing more than nine feet from passing into the Atlantic by that passage, but a Government grant for dredging this entrance has already been obtained. The combined cost of mining, raising and loading the coal of the Collins Area, ought not certainly to exceed a dollar and a quarter per ton.

6. **General Conclusions.**—The leading features of the Collins Area may be briefly summarised as follows :—

The property comprises 700 acres, and is situated on the east bank of the southern entrance to the Little Bras d'Or, with 20 feet of water immediately adjacent to its loading ground.

Three workable seams of good quality coal, outcrop upon the property, and underlie in considerable portion of its area. These united seams carry very nearly five and a half millions of tons. They admit of being economically worked either by Adits or by a main shaft striking the under crop of its seam at a comparatively moderate depth, as explained in section 4 of this report.

Five other seams, some of which when more fully explored, may prove workable underlie the above; and the entire area is underlaid by a somewhat deeper seam, not yet thoroughly explored but estimated at 5 feet in thickness, and consequently containing beneath the limits of the property upwards of five millions of tons.

As explained in the report, the raised coal can be run down by gravity upon a short tramway to the waterside and shipped with great facility.

A sum of $30,000 to $35,000 would be amply sufficient to sink the main shaft, provide hoisting and pumping machinery, complete tramway and wharf, put up boarding house and forge, etc., and generally start the mine. The large output which must necessarily then result would soon repay this sum, and yield a large interest on the capital invested in the purchase of the ground.

E. J. CHAPMAN, PH. D.

Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in University College, Toronto, and Consulting Mining Engineer.

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