

The lime may be either high calcium, or dolomitic.

Paint manufacturing. Lime, magnesia, and whiting are used in the paint industry for a number of purposes, especially in the making of oil-water paints. High magnesian limes are preferred and should be air-leached or hydrated. They should be very finely ground, free from grit, and as nearly white as possible.

Whiting and finely ground marble are used for making putty and wood filler.

Polish manufacturing. Whiting and very finely ground marble are used in manufacturing certain metal-polishing pastes and creams. Freedom from coarse gritty matter is the main requisite.

The manufacturers of polishes often put up a "sweeping compound," which is principally composed either of sand or crushed calcite. The calcite should be crushed to pass through a twelve-mesh sieve and should be free from dust. The waste product from the concentration of certain ores should be well adapted to this use.

Enamelware manufacturing. Some manufacturers of enamelled metal ware use calcite in the composition of their enamel mixture. For this purpose the calcite should be very pure, containing not more than traces of iron oxide. It should be ground to one hundred mesh.

Pulp and paper manufacturing. Wood pulp is manufactured by two chemical processes, known as the sulphite process and the soda process.

In these processes the wood fibre of which the pulp is composed is bleached and freed from the resins and the cementing material of the wood by means of chemical solutions.

In the first process the solution consists of calcium and magnesium bisulphite, and is prepared by subjecting dolomitic limestone to the combined action of sulphur dioxide and water. Quicklime or hydrated lime may be substituted for the limestone. Both the calcium and magnesium are active agents. The high magnesian limestones are preferred because of the better pulp resulting from their use.