

The Kingston Car Works will be proceeded with at once. The property selected, and upon which the buildings will be erected, is that facing the Grand Trunk R.R. and K. and P. R.R., and immediately below the cotton mill. A strip of about five acres will be required. Upon this will be erected wooden buildings of the following dimensions:—(Wood-working shop, 70 x 60 ft., two storeys high; moulding—blacksmith shop, 100 x 40 ft.; machine shops, iron working, 70 x 45 ft.; construction shops, 320 x 45 ft.; storehouse, 40 x 30 ft.; engine and boiler house, 30 x 30 ft.; offices, 40 x 20 ft.

The following is from a recent issue of the *Globe*:—"Lin. day, Feb. 18th, 1882.—The Committee on Manufactures yesterday afternoon met Col. A. Stevenson and Mr. H. Shackel, of Montreal, who, with Senator Ogilvie and other Montreal capitalists, are going into a paper mill at this place. The Company will carry on the manufacture of straw-board, mill-board, and paper pulp, in a large building that has for some years remained idle and that has very fine machinery. Twenty hands are to be employed from the start, and it is expected the business will soon require fifty hands or more."

The *Moncton Times* has the following.—It is said that this year a total delivery of some 275,000 tons of coal will be required in Montreal. The representative of one extensive coal mining interest in Cape Breton has contracted with the Montreal Gas Company for the supply of some 60,000 tons of gas coal. The Kingston Locomotive Works are at present consuming at the rate of 30 tons of Nova Scotia coal per week, which is laid down in Kingston at 75c. per ton less than C. and P. coal. When Nova Scotia coal can be sold to a advantage at such distant points as Kingston, it must be apparent without further demonstration that Maritime manufacturers have an immense advantage in the matter of their fuel supply.

The Ontario Cotton Mills at Hamilton are nearing completion. The machinery is in place, and the four hundred horse-power engine was started last week. This is one of the best laid out mill on the continent, the whole arrangements and the distribution of the machinery having been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. C. B. Snow, formerly of the Dundas Cotton Mills. Amongst many other modern improvements that are worthy of mention is a self-acting fire extinguisher apparatus and the system of water supply, the water being pumped direct from the bay by a condensing engine. The mill will be in active operation in a few days, the question now looming up, however, as to where the four or five hundred operatives that are required are to come from. The machinery in connection with the running gear was made by the Hamilton Tool Co., and the engine built by Copp Bros. & Barry.

Business seems to be good at the Smith-Elkins Manufacturing Company's works at Sherbrooke. We noticed at their shops a few days ago a very nicely finished 50 h. p. engine which was just receiving the last touches. They have built it for a party in Weedon, who will use it in his saw mill. The balance wheel is eight feet in diameter, with 20 inch face, finished work. They are also building a 75 h. p. engine, of the same style, with boiler (the first boiler made at their new boiler works). The balance wheel of this engine they cast a few days ago; it is 10 feet in diameter with 26 inch face, and it took 7,000 pounds of metal to cast it. The engines of this establishment are made with steel rods and rivets, which are vastly superior to iron, and although costing more, the company prefer to make them of steel, as their engines give so much better satisfaction that they are confident it will pay in the long run by the increased business they are sure to gain. *Sherbrooke Gazette*.

As an evidence of what the N. P. is doing for manufacturers, we may instance the Nut Factory of Messrs. Brown & Allan, Paris, Ont. Prior to the N. P., there was the only factory of this kind doing business in the country, and then one machine could turn out sufficient to supply the demand. The Americans had the market, and although this firm manufactured a superior article, at figures equally low, the markets were flooded with U. S. nuts, forced upon the market to the exclusion of the Canadian article. Now quite a different state of affairs exists. Instead of one factory we have five, all working to their utmost capacity. Messrs. Brown & Allan are running four machines to their fullest extent, turning out about 5 ton. of nuts per week, and still the demand is not exceeded. This is only one case in many that might be given, but we suppose our free-trade readers will explain to their own satisfaction that the N. P. has nothing to do with bringing about these results. The members of the firm, however, who are all Reformers, cannot so deceive themselves, but freely give the credit to the National Policy. —*Brant Review*.

A number of Montreal gentlemen, Mr. James MacLaren of Buckingham, and Mr. Geo. Dwyer of New York, have been incorporated a company for the purpose, 1st, of acquiring and working "Duryea's Blow Pipe Process," as patented under date the 23rd of April, 1880, in Canada, or any improvements thereon, for smelting ores of gold, silver, and other metals, and for smelting ores of iron, and making iron, steel, and other commodities therefrom; 2nd, of acquiring and working other processes for the manufacture of gold, silver, iron and steel, or other metals; 3rd, of erecting rolling mills, and generally to manufacture any iron, steel, or other commodity; 4th, of acquiring any lands for the erection of furnaces thereon, and other purposes of the company, or any lands containing, or

supposed to contain, iron or other minerals or petroleum, not exceeding twenty thousand acres in all; 5th, and to have the power of selling or leasing any such patented processes as the said company may acquire—by the name of the "Canadian Iron and Steel Company (limited)," with a total capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of \$100.

The Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company having obtained an act of incorporation, is about commencing the milling of rice on an extensive scale, and also the manufacture of various products therefrom. This new enterprise is expected to be in full swing by May next, the raw product having already been purchased in India, and is now being shipped, which is the first direct steamer cargo from the East to the port of Montreal. This industry, which is entirely new to the country, there having been nothing of the kind attempted before in Canada, our supplies having hitherto been exclusively of manufactured rice, will enable us to produce a much finer article than we have been accustomed to import, as only the lower grades have been taken in England for shipment to this country. The possibilities of this new industry are great, when it is considered we are opening a direct trade with a country whose people number some 250,000,000 inhabitants—that being the population of India and Barmah—and as the chances of reciprocal commerce are many, we heartily wish the promoters of this enterprise every success. The company has purchased very extensive milling property on the Lachine Canal, to which they are erecting additional buildings. —*Gazette*.

We were yesterday shown some mammoth leather belting which is being manufactured by Messrs. Robin & Sadler, 594, 595 and 598 St. Joseph-street, for the Stormont Cotton Company, the Quebec Lumber Company, and Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The order from the Stormont Cotton Company amounts to about \$7,000, and includes a 30-inch double driving belt, 143 ft. in length, and weighing about 1,000 lbs., and two 24-inch driving belts, 151 ft. in length, which are intended to run side by side on a 50-inch pulley, besides, 18, 15 and 12-inch and a large number of smaller belts. The order from Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., is for their new mill in Winnipeg, Man., and is for nearly \$5,000 worth of belting. The order includes a 36-inch double driving belt, 112 ft. in length, a 24-inch double driving belt over 100 ft. long, and a large number of smaller ones, both single and double. The belts that are being manufactured for the Quebec Lumber Company, Eichenm, Que., include a very fine 28-inch double driving belt for the main driving wheel of the Company's saw-mill. Six of the largest of these belts were weighed, when it was found that they were nearly two tons in weight. The general appearance of the workmanship of these belts reflect the greatest credit on the firm, who are doing a large and thriving business in leather belting. —*Montreal Herald*.

PLATED SILKS AND WOOLLENS.

German chemists have invented a process whereby silk, woollen, cotton and linen threads may be "plated" with silk. The method employed somewhat resembles electrotyping, but electricity is not used in this case. Silk waste, ravelings, etc., are placed in a clear solution of caustic soda or potash, and rapidly dissolve; this is then diluted by the addition of distilled water—more or less, as the plating is to be heavy or light. The cotton or linen threads are then placed in this bath, and in a short time are coated with the silk contained in the solution; they are then taken out and dried. This process is repeated a number of times, the bath being diluted each time. Finally the goods are left for two hours in a strong bath of sulphuric acid, being agitated meanwhile, then thoroughly rinsed with water, pressed hot, beaten and stretched, as is customary with silks, to bring out the lustre and gloss.

By this process, dull, lustreless, low-priced silks can be treated with a solution of better and more lustrous silk, and a more valuable grade produced. The precipitated silk adheres firmly to the cotton and linen fabrics, and the effect is similar to real silk, although to the touch of an expert the deceit is at once apparent.

A similar process has been applied to wool and also feather-down, both of which have been deposited by this method upon other fibres. Some striking and curious effects may be produced by treating fabrics first with the silk solution, then the wool solution, then the feather solution, and so on. If this process comes into general use, there will be a wide field opened up for woollen shoddy, which may be used for "plating" cheap cotton fabrics. It remains to be seen, however, whether this process will be practically useful. —*Phila. Trade Journal*.