

Thompson goes on to say, 'One of the largest consumers of nickel in the country [the U.S.] writes me: 'In some respects your nickel is superior to any we have ever used. The metal is very white, and remarkably soft and ductile, both of which points are of the greatest value.'

"An extract from the London, England, *Engineer* of January, 1893, states that because of the large supplies coming from Canada and New Caledonia the price of nickel has steadily fallen, in spite of the new demand in Europe for military purposes, about 500 tons (a million pounds) per annum being now required for the bullet casings in the new small-arms ammunition. The alloy used for this purpose, one of nickel to four of copper, has been suggested, says the *Engineer*, as a substitute for copper in locomotive fire-box plates."

A warning paragraph to people who are restless or over sanguine, or in too much of a hurry, finds a proper place on page 147 of the Report. Thus: "No little misapprehension prevails as to the demand for nickel. There are some who declare that there is no limit to the quantity which the markets are capable of absorbing, and that some cause of policy, or want of policy, is blocking the wheels of progress in the Sudbury district. If Sudbury was in the United States, we are sometimes told, the woods would be alive with prospectors, mining camps and smelting works; millions of capital would be invested there, millions of tons of ore would be raised and treated annually, refining works would be established and Sudbury would supply the world with pure metal. Such is the language of dreamers and of men with mining locations to sell. But men who know the trade do not speak in that way, neither do men who have a knowledge of how industries grow." And a quotation is given from Mr. Ian Cameron, of the Dominion Mineral Company's Works, which concludes: "I think the supply of nickel is greater than the demand, and that this is the reason there is no greater expansion of the industry in this country or in New Caledonia. The demand is not by any means unlimited; we have got to make our trade as we go along."

The report gives in another place, pp. 161, 162, an estimate of nickel production. After recounting that in the year 1878 it was about 400 tons for the entire world, increasing to 1,200 tons in 1880, 2,000 tons in 1884, 3,000 tons in 1887, four-fifths of the last year's consumption being used in Europe, it goes on to say that the district of Sudbury, with three or four large furnaces in operation, is now in a position to produce a daily output of 12 or 15 tons of nickel contained in a cupro-nickeliferous matte, or about 4,500 to 5,000 tons a year. New Caledonia is capable of a similar production, so we may conclude that in a short time the total annual production of these two countries will be from 9,000 to 10,000 tons of pure nickel yearly.

Glancing over a chapter entitled "Some New Nickel Minerals," we find something novel as well as interesting. A paper was read last year, it appears, before the American Chemical Society, by Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, of Youngwood, Pennsylvania, bearing the title given above, and the writer, a well known chemist, tells us he found at Sudbury three nickeliferous minerals "that appear to be distinct from any species hitherto described." These are folgerite, blueite and whartonite, and he gives analysis of each. They all present nickel, iron and sulphur in varying proportions. One is named after Commodore Folger, of the U. S. navy, in recognition of his achievements in the utilization of nickel

steel; one after Archibald Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines; one after Joseph Wharton, of Camden, New Jersey, in recognition of his eminence as the head of the nickel industry in America.

TEXTILE NOTES.

The St. Hyacinthe, Que., Manufacturing Co., which makes woolen goods and knit underwear, is running the carding and spinning night and day. Nine sets of cards are operated.

The St. Croix *Courier* says that the cotton mill at Milltown, N.B., is now running thirty-five hours each week.

The Chambly Canton (Que.) cotton mill is throwing out eighteen of the bag looms and replacing the same with duck looms.

A new engine of 75 horse power has been lately placed in the Richelieu woolen mill at Chambly Canton, Que.

Mr. Myles, of the Woodstock, N.B., woolen mill, recently stated before the Carleton County Council that his company would probably increase their capacity and make horse blankets and camp spreads. The attention of the farmers of the county was asked, looking to the exercise of better care in regard to their sheep and marketing the wool in better shape.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers held in New York: President, Rufus S. Frost; vice-presidents, John L. Houston, C.H. Hartly, A. C. Miller, and Thomas Dolan; treasurer, Benj. Phipps; secretary, S. N. D. North.

Mail advices from Leeds say of the woolen trade report, that "there are some indications of an improvement in the foreign trade. Rather more business is being done on Indian account, and the sales to Canada continue to be up to a fair average. The present home consumption of serges of various qualities and prices is a good average one, and in selling large parcels manufacturers can afford to take rather below what of late have been the ordinary quotations."

The Boston News Bureau reports that wool sales at Boston, Philadelphia and New York for eight months were approximately as follows:

	1893.	Pounds—	1892.
May	11,393,650		20,479,150
June	9,900,476		21,144,650
July	14,281,950		38,586,750
August	6,484,787		29,605,600
September	14,473,275		31,080,500
October	13,665,652		29,031,953
November	23,901,671		21,457,600
December	12,694,697		20,952,800
Totals	106,796,158		212,339,003

The Montreal Woolen Mills Co. have lately thrown out 30 of the old looms and replaced the same with a like number of English looms, the Knowles patent.

Steam pumps, to be used in the pumping of tan liquor, have been recently placed in the tanneries of the Breithaupt Co. and the Lang Tanning Co. at Berlin. The pumps were made by the Northey Co. of Toronto, and it is intended that they should successfully stand heavy pressure, as the whole pump ends are made of a special gun metal composition.

According to the *Peterborough Review*, Messrs. Gross and Nichlin, tanners in Esquesing, Halton county, have found their present premises too limited and contemplate removal to Peterborough. The *Review* says

that in all probability exemption from taxation will be asked, and that from 75 to 100 men will be employed by the firm.

The manufacturing industries of Yarmouth, N.S., in the past year have probably been as lucrative in returns for their products as in any similar period during the last ten years. These manufacturing industries comprise the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co.; the Iron Works of the Burrell-Johnson Co., and of Frank H. Wilson; the Kinney-Haley Manufacturing Co.; the Yarmouth Woolen Mill Co.; and some other smaller manufacturing establishments. The writer is glad to note that the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co. have added very largely to their facilities for the production of their well known duck, canvas and cotton yarns, by purchasing large premises contiguous to their splendid building on Water street, and fitting it up with extra machinery, and now employ from 200 to 300 operatives in their various works. The out-put of wages by the concerns named above is, of course, of great advantage to the trade of the community. —*St. John Telegraph correspondence.*

SHOE AND LEATHER NOTES.

A disastrous fire occurred in Shediac, N.B., by which the shoe factory of Messrs. Harper & Webster, with its contents, was totally destroyed. An insurance of \$16,000 was carried on the factory; the loss is estimated at \$20,000. The shoe factory was the principal industry of the village, employing about 100 hands, and the members of the firm are worthy gentlemen who have been long in building up their business.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Co., of Amherst, N.S., have increased their capacity by the addition of a circular sand paper machine, two heel and edge trimming machines, and a pegging machine.

The representatives of Toronto houses report fair orders for spring goods. But trade to supply immediate wants is extremely limited.

Comparatively few rubber goods are now being sold, at least so most Toronto jobbing houses report, and the inference is that the retail trade is well supplied.

The leather market is quiet. In the presence of labor difficulties, Toronto shoe factories have but slight requirements, while the demand of eastern factories is at present none too brisk.

The shoe labor question has assumed a new phase this week, and the operatives of the J. D. King Company are now on the strike. Work in the factory is, however, we understand, being continued, though of course with greatly reduced output.

Mr. C. F. Smith, of the James Macready Company, Montreal, is reported by the *Herald* as saying: "Our firm alone turns out about 10,000 pairs a week, and the average product of the combined Montreal factories is between 90,000 and 100,000 pairs weekly. Between 4,000 and 5,000 hands are employed in these factories, and their yearly earnings amount to about \$1,250,000."

Some little time ago a loose nail slugging machine was introduced into some of the Quebec factories. By it loose nails were used, instead of the continuous wire, and the advantage consists in that different shaped heads, say, a square, a diamond, or a round-shaped head, can be produced. When first brought out manufacturers were doubtful as to its utility on account of the extreme complexity of its parts. But this, we under-