

The Sydney and Louisbourg Coal and Railway Co. have contracted for the whole of this season's output of slack coal to parties in the States, to be used principally under boilers set with the Jarvis Furnace. Large quantities of slack from the Lower Province mines is used in the New England States, and last season one coal firm in New York City bought 60,000 tons from Cape Breton mines. Until recently this slack was thrown away as useless, but it is now proving a source of revenue, besides furnishing manufacturers with a cheap fuel.

The "hum" at the Moncton Cotton Factory has commenced. Yesterday about thirty men were at work at the site of the factory and on the railway siding. The siding has been laid in to the factory grounds, where there is to be a double track. The factory grounds are now being graded. A tool house is in course of erection, and Mr. Job McFarlane is expected up the river to-day with a scow-load of stone for the foundation of the main buildings. Some stone is also expected by rail from Albert. Altogether, things begin to look brisk about the site.—*Moncton Times*.

We noticed last week at the warehouse of Geo. F. Haworth, Toronto, who is agent for H. L. Fairbrothers' American Leather Belting, some mammoth belts, among which were two 24-inch double leather belts, 89 ft. long; three 18-inch double belts, 85 ft. long; one 16-inch double belt, 65 ft. long; one 24-inch 8-ply rubber belt, 69 ft. long; one 16-inch 8-ply rubber, 65 ft. long, and one 14-inch 8-ply rubber, 100 ft. long. Some of these belts are for Mr. H. H. Cook's large saw mill at Midland, and from the heavy and strong appearance of them, one would think they were made never to wear out.

A gentleman in Chicago has been in correspondence with Mr. R. Thompson, provision merchant, in reference to establishing a large refinery in this city after the style of that of Mr. N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago, so as to meet the requirements of the trade in the Dominion, and do away with American importations as much as possible. The establishment would include beef-canning, evaporating apples, packing-house, &c., and it is estimated that it would cost to build and fit up from \$30,000 to \$40,000. It would afford employment to a large number of boys and girls, who would be utilised in packing and labelling the boxes.—*Toronto Mail*.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have transformed the town of Perth into a hive of industry. Their workshops there are nearly completed, and 200 men are now engaged in them. They have one shop for car-building 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, another for wood-working machinery 160 feet x 75, a smith and machine shop 120 feet long, a dry kiln, a saw mill, and a boiler house. Their motive power is supplied by a 150 horse power engine. The workmen include some of the best mechanics in Canada, and it is intended to build all the passenger and freight cars at that point. The hotels and boarding-houses are full, and there is not sufficient accommodation.

Messrs. B. Mowry & Son have decided to remove to Gravenhurst their foundry and machine business, and a part of the plant used in Lindsay has already gone forward. They anticipate that a favorable trade can be done in their line at Gravenhurst, a large amount of repairing and new work being constantly required by the large sawmills in that vicinity. We regret very much that the Messrs. Mowry have decided to leave Lindsay. They have always been most obliging, and the party who went to them in a fix over his machines was always sure of prompt and cheerful assistance. We have no doubt that they will work up a large trade in their new location and that the lumbermen will appreciate the convenience of getting what they may need done almost at their doors.—*Peterborough Review*.

At the Peters' Combination Lock Co.'s works there are now employed about 85 hands, and the monthly pay roll foots up to \$2,000, which is distributed among the merchants and others. A new iron foundry, about 40 x 80, has just been finished and occupied. The goods manufactured comprise all classes of builders' hardware in brass and iron, which is sold all over the Dominion, the company's best customers being the large wholesale hardware houses of Montreal. Among the articles manufactured are padlocks, mortise door locks, post office locks, door knobs in bronze metal, and nickel and silver-plated, store door handles, lifts and japanned thumb latches, flush, chain and other bolts, butt hinges in bronze and iron, drawer pulls, gong door bells, call bells, sash fasteners, coat, wardrobe and cage hooks, shutter hooks, lamp and flower pot brackets, plain and ornamental shelf brackets, and a hundred and one other articles of hardware.

The Lindsay Post says that Messrs. Parry & Mills, of Chicago, have leased from Messrs. O'Brien, Shortis & Co. the Victoria iron mine, in the township of Snowden, and having tested the mine thoroughly as to the quantity of iron ore it contains with a diamond drill, have now commenced building a hot blast charcoal furnace of a capacity of thirty-five tons per day. All the castings for the furnace have been ordered from the St. Lawrence foundry, 35 Berkeley-street, Toronto. The foundation of the furnace is completed, and as soon as the castings are ready the work of completing the furnace will be commenced. They have built a saw mill to cut their own lumber, and have secured about 17,000 acres of timber

land for the purpose of making their charcoal. Messrs. Parry & Mills have a large amount of capital of their own, not depending upon others for funds. The furnace will be in full blast early in November, when the first furnace in Ontario will be running.

Recently a *Sus* reporter inspected the works of the St. John Knitting Company, in White's Block, Germain street, and found the operations there being carried on of such a character as to assure the early development of another important industry in this city. The large room in which the manufacture of cotton and woollen hose and socks is being carried on, at present contains twelve machines, eleven of which are of the most approved type made by the firm of Creelman Bros., Ontario, the remaining one being an old "Lamb" machine, kept mainly for the purpose of showing or to contrast the improvement recently made in this class of industrial appliances. This machinery (which already gives full and remunerative employment to sixteen young girls) is but the nucleus of the enterprise, as thirty-four additional knitters will be in use in a short time, when the number of hands required for the manufacture and preparation of the goods will be increased to seventy-five. The whole of the appliances for the production and finishing of the goods are of home manufacture, the cotton yarns being from Messrs. Parks and Sons' New Brunswick Cotton Mills, and the woollen yarn from the Yarmouth Woollen Co.'s works, but dyed and dressed here.

The mills of the Canada Paper Company at Windsor add to the old process of producing paper from rags and ropes the extensive production of paper pulp from wood by a chemical process. The wood is cut by a powerful rotary machine into chips, which are shovelled into immense revolving boilers, where they are boiled with a mixture of soda ash and water, previously prepared. The boiled mass comes out thoroughly reduced to soft pulp, the rosins and other ingredients of the wood, except the fibre, having passed into the liquor. This black liquor is then passed into an oven of enormous size, where it passes down, as it were, from story to story, and finally over a long bed of coals. Here it is dried away and burned; everything that is not soda ash is turned into vapor and the vapor is consumed by flames passing over the surface of the mass. The soda ash then becomes again fit for use. The pulp is secondly washed with water, and the product is used for the first washing of the next lot, and finally with water again, the product of which is drained away. The pulp then goes through a complicated process of straining, and bleaching with chlorine, when it is ready to mix, in proper proportion, with other stock. The pulp made from wood by this chemical process is much better than what is merely ground. Mr. Angus, of the Canada Paper Company, is erecting pulp mills at Angus, on the Quebec Central, where he expects to prepare that article for the paper mills of the Dominion. It seems strange that Canada should not long ago have become an exporting country for what now is a large article of commerce and one she is so peculiarly well circumstanced to produce.—*Montreal Witness*.

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