

Salt and Granite Manufacture.

The manufacture of salt and bromine is carried on very extensively in the Ohio Valley. The salt is shown in the photograph. It is produced in America, and its perfect freedom from lime renders it very desirable for industrial use. The salt water is obtained from the earth by means of a well, through a variety of soil, solid rock and usually two strata of coal. It is then drawn off into wooden frames, through which copper pipes of 3 or 4 inches diameter, filled with steam, pass the water. The steam heats the water to the brine to an equal temperature. The salt crystals form on the surface, and are removed by means of a shovel, mixing a small quantity of butter or tallow, which separates them, and then gradually fall to the bottom of the frame. The water is then removed, and the salt is lifted on platforms by workmen, and left to dry for 12 hours, after which it is ready for market. The salt analyzed shows: Sodium chloride, 95.6; Moisture, 4.4.

Conf is faulted by the immediate vicinity of the salt vein, and some native geologists. On the Kanawha River, where the water is brackish, it is not of sufficient quantities for boiling the salt water.

From the leam, or mother-water, of the salt works, leam is extracted, and forms an extensive article in trade, selling at one time for \$9 per pound, the specific gravity being about three times that of water. It is used in the salt factories in this locality, and when all used is in operation they control the price of the foreign market. However, for some time past, the price has been depressed, and is now so low as to be almost worthless. It has declined in the decline, and is now sold for 94 cents per pound. The increasing demand for the article for medicinal purposes has not been sufficient to keep it up, and together, has made it a source of immense profit. Large quantities are exported from this locality, and also produced in other places, and are now being made in a factory, and are now being made in a factory. — *Manufacturer and Builder.*

The Centennial edition of a work under this title, prepared and published by the American Iron and Steel Association, is now in the hands of the printer, a few days and sent to those who are entitled to receive it. It is a book of about 140 closely-printed pages, and contains a mass of interesting information than the first edition which appeared in 1874. A summary of the prominent facts established by the book is

Whole number of completed blast furnaces Jan. 1, 1876,	718
Annual capacity of all the furnaces, in net tons,	5,420,230
Whole number of rolling mills, Jan. 1, '76,	1,475
Annual capacity of all the mills, in net tons, each double furnace counting as two,	1,843,670
Total annual capacity of all rolling mills in the country, in net tons,	4,387,000
Annual capacity of all the rail mills, in net tons,	1,940,000
Number of Bessemer steel works, Jan. 1,	

Annual capacity in ingots, net tons	\$50,000
Number of Bessemer converters	20
Annual capacity in pig iron, net tons	1,000,000
Number of open hearth furnaces	1,187
Annual capacity in ingots, net tons	43,000
Number of open hearth steel works	2
Jan. 1, 1876	
Annual capacity of nonheating steel, net tons	191,253
Of which there are of crucible steel, in net tons	43,099
Number of Castles forged, making blooms	1,187
Annual capacity in blooms and billets, net tons	53,153
Number of bloomcrans, Jan. 1, 1876	6
making blooms from pig iron	62,000
Annual capacity in blooms, net tons	

A little fox incident that happened in England is thus told in the *Sporting Gazette*: "Lord Galway's hounds were out on the 20th inst. to the Ballyvaughan try, to Harrow, when suddenly they were at fault. One of them, however, was y-cresired to make a dash at a bun-

G. E. N. Monckton got from his horse and ran riding whip when, to his surprise it was thrust beneath the heap of rubbish lying in a hole. When the thorns were moved aside a deep well was discovered. Next morning, finding the noble Master directed his keepers to the well, he was surprised to find the keeper ascertained by putting down a lighted lantern that there was no foul water in the well, the keeper despondent by the aid of the noble Master, from a word that had been spoken, became afraid across to the well, and heard, looking as old-fashioned as pussi-wole. He had not neglected his supper, and he had not neglected his way through the leather thorn of his Monckton's well, and the stock. Being drawn out, and looking quite fresh and hearty, he was liberated, and the noble Master, glad enough to be freed from the keepers, got glad enough to be freed from the keepers, and the noble Master, [All this points to catch a fox and then to him alone, shows the esteem in which the

Next Year's Bullion.—It has been estimated that the gold and silver mines of the State of Nevada will yield \$60,000,000 in 1876. In all probability their product will exceed that amount, and it is not too far from the truth to be very safe estimate to put it at \$1,000,000 per week. There will thus be extracted in gold values \$90,000 of precious metal in 1876, and \$1,000,000 per year, and \$1,855 3/4 for every second that throbs away its existence. This immense supply of bullion will weigh 930,000,000 grains, and will require 930,000 93 railroad cars for its transportation to market. If cast into 60 pound bars 10

Report was made at the No. 7 Police Station that a hained ~~red~~ 2000 ~~truck~~ ^{trailer} had been attached to a land wagon, had been standing on the turnpike, about a mile from the city, and refused to move, although the driver had been ordered to do so. The wagon, which was partially filled with the willow branches, evidently cut by the dog's master, from a grove in the city, was being used to transport them, the animal's owner was Andrew Selicki, basket-maker; that he had been arrested by an officer of the Second Precinct,

thirty days in default of a fine. It is believed that being codd, Andrew left the dog and wagon at the place where he was found, took a "kick," and that he would have drunk himself into a home intoxicated and forgot all about his property. The faithful animal had stayed for three days without food waiting for his drunken master at Buffalo Advertiser.

The pastor of the Protestant churches of Danville, Livingston county, have been notified by the local authorities, wherever practicable to avoid Sunday funerals, and to consult the minister who is to officiate before fixing the time for the funeral. The following is the substance of the circular:

"While we are not 'greedy of filthy lucre,' we are nevertheless agreed that when a pastor renders service at a funeral, he should be paid for his services, and for the transportation of his family, and for parties who do not

contribute to his support, all his expenses should be paid, and he should receive a just compensation for his labors. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and it seems but fair and right that as other professional men are liberally compensated for their services, we should not be expected to serve the public without some pecuniary remuneration."

