

The following new textile companies have been incorporated: The H. H. Crosby Co., \$20,000, Hebron, N.S.; to carry on a leather and rubber manufacturing business, B. H. Redding, K. E. Crosby, G. M. Crosby, and others. The Stratford Knitting Company, \$40,000, Stratford, Ont.; R. M. Ballantyne, Carlotta L. Ballantyne, K. C. Turnbull, W. W. Gray, and Belle Turnbull. Revillon Canada Far North Co., \$250,000, Montreal; to trade in furs, etc.; E. A. Revillon, T. L. Revillon, of Paris, France, and others. McKenna, Chas. A. Thomson, and others, to manufacture clothing.

The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., has issued a supplementary list of new goods, illustrating the drop forged frame and sliding breech-block action on the new No. 44½ Ideal rifle. This new action is now put on all Ideal rifles, No. 44½ to No. 54 inclusive. The new single trigger action single guns, with drop forged frame, are proving very popular, and the demand has been much greater than the company anticipated, hence they have been obliged to "back order" these goods all the season. On the back page of the cover the Stevens-Pope Re and De capper, also Stevens' Anti-rust gun grease and the No. 505 bristle-end cleaning rod are shown. The company will mail this supplementary catalogue together with the complete catalogue upon application.

Personal

James Alexander, trades chemist, of Pittsburg, Penn., is making a business tour in Canada.

W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., who is engaged in the woolen business at Lanark, has been seriously ill, but is now on the way to recovery.

W. J. McMurtry, who for twelve years has been in the hardware business in St. Thomas and Galt, is engaging in the manufacture of Arctic robes at Berlin, Ont., where he has a factory in operation.

Mr. Saulnier, head of the firm of Saulnier, DeCelles & Altman, proprietors of the Union Hat Works, at Brockville, had a narrow escape recently from drowning. He went into the St. Lawrence for a bathe and took a chill and cramp and sank in eight feet of water. A. DeCelles made two dives, but was unable to bring him to the surface. He was finally rescued in an exhausted condition and revived by the methods employed in such cases.

William Doyle, manager of the Maple Leaf Woolen Mills at Markham, and his wife, were struck by a C.P.R. train at Reesor's crossing, on August 19th, while driving to Oshawa. The buggy was smashed to pieces and the horse instantly killed. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle were thrown some distance. Mr. Doyle was only slightly bruised, but Mrs. Doyle was considerably cut and rendered unconscious. Their escape from being killed was a narrow one.

The death is announced of Adam Murray Queen, who was born at Guelph, and commenced his career in a woolen mill in Canada. His father removed to Hyde Park, Mass., and the son went with him, going into a mill there as piecer with his father. He rapidly rose, serving in the office and the pattern room, but he preferred sailing, and it was while filling the position of second officer on a steamer between Boston and Baltimore that death came suddenly, at the early age of 25 years and 5 months.

Samuel Finley, one of the best known figures in the business life of Montreal, died on September 1st, of pneumonia, contracted while on a visit to England. He was a native of Ireland, and commenced his business career in Londonderry, afterwards residing in London and Melbourne, Australia, where he established the wholesale dry goods house of Samuel Finley & Co. In 1865 he came to Montreal, and became a partner in the wholesale dry goods business of Gault Bros. & Co., from which he retired in 1885, after a most successful business career. He was a brother-in-law of the late A. F. Gault, of the same firm.

FLAX IN CANADA.

E. A. Wismer, secretary of the Essex Board of Trade, writes to the Monetary Times to say that in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton there are about three thousand acres of flax grown this year for the fibre. Within the last year or two a couple of flax mills have been established in the county of Essex. The flax fibre produced there is of first-class quality, and not excelled anywhere in Canada. A. H. Raymond, the owner of the flax mills at Essex, has 1,200 acres this season of excellent flax.

John Curran, of Orillia, has two letters in the Globe, of August 15th and 22nd, in which he refers to enquiries by Mr. Morton, secretary of the Flax Growers' Association of Belfast, Ireland, as to the possibility of obtaining flax fibre in Canada. Mr. Curran states that there are thousands of acres around Lake Simcoe suitable for growing flax, where flax holes or open drains for steeping could be made, the soil being eminently suitable for that purpose. The township of Rama is also well adapted for growing flax. He asserts that good seed is the first requisite, the quality having been allowed to deteriorate because flax is grown in Canada principally for the seed. Dutch or Riga seed should, he says, be procured, the former being the best for lowlands, the latter for uplands. It is well to see interest being aroused in this matter. It cannot fail to be productive of good results.

NEW METHOD OF TREATING CLOTH AND YARN.

A new process of treating fabrics and yarns, says the Textile Manufacturer, has been recently patented by a Paris manufacturer, which cuts down the operations of *dyeing, finishing and loading to one process*. The method is based on the use of neutral or acid solutions of casein without it being necessary to introduce ultimate physical or chemical actions (formaldehyde vaporization) or chemicals (such as alum, tannin, or forma) for ensuring the fixing of the loading or dyeing substances. This fixing is obtained in a single operation by the reactions of the components of the weighting or dyeing bath. The process is chiefly intended for silk and may be carried out by the use of casein solutions by oiling for spinning, (for raw textiles which are oiled), or by use of the solution of casein in the course of the industrial working: the result may be obtained by steeping in the case of spun or woven goods, or even by way of sizing for finished goods. The following are examples of bath preparation:

1. Ten kilos of dry casein are soaked in 500 litres of cold water, and then 2 kilos neutral soap (without free alkali) are added, and a further 100 litres of water. It is then heated to 50 degrees with stirring, and then the weighting or loading substances (silicate of alumina, kaolin, china clay, paste, and the like) are introduced, and are thoroughly mixed into the bath, it being evident that the proportion of the weighting