

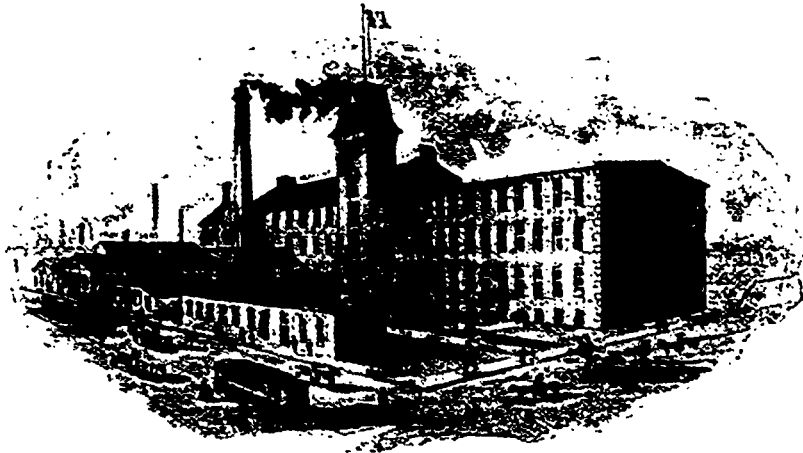
a couple of years ago the present firm made an error of judgment in valuing the stock. The firm consists of Mrs. Hugo Block and Mr. Reid, the stock having been originally that of the firm of Reid, Taylor & Bayne, which they purchased.

With reference to the affairs of Charles Reid & Co., an English trade journal says: "On paper there is a surplus of £8,000, so that if Mr. Reid's offer had been accepted, as he seemed to think it would have been, the capital in the business would have been a very handsome present from the creditors. All the creditors seemed to think Mr. Reid had been badly treated by the bank. Mr. Reid's offer, on the basis of figures, was preposterous. There is a feeling that Mr. Reid could pay 15s. at least; others think, 11s. 6d., while not a few look upon the case as one purely for an extension of time to pay in full."

The settlement was finally arranged at 15s. or 75 cents on the dollar.

### THE C. TURNBULL CO.'S NEW FACTORY.

A recent special number of The Galt Reformer, describing the industries of that substantial town, has the following reference to the C. Turnbull Co.'s business: In 1839 the late Robert Turnbull and John Deans founded what has since become the C. Turnbull Company, Ltd., one of the foremost knitting establishments in the Dominion. It is just forty years since the first goods were produced, yet to-day the firm enjoys a patronage, purely Canadian, that anyone might well envy.



The business began in a roughcast building on West Main street, and continued there until a comparatively recent date. Messrs. Turnbull and Deans remained in partnership until about 1872, when Mr. Turnbull purchased the other's interest. On Mr. Turnbull's death six years later, his son, Mr. Charles Turnbull, assumed control, managing the factory with judgment and success. In 1890 a joint stock company was formed under the firm name of the C. Turnbull Company, Galt, Ltd., one that is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Wardlaw mill on North Water street was bought in 1890, and in 1897 the site of the McKay mill, burned a few months previously, came into the company's possession. In 1898 the present building, three stories and basement, was built, undoubtedly one of the finest mills in the country. The Wardlaw structure had been used since its purchase, and on the completion of the new factory, the West Main street premises were vacated, part of the plant being moved to North Water street, where the C. Turnbull Company employs 130 operatives under one roof.

The C. Turnbull Company's specialty is the manufacture of full fashioned lamb's wool underclothing (Scotch system), men's, ladies and children's; and ladies', children's and infants'

ribbed goods. The company's artisans have no peers. They were brought out from Scotland by Mr. Turnbull and also by his father, and are justly celebrated for their skill and knowledge of their craft. Having direct relations with the retailers the C. Turnbull Co. enjoys trade in and with every province in the Dominion. The times, consequently, are always good, and the year just closing is conspicuous as the premier one in the firm's history. Galt is an industrial centre and no industry has contributed more to the town's proud reputation, than that owned by the C. Turnbull Co., Ltd.

### FAST KHAKI.

Leather-colored khaki shades varying from yellow on the one hand to greyish-red on the other, are sometimes produced by combinations of the substantive dyes, and sometimes from dye-woods, such as catuclm, quercitron and logwood. As a rule, however, the fastness is not satisfactory. While the substantive dyes fail in resisting light or acid the dye-woods are not fast enough to washing, and after finishing are not fast to acid.

The chamois colors with chrome, however, are quite fast to light and washing, and to make them thoroughly fast to mineral acids it is sufficient to add a Turkey-red oil bath to the ordinary dyeing process, and then to cause the oil to combine with the metallic oxides by steaming under pressure. The details and the process are given by Dr. Furth in the *Farber Zeitung*, as follows: The well-scoured or half-bleached goods

are taken on the jigger through a bath containing 2 per cent. of its value of sulphate of iron 45 B, and to every 22 gallons 25 lbs. of chrome-alum previously dissolved in water, as well as from three-quarters to a whole pint of pyroligneate of iron for the grey shade. Pass the goods through this about six times. Next turn the roll upside down to distribute the mordant evenly, and after half-an-hour pass through twice more. Then enter immediately into a hot bath of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. soda to the gallon. Give three passages through this. Then wash, dry, and pass through the Turkey-oil bath, which contains 20 per cent. of Turkey-red oil containing 30 per cent. of castor-oil. Then dry and steam one hour at 7 lbs. per square inch. Finish as usual, but remembering that oil has been already added. The process can, of course, be carried out in a machine. The following recipes give a guide for the production of the various shades. All are for 22 gallons and bath:

1. Reddish-Yellow.— $3\frac{1}{2}$  pt. persulphate of iron 45 deg. B. 27 lb. chrome-alum.  $\frac{3}{4}$  pt. pyroligneate of iron 12 deg. B.
2. Yellowish-Green.— $1\frac{3}{4}$  pt. ferric sulphate 45 deg. B. 20 lb. chrome-alum,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt. pyroligneate of iron 12 deg. B.
3. Intermediate Colors.—(a)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pt. ferric sulphate, 30 lb.