

The Almonte Knitting Co. has put in a 100 lamp electric plant.

Walter H. Parker's shoddy mill at New Toronto is closed. The engine and other machinery, which appears to be owned by his mother, is for sale.

The William Firth Co., Equitable Building, Boston, are making very heavy shipments of roller skins to various mills who do their own roller covering, and to establishments who cover rolls and clearers. These skins are from Joshua Kershaw & Sons, of Stockport, Eng., for whom the Wm. Firth Co. are sole agents in Canada and the United States.

J. P. Murray, of the Toronto Carpet factory, was elected president of the Employers' Protective Association recently formed in Toronto largely as a result of the strike in the carpet factory. When trouble arises with employees about wages, hours, etc., a board of arbitration will investigate, and if the employer has a good case the association will support him, if not he will be advised to make terms. Employees who violate an agreement will be unable to obtain employment from any member of the association.

Alfred Parker has given up his garnetting business at New Toronto, and has joined A. M. Morrison, late manager of the Canada Woolen Mills at Carleton Place, in starting a shoddy mill in the dyehouse of the old cotton mill at Dundas, Ont. The premises are rented from Geo. Reid & Co. The machinery, which consists of three pickers, a garnett machine and cards, is to be operated by electricity from the Cataract Power Co.

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., Atlas Works, Oldham, Eng., have issued an instructive pamphlet on card grinding and roll covering, the aim being to describe the best present day methods of grinding revolving flat cards, and of covering spinning rollers with cloth and leather. After an experience of half a century in the business this firm may fairly claim authority as an instructor in the business, and the result is a valuable and well illustrated handbook, which, we understand, will be sent free to those interested.

The Dominion cotton mills at Montreal had a strike on their hands a few days ago from a trivial cause. The mill authorities asked for contributions for city hospitals, and later posted up two lists, one of those who contributed, and one of those who did not. The latter was pulled down, and a man named Geo. Page was discharged. The employees got up a petition asking to have Page re-instated and threatened to strike if this was not done. Mr. Cook, the manager, who said Page had only been laid off, and without reference to the incident, tore up the petition and discharged Fred. Reid, whose name headed it.

We are indebted to a *Sherbrooke correspondent* for an interesting sketch of the life of S. R. Platt, of the well known Oldham firm of textile machinery makers. He was a typical Lancastrian—blunt, plain, shrewd and practical, and was known throughout Oldham as "Sam Platt." "He were not what yer would caw exactly an Owdham roughyead, but he were one of us," was the eloquent, if quaint, description given by an Oldhamite, and now he has gone the people of the bustling cotton centre feel that they have lost perhaps their best known public man; certainly one of the largest employers of labor. With all the advantages of wealth, a broad, practical training, and an early introduction to the people, the late Mr. Platt had unique facilities for occupying a high position in public life. But the glamor of publicity, the fascination of politics, the inducement to follow his father as the Parliamentary representative of the town never took hold of him. He was a generous friend of technical, as well as general, education, and was a strong financial supporter of the Manchester ship canal.

Lee & Taylor have added another shoddy carder to their plant.

The Perth Woolen Mill, at Perth, Ont., has changed from cassimeres, tweeds and flannels to felts, and is running full time.

The Canada and Stormont mills of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Cornwall, are running full time. The former has installed 44 cards, new drawing frames, and two spinning frames.

An eastern man is willing to purchase or rent a woolen mill in Manitoba or the Northwest, provided reasonable terms can be arranged. The parties can be put into communication through the Canadian Journal of Fabrics.

The Mississippi Woolen Mill, Appleton, Ont., has installed a new English napper. W. H. Boyle is its superintendent. This mill manufactures cheviot suitings, trousers, overcoatings and fine dress goods, homespun, traveling rugs, Pullman rugs and fleece wool blankets. It was closed for two weeks for repairs, but is again in full operation.

The following is the position of the print works at Magog, according to the statement made by A. B. Mole, the general manager, on the occasion of the recent visit of Hon. J. I. Tarte: The mills at Magog were built in 1884, and were enlarged in 1898. The cotton mill has 50,000 spindles and 1,234 looms. It uses 6,000 bales of cotton per year, and produces 13,000,000 yards of cloth, not including 5,560,000 yards of goods printed from outside mills, making a total product of 18,560,000 yards. The number of hands employed is 1,000, and the average wage in the print works, including men, women and children, is \$6.90 per week. The capital invested is \$2,000,000, and the coal consumed is 10,000 tons per annum. Incidentally it may be mentioned that of the 324 shareholders, no less than 117 are women and children. Those in charge at Magog are Messrs. A. B. Mole, general manager; J. H. Hindle, superintendent print works, and Geo. H. Wilson, superintendent cotton mills.

Readers of the Journal will remember the Saxe case, which came before the courts in Montreal last May. It has again been up and the grand jury has returned a true bill against Henry Saxe and David Levy on a charge of conspiracy. A similar bill was returned in May, since which time Henry Saxe has been in jail awaiting trial, and under capias proceedings as well. The charges against Saxe and Levy are the result of the methods they adopted to raise money on the eve of their insolvency. Saxe, it will be remembered, was sentenced to imprisonment under the capias proceedings. He is still in jail, but Levy is on bail. The case is in the hands of the Crown, but the inspectors have appointed a lawyer to watch their interests.

The following additional facts respecting Breslin Bros., shirt manufacturers, Toronto, whose collapse we noted last month, will be of interest. They began manufacturing shirts in 1887. Previous to that time they had been clerks for The F. Eaton Co., and the firm of Alexander & Anderson. Less than a year ago, a signed statement of their affairs was submitted to the trade in which their assets were stated to be \$12,662.56, and their liabilities, \$8,849.53. Finding themselves financially embarrassed, they recently sold out to Simonsky for \$3,300, which is considered by creditors to be about one third of the amount they should have sold for. The Breslins have left for parts unknown, and it has been ascertained that they owe about \$20,000. At a creditors' meeting, the wife of one of the firm attended and talked of the honesty of purpose which had always characterized their business dealing. An offer of compromise was made and refused by creditors.