

business. It was locally known as the Brown mill, and when it passed into the hands of the Messrs. Rosamond it became known as No. 3. It was a 3-set mill and ran on blankets and coarse tweeds.

Baird & Co. ran a 2-set mill from 1871 to 1895, but they were not successful towards the end of that period. The firm was, to say the least of it, not averse to litigation, and in defence of their rights they sometimes incurred expenses which were greater than the amount of business done would justify.

In 1870, Gilbert Cannon built a 2-set mill, which he ran for two years on coarse and fine tweeds. He rented it to W. H. Wylie in 1872, who ran it till it was burnt down in the winter of 1877.

Cannon Bros., who are sons of Gilbert Cannon, built a 1-set mill in 1874, which they ran on etoffes and frieze till about 1885. Since 1890, this mill has been standing idle. It has what is undoubtedly the best water-power now available for any new undertaking in Almonte.

A write-up of Almonte's industries would be incomplete without a reference to the *Gazette*, its leading newspaper, which has probably done as much as any other factor in bringing the town into favorable prominence throughout the Dominion. Enthusiastically loyal to Almonte's best interests, ably managed, with its columns kept clean and up-to-date in all respects, the *Gazette* gets credit for being at the head of the list of Ottawa valley weeklies, and has no superior in the province as a bright and well-conducted paper. The *Gazette* was established 28 years ago by Wm. Templeman, now managing editor of the Victoria, B.C., *Times* (who was a candidate for parliamentary honors in opposition to Col. Prior a short time ago). McLeod & McEwen (both of whom, we understand, graduated from the office) bought it from him 13 years ago, and have owned and managed it since. It has a circulation larger than any other weekly in the Ottawa valley, has a well equipped job office, with latest machinery, etc. Mr. McLeod formerly owned the *Smith's Falls News*, while Mr. McEwen learned his business in the *Gazette* office, and has been there ever since—over 21 years. They employ a dozen hands in all.

#### THE LATE JAMES ROSAMOND.

There is a beautiful stained glass window in St. Paul's Church, Almonte, a memorial of the late James Rosamond. There is, however, a much greater and more lasting memorial to be seen in the town in which he lived, the thousands of contented and prosperous people who find employment directly or indirectly in the woolen manufacturing business which his foresight and industry established and developed. James Rosamond, who is often spoken of as "the father of the woolen industry in Eastern Ontario," was born near Ballinamore, county of Leitrim, Ireland, on Feb. 14th, 1805. His parents were Bennet and Fanny Rosamond, and his father followed the three-fold occupation of farmer, reed-maker and linen weaver. The subject of this sketch came to Canada in 1827.

For about two years after coming to Canada, Mr. Rosamond lived at Ogdensburg, N.Y., where he learned the distilling business. In 1830 he removed from Ogdensburg to Carleton Place, Ont.



After coming to Carleton Place, Mr. Rosamond was engaged in the distilling business for three years, and then went into the sawmill and gristmill business in partnership with John McEwen. Their mill was one of the few in this section of the country at that time. This partnership lasted for four years, when it was dissolved and a new one formed with R. Bell & Co. The new firm determined to extend their business, and added a carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which also was then the only one in this part of the province. The firm rented the mills in Carleton Place from a man named Polton for sixteen or seventeen years, and continued for that time in business in that village, which was known then as "Morphy's Falls." In the course of time Mr. Rosamond went into the spinning, weaving and manufacturing of grey, all-wool cloths, light and dark, dressed and undressed, which sold at from 57 cents to 67 cents per yard, and satinettes, a union cotton and wool goods, which sold at from 50 cents to 55 cents per yard. The output from this mill was equal to that of any mill in Canada, and found a market all over the country.

These enterprising early manufacturers kept constantly adding to their machinery and increasing their business, and towards the close of their lease wanted to buy or rent the water-power, but the owner, Mr. McLaren, of Beckwith, would do neither. Just then an employé of Mr. Rosamond's came to Almonte—at that time called "Waterford"—and succeeded in forming a company, known as the Ramsay Woolen Manufacturing Company. Among those who held stock in this company were the late John Scott and the late John Patterson, who, about the year 1853 or 1854, one year after the company was formed, went to California, but before going disposed of their shares in the company to Mr. Rosamond. The mill was burned shortly afterwards. In 1856 Mr. Rosamond moved to Almonte. After the mill was burned a sale was called, and the site—the one on which No. 2 mill is built (now the property