

At the Assizes at Milton, Ont., on the 8th inst., the case of *Traplin v. Canada Woolen Mills Company* was tried, and the plaintiff awarded a verdict of \$3,100. His spine had been injured by the fall of an elevator in the defendant company's mill at Hespeler.

W. M. Crowe, representing for the continent of America some of the leading British manufacturers of yarns, has now a Canadian branch in charge of H. Binns, 28 and 30 Wellington street west, Toronto. Mr. Binns has a practical knowledge of yarns, and is prepared to supply Canadian mills with the most saleable lines of special yarns, such as are not commonly made in this country.

The Dominion Carpet Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., will have four new Wilton looms installed next month, making eighteen looms in all, and a little later on will add four more new English looms. It is the intention of the company to spin its own yarns, and with this in view it has acquired the old factory of the Eastern Township Corset Co., which will be used as a yarn factory, where both worsted and woolen yarns will be spun. When these changes are made, more looms will be put in, making the total about forty. Both Brussels and Wilton carpets and rugs will be made. The company has water-power to the amount of about 900 horse power in its control. It sells to the whole-sale trade.

The owners of a secret process of bleaching cotton, linen and other fabrics of vegetable origin write us that they are prepared to negotiate with some reliable firm for the introduction of the process in Canada. The owners state that the bleaching is done by a single operation, at a much lower temperature than any heretofore used, and that the cost as carried out in England is only twelve shillings per ton of cloth as against an average of thirty shillings per ton by present processes. It is further claimed that the loss in weight of cloth is less than one per cent., as against 10 or 15 per cent., by ordinary bleaching agents; that the sizing or filling is not taken out by this method, and that the time of completing the operation is reduced by one-half. A demonstration of the process can be given to interested parties. The address of the owners can be obtained through this journal.

The Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, has just installed a new hydro-extractor in their No. 1 mill. The machine, which is used in the process of drying the cloth, is of the very latest design, and was manufactured in Glasgow, Scotland. The mill is at present in the midst of its heavy-weight season, and is turning out some specially fine heaver and melton overcoatings, woolen and worsted suitings and worsted trousers. Its equipment consists of 15 sets of woolen and worsted cards and about 70 broad looms. The last of the original outfit of narrow looms is being thrown out and broken up, the space being wanted for other purposes. The company has a complete plant for spinning its own worsted yarns, consisting of four combs and the necessary drawing, spinning and twisting machinery. B. Rosamond, M.P., who has been president ever since the business, established at Almonte by his father in 1857, became incorporated as the Rosamond Woolen Co. in 1875, is still at its head. The present mill staff is, Wm. Smith, superintendent; Ralph Hill, designer; W. F. Lowe, carder; John Anderson, spinner; Robert Dodds, weaver; Charles Clarke, dry finisher; Andrew Dunlop, wet finisher; Roderick Chisholm, dyer; Thos. Chambers, wool sorter; W. H. Cockroft, worsted department; George Clement, master mechanic.

The strike at the St. Croix cotton mill, Milltown, N.B., among the weavers, to which reference was made in our last issue, lasted for two weeks. The management were quite firm in refusing to accede to the demand for an increase in wages, saying they could not afford it, and large numbers of the operatives left for the United States to seek employment. The business people of the town became alarmed, and through their intervention the mills were reopened without the increase having been made. The weavers say the increased cost of living and the poor material furnished has made them \$2 a week worse off than formerly. Mr. Dexter, the manager, complains that he had no notice of the intention of the workers to quit. This is the second strike since the erection of the mill in 1882.

Just after the last number of the Journal had gone to press another woolen mill fell a prey to fire, J. Walshaw's mill at Bolton, Ont., having been entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about \$50,000. The fire commenced in the carding room, and owing to the inflammable nature of the material lying about, it spread rapidly. The workmen were on hand at once with pails and water, and as far as the carding room was concerned, the fire was extinguished, but it was soon noticed that the fire had crept through the ceiling and was burning briskly on the third flat. A brave effort was made by the workmen, but the thick smoke made the fight a hard one. They did their best, and it was only when some of them were overcome and had to be carried out that they gave up the effort and devoted their attention to saving as much as possible from the ground floor. Nothing was saved from the second and third floors. Mr. Walshaw has been engaged in manufacturing at Bolton since 1882 and during that time has greatly increased the output of his plant. In 1896 the old wooden mill was destroyed by fire, and at that time the mill just burned was erected. It was a fine, three-story brick structure, 109 by 52 ft., with a basement, 36 by 52, and adjoining picker house, 24 by 50, and contained three sets of 60-inch cards, 10 looms, 900 spindles and made blankets and wool lathing. It was driven by water power, and was a modern mill. The picker house was partly burned, but the storehouse with its contents of wool and finished goods was saved. The mill was lighted by electricity. It employed 35 hands, and will probably be rebuilt.

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## Business Notes.

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The Robert Simpson Co., Toronto, is doubling its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The clothing and men's furnishing stock of S. Korner, Fredericton, N.B., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000. No insurance.

In connection with its proposed enlargement the Toronto Carpet Co. has been authorized to increase its capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Fritz Oldschwager, a furrier, who has been in business in Toronto for a number of years, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$3,500.

Lenz & Leiser, wholesale dry goods and clothing merchants, Victoria and Vancouver, are being formed into a joint-stock company. M. Lenz, the leading member of the firm, is to retire from active management for the sake of his health, and will be succeeded by Joseph York.