



Woollen Mills Reopened After Period of Inactivity.

The Renfrew Woollen Mills at Renfrew, Ont. (right), were reopened in 1931 and the Hawthorne Mills at Carleton Place, Ont. (left), in 1933 by M. J. O'Brien, Limited. Employment in both mills averages about 300 per mill and the average weekly payroll is around \$4,000. Obviously the reopening of these mills has been beneficial to both towns.

Expansion of the Canadian Woollen Industry in the Last Ten Years

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Reviewing the history of the Canadian woollen industry in the past decade, Dr. Larose brings out the interesting fact that the industry experienced greater development in the period 1930-35 than in the period 1925-30. This, he says, was largely due to the tariff policy since 1930. Figures are quoted to show the growth and the point is made that the industry has contributed to the stability of employment during the depression years.

ON LOOKING back and examining the growth of the woollen branch of the textile industry during the last decade, one feels that the period from 1925-1930 stands out separately from that of 1930 on to the present time. The first one is a pre-depression period, the second a depression period. Yet, figures will show that the second period was accompanied by a larger development of the industry than took place during the years 1925 to 1930. The tariff policy since 1930 was no doubt largely responsible for this expansion during these late years.

The number of establishments and employees for the woollen and knitting industry for the years 1924-32 are given as follows:

Establishments:	1924	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32
Woollen industry ..	126	119	116	114	120	119	116	126	130
Knitting industry ..	158	162	167	168	165	168	167	170	177
Employees:									
Woollen industry ..	8,164	7,900	8,019	7,958	8,247	8,404	7,710	8,208	8,586
Knitting industry ..	13,918	14,738	16,474	17,217	17,974	19,609	18,570	18,026	17,828

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In the woollen industry the figures indicate the stability of employment. In detail they do not show the increase in employment in the cloth mills which balanced the substantial reduction in employment in carpet and specialty mills.

The following employment index figures are significant:

1926 = 100

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Woollen yarn and cloth	90.6	99.2	108.3	114.0	128.8
Knitting industry	107.7	105.2	108.8	108.8	120.4
All industries	113.4	102.5	87.5	83.4	92.0

The production of cloth in Canada may also serve to illustrate the growth in the last few years.

Production of Woollen and Worsted Cloth in Canada

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
.....	5,250,000	7,554,000	10,421,000	13,358,000	
.....					

During the period under review—the Canadian woollen industry has been able to stand up under adverse conditions by keeping up with constant improvements in textile processes. This is evidenced for instance by the constantly increasing importation of textile machinery. The figures for machinery going into woollen mills is not readily available, but the total imports of textile machinery for

1930 amounted to almost \$6,500,000, of which the woollen trade must have had a fair share. Among these improvements in machinery and processing may be mentioned a new type of spinning frame for producing a soft yarn of a type obtained on the mule. In this connection it might be mentioned that the dry-spinning system is becoming popular and a number of mills are now spinning yarn according to that method.

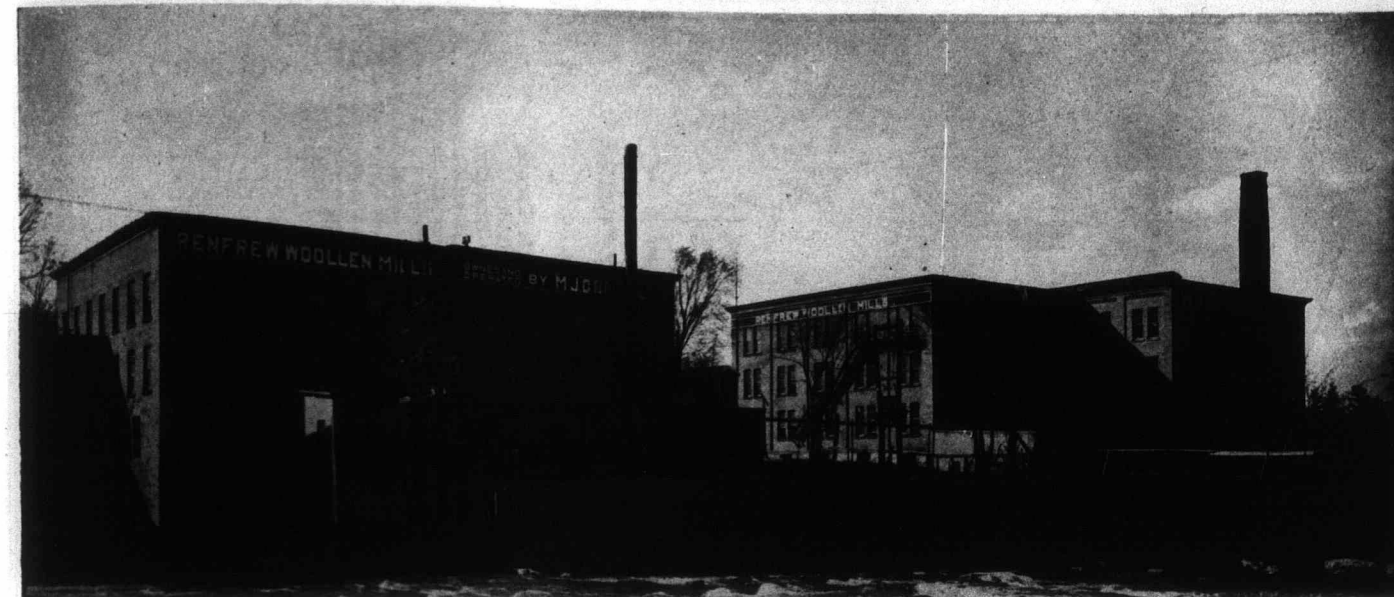
The tendency of late years has also been toward a more specialization of the industry, in which one particular process is concentrated into one plant.

A large number of the numerous improvements which have been made in the last ten years are of a detail nature. Improvements which reduce friction, which allow increased production due to higher speed; improvements which allow more fanciful effects to be obtained, this is especially true of knitting machines and machines of the Jacquard type in which more complicated designing than ever before is possible. This has largely been the result of the fashion for knitted outerwear which has been increasing steadily since 1925. The trend in fashion also resulted in new stitches and special effects by mixture yarns. There has also been marked development in production of woollen fabrics suitable for women's coats. A list of improvements would not be complete without mentioning the soluble vat dyes of the Indigosol type which have been introduced

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since 1926 and which have made possible a wider application of these dyes to woollen goods.

Other outstanding developments are the manufacture of mohair and other plush fabrics which were not previously made in Canada. Mention must also be made of the organization of a research committee by the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, and the appointment of Mr. Ewing to help the manufacturers with some of their

difficulties. When the Ontario Research Foundation was formed, this was taken over by them under a fellowship.

The woollen trade also made contact with the work of the National Research Council through its Wool Committee in 1929, all of which shows that the Canadian manufacturers in the woollen trade are anxious to keep abreast of the times and in touch with latest developments.

Machinery for Mining Industry

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Crushers:—
gyratory
jaw
centrifugal
Drills, diamond core
Drills, rock:—
jackhammer
drifters
stoppers
sinkers
Drill steel sharpeners
Dryers
Excavators, slackline
Feeders
Filters (oil removal)
Filter, vacuum
Filter presses
Furnaces, oil and gas
Gates, ore bin
Generators, electrostatic
Grizzlies
Hoists, mine:
air
steam
electric
Heaters, de-aerating
Heaters, feed water
Hydro-electric units
Loaders
Machines, casting
Mills, grinding:—
ball
rod
pebble
tube
Plants, complete for:—
concentration
flotation
cyanide process
ore washing
roasting, smelting, refining
Power transmission machinery
Pumps, mine and mill:—
boiler feed
diaphragm
chemical
solution
multi-stage centrifugal
rubber-lined sand
Repulpers
Rolls, crushing
Samplers, ore
Screens:—
revolving
vibrating
impact
Scrubbers and washers
Separators, compressed air
Separators, electrostatic
Sheaves
Shovels, electric and diesel
Sizers (multi-roll)
Skips (steel or duraluminum)
Softeners, lime and soda-ash
Softeners, zeolite
Tanks
Thickeners
Tools, pneumatic
Turbines, hydraulic

Shoe Manufacturing Maintains Employment

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employment has been maintained. Under the continuous pressure of unrelenting domestic competition, the manufacturers have striven to increase efficiency and to effect still further economies in order to give the utmost in value. The extent to which they have succeeded is best indicated by a well-satisfied retail trade and it is significant that in 1933, when the British Federation of Boot & Shoe Manufacturers applied to the Dominion Government and The Tariff Board for a reduction in the Canadian tariff on footwear from the United Kingdom and solicited the support of Canadian retailers, the applicants received neither assistance nor encouragement. In the contrary, some of the branches of the Retail Merchants Association, acting entirely on their own initiative, passed and sent to the Government resolutions opposing any reduction in the tariff on imported shoes and declaring that the Canadian shoe manufacturers were well equipped to supply the qualities and quantities of merchan-

dise required by the Canadian market. No greater testimony to the service of the Canadian shoe manufacturing industry is needed than this acknowledgement by the industry's satisfied customers. This expression of confidence and support was appreciated highly by the Canadian manufacturers and will encourage them to continued effort to maintain and even improve the high standard of value and service which already has been established.

The Canadian shoe manufacturing industry has never abused tariff protection. Indeed, the severity of domestic competition makes such abuse quite impossible. The necessity of the tariff must be recognized, however, inasmuch as it has given the Canadian factories a volume of business which otherwise might have gone abroad and entailed loss to Canadian shoe workers and to the Canadian supply industry. By giving this assurance of volume, the tariff has made possible the highly creditable record of the Canadian industry.

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