

gives 2,085 establishments employing 2,445 hands; a list which embraces all the people whose whole or partial occupation is the operation of hand-loom carpet weavers, and which doubtless includes large numbers of hand-loom carpet weavers. Of these 557 so called carpet factories 344 are put down to Ontario and 29 to Quebec. As a matter of fact there are 6 carpet and rug factories in Ontario using power looms, and 2 in Quebec, while in Ontario there are also 13 establishments operating hand-loom carpet weavers sufficient in number to be fairly classified among the 'factories.' But assuming the census figures to include the hand-loom carpet weavers they are still woefully wide of the mark, as those acquainted with the domestic industry of Quebec are well aware. The census gives 377 woolen mills and 441 carding and fulling mills in Canada. Coming to the distribution of these mills we find 303 woolen mills attributed to Ontario and 44 carding and fulling mills to the same province. Now, the Canadian Textile Directory which does not claim to have the Government facilities for gathering reports from the back districts, gives the names and addresses of 49 establishments exclusively devoted to carding and fulling in Ontario, besides 200 or 300 at which carding and fulling are carried on along with spinning and weaving. As for there being 303 'woolen mills' in Ontario, they never existed either in 1891 or in any other year. The fact is that the census takers have got woolen mills, carding mills, hand-loom weavers, knitting mills and other branches of the woolen industry so mixed that they are worse than useless for any statistical purpose.

The compilers of the Canadian Textile Directory do not claim absolute accuracy, because the textile manufacturers are not compelled to report their mills as they are compelled to report to the census takers; but the recent edition of this directory enables us to gather a large amount of information which is here for the first time presented in tabular form. In many cases where the proprietor or lessee of a mill neglected to report to the publishers the capacity in sets of cards, looms, spindles, etc., we could only estimate the figures, but the totals will not be far astray, as there is scarcely a case in which the neglectful ones operated more than one set of cards with corresponding other machinery. Our information regarding the knitting branch of the woolen industry is less satisfactory. A portion of the total of hand machines belongs to the tweed and other establishments which have in their factories a few hand knitting machines as an annex to the weaving department. The power machines do not include sewing machines, and of the power machines it must be understood that there is a great variation in the capacity and purpose of power knitting machines, so that some further classification of this machinery would be necessary before a satisfactory notion of the productive capabilities of the Canadian mills could be formed. The first tables are compiled from the first edition of the Canadian Textile Directory, issued in 1885, and the second from that of 1899, recently published. The first issue was naturally less complete than subsequent ones. It should also be noted that no attempt was made to compile a list of those who devote part or all of their labor hours to the operation of hand knitting machines in their own homes. Many of the hand machines here reported are idle, and this branch of industry is disappearing even faster than the custom carding mills:

#### KNITTING MILLS.

(From the Canadian Textile Directory, 1885.)

	No. Mills.	No. Hand Machines.	No. Power Machines.
British Columbia .....	..	...	...
Manitoba .....	1	...	5

New Brunswick .....	2	25	...
Nova Scotia .....	2	...	22
Ontario .....	51	184	703
Prince Edward Island.....	..	...	...
Quebec .....	3	...	148
	64	209	878

#### WOOLEN MILLS.

(From the Canadian Textile Directory, 1885.)

	No. Mills.	Sets of Cards.	Looms.	Spindles.
British Columbia .....	..	...	...	...
Manitoba .....	1	1	4	240
New Brunswick .....	7	8	32	1,920
Nova Scotia .....	15	23	101	4,040
Ontario .....	182	409	1,465	87,370
Prince Edward Island.....	3	5	26	1,200
Quebec .....	32	69	257	13,100
	240	515	1,885	107,870

#### KNITTING MILLS.

(From Canadian Textile Directory, 1899.)

	No. Mills.	No. Hand Machines.	No. Power Machines.
British Columbia .....	..	...	...
Manitoba .....	1	3	...
New Brunswick .....	2	...	27
Nova Scotia .....	2	9	37
Ontario .....	54	246	1,953
Prince Edward Island.....	..	...	...
Quebec .....	12	21	1,422
	71	279	3,439

#### WOOLEN MILLS.

(From Canadian Textile Directory, 1899.)

	No. Mills.	Sets of Cards.	Looms.	Spindles.
British Columbia .....	1	1	5	400
Manitoba .....	1	1	4	200
N. W. Territories ..	3	3	13	656
New Brunswick .....	5	7	30	2,200
Nova Scotia .....	19	30	127	9,240
Ontario .....	199	440	1,859	129,086
Prince Edward Island.....	2	3	24	1,080
Quebec .....	40	139	583	51,224
	270	624	2,645	194,086

The above tables do not include the carpet factories, which, as before mentioned, number about 18, and have about 213 power-loom and 98 hand-loom; nor do they include the felt factories or shoddy mills. There are 7 concerns engaged, more or less exclusively, in the production of felt goods, having, in all, about 26 carding machines and about 35 felting machines. Besides these, four concerns making paper-maker's felts are enumerated under the heading of woolen mills. In 1885 there were 7 shoddy mills operating about 30 cards and 11 pickers; in 1899 there were 19 shoddy mills in Canada, having a total capacity of 60 cards, 39 pickers, 6 garnett machines and 4 carbonizers. These do not include a small number of woolen mills, who have their own carbonizers and wool stock plants."

Now as to what has happened since June, 1899, when