

"Its beginning and development", published by the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce in 1922.

On pages 4 and 5 of this pamphlet the following statements appear:-

In 1885 the industry had grown to considerable magnitude and most of the woollen mills of the present time had been established. The custom mills were beginning to disappear as the larger mills were producing such fine goods that the people began to get away from the handloom product more and more. The following tabular statement of woollen mills in 1885, shows fully the rapid growth of the industry. The figures are of woollen mills doing their own carding, spinning and weaving.

Province	Mills	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
P.E.Island.....	3	5	26	1,200
Quebec.....	32	69	237	13,100
	240	515	1,885	107,870

"Little of moment can be added of the happenings in the industry during the next fourteen years in a short history such as this, except that a very sound and satisfactory development took place, and the relation between the domestic production and the consumption of woollen woven goods in Canada was well maintained. During this period many of the custom mills and small one-set mills, which had served their day of usefulness, gave way to the larger and more progressive mills which had kept their machinery up-to-date and were able to turn out a better class of product. In 1899, although the number of woollen mills had decreased to 236 the number of looms and cards had increased to 2,120 and 477 respectively. The looms were of the broad and narrow type, but in this computation, two narrows are taken as one broad for purposes of comparison. The aggregate production of the mills in that year was 13,992,000 yards. There were 233 custom-carding and fulling mills still in operation of which 163 were in Quebec, 58 in Nova Scotia, 52 in Ontario, 32 in New Brunswick and 28 in Prince Edward Island. The custom business was fast disappearing, and during the next few years the majority of these mills passed out of existence.

For some years after 1899 the woollen industry in Canada declined steadily. Between 1899 and 1907, 89 woollen mills were forced to close their doors; the equipment included 129 cards and 559 looms. In 1910 there were only 78 woollen and worsted mills in operation in Canada, operating 224 cards and 1,154 looms and producing approximately 7,616,000 yards of cloth. According to the Census of Production of 1910, the value of the output of woollen and worsted mills on woven fabrics was \$7,359,541 or about one-third of the total of the actual consumption of woollen woven goods."

In 1904 a special investigation was instituted by the Minister of Finance, which later resulted in his raising the British Preference Tariff duties to a rate of 30%, and the industry began slowly to recover. This recovery continued until 1914 when the war broke out. During the war owing chiefly to a great demand from countries engaged in the war for textiles, the industry experienced a remarkable development.

Had it not been for the action taken by the Minister of Finance, in increasing the Tariff, so rapid had been the decline of the

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