

spinning and knitting branches is an admirable illustration of how an enormous business can be built up, through strict attention to manufacturing and commercial detail, from the smallest beginnings. Mr. J. R. Moodie is still the President of the Company but the active management is carried on by his two sons—Jack and Roy.

The Kingston Hosiery Co. Ltd., Kingston, Ont., another old established firm known throughout the Dominion. They make underwear and hosiery.

The Watson Mnfg. Co., Paris, Ont., make men's, women's, and children's underwear and combinations. Mr. John Penman is President, Mr. E. P. Watson, Manager.

The Toronto Knitting Factory, better known as Joseph Simpson, Sons, Ltd., make all kinds of underwear, sweaters & c.

In Nova Scotia, besides those already included under woolen mills, there is the Nova Scotia knitting mill at Eureka, making stockingettes, ribbed underwear & c.

In Quebec, and still more in Ontario, there are a large number of up-to-date mills to which it is impossible to refer through lack of space. But the particulars already given will suffice to show the extent to which this important branch of the textile industry has progressed in recent years.

Cotton manufacturing differs from the branches of the textile industry previously mentioned inasmuch as its raw material is not indigenous to Canada, but has all to be imported. Yet this fact has presented no special obstacle and indeed it can be looked upon as one of the Dominion's most thoroughly up-to-date and thriving industries and more particularly has this been the case in recent years.

The first cotton mill in Canada was established at Sherbrooke, Que. in 1844, the goods manufactured being sheetings, tickings, and baggings. This mill was burnt five years later and never rebuilt. In 1846 a mill was started in Montreal and about the same time another at Thorold, Ont. By 1871 there were eight cotton mills in the country operating a total of about 95,000 spindles.

From that time the industry grew rapidly and mills were started at various points throughout Eastern Canada. The district around Montreal being the most thickly populated with the class of labor necessary and having good transportation facilities gradually became the centre of the industry and several large mills were started up. In 1885 there were twenty five cotton mills in Canada operating a total of 9,602 looms and 461,748 spindles. At this time the industry was in the hands of twenty two companies with ten branches in Ontario operating 149,320 spindles and 3,405 looms, seven branches in Quebec operating 193,500 spindles and 3,985 looms, and eight in the Maritime Provinces operating 118,928 spindles and 2,212 looms. About this time there was a considerable exodus of cotton mill help from Quebec and the Eastern Provinces to the centres in the United States and manufacturers were hard pressed. For some time after this no new mills were started but the mills already in operation continued to add additional machinery until in 1892 the total number of spindles and looms in operation was 546,700 and 12,288 respectively.

Between 1892 and 1899 several small mills went out of operation but those remaining being operated under careful management continued to grow slowly until in 1899 management continued to grow slowly until in 1899 there were 638,212 spindles and 15,401 looms. At this

time there were twenty one mills running under the control of ten companies. A good many changes took place in the management of the different companies during the next few years but the tendency was always toward better organisation. The leaders in the industry were fighting against great odds, in the way of labor shortage, undue competition through insufficient protection and lack of centralisation.

It was at this period that the industry went through drastic changes instrumental in bringing about its present high standard. The organisation of several large companies was successfully accomplished and although hard times were experienced the industry did not receive any serious set back. In 1907 the total number of looms and spindles in operation was 19,207 and 832,437 respectively.

Since that time the Cotton Manufacturing has been well organised and the stocks of several of the Companies are among the strongest of their class on the market today. A few years ago the re-organisation of the two largest companies was successfully accomplished and many changes were made in the management of the various mills. The Directors saw clearly the best conditions under which the industry would thrive and did not refrain from making the necessary alterations and changes. The results as shown by the annual report of the various companies this last two or three years have clearly justified the action taken at that time and the growth during the few intervening years has been such as to prove to the world that the organisation and management were of the soundest and most modern character.

The industry at the present time represents a total amount of capital employed of \$33,091,344 and gives employment to over 13,041 persons, expending nearly \$5,000,000 annually in salaries and wages. The value of the products in 1911 was over 24½ million dollars. Annual reports for the various companies lately to hand show that the output has been greatly increased over the above figures and although the value of raw material has been considerably enhanced, and wages have increased and in some cases the hours of labor shortened, it is a noteworthy fact that the financial results and prospects have been uniformly satisfactory, with dividends higher than ever before.

The twenty eight mills now operating in Canada are all of the most modern construction and equipped with the most up-to-date machinery on the market. The products compete successfully in quality of texture and design with the goods from any other cotton manufacturing centres and there is little need for any consumer going outside the country to purchase anything in the way of cotton goods. Our manufacturers have shown their capability and willingness to meet the demands of the people in every way and the matter in which they have succeeded is evidenced by the remarkable growth of the industry. During this development much attention has been given to the health and happiness of the operatives, and it is very creditable that in no country are working conditions in the mills better than they are in Canada.

The Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, probably the largest Cotton manufacturing concern in America, was organised in 1905 to consolidate the industry and to obviate the necessity for manufacturing similar lines of goods at different mills, each mill turning out the lines for which it was best adapted, thus greatly reducing the cost of operating. It took over at this time the management of the factories of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., The Merchants Cotton Co., The Montmorency Cotton Mills Co., and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co., and in 1910 leased the Mount Royal Spinning Co., Ltd., for a period of ten years.