

in the following, speaking of the cotton manufacturing industry, it says:

The cotton companies, with their great capital, are probably better situated than others to meet the changed conditions, that is to say, to make up for a decrease of profits on a small production by multiplying these smaller profits with a large production. The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, which owns nine mills in different parts of the country, has adopted, under the able management of Mr. C. R. Whitehead, a policy of concentration as far as possible, and of modernizing and bringing thoroughly up to date all the various plants. For this reason the old mill of 250 looms at Coaticook has been closed, but the capacity of the print works at Magog has been more than doubled. The company has erected at Magog an extension 165 feet long by 100 feet wide and three storeys high. This will increase the capacity of the mill from 600 to 1,300 looms; will increase the number of employes by 500, and will increase the output from 22,000 pounds to 46,000 pounds per week. The company has found a splendid market for its goods in Australia. The Dominion Company has also added 300 looms to its Hochelaga mill, chiefly for shirts and sheeting, and this will give employment to an additional 200 hands. It also intends to remodel the bleaching and finishing departments. Following out its policy of concentration, the company has erected a machine shop 100 feet long and 70 feet wide, at which the repairs for all the company's mills will be made. This will give employment to an additional 40 men. Heretofore the mill has been run by steam power, but the company has made a contract for a term of years with the Royal Electric Company at a remarkably cheap figure, and the whole of the enormous plant will be driven by the falls on the Richelieu river at Chambly, 16 miles away. Upon investigation by the new management, the Kingston mill was found to be so far behind the times that it was necessary either to go to a great expense in modernizing it or to close it altogether. After negotiations with the Kingston Council the company decided, in consideration of exemption from taxation for 20 years, to bring the mill thoroughly up to date, and to double the capacity of the carding and spinning departments. One feature of the renovation will be the installation of the Northrop automatic loom, to which reference is made elsewhere. The Montmorency Cotton Company and the Riverside Cotton Company, which were owned by practically the same shareholders, combined about four months ago, increasing their capital by \$100,000 and making it half a million dollars. The company is spending \$250,000 in enlarging its mills. The output of the Montmorency mill will be increased by 5,500,000 yards of cloth per annum, and the number of employes will be increased by 100. This mill, which was erected in 1889, has been regarded as the model mill of the continent, but Mr. Whitehead, the manager, is always on the watch for improvements, and has introduced the Northrop automatic loom, which will be run day and night. The entire product is for the export trade, the company having found profitable markets in China, Japan and Africa. The capacity of the Riverside yarn mill will be increased by 1,000,000 pounds per annum, and 150 employes will be added to the pay roll.

The Montreal Cotton Co. has added to its great mills at Valleyfield a new mill for the spinning and weaving of fine cloth. The main building of the new mill is 160 feet square, five stories high, each storey being sixteen feet in height. There is also an "L" of five stories, 180 feet long and 80 feet wide. The company is also building a warehouse 220 feet by 80 feet and four stories high, capable of storing 10,000 bales of raw cotton. The roof of the new mill will be completed this month. The machinery will be installed in December, and the new plant will be in operation in February. About 500 hands will be employed in the new mill, and as there are about 1,500 operatives in the old mill, fully 2,000 employes will be at work in both. This new mill is chiefly for the production of fine yarns at present imported from abroad, principally from England, and when it is completed

the wages which were sent to other countries to pay for those goods will go to building up the thriving town of Valleyfield. The company's pay roll is now about \$15,000 per fortnight, but when everything is completed it will amount to over \$20,000 per fortnight. The company's selling agents, Messrs. Stephenson and Blackader, are in Montreal. Mr. A. F. Gault, the President, Mr. Biglow, of Hopedale, and others have organized the Northrop Loom Co., for the manufacture of the loom of that name, which, it is claimed, will increase production about 25 to 30 per cent. As it is largely automatic the number of employes at that class of work will be greatly reduced at the same time. This loom is expected to revolutionize the cotton industry. The company has erected a fine building of brick and stone 260 feet long and 60 feet wide, and a foundry about 120 feet square, and will be ready for work early in December. This new enterprise will employ about 100 men, and already has enough orders on hand to keep it busy for a year and a-half. The Merchants' Cotton Co. at St. Henri has just completed an extension 275 feet long, 95 feet wide, with five floors, at a cost of \$350,000. The present mill employed 900 hands. The extension will employ 350 hands more, making 1,250 in the whole mill. The looms will be increased from 1,500 to 2,300, or, calculating by spindles, the increase will be from 54,000 to 84,000. The wages will be increased from \$4,500 to \$7,000 per week. The steam plant, which is now 1,800 horse power, will be increased by 1,200 horse power, making 3,000 horse power, and it might be added that it will include the largest rope drive in Canada. The company not only sees an opportunity of increasing its business in the present lines, but intends to make a specialty of duck and fancy goods. The Canadian Colored Cotton Co., which has one mill each at Merritton, Hamilton and St. Stephen, N.B., and two at Cornwall, and controls the output of another Hamilton mill and also of the Gibson mill in New Brunswick, reports that there is a considerable increase in the output of fancy goods, but that the output of staple goods, which form the greater part of its business, remains the same. The number of hands is about the same, but there is a considerable increase in the output owing to the introduction of improved machinery. At St. Stephen, for example, the mill has been entirely remodelled with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of fancy goods, such as ginghams, zephyrs, lawns, etc., which formerly were imported. The mill at Merritton has been completely overhauled for the manufacture of cotton blankets and certain classes of nap goods which hitherto have been imported. In the other mills the machinery has been modernized, and consequently there is a greater production at less cost.

We desire The Globe to observe that the policy of the National Policy still protects the Canadian cotton industry. It tells us in one place that it is an extremely superficial view of trade which imagines that all that is needed to build up a successful industry is to give it high protection, and that the prospects of immense profits under such conditions attracts a greater amount of capital than the volume of demand will warrant, and yet it shows in another place, as above, that under the protection given the industry by a National Policy tariff of 25 per cent. continued to it by The Globe's own party, the development has been phenomenal and exceedingly gratifying. There is a very pronounced monopoly effected in the bringing under one management so many of the cotton mills in the country, and yet the "rest-and-be-thankful" spirit that The Globe says is always characteristic of monopolies is not observable in this, for it is shown that expansion with it is the order of the day, even to the capture of markets in China, Japan, Australia and Africa. In it we do not see any lack of business watchfulness and activity, nor do we find any want of interest in the march of manufacture, the discovery of new processes and new machines, nor is there any stifling of modern ideas.