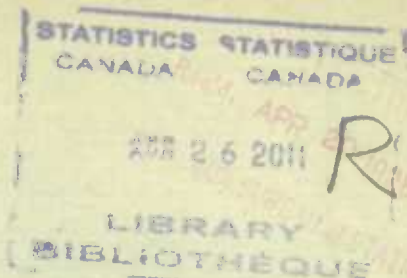


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C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

REPORT
on the
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY
in
CANADA
1926

INCLUDING -

1. Cotton Yarn and Cloth
2. Cotton Thread
3. Cotton Batting and Wadding
4. Cotton and Wool Waste
5. Cotton Textiles n.e.s.

+ + +

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

1925-26

1925-26

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

REPORT ON THE

REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

1925-26

1925-26

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, Industrial Census: J. C. Macpherson.

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

Ottawa, February, 1927. The report on the Cotton Textile Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1926 is herewith presented. The industry is divided into five distinct sections classified according to products manufactured as follows:-

1. Cotton Yarns and Cloth.
2. Cotton Thread.
3. Cotton Batting and Wadding.
4. Cotton and Wool Waste.
5. Cotton Goods, N.E.S.

The number of plants in operation in each of the above named sections is summarized by provinces in the accompanying table.

Provinces	Cotton Yarn and Cloth	Cotton Thread	Cotton Batting and Wadding	Cotton and Wool Waste	Cotton Goods N.E.S.	Total Cotton Textile Group
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
CANADA	38	5	8	8	16	75
Nova Scotia	1	-	-	-	-	1
New Brunswick	4	-	-	-	-	4
Quebec	17	3	4	4	8	36
Ontario	16	2	4	4	8	34

General Statistics.

Comparative statistics of the value of production for each section for the calendar year 1925 and 1926 are presented below. The value of cotton yarn and cloth section increased during the year by \$3,492,740, cotton thread by \$616,355, cotton goods, n.e.s., by \$125,439, cotton batting and wadding by \$632,575 whilst cotton and wool waste decreased by \$62,290.

Value of Products in each section compared for 1925 and 1926.

Sections of the Industry	1925	1926	Increase / Decrease
	\$	\$	\$
Cotton Yarn and cloth	72,731,517	76,274,257	+ 3,492,740
Cotton thread	3,921,362	4,536,217	+ 616,355
Cotton batting and wadding	1,771,676	2,404,251	+ 632,575
Cotton and wool waste	2,452,438	2,390,198	- 62,290
Cotton goods, n.e.s.	1,393,667	1,524,106	+ 125,439
TOTALS	82,326,210	87,131,029	+ 4,804,819

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

The next summary table shows the principal statistics for each section of the industry for the calendar year 1926. Compared with the statistics for 1925 there were increases in the total number of establishments in the five sections comprising the cotton textile industry of 4, of 80 in the number of salaried employees, of \$100,917 in the amount paid for salaries and of \$966,850 for wages, of \$55,256 for the cost of fuel, and of \$60,770 for electricity purchased, of 187 power units installed and 3,823 in horse power capacity, of \$166,883 in the cost of materials and of \$4,804,319 in the value of products. The only decreases were in capital investment amounting to \$433,337 and of 78 in the number of wage-earners employed. The decrease in capital is accounted for by the decrease in working capital of \$257,663 and in fixed capital of \$175,674.

Principal Statistics of the Cotton Textile Industry by Sections, 1926.

		Cotton Yarn and 1/ Cloth	Cotton Thread	Cotton Batting and Wadding	Cotton and Wool Waste	Cotton Goods N.E.S.	Totals
Establishments	No.	38	5	8	8	16	75
Capital invested -							
Fixed capital	\$	56,425,971	1,774,560	1,089,421	631,484	360,927	60,282,363
Working capital	\$	27,013,208	2,380,098	1,372,477	561,414	517,827	31,845,024
Employees on salaries -							
Male	No.	474	75	51	22	30	652
Female	No.	97	26	24	12	12	171
Salaries	\$	1,368,574	171,066	161,992	65,661	83,573	1,850,866
Employees on wages -							
Male	No.	10,557	174	133	162	59	11,085
Female	No.	9,197	499	112	74	222	10,104
Wages	\$	13,861,028	515,792	196,670	195,343	197,409	14,966,242
Cost of fuel	\$	989,936	20,201	14,017	8,214	9,534	1,041,902
Cost of electricity	\$	730,088	36,919	13,686	12,651	5,282	798,626
Power installed -							
Units	No.	3,322	259	66	50	47	3,744
Capacity	H.P.	95,546	1,842	610	1,106	263	99,367
Cost of materials	\$	44,265,529	2,360,350	1,218,331	1,830,029	985,746	50,659,985
Gross value of Products	\$	76,274,257	4,538,217	2,404,251	2,390,198	1,524,106	87,131,029
Net value of Products	\$	32,008,728	2,177,867	1,185,920	560,169	538,360	36,471,044

1/ Includes Oilcloths and linoleums.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is a function of the energy of the system.

2. In the second part of the paper, the author discusses the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to predict the properties of the elements, and that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the elements.

3. In the third part of the paper, the author discusses the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the compounds. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to predict the properties of the compounds, and that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the compounds.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the author discusses the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the molecules. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to predict the properties of the molecules, and that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the molecules.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, the author discusses the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the solids. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to predict the properties of the solids, and that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the solids.

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

Size of Establishments.

In view of the tendency towards concentration in industrial enterprise, a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a three-fold way the size of establishments in the cotton yarn and cloth industry measured by (a) capital investment (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further serve to indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was 37 with a total capital investment of \$83,610,686, a gross value of production of \$72,781,517 and a total employment of 20,497. Thirty establishments in the industry had a capital investment of \$81,968,316 or 98.03 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$2,732,277. In gross value of production 29 establishments had a total gross value of production of \$70,872,699 or 97.38 per cent of the total value, and an average output per establishment of \$2,443,886. In employment 26 establishments had 19,506 on their payroll or 95.35 per cent of the total employment and an average employment of 750 per establishment.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was 38 with a total capital investment of \$83,439,179 a gross value of production of \$76,274,257 and a total employment of 20,323. In capital investment 30 establishments had a capital investment of \$81,567,962 or 97.76 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$2,718,932. In gross value of production 30 establishments had a total of \$74,765,312 or 98.02 per cent of the total value of production and an average output per establishment of \$2,492,177. In employment 26 establishments had a combined payroll of 19,290 or 94.91 per cent of the total employment.

Size of Establishments measured by (a) Capital Investment, (b) Gross Value of Production and (c) Employment for 1925 and 1926.

Establishments having a capital investment of	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Capital \$	Average Cap- ital per Es- tablishment \$	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Capital \$	Av. Capital per Estab- lishment \$
Under \$50,000	-	-	-	1	29,653	29,653
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	4	632,694	158,174	2	272,401	136,200
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	3	1,009,676	336,559	5	1,569,163	313,833
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000	6	3,893,617	648,936	6	3,942,828	657,138
\$1,000,000 and over	24	78,074,699	3,253,112	24	77,625,134	3,234,381
Totals	37	83,610,686	2,259,748	38	83,439,179	2,195,768

Establishments having a gross value of production of	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Gross Value of Production \$	Average Gross Value per Establishment \$	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Gross Value of Production \$	Av. Gross Value per Estab- lishment \$
Under \$50,000	-	-	-	1	20,670	20,670
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	2	138,790	94,395	2	139,346	69,673
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	2	253,658	126,829	2	249,443	124,722
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	4	1,466,370	366,593	3	1,099,436	366,495
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000	5	3,973,314	794,663	4	2,244,242	561,061
\$1,000,000 and over	24	66,899,335	2,787,474	26	72,521,070	2,789,272
Totals	37	72,781,517	1,967,063	38	76,274,257	2,007,217

Establishments employing	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Employees No.	Average em- ployees per establish- ment No.	Estab- lish- ment No.	Total Employ- ees No.	Average em- ployees per establish- ment No.
Less than 20 persons	-	-	-	2	23	12
20 but under 50	3	55	23	2	30	40
50 but under 100	3	218	73	3	204	68
100 but under 200	5	638	133	5	726	145
200 but under 500	8	2,579	322	10	3,655	365
500 and over	18	16,927	940	16	15,635	977
Totals	37	20,497	554	38	20,323	535

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

The number of operating plants in this section reporting to the Bureau in 1926 was 38, of which 17 were in the Province of Quebec, 16 in Ontario 4 in New Brunswick and 1 in Nova Scotia. In order that there may be no disclosure of individual statistics the figures for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are shown throughout the report under the head of "Maritime Provinces."

Principal Statistics Compared.

A comparison of the principal statistical items for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 is presented in Table 1. The increase in the value of production during 1926 amounted to \$3,492,740 notwithstanding a decrease in wage-earning employees of 226.

Table 1. - Principal Statistics compared, 1925 and 1926.

		1925	1926	Increase / Decrease -
Establishments reporting	No.	37	38	+ 1
Capital invested -				
Fixed capital	\$	56,641,126	56,425,971	- 215,155
Working capital	\$	26,969,560	27,013,208	+ 43,648
Employees on salaries -				
Male	No.	422	474	+ 52
Female	No.	95	97	+ 2
Total salaries	\$	1,294,483	1,368,574	+ 74,091
Employees on wages (average) -				
Male	No.	11,224	10,557	- 667
Female	No.	8,756	9,197	+ 441
Total Wages	\$	12,991,103	13,861,028	+ 869,925
Cost of fuel	\$	940,461	989,936	+ 49,475
Cost of electricity	\$	677,171	730,088	+ 52,917
Power installed -				
Units	No.	3,135	3,322	+ 187
Capacity	H.P.	91,892	95,546	+ 3,654
Cost of materials	\$	44,793,622	44,265,529	- 528,093
Gross value of products	\$	72,781,517	76,274,257	+ 3,492,740
Net value of products	\$	27,987,895	28,008,728	+ 20,833

Production Statistics, 1926.

The year 1926 shows an increase both in quantity and value of the main items of production in the cotton yarn and cloth section of the industry, when compared with 1925, a summary of which follows:-

Items		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton fabrics bleached or white	Yds.	38,440,756	7,377,042	39,453,254	7,425,972
Cotton fabrics unbleached or grey	"	132,125,034	21,227,785	106,996,234	15,985,199
Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed and coloured	"	68,459,639	14,499,877	126,692,991	24,681,602
Yarns, grey	Lb.	19,592,804	9,788,768	22,220,508	10,196,223
TOTALS		-	52,897,072	-	58,288,996

From the above summary an increase of 34,117,050 in yardage production of fabric and of \$4,988,069 in value will be noted. Of these totals, cotton fabrics, unbleached or grey, show a decrease of 25,128,300 in yardage and of \$5,242,586 in value whilst cotton fabrics, printed, dyed and coloured show an increase of 58,233,352 in the number of yards and of \$10,181,725 in value, cotton fabrics, bleached or white an increase of 1,012,498 yards and of \$48,930 in value, whilst grey yarns increased by 2,527,704 in the number of pounds and in value by \$407,855.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 100
BY
J. H. HARRIS
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THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION 1. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH - Con..

Production Statistics - Con.

Production by classes, quantity and value are shown in Table 2, for the calendar year 1926. Some of the principal products included in the item "All other products" were (a) floor and table oilcloths and linoleum, (b) congoleum art rugs, (c) tapestries, (d) cable yarns, (e) blankets, (f) narrow fabrics, (g) mop and other yarns, (h) hammocks and (i) wash cloths and bibs, whose total value in the year covered by this report amounted to \$9,466,581. While the output of Quebec cotton mills shows an increase in value of \$5,039,568 when compared with the output in 1925, Ontario on the other hand shows a decrease value of output of \$964,980 and the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) a decreased value of \$281,648.

Table 2.- Production by Provinces, 1926.

Classes of Products.		CANADA		Quebec		Ontario		Maritime Provinces	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Yarn, grey	lb.	22,220,508	10,196,223	16,683,389	8,047,376	5,006,439	1,979,512	530,680	169,335
Yarn, bleached and dyed	lb.	2,137,926	974,938	1,702,536	794,316	435,390	180,622	-	-
Cotton fabrics, bleached or white	yd.	39,453,254	7,425,972	31,428,971	6,339,164	8,024,283	1,086,808	-	-
Cotton fabrics, unbleached or grey "	yd.	106,996,234	15,985,199	95,573,967	14,553,491	11,422,267	1,443,708	-	-
Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed, etc. -									
Prints and shirtings	yd.	36,501,335	7,046,810	33,075,983	6,486,206	2,303,175	394,431	1,122,177	166,173
Denims and cottonades	yd.	10,432,226	2,081,188	-	-	8,099,740	1,649,642	2,332,486	431,546
Ducks, drills and ticking	yd.	17,056,155	4,290,249	-	-	10,214,021	2,442,873	6,842,134	1,847,376
Flannellettes	yd.	10,604,129	2,290,802	30,313	12,903	3,498,800	1,153,347	7,075,016	1,124,552
Ginghams	yd.	9,473,633	1,766,515	-	-	-	-	9,473,633	1,766,515
Not specified	yd.	42,625,513	7,206,038	35,722,524	5,558,324	3,723,538	923,582	3,179,451	724,132
Cheese cloth	yd.	1,439,639	101,615	1,334,421	91,919	105,218	9,696	-	-
Tire fabrics	lb.	9,265,403	5,078,239	9,265,403	5,078,239	-	-	-	-
Cotton waste sold	lb.	11,716,789	709,509	6,746,623	431,653	3,380,857	178,904	1,589,309	98,952
Twines and cordages	lb.	1,967,628	975,432	318,797	94,869	1,590,978	857,422	57,853	23,141
Elastic and non-elastic webbing	lb.	536,356	626,666	-	-	536,356	626,666	-	-
All other products (value only)	-	-	9,466,581	-	8,674,442	-	792,139	-	-
Custom dyeing and bleaching	-	-	52,281	-	15,500	-	36,781	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	76,274,257	-	56,166,402	-	13,756,133	-	6,351,722

-6-
THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Capital Investment

The amount of capital invested in the cotton yarn and cloth section is shown by provinces in Table 3. Fixed capital including land, buildings, machinery and tools decreased from \$59,361,372 in 1925 to \$56,425,971 in 1926, a decrease of about 5 per cent. Working capital which comprises materials on hand, finished products on hand, stocks in process, fuel and miscellaneous supplies, cash, trading and operating accounts etc. increased from \$26,969,560 in 1925 to \$27,013,208 in 1926 or .16 per cent. Fixed capital investment in the cotton mill industry which in 1920 constituted 55.5 per cent of the total of capital had in seven years ending 1926 increased to 67.62 per cent with a corresponding decrease of working capital from 44.5 per cent in 1920 to 32.38 per cent in 1926. The distribution of capital by provinces in 1926 shows Quebec with 70.1 per cent, Ontario 20.7 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 9.1 per cent.

Table 3.- Capital invested in the Cotton yarn and cloth section, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings, machinery and tools	Materials and stocks on hand, fuel and miscellaneous supplies	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec	40,317,590	7,478,358	10,752,395	58,548,343
Ontario	11,105,816	2,551,631	3,613,338	17,270,785
Maritime Provinces	5,002,565	1,130,567	1,486,919	7,620,051
Canada Totals	56,425,971	11,160,556	15,852,652	83,439,179

Employment Statistics.

Statistics of employment are presented in a series of tables with relation to -

Table 4. (a) Employment by number, sex and remuneration.

Table 4. (b) Employment by months.

Table 4. (c) Working time of plants and employees.

Table 4(a) shows the number of persons employed according to sex and salary or wage payments for the Dominion and the provinces. Compared with 1925 there was a decrease in the total number of persons employed of 172 but an increase of \$944,016 in the payments for salaries and wages. The average salary irrespective of age or sex fell from \$2,503 in 1925 to \$2,397 in 1926, whilst the average wage paid increased from \$650 in 1925 to \$702 in 1926. This increase was due to improved conditions in the operating time of plants as compared with 1925.

Table 4(a). Employees by sex, remuneration and provinces, 1926.

Provinces	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Total Employees		
	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries \$	Male No.	Female No.	Wages \$	Male No.	Female No.	Salaries and Wages Paid \$
CANADA	474	97	1,368,574	10,557	9,197	13,861,028	11,031	9,294	15,229,602
Quebec	344	55	995,122	7,081	5,964	8,814,239	7,425	6,019	9,809,361
Ontario	93	36	269,833	2,253	2,197	3,389,220	2,346	2,233	3,659,053
Maritime Provinces	37	6	103,619	1,223	1,036	1,657,569	1,260	1,042	1,761,188

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1894

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the General Land Office during the year 1894, and the amount of land sold by the several States and Territories during the same year. The land sold by the General Land Office is shown in the first column, and the land sold by the several States and Territories is shown in the second column. The total amount of land sold is shown in the third column.

General Land Office	Several States and Territories	Total
1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000
4,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000
5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
6,000,000	12,000,000	18,000,000
7,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000
8,000,000	16,000,000	24,000,000
9,000,000	18,000,000	27,000,000
10,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the General Land Office during the year 1894, and the amount of land sold by the several States and Territories during the same year. The land sold by the General Land Office is shown in the first column, and the land sold by the several States and Territories is shown in the second column. The total amount of land sold is shown in the third column.

General Land Office	Several States and Territories	Total
1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000
4,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000
5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
6,000,000	12,000,000	18,000,000
7,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000
8,000,000	16,000,000	24,000,000
9,000,000	18,000,000	27,000,000
10,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 4(b) gives statistics of employment for each month of the year by number and sex. The month of maximum employment in 1926 was December, when 11,778 males and 9,603 females were entered on the payroll whilst the month of minimum employment was August when there were 10,756 males and 8,925 females on the payrolls. The average monthly employment for the year was 10,557 males and 9,195 females or a total of 19,752. The average employment by months in the tables of this report is the sum of the averages of individual plants based on the number of months in actual operation and not the averages for the calendar year.

Table 4(b). Employment by months, 1926.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	11,048	9,138	July	10,793	8,937
February	11,098	9,117	August	10,756	8,925
March	10,923	9,145	September	10,781	8,910
April	11,092	9,107	October	11,367	9,422
May	11,058	9,166	November	11,515	9,438
June	10,712	8,972	December	11,778	9,603
Total employment by months				132,921	109,880
Average monthly employment				10,557	9,195

The working time of plants and employees is shown in Tables 4(c) and 4(d). The operating time of plants whether on full time, part time or idle and the average of each per plant is presented comparatively for the calendar years 1925 and 1926 for month of highest employment in table 4(c). The working time of employees is shown by the number of hours worked per day or shift and per week in table 4(d). Operating time of plants shows an increase when compared with 1925 of 90 days represented by the difference in the time that plants were idle. The average operating time of each plant for full and part time was 278.51 days in 1925 and 281.55 days in 1926. The average daily hours of labour rose from 9.79 in 1925 to 9.83 in 1926 and the weekly hours from 52.06 in 1925 to 53.10 in 1926.

Table 4(c). Working time of plants, 1925 and 1926.

	1925		1926	
	Totals	Average per plant	Totals	Average per plant
Number of operating plants	37		38	
Days in operation -				
On full time	9,526	257.46	10,373	272.97
On part time	779	21.05	326	8.58
Idle	943	25.49	853	22.45

Table 4(d). Working time of employees, 1925 and 1926.

	1925		1926	
	Totals	Average per employee	Totals	Average per employee
Hours of labour worked by employee -				
Per day or shift	211,228	9.79	217,742	9.83
Per week	1,926	52.06	2,018	53.10

The number and percentage of wage earners in the month of highest employment working specified hours is shown in Table (5(c)) for Canada and the provinces. From a study of the table it will be seen that the eight-hour day was not prevalent in the cotton textile mills in 1926. The nine-hour day prevailed in Ontario and New Brunswick and the ten-hour day in Quebec and Nova Scotia, while for the Dominion 72.32 per cent of the persons employed were on a ten-hour basis, 21.97 on a nine-hour basis and 5.55 per cent on over 10 hours. The number of persons working 8 hours or less in the industry was so small as to be negligible, being .16 per cent of the total employment.

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Employment Statistics - Con.

Table 5(a).- Hours worked by wage-earners in month of highest employment, 1926

Provinces	Wage-earners in month of highest employment working per day of				Percentage of wage-earners working per day of			
	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Canada	35	4,866	16,016	1,228	.16	21.97	72.32	5.55
Nova Scotia	-	-	544	-	-	-	100.00	-
New Brunswick	-	1,076	857	8	-	55.44	44.15	.41
Quebec	31	587	13,435	855	.21	3.94	90.12	5.73
Ontario	4	3,203	1,180	365	.09	67.40	24.83	7.68

The number of hours worked per day in the month of highest employment and the standard working hours per week are shown by provinces in Table 5(b). It should be noted that whilst the statistics relating to hours of labour in columns 1, 2 and 3 are based on figures compiled for the month of highest employment, those in columns 4 and 5 represent the total and average of standard weekly hours of labour for the number of establishments reporting to the Bureau. For this reason the relation between daily and weekly hours of labour is to some extent impaired. The average daily hours of labour on the above basis was for the Dominion 9.83, whilst the average standard weekly hours worked out at 53.10 per plant.

Table 5(b).- Hours of Labour per Day and per Week, 1926.

Provinces	Total daily hours and number of wage-earners in month of highest employment			Standard working hours per week	
	Total hours	Total Wage-earners	Average hours per day per wage-earner	Total	Average
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	217,742	22,145	9.83	2,018	53.10
Nova Scotia	5,440	544	10.00	50	50.00
New Brunswick	18,342	1,941	9.45	200	50.00
Quebec	149,286	14,908	10.01	935	55.00
Ontario	44,674	4,752	9.40	833	52.06

Fuel Consumption

The quantity and cost value delivered at the factory or mill of the various class of fuel used by the industry during 1926 is shown in Table 6. There was an increase in the quantity of each class of fuel used amounting to \$49,475 as compared with 1925. Bituminous coal continues to be the principal fuel/over 98 per cent of the total cost for all fuel.

Table 6. Fuel Consumption, 1926.

Kinds of fuel	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost Value
			\$
Bituminous coal	short ton	150,140	971,864
Anthracite coal	"	303	1,468
Coke	"	441	4,934
Gasoline	gallon	19,701	5,305
Fuel oils	"	37,527	3,990
Gas, artificial and natural	m.c.ft.	2,283	2,375
Total Cost of Fuel	-	-	989,936

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926. SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Materials Used, 1926

The quantity and cost value at the mill or factory of the various mills producing cotton yarns and cloth, is shown in Table 7 for Canada and the provinces. There was a decrease in the total cost of materials as compared with 1925 of \$528,093 due principally to a decline in the market for raw cotton which according to New York quotations fell from .235 cents in 1925 to .1749 cents in 1926.

Table 7.- Materials Used by Provinces, 1926.

Materials	CANADA		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MARITIME PROVINCES	
	Quantity	Cost Value	Quantity	Cost Value	Quantity	Cost Value	Quantity	Cost Value
Cotton, raw	Lb. 105,102,691	23,629,834	68,323,195	16,611,238	26,123,747	4,887,182	10,655,749	2,131,414
Dyed, bleached or other treated cotton not made in the establishment	Yd. 50,420,222	7,568,991	50,420,222	7,568,991	-	-	-	-
Yarns not made in the establishment -								
Cotton	Lb. 2,234,816	954,177	760,277	315,953	1,474,539	638,224	-	-
Silk	" 3,583	5,521	-	-	3,583	5,521	-	-
Artificial silk	" 257,590	438,504	72,247	126,432	49,291	53,481	136,052	258,591
Other	" 94,237	134,159	-	-	94,237	134,159	-	-
Cotton waste, not made in the establishment	" 6,262,207	939,421	2,337,444	398,405	3,090,763	460,073	834,000	80,943
Starch	" 6,664,326	330,106	4,929,757	247,008	1,036,889	54,786	697,680	28,312
Chemicals and dyestuffs	" -	1,138,181	-	915,875	-	153,928	-	68,378
All other materials (value only)	" -	9,126,635	-	8,096,330	-	606,501	-	421,804
Total Cost Value -	-	44,265,529	-	34,280,232	-	6,995,855	-	2,989,442

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THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Power Installation

The classes of power employed in the industry in the Dominion during 1926, are presented in Table 8, by the number of units in each class and the horse power capacity according to manufacturers' rating. The increase in electric power over 1925 consisted of 185 motors with a horse power capacity of 2,589. The cost of electricity purchased during the year was \$730,088 or \$18.42 per h.p. purchased. The number of boilers installed was 119 with a horse power capacity of 21,449.

Table 8. Power installed, 1926

Classes of Power	Number of Units	H.P. according to Manufacturers' rating
Steam engines and turbines	49	13,317
Oil gas and gasoline engines	1	25
Hydraulic turbines or water wheels	48	22,750
Electric motors operated by purchased power	1,630	39,644
Total power used in manufacturing	1,728	75,736
Electric motors operated by power generated by the establishments	1,594	19,310
Total electric motors	3,224	59,454

Exports, Cotton Textiles

The export of cotton goods, the produce of Canada is shown by articles and principal countries in Table 9, for the calendar year 1926. The total value of exports in 1926 was \$785,587 as compared with \$1,335,126 in 1925 and \$867,353 in 1924. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by \$45,458 and to Other Countries by \$458,868, whilst those to the United States decreased by \$45,213, the total decreases over 1925 being \$549,539.

Table 9. Exports, Cotton Textiles, 1926

Articles		United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$		\$
Cotton waste	cwt.	-	-	4,467	51,104	900	7,041
Cotton duck	yds.	17,414	62,387	-	-	480,340	297,420
Cotton fabrics	yds.	22,869	7,133	14,508	5,697	275,699	53,305
Cotton underwear	-	-	77,784	-	5,693	-	95,875
Cotton clothing, n.o.p.	-	-	398	-	1,428	-	55,574
Others, mfrs. of cotton, n.o.p.-	-	-	18,316	-	14,968	-	31,464
Total Value of Exports	-	-	166,018	-	78,890	-	540,679

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926. SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Imports, Cotton Textiles

The quantity and value of cotton textiles imported for consumption in Canada during the calendar year 1926 is shown in Table 10 by articles and principal countries. The total value of imported cotton textiles rose from \$61,345,454 in 1924 to \$62,493,366 in 1925, but fell to \$55,859,967 in 1926, a decrease of \$6,633,399 from the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1926 decreased by \$1,703,425,, from the United States by \$5,228,910, while imports from Other Countries increased by \$298,936.

Table 10.- Imports for consumption in Canada, by principal Countries, 1926.

Articles		United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries		Total All Countries	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Raw Materials -									
Cotton, raw not dyed	lb.	-	-	134,565,828	22,985,143	124,983	31,362	134,690,811	23,016,505
Partly manufactured materials -									
Yarns No. 40 or finer	lb.	783,045	642,379	1,944,478	1,674,257	45	71	2,727,568	2,316,707
Yarns for mfr. of shoes, laces	lb.	1,320	1,181	168,927	134,062	-	-	170,247	135,243
Yarns, knitting, hosiery etc.	lb.	117,091	54,628	234,032	107,690	8,111	5,289	359,234	167,607
Crochet and knitting cotton	lb.	7,761	15,212	16,878	27,020	94,529	245,247	119,168	287,479
Cotton thread in hanks	lb.	460,030	394,118	275,833	255,964	160	505	736,023	650,587
Cotton thread on spools	-	-	17,396	-	78,759	-	5,693	-	101,848
All other cotton thread, n.c.p.	lb.	116,490	183,536	88,076	96,593	5,983	6,175	210,549	286,304
Cordage and twine, cotton	lb.	182,200	54,967	309,431	139,580	7,174	1,957	498,805	196,544
Cotton warp	-	-	6	-	727	-	-	-	733
Manufactures of cotton -									
Bobbinet	yd.	40,516	8,118	-	-	-	-	40,516	8,118
Canton flannels, shootings, etc.	yd.	1,221,487	166,796	929,058	105,791	11,131	1,798	2,161,676	274,385
Duck, grey or white over 8 oz. per sq.yd.	yd.	96,637	80,046	755,325	483,979	-	-	851,962	564,025
Fabrics, yarn or piece dyed	yd.	22,504,734	5,508,928	14,904,266	3,220,207	2,222,230	772,722	39,631,230	9,501,857
Fabrics, printed, n.c.p.	yd.	4,980,102	1,128,797	4,216,494	743,597	228,115	54,603	9,424,711	1,926,997
Grey unbleached cotton fabrics	yd.	7,397,799	670,395	13,007,895	1,209,910	5,220	3,784	20,410,914	1,884,089
Jeans, couilles and sateens etc.	yd.	2,954	1,394	438,765	121,874	729	556	442,448	123,824
Plain shirtings, cambrics etc.	yd.	764,438	128,767	787,343	111,305	30,079	4,431	1,581,560	244,503
Towelling in the web	yd.	2,205,251	260,367	287,756	40,396	11,425	1,896	2,504,432	302,659
Velveteens	yd.	843,617	560,077	114,495	79,333	166,100	153,075	1,124,212	792,485
Voiles, scrim, lawns, muslins etc.	yd.	905,186	141,408	347,623	38,042	10,213	2,492	1,263,022	181,942
White or bleached cotton fabrics	yd.	3,843,139	707,004	5,851,250	814,730	185,502	39,898	9,879,891	1,561,632
Shirts, cotton	doz.	3,847	54,379	4,637	47,534	146	1,390	8,630	103,303
Socks and stockings, cotton	doz. pr.	20,855	61,214	488,839	785,725	30,367	57,203	540,061	904,142
Batting and wadding	lb.	882	195	434,882	66,203	6,757	1,760	442,521	68,158

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA - SECTION I. COTTON YARNS AND CLOTH

Imports, Cotton Textiles (con.)

Articles	United Kingdom		United States		Other Countries		Totals all Countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manufactures of cotton - Con.								
Carpets, n.e.p. yd.	60	78	3,854	3,750	370	424	4,284	4,252
Bags, seamless, cotton	-	517	-	34,251	-	17,782	-	52,550
Bags, made by use of needle	-	8,726	-	136,499	-	539	-	145,764
Bed quilts or spreads	-	341,934	-	172,162	-	24,155	-	538,251
Belting of cotton	-	32,333	-	46,665	-	-	-	78,998
Blankets, cotton	-	37,335	-	160,335	-	32,532	-	230,202
Bookbinders' cloth	-	62,795	-	204,664	-	2,009	-	269,468
Damask of cotton, etc.	-	213,038	-	38,537	-	161,997	-	413,572
Duck, cotton or linen seamless	-	39	-	133,793	-	-	-	133,832
Handkerchiefs	-	930,381	-	13,125	-	370,837	-	1,314,343
Lampwick	-	732	-	23,523	-	322	-	24,577
Ribbons undyed for mfr. of typewriter ribbons	-	42,190	-	6,354	-	-	-	48,544
Sheets and pillow cases of cotton	-	246,015	-	20,770	-	16,215	-	283,000
Tapes not over 1½ in. wide	-	127,901	-	106,209	-	1,731	-	235,841
Tape, not dyed or coloured	-	1,540	-	25,065	-	10	-	26,615
Tape dyed or coloured	-	976	-	6,117	-	217	-	7,310
Towels, cotton	-	535,371	-	206,307	-	16,510	-	758,188
Typewriter ribbons	-	1,088	-	43,789	-	920	-	45,797
Embroideries, white or cream	-	8,177	-	3,917	-	80,984	-	93,078
Embroideries, n.e.p.	-	16,498	-	27,577	-	69,853	-	113,928
Laces, white and cream coloured	-	251,354	-	90,711	-	215,681	-	557,746
Laces, lace collars etc.	-	1,062,619	-	317,244	-	303,747	-	1,683,610
Blouses and shirt waists cotton	-	1,110	-	12,027	-	246	-	13,383
Shawls, cotton	-	2,421	-	1,112	-	489	-	4,022
Undershirts and drawers	-	13,021	-	82,086	-	76,247	-	171,354
Clothing, cotton, n.e.p.	-	286,384	-	622,682	-	222,407	-	1,131,473
Fillets of cotton for mfr. card clothing	-	1,208	-	307	-	-	-	1,515
Linters of short fibres of cotton, bleached, etc.	lb.	-	374,836	23,691	-	-	374,836	23,691
Kentle stocking for gas light	-	-	-	1,274	-	-	-	1,274
Stockinettes, for mfr. rubber boots and shoes	-	-	-	125,008	-	-	-	125,008
Manufactures of cotton, n.e.p.	-	332,899	-	1,196,231	-	197,975	-	1,727,105
Total Value of Imports	-	15,399,908	-	37,254,203	-	3,205,776	-	55,859,967

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926
SECTION II. COTTON THREAD

Size of Establishments

In view of the tendency toward concentration in industrial enterprise, a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a three-fold way the size of establishment in the cotton thread industry measured by (a) capital investment, (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further serve to indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was five with a total capital investment of \$4,596,366, a gross value of production of \$3,921,862 and a total employment of 708. Five establishments in the industry had a capital investment of \$4,596,366 and an average investment per establishment of \$919,273. In gross value of production the five establishments had a total gross value of production of \$3,921,862, and an average output per establishment of \$784,372. In employment the five establishments had 708 on their payroll and an average employment of 141.6 per establishment.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was five with a total capital investment of \$4,154,658 a gross value of production of \$4,538,217 and a total employment of 774. In capital investment the five establishments had a capital investment of \$4,154,658 and an average investment per establishment of \$830,932. In gross value of production the five establishments had a total of \$4,538,217 and an average output per establishment of \$907,643. In employment the same establishments had a combined payroll of 774, and an average per establishment of 154.8 employees.

Size of establishments in the Cotton thread industry, by groups, 1925 and 1926.

Measured by capital	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital invested	Average Capital per es- tablish- ments	Estab- lish- ments	Capital invested	Average Capital per es- tablish- ments
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$500,000	3	885,386	295,129	3	825,045	275,015
\$500,000 and over	2	3,710,980	1,855,490	2	3,329,613	1,664,807
Total	5	4,596,366	919,273	5	4,154,658	830,932
Measured by gross value of production	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Gross Value of produc- tion	Average Gross Value of production per es- tablish- ments	Estab- lish- ments	Gross Value of produc- tion	Average Gross Value of production per estab- lishments
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
\$200,000 and over	5	3,921,862	784,372	5	4,538,217	907,643
Measured by employment	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Average Employees per es- tablish- ments	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Average Employees per es- tablish- ments
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Over 100 employees	5	708	141.6	5	774	154.8

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION II. COTTON THREAD

Statistics relating to the Cotton Thread Industry are presented in Section II of the report. Five establishments reported in 1926, three of which were located in the province of Quebec and two in the province of Ontario. In order that information concerning individual plants may not be disclosed it has been found necessary to combine the statistics of the provinces. A summary of the principal statistics of the industry is presented in Table 1, for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Table 1. Principal statistics of the Cotton Thread industry, 1925-1926.

Principal Statistics		1925	1926
Establishments	No.	5	5
Capital invested - Total	\$	4,596,366	4,154,658
Fixed capital	\$	1,904,027	1,774,560
Working capital	\$	2,692,339	2,380,098
Employees on salaries -			
Male	No.	61	75
Female	No.	24	26
Total salaries	\$	167,513	171,066
Employees on wages, average number -			
Male	No.	168	174
Female	No.	455	499
Total wages	\$	493,014	515,792
Cost of fuel	\$	19,584	20,201
Power installation -			
Units	No.	252	259
Capacity	H.P.	1,830	1,842
Cost of materials	\$	2,036,552	2,360,350
Gross value of products	\$	3,921,862	4,538,217
Net value of products (value added by manufacture)	\$	1,885,310	2,177,867

Production, 1926

The quantity and selling value of the products of the cotton thread industry are given in Table 2 of this report. A considerable increase amounting to \$616,355 will be noted in comparison with the 1925 value of output. Cotton thread sold by weight increased from 218,572 pounds in 1925 to 235,637 pounds in 1926, whilst spool cotton increased from 467,648 gross in 1925 to 512,201 gross in 1926.

Table 2. Products of the Cotton Thread Industry, 1926.

Products	Unit of measure	Quantity	Selling Value \$
Cotton thread, sewing by weight	pounds	235,637	389,935
Cotton thread, sewing on spools including crochet cotton	gross	512,201	4,129,598
All other products	-	-	18,684
Total Value	-	-	4,538,217

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THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926
SECTION II. COTTON THREAD

Capital Investment

The amount of capital invested in the cotton thread industry is shown in Table 3 under two heads (a) fixed capital, represented by land, buildings, machinery and tools and (b) working capital comprising materials and stocks on hand, fuel and miscellaneous supplies on hand and cash, trading and operating accounts, etc. Capital investment decreased during 1926 by \$441,708 or approximately 9.6 per cent. Of this amount, fixed capital contributed \$129,467 and working capital \$312,241.

Table 3. Capital Invested, 1926.

	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital Investment
	Land, buildings, machinery and tools	Materials and stocks on hand, fuel and miscellaneous supplies, etc.	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CANADA	1,774,560	1,717,405	662,693	4,154,658

Employment Statistics

Statistics of employment are presented under the three following heads in Table 4.

- (a) Employment by number, sex and remuneration.
- (b) Employees by months.
- (c) Working time of plants and employees.

The number of persons employed on salaries and wages according to sex, are presented in Table 4(a) for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. There was an increase in total employment of 66 and also in the amount paid for salaries and wages of \$26,331. The average annual salary, regardless of sex, fell from \$1,971 in 1925, to \$1,693 in 1926, while the average annual wage paid, fell from \$791 in 1925, to \$766 in 1926.

Table 4(a). Employees, Salaries and Wages, 1925 and 1926.

Classes of Employees		1925	1926
Salaried employees, total -			
Male	No.	61	75
Female	No.	24	26
Total salaries	\$	167,513	171,066
Employees on wages, average number -			
Male	No.	168	174
Female	No.	455	499
Total wages	\$	493,014	515,792
Total Employees -			
Male	No.	229	249
Female	No.	479	525
Salaries and wages	\$	660,527	686,858

Employment by months:- Table 4(b) gives the statistics of employees by number and sex as on the 15th of each month or nearest representative date. Employment was at the maximum in the month of March and at the minimum in the month of January, the average employment throughout the year being 174 males and 499 females.

The average employment by months in the tables of this report is the sum of the average of individual plants, based on the number of months in actual operation and not the average for the calendar year.

Table 4(b). Employment by Months, 1926.

Month	Male No.	Female No.	Month	Male No.	Female No.
January	165	477	July	175	489
February	177	510	August	174	489
March	175	517	September	177	499
April	168	523	October	178	498
May	173	494	November	175	494
June	176	489	December	176	499
Total employment by months				2,089	5,978
Average employment during year				174	499

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION 111. COTTON BATTING AND WADDING

Statistics of the Batting and Wadding industry in Canada are presented in Section 111 of this report comprising the operations of 8 individual firms, 4 of which are situated in the Province of Quebec and 4 in Ontario. To prevent disclosure of statistics relating to individual firms certain items of production have been grouped under the head of "all other products". The value of production rose from \$756,216 in 1923 to \$1,595,149 in 1924 and \$1,771,676 in 1925 and to \$2,404,251 in 1926, an increase of \$838,933 or more than 10 per cent in the 1923-4 period with a further increase of 11.07 per cent in the 1924-5 period and of 35.7 in the 1925-6 period.

Table 1. Products of the Cotton Batting and Wadding Industry, 1926

Kind	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
Cotton batts, batting and wadding 1/ (Including absorbent cotton etc.)	lbs.	6,427,264	\$ 988,772
Hospital supplies 2/ (value only)	"	-	856,442
All other products 3/	-	-	559,037
Total Value of Products	-	-	2,404,251

1/ Includes batting, wadding, auto batts, absorbent cotton, flock and cotton wastes, jute and jute paddings, etc.

2/ Includes absorbent gauzes, medicated plasters, sanitary towels, surgical bandages, and other hospital supplies.

3/ Includes talcum powder, liquid soaps and disinfectant, mattresses, cushions and all other products.

Capital Investment

The amount of capital invested in this section of the cotton textile industry is shown in Table 2 for the provinces and the Dominion under two heads:- fixed capital comprising land, buildings, machinery and tools and working capital comprising materials and supplies on hand, finished products, fuel, cash trading and operating accounts, etc. There was an increase in total investment of \$357,836 or 17 per cent; in fixed capital of \$170,110 or 18.5 per cent and in working capital of \$187,726 or 15.8 per cent. This increase is mainly due to the inclusion of concerns, engaged in the manufacturing of hospital supplies which in 1923 were classified under surgical dressings and bandages.

Table 2. Capital Investment, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
		Materials and stocks on hand, fuel, etc.	Cash trading and operating accounts, etc.	
Quebec	\$ 794,269	\$ 367,198	\$ 640,278	\$ 1,801,745
Ontario	295,152	208,188	156,813	660,153
CANADA, totals	1,089,421	575,386	797,091	2,461,898

Employees, Salaries and Wages

Tables 3, 4 and 5 present statistics of employment under the following heads:

(3) Employees by classes of employment, sex and remuneration.

(4) Employment by months

(5) Working time of plants and employees.

The number of persons employed is shown by classes, sex and remuneration in Table 3. The total number at employment was 320 and the total salary and wage bill amounted to \$358,662. The number of employees increased by 61 or nearly 23.6 per cent, whilst salaries and wages increased by \$93,534 or a little more than 35 per cent.

Table 3. (a) - Employment by sex and remuneration, 1926

Classes of employees	Employees by Number		Salaries and Wages
	Male	Female	
Salaried employees	51	24	\$ 161,992
Employees on wages (average number)	133	112	196,670
Totals	184	136	358,662

Table 3. (b) - Employment by Provinces, 1926

	Employees		Total Salaries and Wages
	Male	Female	
Quebec	112	86	\$ 216,237
Ontario	72	50	142,425
CANADA, total	184	136	358,662

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926
SECTION III. COTTON BATTING AND WADDING

Employees, Salaries and Wages. - Con.

Statistics of employment by months are presented in Table 4 for persons employed on wages. The month of highest employment was June whilst that of lowest employment was the month of December, the average monthly employment throughout the year being 245 of whom 133 were males and 113 females. The average employment by months in the tables of this report is the sum of the averages of individual plants, based on the number of months in actual operation and not on the average for the calendar year.

Table 4. Employees by Months, 1926.

Month	Male No.	Female No.	Month	Male No.	Female No.
January	134	110	July	131	118
February	135	108	August	129	115
March	132	112	September	134	115
April	140	111	October	132	113
May	136	110	November	121	106
June	139	116	December	118	101
Total employment by months			1,581	1,335	
Average monthly employment during year			133	112	

The working time of plants and of employees is shown in Table 5. Operating time of plants is shown under three heads as full time, part time and idle, whilst that of employees is shown by the number of hours worked per day and per week.

Table 5. Working time of plants and employees, 1926

Number of plants reporting	8	
	Totals	Averages
Days in operation -		
On full time	2,161	270.13
On part time	219	27.37
Idle	52	6.50
Hours worked by employees -		
Per day or shift	2,457	9.13
Per week	408	51.00

Fuel Consumption

The fuel consumed by the industry consisted of coal of the bituminous type amounting during 1926 to 2,032 tons valued at \$13,832 and gas of all kinds totalling 217 M. cubic feet worth \$185. Compared with 1925 there was an increase in the cost of fuel of \$3,303.

Power Installation

All of the power used in the industry was of electrical origin, and comprised 66 motors operated by purchased power having a rated horse-power capacity of 610. The cost of electricity purchased rose from \$11,742 in 1925 to \$13,686 in 1926 or more than 16.5 per unit.

Materials Used.

The total cost of materials used in the industry during 1925 whether in raw or partly manufactured condition was \$1,024,459, whilst in 1926 it had risen to \$1,218,331. Table 6 shows the principal materials used during 1926 by quantity and cost value at the factory when available.

Table 6. Cost of Materials Used, 1926.

Principal Materials Used		Quantity	Cost Value
Cotton, raw	lb.	425,578	31,539
Cotton waste, linters, etc.	lb.	4,648,656	402,725
Gauzes	yd.	12,994,744	352,664
Cellucotton	lb.	377,917	72,560
Absorbent cotton	yd.	-	10,685
Containers, labels, etc.	-	-	35,289
All other materials	-	-	352,869
Total		-	1,218,331

Imports and Exports

The imports of surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, and gauzes, for consumption in Canada in 1926 were valued at \$657,758 as compared with \$504,257 or an increase of \$153,501. No exports of these commodities were separately reported in either year.

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THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

SECTION IV. COTTON AND WOOL WASTE

Size of Establishments.

In view of the tendency toward concentration in industrial enterprise, a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a three-fold way the size of establishment in the cotton and wool waste industry measured by (a) capital investment (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further serve to indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was seven, with a total capital investment of \$1,325,849, a gross value of production of \$2,452,488, and a total employment of 274 persons. Five establishments in the industry had a capital investment of \$1,222,348 or 92.2 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$244,469. In gross value of production six establishments had a total gross value of production of \$2,367,954 or 96.5 per cent of the total value, and an average output per establishment of \$394,659. In employment four establishments had 238 on their payroll or 86.8 per cent of the total employment and an average employment of 59.5 per establishment.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was eight, with a total capital investment of \$1,192,898, a gross value of production of \$2,390,198, and a total employment of 270. In capital investment four establishments had a capital investment of \$902,468 or 80.7 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$240,617. In gross value of production five establishments had a total of \$2,203,803 or 92.2 per cent of their total value of production and an average output per establishment of \$440,761. In employment five establishments had a combined payroll of 239 or 88.5 per cent of the total employment.

Size of Establishment in the Cotton and Wool Waste Industry by groups, 1925 and 1926.

Measured by	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per estab- lishment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per estab- lishment
Capital investment	No.	\$		No.	\$	
Under \$100,000	2	103,501	51,751	4	230,430	57,608
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	3	446,098	148,699	2	254,604	127,302
\$200,000 and over	2	776,250	388,125	2	707,864	353,932
Total	7	1,325,849	189,407	8	1,192,898	149,112
Measured by	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total Gross Value of Pro- duction	Average output per estab- lish- ment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Gross Value of Pro- duction	Average output per estab- lish- ment
Gross Value of Production	No.	\$		No.	\$	
Under \$100,000	1	84,534	84,534	3	180,395	62,132
\$100,000 to under \$500,000	4	956,634	239,158	3	850,765	283,588
\$500,000 and over	2	1,411,320	705,660	2	1,359,038	679,519
Total	7	2,452,488	351,350	8	2,390,198	298,775
Measured by	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total Employ- ees	Average employ- ees per estab- lish- ment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Employ- ees	Average employ- ees per estab- lish- ment
Employment	No.	No.		No.	No.	
Under 20 employees	3	36	12	3	31	10.3
20 to under 100 "	3	123	41	4	125	31.2
100 and over	1	115	115	1	114	114.0
Total	7	274	39	8	270	33.7

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THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION IV. COTTON AND WOOL WASTE

The statistics of the cotton and wool waste section of the "Cotton Textile Industry" is presented below for the calendar year 1926. Reports were received from 8 individual concerns, four of which were in the Province of Quebec and four in the province of Ontario. A summary of the principal statistics is shown in Table 1 for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. In this table it will be noted that decreases over 1925 appear in total capital investment of \$132,951, in employment of 4, in the cost of salaries and wages of \$10,344 and in value of products of \$62,290. The items showing increases were the number of establishments (1), the value of fuel consumed (\$643), horse power units of (3) and capacity horse power (75) and cost of materials (\$117,254).

Table 1. Principal Statistics, Cotton and Wool Waste industry, 1926 and 1925.

		1926	1925
Establishments reporting	No.	8	7
Capital invested -			
Fixed capital	\$	631,484	617,489
Working capital	\$	561,414	708,360
Employees on salaries -			
Male	No.	22	22
Female	No.	12	11
Total salaries	\$	65,661	73,072
Employees on wages -			
Male	No.	162	165
Female	No.	74	76
Total wages	\$	195,343	198,276
Cost of fuel	\$	8,214	7,571
Power installed -			
Units	No.	50	47
Capacity	H.P.	1,106	1,031
Cost of materials	\$	1,830,029	1,712,775
Value of products	\$	2,390,198	2,452,488
Value added by manufacture	\$	560,169	739,713

Production

The quantity and selling value at the factory of the principal items of production are shown in Table 2. The value of production by provinces was \$1,795,630 for Ontario and \$594,568 for Quebec. The total quantity of waste whether of cotton or wool or both decreased from 11,732,220 pounds in 1925 to 11,082,772 pounds in 1926 and the value from \$1,735,507 in 1925 to \$1,537,658 in 1926.

Table 2. Production of Cotton and Wool Waste, 1926.

	Unit of measure	Quantity	Selling Value
			\$
Cotton waste	Pounds	1,097,732	219,657
Wool waste	"	779,015	171,024
Cotton and wool waste	"	9,206,025	1,146,977
Wiping rags	-	-	687,600
All other products	-	-	164,940
Total Value of Products	-	-	2,390,198

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926
SECTION IV. COTTON AND WOOL WASTE

Capital Invested

The amount of capital invested in the industry in the calendar year 1926 is shown by provinces in Table 3. Fixed capital in the Dominion increased from \$617,489 in 1925 to \$631,484 in 1926, whilst in the same period working capital decreased from \$708,360 to \$561,414. Both of the provinces likewise show decreases in the amount of capital invested, Quebec's proportion of the decrease being \$67,686 and Ontario \$65,265.

Table 3. Capital Investment by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings, machinery and tools	Materials on hand, stocks in process, fuel and finished products on hand, etc.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable	
Quebec	\$ 141,680	\$ 94,363	\$ 79,693	\$ 315,736
Ontario	489,804	222,760	164,598	877,162
Total for Canada	631,484	317,123	244,291	1,192,898

Employment Statistics

Statistics of employment are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6 under the three following headings: (a) employees by number, sex and remuneration, (b) employment by months and (c) working time of plants and employees.

The number of persons employed, by sex and remuneration is shown by provinces in Table 4. Compared with 1925 there was an increase in the number of salaried employees of 1 but a decrease in salaries paid of \$7,411. Wage earners decreased by five in number whilst wage payments also decreased from \$198,276 in 1925 to \$195,343 in 1926 or 1.5 per cent.

Table 4. Employees by number, sex and remuneration, 1926.

Provinces	Employees on Salaries			Employees on Wages			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Salaries and Wages
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Quebec	9	5	32,666	44	8	43,362	53	13	76,028
Ontario	13	7	32,995	118	66	151,981	131	73	184,976
CANADA	22	12	65,661	162	74	195,343	184	86	261,004

Employees by months.— Table 5 shows the number of wage earners on the payroll at the 15th each month or nearest representative date together with totals and averages. Employment was steady throughout the year as indicated by the slight variation between the monthly figures and the annual average, being at its maximum in February and its minimum in August. The monthly average of employment in this table is the sum of the averages of individual plants based on the number of months in actual operation and not for the calendar year.

Table 5.— Employment by Months, 1926.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	164	77	July	167	76
February	172	83	August	155	69
March	155	72	September	162	70
April	159	75	October	164	73
May	162	73	November	170	73
June	163	71	December	169	72
Total employment by months				1,962	884
Average monthly employment throughout year				162	74

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926
SECTION IV. COTTON AND WOOL WASTE

Employment Statistics - Con.

Working time.-- The operating time of plants whether on full time, part time or idle and the number of hours worked by employees are shown in Table 6, by totals and averages. The average operating time of plants whether on full time or part time was 304 days or the total working days of the census year. The average hours per day per employee were 9.14 hours in 1925 and 9.17 hours in 1926, and the average weekly hours of labour being 52.57 in 1925 and 52.13 in 1926.

Table 6. Working time of plants and employees, 1926.

Number of establishments	8	
	Totals	Averages
Days in operation -		
On full time	2,432	304.00
On part time	-	-
Idle	-	-
Hours worked by employees -		
Per day or shift	2,422	9.17
Per week	417	52.13

Fuel Consumption

Table 7 shows the consumption of fuel by classes, quantity and cost value delivered at the factory or works. Coal is the only fuel reported and shows an increase in quantity and value over 1925 amounting to 89 tons and \$643.

Table 7. Fuel Consumption by classes, 1926.

Kinds of fuel	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value delivered at work
Bituminous coal, all grades	ton	1,115	\$ 7,709
Anthracite coal, all grades	ton	32	505
Total Value	-	1,147	8,214

Power Installation

The only power reported in the cotton and wool waste industry in 1926 was that of electric motors operated by purchased power. There were 47 motors of 1,031 horse power capacity in 1925 as compared with 50 motors of 1,106 horse power in 1926. The cost of electricity purchased during the year was \$12,651.

Materials Used

The total cost at the factory of all materials used in the industry in 1926 was \$1,830,029, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Materials Used, 1926.

Kinds of Materials	Unit	Quantity	Cost Value
Wastes of Cotton, Wool, Jute, etc.	Lbs.	1,935,839	312,811
Rags of cotton and wool, etc.	Lbs.	4,378,362	775,590
All other materials	-	-	741,628
Total Cost of Materials	-	-	1,830,029

Imports and Exports

The quantity and value of cotton waste and wool waste imported into Canada for consumption during the calendar year 1925 was as follows:

	Lb.	
Cotton waste	1,646,922	valued at \$178,036
Wool waste	502,011	valued at \$109,311

The only item exported was cotton waste of which 5,367 cwts. were exported of the value of \$58,145.

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION V. COTTON TEXTILES, N.E.S.

Size of Establishments

In view of the tendency toward concentration in industrial enterprise a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a three-fold way the size of establishment in the Cotton Goods, n.e.s. industry measured by (a) capital investment (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further serve to indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was fifteen with a total capital investment of \$923,761 a gross value of production of \$1,398,667 and a total employment of 272. Six establishments in the industry had a capital investment of \$727,591 or 78.7 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$121,265. In gross value of production five establishments had a total gross value of production of \$1,011,815 or 72.4 per cent of the total value, and an average output per establishment of \$202,363. In employment four establishments had 172 on their payroll or 63.2 per cent of the total employment and an average employment of 43 per establishment.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was sixteen with a total capital investment of \$878,754 a gross value of production of \$1,524,106 and a total employment of 323. In capital investment five establishments had a capital investment of \$588,894 or 67 per cent of the total investment and an average investment per establishment of \$117,779. In gross value of production five establishments had a total of \$1,078,759 or 70.7 per cent of their total value of production and an average output per establishment of \$215,752. In employment four establishments had a combined payroll of 210 or 65 per cent of the total employment, and an average employment of 52.5 per establishment.

Size of Establishment in the Cotton Goods, N.E.S. Industry by groups, 1925 and 1926.

Measured by Capital investment	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per estab- lishment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per establish- ment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$50,000	9	196,170	21,797	11	208,689	26,351
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	4	270,924	67,731	3	208,689	69,563
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	2	456,667	228,333	2	380,205	190,103
Totals	15	923,761	61,534	16	878,754	54,922
Measured by Gross Value of Production	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total Gross Value of Production	Average output per estab- lishment	Estab- lish- ments	Total Gross Value of Production	Average output per establish- ment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$50,000	7	149,238	21,319	8	202,193	25,274
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	3	237,614	79,205	3	243,154	81,052
\$100,000 to under \$200,000	2	230,391	115,196	2	285,592	142,796
\$200,000 to under \$500,000	3	781,424	260,475	3	793,167	264,389
Totals	15	1,398,667	93,244	16	1,524,106	95,257
Measured by Employment	1925			1926		
	Estab- lish- ments	Total employ- ees.	Average employees per estab- lishment	Estab- lish- ments	Total employ- ees	Average em- ployees per establish- ment
	No.	No.		No.	No.	
Under 20 employees	11	100	9	12	113	9.5
20 but under 50	2	44	22	2	69	34.5
50 but under 100	2	128	64	2	141	70.5
Totals	15	272	18	16	323	20.2

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION V: COTTON TEXTILES, N.E.S.

The statistics of all other cotton textiles not elsewhere specified are shown by provinces in the following table. Sixteen establishments reported during 1926 as compared with 15 establishments in 1925. A comparative summary of the principal statistics of industry included in this section is found in Table 1. Increases will be noted in many items of the table mainly due to the increased number of establishments reporting in 1926.

Table 1. Principal Statistics of the Cotton Textile Industry, n.e.s., 1926 and 1925.

		1926	1925	Increase -Decrease
Establishments reporting	No.	16	15	+ 1
Capital invested in -				
Fixed capital	\$	360,927	376,084	- 15,157
Working capital	\$	517,827	547,677	- 29,850
Employees on salaries -				
Males	No.	30	30	-
Females	No.	12	10	+ 2
Total salaries	\$	83,573	85,298	- 1,725
Employees on wages -				
Males	No.	59	60	- 1
Females	No.	222	172	+ 50
Total wages	\$	197,409	181,454	+ 15,955
Cost of fuel	\$	9,534	8,316	+ 1,218
Power installation - Units	No.	47	42	+ 5
Capacity	H.P.	263	253	+ 10
Cost of materials	\$	985,746	925,694	+ 60,052
Gross value of products	\$	1,524,106	1,398,667	+ 125,439
Value added by manufacture	\$	538,360	472,973	+ 65,387

Production

The quantity and value of manufactured products in this section of the cotton textile industry is shown by provinces in Table 2. The total value of products for the year amounted to \$1,524,106 of which Ontario contributed \$807,059 and Quebec \$717,047.

Table 2. Production of Cotton Textiles, N.E.S., 1926.

Products	Quebec		Ontario		CANADA	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Comforters	-	\$ 97,836	-	\$ 226,436	-	\$ 324,272
Quilted linings and pads	-	162,729	-	-	-	162,729
Cotton belting	-	-	-	46,913	-	46,913
Cushions and pillows	-	18,116	-	100,000	-	118,116
Wiping rags	-	63,000	-	190,654	-	253,654
Tailors trimmings	-	243,986	-	-	-	243,986
Canvas Fronts	-	-	-	174,598	-	174,598
All other products	-	131,380	-	68,458	-	199,838
TOTALS	-	717,047	-	807,059	-	1,524,106

Capital Investment

The amount of capital invested in the reclassified industry is shown by items in Table 3. Fixed capital which includes land, buildings, machinery, etc. totalled \$360,927 in 1926 and working capital including materials and stocks on hand, finished products on hand, fuel, miscellaneous supplies and cash, trading and operating accounts totalled \$517,827 making a total investment of \$878,754 of which Ontario provided \$528,292 and Quebec \$350,462.

Table 3. Capital Investment by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
		Materials on hand, etc.	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec	132,113	96,510	121,839	350,462
Ontario	228,814	191,614	107,864	528,292
CANADA	360,927	288,124	229,703	878,754

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION V. COTTON TEXTILES, N.E.S.

Employment Statistics

The statistics relating to employment in the industry are presented under three separate heads in Table 4, 5, 6(a) and 6(b). Table 4 shows the number of persons employed by classes, sex and remuneration within provinces. The industry provided employment to 323 persons, 42 of which were salaried employees and 281 were wage-earners. The amount paid to salaried employees totalled \$83,573 and to wage-earners \$197,409 or a grand total for all employees of \$280,982.

Table 4. Employees by classes, sex and remuneration, 1926.

Provinces	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	\$ Salaries	No.	No.	\$ Wages	No.	No.	\$ and Wages
Quebec	13	4	36,570	30	127	103,637	43	131	140,207
Ontario	17	8	47,003	29	95	93,772	46	103	140,775
CANADA	30	12	83,573	59	222	197,409	89	234	280,982

Table 5 presents statistics of employment by number and sex for each month of the year together with totals and averages of monthly employment during the year. Employment reached the maximum in October with 294 on the payrolls and the minimum in January with 263 employees. The average of monthly employment used in this table is the sum of the averages of individual plants based on the actual months in operation and not for the calendar year.

Table 5. Employment by Months, 1926.

Months	Male No.	Female No.	Months	Male No.	Female No.
January	59	204	July	60	222
February	58	206	August	58	220
March	57	206	September	60	226
April	60	226	October	61	233
May	60	218	November	59	232
June	62	223	December	58	224
Total employment by months			712	2,640	
Average monthly employment during year			59	222	

Working time of plants and employees is presented in Tables 6(a) and 6(b). The operating time of plants is shown under three heads - full time, part time and idle. It will be noted that plants were open for business on whole or part time a total of 282.62 days and idle for 21.38 days as compared with 274.86 days and 29.14 days in the preceding year. Hours of labour by employees also increased from 9.04 hours per day to 9.05 hours in 1926, whilst weekly hours of labour fell from 48.47 in 1925 to 47.62 hours in 1926.

Table 6(a). Operating time of Plants and Employees, 1926.

Number of establishments reporting	16	
	Totals	Averages
Days in operation -		
On full time	3,893	243.31
On part time	629	39.31
Idle	342	21.38

Table 6(b). Hours of Labour of Employees, 1926.

	Totals	Averages
Hours of labour worked by employees -		
Per day or shift	2,896	9.05
Per week	762	47.62

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

SECTION V. COTTON TEXTILES, N.E.S.

Fuel Consumption

The quantity and cost value of fuel delivered at the factory or works is shown in Table 7 by classes. The total cost of fuel used during the year amounted to \$9,534 of which bituminous coal represented 60.8 per cent and fuel oil 20.4 per cent. The cost of fuel increased over the previous year by \$1,213 and is accounted for by the greater consumption of bituminous coal.

Table 7. Fuel Consumption by classes, quantity and value, 1926.

Classes of fuel	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value at Works
Bituminous coal, all grades	ton	782	\$ 5,796
Anthracite coal, all grades	ton	48	732
Coke	ton	1	13
Gasoline	gal.	1,750	525
Oil (fuel)	gal.	17,183	1,948
Wood	cord	5	21
Gas (artificial and natural)	m.c.ft.	886	499
Total cost of fuel used	-	-	9,534

Power Installation

The only power used in this industry in 1926 was electricity. The number of motors operated by purchased power was 47 with a total indicated horse-power of 263. The cost of electricity purchased for all purposes in 1926 amounted to \$5,282. There were also reported 5 boilers with an indicated horse-power of 290 used for steam heating and other purposes than power production.

Materials Used

The cost value of all kinds of materials used during 1926 totalled \$985,746. Of this total Quebec contributed \$451,454 and Ontario \$534,292. Table 8 gives the quantity and value of the principal materials used in 1926.

Table 8. Materials used by quantity and cost value, 1926.

Principal Classes of Materials	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost Value
Silks, Satins and Sequins	Yards	273,243	\$ 130,022
Cambric	"	96,000	52,500
Linen	"	456,390	95,841
Cotton duck	Pounds	53,115	23,309
Cotton cloth	Yards	477,055	44,382
Canvas (hair)	"	114,573	41,246
Salica	"	53,083	8,492
Cotton wadding and filling	Pounds	369,622	76,903
Feather filling	"	26,850	52,065
Felt	Yards	56,013	22,979
Cotton yarn	Pound	33,107	9,932
Mop yarn	"	125,000	25,500
Rags and mill ends	"	1,715,764	139,401
All other materials (value only)	-	-	263,174
Total cost of materials	-	-	985,746

Imports and Exports

The imports of items coming under this classification are shown below for the calendar year 1926 by value only - quantities not being available. The total value of imports was \$900,249 of which \$620,282 came from the United Kingdom, \$239,597 from the United States and \$40,370 from Other Countries. (See also Table 9 pp.10.)

Imports of Cotton Goods, n.e.s., by Countries, 1926.

Articles	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton belting	32,333	46,665	-	78,998
Bedspreads and quilts	341,934	172,162	24,155	538,251
Sheets and pillow cases of cotton	246,015	20,770	16,215	283,000
Total value of Imports	620,282	239,597	40,370	900,249

No exports of commodities coming under this classification are separately reported in the trade returns.

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