



The inequalities of the present tariff will be seen from this diagram, showing the genesis of woolen and worsted fabrics and knitted goods. The main difference in the process of manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns is that the carding machine used in making woolen yarns tends to cross the individual wool fibres at every angle, which explains why woolen cloths are so easily felted or fullied. The combing machine, which prepares the wool for worsted yarns, lays the fibres parallel, and those fibres, being longer, makes possible the spinning of a much finer and relatively stronger yarn. Hence the greater versatility of the fabrics obtainable by worsted spinning which is adapted to the coarsest as well as the finest yarns.

in Canada, are admitted free. Under this system from 5,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of raw wool, over 2,000,000 pounds of yarns and several million pounds of tops, noils, waste and rags are brought in free, or under only nominal duty. It must be admitted that Canada does not now, and never will, produce merino wools of the fineness of the Australian product, nor do we produce the wools at the other end of the scale—the coarse, hairy, cheap Asiatic wools used in the carpet trade; but, making allowance for the importation of these, it can still be demonstrated that, even under the present half-paralyzed condition of the industry, at least ten million pounds of raw and partially manufactured wool can be used from Canadian sources that are now purchased abroad. Bear in mind that Canada is now