WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The Woollen manufacturers say, that business of late has not been of a profitable character, and an increased duty on woollen goods would tend to keep the capital in the business that is now invested, thus preventing the mills from "shutting down."

Since the price of wool has advanced, the woollen manufacturers of this country have not been able to make any profit, as they have had to contend with the importations from England of an inferior article. Canadian manufacturers use only fine wool in making their goods, at a price, the lowness of which leaves no desire on the part of the consumer to seek for a cheaper substitute; but when wool is high, as it is now, then the Canadian manufacturer, having to pay a higher price for his raw material, and not adulterating his goods, has no option but to raise the price or sell at a loss. British goods sent to this market being made to appear as good as ours, while at the same time, they are largely made of a mixture of shoddy; therefore the Canadian manufacturer is not placed in a position to hold his own against the British manufacturer.

Messrs. Randall, Farr, & Co., of Hespeler, report that they have moved their entire interests to the United States, as the merchants in this country prefer to purchase foreign goods to Canadian manufacture; they therefore prefer paying the high duty on Canadian wool, to make dress goods with, and will send to Canada from the United States the goods they intend making as foreign goods, by which means they will receive from ten to fifteen per cent more for them than if they had continued to manufacture in this country.

Some of the manufacturers suggest a graduated scale of duties, viz: from thirty to forty per cent on the *low* inferior, *i.e.* those costing two-and-six sterling per yard. Those costing over four shillings sterling (narrow width), the present duty would be sufficient.

American tariff, 45 cts per lb., and 31½ per cent *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent *ad valorem*.

FURNITURE.

Cabinet manufacturers say that they cannot successfully compete, as large manufacturers in the United States make Canada a "slaughter market," sending large quantities of inferior furniture to the large cities to be sold by auction, and generally speaking, the duties are evaded, in part, by the entering of goods at a point much below their value.

The business has not been profitable, and requires in an especial manner a moderate protection, in order to secure a home market.

A preference for an article of Boston or New York manufacture, as compared with a home-made one of the same price (of at least equal and often superior construction, finish and design), has operated to the great detriment of our trade, particularly in the cities of Montreal, Halifax and St. John.

An advance of ten per cent. on the present tariff would be productive of much benefit to the trade, and be of no injury to the customers.

Have no doubt but that competition amongst manufacturers here would be so enhanced by an increase of duty as to maintain prices as low as, if not lower, than at present obtained.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

COTTON.

The President of the Dundas Cotton Factory asks that a permanent duty of 20 per cent. be put on cottons; and that all machinery, such as is not made in Canada, be allowed to come in free of duty, which would have the effect of establishing cotton manufactures on a safe and satisfactory basis in the Dominion. Drugs and dye-stuffs used in coloring cotton goods should also be admitted free of duty.

In ordinary times can compete successfully with foreign manufacturers, but when a time of depression in trade comes the Americans press their goods into Canada, and sell them without reference to cost, making it what it has been termed, a "slaughter market." The business has not been profitable. It took five years' working without profit to establish the goods in the market.