

caused the woolen manufacturer and the Canadian wool-grower to drift farther and farther apart have also led the woolen manufacturer and the manufacturer of ready-made clothing into divergent paths, until now in some cases there is class antagonism, and all along the line the old bonds are loosened. The clothing manufacturer could not be blamed for this change, for under the preferential tariff cloth that looked as good as the better fabrics of earlier days, and yet could be bought so cheaply, formed the basis of a profitable trade, and in the recent years of general trade expansion everything 'went.' The pendulum is now swinging back. Later in time, but no less certain in result, the clothing manufacturer will find himself subject to the same law which has led the woolen manufacturer through such vicissitudes during recent years. It is only a question of time when the British and foreign manufacturer of clothing and ladies' wear, having already cheaper raw materials, and the still greater leverage of ill-paid labor, will adopt the high-speed machinery and rapid-cutting methods of Canada and the United States, and then the Canadian clothing manufacturer will be crying the loud and bitter cry of Mordecai at the King's Gate. That this succession of causes is already in operation is apparent from a comparison of the imports into Canada of ready-made garments in 1904 and 1908, taken from the trade and navigation returns:—

Canadian Imports of Clothing.

	1904.	1908.
Woolen clothing	\$1,472,333	\$1,633,570
Cotton clothing	575,744	1,062,755
Blouses and waists.....	36,643	119,331
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	\$2,084,720	\$2,815,656

"These figures have an ominous significance to the Canadian manufacturer of ready-made garments, and, strange as it may seem to the outsider, the United States clothing manufacturer, operating under high tariff conditions, is cutting an important figure in this trade."