in Quebec and Nova Scotia, and by the English colonists in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Upper Canada was to make cloth and boots and shoes from the wool and hides of the sheep and cattle reared by themselves.

Note this fact, that the growing of wool and the manufacture of woolen textiles throve together in harmony not only through the long period when it remained an industry of the home, but well into the era of machinery and until the two interests were divorced by tariff laws. Strange as it may at first seem to protectionists, tariff legislation brought about the decay of the woolen industry of Canada, and unless the whole principle of this legislation is changed a few years more will see the complete ruin of its most important branches. Tariff legislation has brought about this decay, not because the protectionist policy is wrong in itself, but because it has been applied at the wrong end of the business. The framers of former woolen tariffs began the edifice at the second storey instead of at the foundation. The foundation of a woolen industry is wool, and the protection that Canada needs to re-establish this industry is a system that will begin with the sheep-raiser and continue by progressive stages to the spinner, weaver and knitter, and on to the clothing manufacturer.

Why the present unbalanced woolen tariff, so unfair to the Canadian wool-grower, and so incapable of a healthy all-round development of the woolen industry itself—using the word woolen to include the knit goods, worsted, carpet and other branches—should be radically reformed will be evident from a study of the diagrams and statistics on other pages. These charts deal largely with Ontario, because it is only in that Province that regular yearly records of live stock have been kept, these going back to 1882.

It will be seen from the chart of wool production in Ontario that so long as the custom woolen mill

The Trouble began with a Divorce.

remained the corner-stone of the business—say, till the decade of 1871-81—it held its own, because the interests of woolgrower and manufacturer were linked together by the farmer, who supplied the