

dangerous competitors. Against the same competition the woollen manufacturers of the United States have from 60% to 150% protection, although the United States market is itself very extensive, affording scope for specialization which Canadian woollen mills do not enjoy. They point out that in this country each branch of woollen manufacturing may be said to comprise at least three important industries which in England are usually conducted separately, viz.: (a) the scouring and mixing of the wool and its manufacture into yarn; (b) the manufacture of the yarn into whatever product is desired; (c) the dyeing and finishing processes. Thus if a duty of from 30 to 35 per cent were placed on the finished product it would actually mean the protection of three industries. The Canadian manufacturers do not ask for such high protection against British woollens as the United States woollen industries enjoy. Recognizing that it is a settled policy of the Government to maintain a preferential tariff in favor of British goods, they do not ask for the abolition of the preference. They propose that the general tariff shall be so increased that when the British preference of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ is allowed, Canadian woollens will still have from 30 to 35% protection against English and Scotch woollens instead of $23\frac{1}{3}\%$ as they have now.