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### THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

A Handbook of all the Cotton, Woolen and other Textile manufactures of Canada, with lists of manufacturers' agents and the wholesale and retail dry goods and kindred trades of the Dominion; to which is appended a vast amount of valuable statistics relating to these trades. Fourth edition. Price, \$3.00.

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### THE TEXTILE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the textile manufacturing trades at the present time is none too bright in any quarter of the world. Though many complaints are heard even from Great Britain, there is yet some comfort in knowing that the prospects of this branch of the trade in the mother country are the least blue of any nation across the Atlantic. Taking the nations of Europe, Germany and Austria are probably suffering most. The former country is now waking up from the effects of a financial swelled head. Since the war with France, manufacturing has expanded in a remarkable way, and speculation has gone on with it until the inevitable collapse has come. And now, just as the German press

has become convinced of its position as a world power, and the Emperor has nursed his ambitious scheme of a great navy almost to fruition, comes the blighting frost, accompanying the fall in the financial thermometer. And the unfortunate feature of the situation is that just at the time when the financial and other concerns, that were built up by a rotten system of speculation, are tottering here and there over the country bringing distress and ruin to manufacturers and work people, the German Government's new tariff is announced, in which the agrarian interests are appeased by tremendous duties on grain and food stuffs, the rise in the price of which must only accentuate the distress of the manufacturers, especially those in the textile trades, by raising the cost of living, while damaging the prospects of German trade abroad. The feeling between Germany and Canada cannot be improved by that Government's dealings with Canada, even although Germany might be technically right in the step she took when Canada gave Great Britain the preference in the tariff. Canada took German goods in 1898 to the value of \$5,584,014, and this trade increased to \$8,383,498 in 1900, notwithstanding the preference of one-third which we gave to British goods; and while, on the other hand, Germany's import of Canadian grain, which amounted to \$867,000 in 1898, fell to \$230,000 in 1900, the present action of Germany is designed to kill off even this small item of reciprocity. Meantime, the Canadian Government does not formulate any proposal to deal with the situation or to remedy the state of things whereby German goods are smuggled into Canada via Great Britain, and under cover of the preferential tariff, to a large extent, outside the figures just quoted.

The depression in German manufactures comes at a most unhappy juncture for that country, when an exceptionally poor harvest is being gathered in, and a political upheaval, or at the least a period of great distress seems in store for that Empire, whose press and people have for the last two years taken a peculiar delight in gloating over the troubles of Great Britain.

As to the textile trade of the United States, the Textile World says: "The woolen and worsted heavy-weight business this season has been far from sufficient