

that the worsted industry already employed more people and capital in both England and France than the carded wool industry itself, while of \$60,000,000 of United States imports of woolens and worsteds \$40,000,000 were of worsteds alone. The petition to Congress went on to state:—

“The manufacture of worsteds, which is just beginning to have an important development in this country, owes its existence to the Reciprocity Treaty, which admitted, free of duty, the wools of Canada. The farmers of Upper Canada, of English and Scotch descent, naturally prejudiced in favor of the sheep husbandry which prevails at home—as England is still called in the colonies—and having a taste for English mutton, imported sheep of the Leicester, Cotswold and Down races, which have thriven admirably on the naturally rich limestone soils of Upper Canada. The present production of wool from these sheep in Canada is about six million pounds. The Canadians have no fine-wooled sheep [meaning merinos]. Protected by a tariff, they consume about two million pounds of their own wool in the manufacture of coarse cloths, including tweeds, which have been imported largely into the United States, notwithstanding the duty on cloths; and we use the balance of three to five millions.” They added that the introduction of the finer lines of worsted goods and the unexampled development of this branch of textiles was due to the command of Canada wools, which were “fully equal to the English combing wools,” but there was not enough of such wools grown in the United States to keep one of the worsted mills running. They were fair enough to admit that if these combing wools were to be grown in the United States the worsted manufacturers would fall into line with the national policy, provided their industry could be protected sufficiently to hold the trade during the period of transition. Their views were met by Congress, with what results will be seen in figures elsewhere quoted.