

The quantity of wool exported is very large, is it not?—Yes; because it is a wrong sort of wool that does not pay for carding, etc.

Where do you get your sort of wool from?—We get part of our wool from Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, and New Zealand.

Have you any other trade?—I have been engaged in the lumber trade, and also in the paper trade. I divide the latter branch now with my brother.

In the event of additional protection, what effect would it have on the cost of the goods?—It would not affect the cost one-tenth of a cent a yard.

What are the average wages of your men?—From \$1 to \$3½ a day; the women earn \$16 a month, and the spinners from \$1½ to \$2 a day. The girls make, on an average, \$20 and \$22 a month.

What proportion of your employés are female?—One-half.

Is it not a fact that the woollen trade is very much depressed?—Yes.

Many have failed and shut up?—Yes, from the depressed state of the trade. Practical men who had not got above their business had been able to keep up, but a great many had closed. Last fall I was entreated to put our hands on short time, but I came to the conclusion that we could not afford to throw our men on time through the winter: I considered it would do us more harm than good. We, therefore, ran our mills steady all through the winter.

It was simply your own practical knowledge of the business and working it yourself that enabled you to carry it on?—Yes. We had some men who had been in our service for twenty years, and we could not send them away or put them on short time.

You did not make any serious loss by running the mill, did you?—No, we did not lose anything.

Are there not many mills not paying a dividend?—Yes, there are several worse than that.

I suppose you are conversant with all the mills in the country. Can you name any that have closed up?—They are mostly small mills that have closed. There is one at Baden, and another at Berlin.

You cannot tell, I suppose, the dividends of the different manufacturers?—I do not interfere. The dividends have been small, I believe, and paid out of the capital.

Examination of H. Shorey, Montreal, Clothing Manufacturer.

Is your raw material the product of another manufacture, or is it purely raw?—It is the product of another manufacture.

Is your raw material the product of this or a foreign country?—Mostly of a foreign country; some from this country.

What is your business?—Wholesale clothing.

Does your raw material pay a duty; if so, how much?—Formerly paid 15, now 16½, a portion of it, and a portion 20.

The greater portion 16½?—Yes, silks and fine trimmings.

What are the disadvantages under which your industry labors under the present tariff, the 15 per cent., or the new one? What is it you complain of?—Our disadvantages are these: The large quantities of clothing imported, principally from Great Britain, which pay the same rate of duty that we do on our cloths, and a less rate than we do on some of our trimmings.

Are not the import duties and shipping charges, and all the acciidents connected with imported goods a sufficient protection to you?—Not in our case. We sell a great many clippings in the course of a year, for which we get what we can, on which we pay a duty of 15 and 16½ and 20 per cent., which are merely waste to us. The clippings are lost to us. We sell a few tons in the year.

Is there any other competition from any other country besides England?—Principally from England. Some from the States and some from Germany.

What is the difference in the duty on goods coming from the United States and going out there?—Have never sent there; but I was talking to a friend of mine who had tried