

was the chief means of producing cloth, this was really a native industry. The owner of the mill was in social contact with his customers and from a business standpoint one was the counterpart of the other. They prospered together and a reverse for one was a misfortune for the other.

But with the modern factory system there came a change and a kind of divorce between the wool grower and the manufacturer sprung up. Com-

greater was destined to damage the sheep breeding industry of Canada and to strangle worsted manufacturing in its birth. As a result of this we have only three worsted manufacturing concerns in the whole Dominion.

CLASSES OF WOOL AND USE IN CANADA

Wools are divided roughly into two classes—combing wools, and clothing or carding wools. The combing wools come from the long woolled breeds,



An animal which should be on every Ontario farm. It should give pride and money to the owner, food to eat and clothing to wear.

petition with imported goods started and, in order for the manufacturer to successfully carry on his business, protective tariff regulations for woollen and not for worsted fabrics were sought.

In those countries well advanced in textile manufacturing such as Great Britain, France, Germany and United States, the worsted branch has far outranked the woollen branch, and the effort of early tariff reformers to develop the smaller at the expense of the

and the carding wool from the short woolled breeds. The long wools are used mostly for worsteds and yarns, while the short wools are used in the manufacture of woollens. Since we in Canada raise mostly sheep of the long woolled breeds, because climatic conditions are especially suited for the production of long wools, the wool can not be used at home, and hence it finds a market in the United States, where worsted manufacturing is highly