

but recognized that in framing any tariff there were a great many interests to be considered, and it was not easy to have the tariff right in every detail. With reference to the charge that German-made goods were favored under the preferential tariff, Mr. Paterson said that no concrete cases in which this was shown to be the case had been brought before him. He had been requested by the Premier to investigate and ascertain the true state of the case, and when in London this summer he intended making a careful personal investigation to ascertain just how far the statements were founded on fact.

David Henderson, M.P., for Halton, took the same ground as Mr. Rosamond and Mr. Kendry. Referring to the preferential tariff, he said:

He would vote for a straight motion to repeal that preference, which had not met with the approval of the country. He strongly advocated the policy of protection, and quoted Hon. Geo. W. Ross' budget speech to show how much the Premier of Ontario sympathized with the principle that the Government should legislate in a direction of fostering and encouraging the development of a country and its industries.

Nothing was left undone to convince the Government that the time to raise the woolen duties is now and not later. It is understood that the Minister of Finance was made aware in strict confidence of the actual profits of some mills, and was given every insight which could assist him in advising his colleagues as to the exact condition of the industry. The vote at the close of the debate indicated that neither the Government nor the majority of the house is at present prepared to give the woolen manufacturers any relief.

IT WAS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The recent woolen exhibit at Ottawa seems to have been a revelation even to those who are in the trade. Robert R. Stevenson, of Stevenson, Blackader & Co., said: "I was surprised, myself, at the excellence of the products shown. I had no idea that our Canadian mills could turn out such fine goods, though I have long been acquainted with the woolen business in this country. It ought to have a good effect on the Government and members of Parliament, generally, who came to see it. There will be hardly anything done this year to help the Canadian woolen manufacturers, but I would not be greatly surprised if after that the United States tariff was brought over here and 50 per cent. knocked off for English products. I think that would be a good plan." Another woolen man thought that everyone who called to see the exhibit was much impressed with the work that could be done in Canadian mills. "The rooms were crowded all day long," he said. "Not only the Cabinet Ministers, but all the members came and brought their wives. They asked all sorts of questions and were apparently much interested. It will certainly be an object lesson to them. They have been going to their tailors before this

and buying their clothes without the least thought of where the goods were made, no doubt most of them thinking that all the finest goods shown were imported, as tailors delight to tell their customers."

TEXTILE TRADES AND THE CORONATION.

The manufactures of clothing, and along with them the food suppliers, may expect to profit largely by the Coronation ceremonies, to take place in England in June. In the early part of 1897, Jubilee year, the importation of all kinds of clothing material went up by leaps and bounds. In May there went into British ports an excess of 62,000 lbs. of silk, 251,000 lbs. of alpaca, 650,000 lbs. of mohair, and 53,000 lbs. of other rarer stuffs over imports of May, 1896. There were also taken in 1,250,000 lbs. extra of unmanufactured wool, 708,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, 21,734 cwt. of leather, and other similar articles in like amount. During that year it is estimated that British tailors made 2,500,000 extra suits for men, and British dressmakers 4,000,000 extra dresses for women, on account of the festivities. Straw hats will also be in great demand, as is evidenced by the fact that the import of straw-plait from the East was 250,000 lbs. heavier this season than usual. For this year's great event preparations began months ago, and it is estimated that they will treble in volume and expense those of five years ago.

A goat farm of over 400 acres is to be established in Nebraska. It is intended to start it with 6,000 goats. A dairy will be established, but the main product will be goat's hair. Does not this contain a suggestion for some enterprising Canadian?

—Canada is evidently still being made a slaughter market for certain classes of goods from the United States. There are quite a lot of American prints in the market this spring, which are being sold at a loss to the maker. One line, which is sold in great quantities in the United States at 12½ cents, has been imported into Canada, paying the 35 per cent. duty and all other charges, and is being sold here for 10c. It is evident, therefore, that at certain seasons of the year and in certain lines, it is extremely difficult for our manufacturers of colored cottons to meet United States competition.

—A gigantic mill, constructed by the American Woolen Co., at Maynard, Mass., is just about completed. It is 690 by 106 feet, five and a half stories high, and contains about nine acres of floor space. It will employ 2,000 hands and will have an output of 155,000 yards per week. The spinning room will be the