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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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CANADIAN RELATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

The fact that Newfoundland sits astride of the Atlantic outlet of our great system of water highways, and the further fact that she owns a large strip of "the continent to which we belong" are two geographical and commercial reasons why Canada should always have a living interest in that important island. But because "Britain's oldest colony" is a part of our own Empire, and is inhabited by a sturdy people who have struggled bravely with an adverse fate in the past, we feel more than a merely commercial interest in and sympathy for Newfoundland. It, therefore, seems a criminal blunder that when a deputation from the island came to Ottawa some years ago to discuss confederation with Canada the Dominion Government of the day wrecked the movement by splitting hairs over the terms. It is certain that no

Canadian Government of this or a future day would view a similar proposal with such a narrow mind. Whether the opportunity will ever occur again is a question which many on both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are asking themselves now that the French shore dispute is happily settled. It certainly will never occur again under conditions as favorable, in a financial sense, to Canada; for the trade depression that had some influence in the visit of the Newfoundland deputation is not likely to recur again with the same severity, since a Canadian firm went down and started to build the first railway across the island. This railway has opened up the forest and mineral resources of the interior and the Newfoundlanders no longer put all their eggs into one basket—the fisheries. The trade of the island is not only expanding, but is becoming more varied.

It is specially interesting to Canadians to take note of some of the economical tendencies in Newfoundland in recent years. The island has not heretofore been a manufacturing country. Of her total imports of \$8,479,944, in 1903, all but \$545,669 came from Canada, Great Britain and the United States, while of her total exports of \$9,976,504, in the same year, \$4,632,780 go to the Anglo-Saxon countries named, and \$5,343,724 to other countries, these exports consisting still chiefly of fish. The proportions in which the trade of Newfoundland is divided between Canada, Great Britain and the United States, are shown by the following totals for 1886, 1897, and 1903:

Imports from—

	1886	1897	1903
Canada	\$1,937,605	\$1,593,931	\$2,809,897
Great Britain..	1,911,001	1,960,999	2,145,461
United States	1,672,810	2,135,068	2,920,914

Exports to—

Canada	195,245	403,902*	1,102,650
Great Britain .	1,212,715	1,339,472*	2,173,090
United States	288,453	528,668*	1,357,031

*The figures in this case comprise only such exports as are the produce or manufacture of the colony

The textile trades are almost monopolized by Great Britain, Canada and the States, but in these, as in many other lines, the United States has of recent years made notable advances at the expense of both the Mother Country and Canada. This is attributed by a Globe correspondent now visiting the island, to