

\$339,000,000. Because of this protection the United States now only imports woolen goods to the extent of twenty-seven cents per head of population against \$3.33 per head of population imported by Canada. This means that if protection as effectual as in the United States were given to Canadian woolen manufactures employment would be given to 12,800 extra hands. As modern industry is now organized each mill operative represents seven inhabitants, so that the population of Canada would be increased about 90,000 from the woolen mills alone, not to speak of the knitting mills, carpet mills, cotton mills and other textile mills. If the conditions were reversed and the United States was importing and manufacturing woolen goods at the ratio now ruling in Canada, that country would give employment to 198,000 less operatives (representing a population of nearly 1,400,000) whose earning power is \$67,000,000 a year. To state the case in another form, if the United States had our tariff, with like results, it would now be importing \$262,650,000 of woolen goods, whereas it is importing about \$22,500,000. It is difficult to estimate the amount of employment and the capital required and wages earned in industries related to, and more or less dependent on, these mills. The effect on the farming interests alone is of vast importance. One illustration will be suggestive: The wool clip of the State of Montana alone is from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds, every pound consumed by American mills, whereas the neighboring Province of Alberta, with greater area and better natural advantages for raising the same breed of sheep, only grows 400,000 pounds, and even of such a small total there is a large surplus from last year's clip lying unconsumed in the warehouses of Ontario, because of the condition of the industry. If the Canadian woolen industries had been developed to the same extent as the United States in proportion to population the wool clip of Alberta would be over 3,000,000 pounds, and the price higher than it is to-day. But the relation of the textile trades to the farming community and the merchants will be further discussed at another time.

In summarizing the results of the United States census of 1905 Edward Stanwood, the Government expert, says: "In some respects the textile industry, considered as a whole, is the most important branch of manufacture carried on in this country. It provides the