

turers' Association, and of Mr. Younge, the secretary of the same body. In the view of this representative textile organ, the Canadian manufacturers' case may be put in a nutshell. "We have," says the Canadian, "never seen any good reason why a prosperous factory in Canada is not worth to the Empire just as much as, if not more than, a factory of the same magnitude and prosperity in the British Isles." This, in its essence, is a declaration of an official character of the Canadian mill-owner's right to live; and to traverse it directly involves a denial of their just claims upon existence.

Nobody would (says the Textile Mercury) care to assert that the colonial has not an equal right with the insular Briton to earn money by an honorable pursuit of the industrial arts; but nobody—not even a Canadian—should insist that internal manufacturers have a juster claim on the Canadian market than have those whose mills are located in another corner of the Empire. In all fairness, we and they, the English and the Canadians, should be put upon a level footing. As joint citizens of a great Empire, we should practise mutually the rule of "Live and let live."

Read aright the before-going is a fairly good working hypothesis for Imperial statesmanship, and it is both interesting and instructive to see how this journal of the British manufacturer works out the thesis. It urges Mr. Chamberlain and those who hold the Imperial idea to find a *modus vivendi* under which antagonism of rural and industrial interests in all parts of the Empire may be reconciled. It regards it as quite certain that woolen manufacturing in Canada is a more costly process than the same in the United Kingdom; and it has little doubt that the unchecked competition of the Yorkshire, Scottish, and the West of England mills would drive Canadian enterprise almost to extinction. This prospect Canada will not suffer; and England has not asked that she should do. Hence the point at issue between producers here and producers in British North America is limited to the degree to which import duties on British goods entering Canada shall extend. In equity, the Mercury urges, the Canadian tariff ought not to outbalance the advantages Britain on her side possesses; "it should be a handicap that gives both parties an equal opportunity; and the competitors on their part ought to reciprocate on similar conditions with respect to their own home markets." When prejudiced parties are endeavoring to put about false conceptions of preferential proposals, the Mercury thinks it well to bare the issues and make plain the rights of problems which are made to seem more tangled and complex than in their nature they are. To simplify the matter, however, to give due weight to all the conflicting interests and opinions which trade friction and political interference arouse, something further is necessary. These matters must be thrashed out by British and Canadian representatives in friendly conference.

The suggestion is one which we would commend to the careful attention of Mr. Drummond and his associates. It would undoubtedly be a great step forward in the Imperial Reciprocity movement were some *modus vivendi* of this character discussed, and, it may be, agreed upon, by the representative bodies of British and Canadian manufacturers—such bodies, as, say, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the one side, and the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on the other. Such a discussion could not fail to throw most valuable light upon the most effective method for Anglo-Canadian tariff co-operation. In the course of their discussion these representative men would bear well in mind the fact that Parliaments legislate for the community as a whole, and not for any one class, even though it be so important a class as the manufacturers; and it would greatly simplify the problem which is now before the electorate were it authoritatively made known on behalf of British and Canadian industrial associations that the

proposals for Imperial Reciprocity, which commend themselves to British and Colonial manufacturers do not contemplate any such measures for the exclusion of competing goods as would jeopardize the interests of the home consumer, either here or in Canada. Will Mr. Drummond and his associates make a beginning with the woolen and worsted industries, and get into touch with the Bradford Chamber?—Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.



BRITISH WOOL AND TEXTILE MARKETS.

(Correspondence of Canadian Journal of Fabrics.)

Bradford, Eng., 26th Sept. 1904.

From the time of our last letter until the opening of the London sales, on Tuesday of last week, all business done locally was of a hand to mouth nature, and, although there were both reductions and advances on individual lots, there was no change in prices generally. The decided stiffening tendency, shown in all grades for sound wools, though it has not yet produced any sensible difference in quotations here, has, nevertheless drawn to a head several fairly important transactions which have been hanging fire during the recent uncertainty. But, except for these, business remains very quiet.

There has been some attempt lately on the part of outsiders to induce speculation in this district among the users, on the strength of the evident shortage, but, as Yorkshire refuses to get excited, it has not met with much success.

Mohair and alpaca both continue quiet, especially the latter, though prices keep up fairly well.

About 30,000 bales of various classes of Eastern wools were catalogued for sale at Liverpool last week, and practically all was disposed of. There was some brisk bidding, but no change in values.

With regard to the piece and clothing trades, somewhat better reports come to us from Leeds and Huddersfield. The improvement is, however, only slow on home trade orders, the continued bright weather delaying the placing of many repeat orders for winter goods. Foreign business on the whole is good, in spite of the Far East being practically closed for the time being.

From Germany, we hear that manufacturers there are on the whole very well occupied, the demand running chiefly on finer grades of goods. The demand in France rather favors crossbreds at present, but trade there does not appear to be so brisk.



Construction is rapidly proceeding on the Singer Sewing Machine Co.'s new Canadian branch, at St. John's, Que. Over eight miles of track have been laid on the premises. Nine millions of bricks, and 100,000 barrels of cement will be used in the construction.

The Toronto Evening News of 30th September had a two-column sketch of Frederick Wyld, head of the wholesale dry goods firm of Wyld & Darling, whose business, after the fire, was bought by Gordon, Mackay & Co., except the woolen branch, which was disposed of to Thomas Ogilvie & Sons, of Glasgow. Mr. Wyld was born near Edinburgh, in 1832, coming to Canada in 1854. He first started in Hamilton in partnership with Henry W. Darling, but after being burned out came to Toronto, and some years later made an amalgamation with W. R. Brock & Co., as Wyld, Brock & Darling. Mr. Wyld afterwards withdrew, and the firm became Wyld, Grasett & Darling, finally ending in the original style, but with an Andrew, instead of Henry Darling, as partner.