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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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THE OUTLOOK FOR WOOLEN MANUFACTURING.

That the woolen manufacturers of Canada labor under exceptional disadvantages caused by the preferential tariff is now admitted, we believe, by the majority of public men on both sides of politics. Many who thought the preferential trade scheme an ideal one now also see that in some branches

of the textile trades the anticipated preference for British goods turns out in practice to be a "preference" in favor of German and other foreign goods which are brought over to Great Britain for more or less shadowy "finishing," and then shipped to Canada as British goods. We have gone into these matters at various times during the past three years, and we have shown that the Canadian woolen manufacturers bear a burden from which Canadian manufacturers in other lines are more or less free, while the benefit of the preferential rate on the British side is reaped, not by the nation at large, but by a favored trade exceptionally placed; while in other branches of the textile trades the "preference" is really reaped by foreigners. Having shown that this is the case we look to such legislation at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament as will give relief. When these grievances shall have been remedied there will still remain some things which the Canadian woolen manufacturer will himself have to do before his trade is adapted to modern conditions. There is too much antiquated machinery in use among our mills, and too much buying of second-hand English and United States machinery, which is only for sale because the sellers have discarded it for up-to-date equipment. These old machines are on the bargain counter just because the former owners found that they were losing money in competition with other mills equipped with machinery which will do three times the work in a given time, and do it better. Machines that are out of date are a poor investment at any price. The only chance for Canadian mills is to have the very best equipment in the market, because it is the only way by which the other advantages of highly skilled manufacturing nations like Great Britain, Germany, France, etc., can be offset. To lean on the tariff to help them out and save them from the consequences of their own lack of enterprise is to fail in the end. To get the best machinery, and to centralize and