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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 UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS "WOOL GATHERING."

Joseph Walworth, of Lawrence, Mass., in a communication to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of the United States, deals with the qualities of territorial wools and compares them with Australian wools. Dealing with merino wool he says that the Montana product was some years ago at the top of all territory wool but it lost its place by deterioration, though now it is coming back again. It has been badly "put up," the earth-balls and dung locks being left in and there being many "wet skirts." "Two years ago" he says, "I was willing to give 90 cents

per lb. for scoured Geelong (Australian) 80s. and 90s. At the same time I would not give 65 cents for scoured territory of a fine sample. At that time we could make a cloth that would sell at a profit out of Geelong wool at 90c. per lb., but we could not sell a cloth made out of territory at 65c." He seems to think it a question whether merino wool can be grown in the American territories equal to Australian—while not all Australian wools are of the best class and while wools the United States manufacturers buy in the London market have to be picked out from selections of 10% of Australian, "still there is something in the best Australian merino wools that cannot be got from any other wools grown." Coming to crossbred wools, he says "Outside of the United States, the crossbreds, or long combing wools, are grown approximately as follows: 75 per cent. of all Canada wools, 90 per cent. of all English wools, 90 per cent. of all Irish wools, 10 per cent. of all Scotch wools, 80 per cent. of all New Zealand wools, a small per cent. of Victoria wools, and about 70 per cent. of all Argentine wools. Our American crossbred wool, when clean, is as good as any of the above, perhaps a little better, as most of it is touched with merino—enough to soften it and give it a close growth. I would take American crossbred wools at the same price clean, before any other. The next best would be Victoria crossbreds; there is not much of this, but it is beautiful. The next would be New Zealand splendid wool, well put up, and dry; it does not lose, but gains weight. It is the only country that for a thousand years and more has ever beaten England in raising the long combing wools. I should put Scotland after England for excellence of long combing wool, but they only raise these wools in about three counties, all the Highland wools being from black-faced sheep. Ireland comes after England, but not with one-fourth the variety of sheep that England has. Canada comes after Ireland, and very similar in her variety of sheep; they are both very limited in comparison with England. I would put 'Argentine' last, as to the nature of wool in crossbreds; but for several years past they have been buying the best English full-blooded long wool sheep, paying enormous prices therefor, in one case over \$5,000 for one sheep; and they are improving and have improved their crossbred wools very much indeed."

The writer shows that under the present tariff on raw wool it cost 12 cents to bring into the States a wool which he could use at Bradford for 8 cents, thus making the cost