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Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignant, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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Agricultural Journal.

From the Sherbrooke Gazette.
MANUFACTURES.

Within a few years, a powerful impetus has been given to the enterprise of Canada by means of internal improvements and the establishment of manufactures; and it is now understood by intelligent men that these are the great engines which bring into active operation the resources of the country, and ought consequently to be its established policy.

The establishment of manufactures in Canada, would introduce a system of economy, which would approved and adopted, keep the expenditure of the country within its income; and lay firmer and broader the foundation of our commerce, by increasing and diversifying our productions and the objects of exportation, and thus enlarge the commercial capacity of the nation.

The following statistics, connected with manufactures, (taken principally from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,) will show the importance of this subject to the people of this Province.

The United States with a consuming population of nearly 18,000,000 have 1,240 Cotton Factories, and a capital invested in the same, to the amount of \$51,102,359, giving employment to 75,000 persons, and yearly manufacturing to the amount of \$46,350,453 in value. She not only supplies her home consumption, but exported in 1842, to foreign markets, manufactured cotton goods to the amount of \$2,975,541.

The population of Great Britain in 1841, was 26,857,028 the most industrious and wealthy nation in existence. The cotton interest in England, is as follows:—Capital invested, \$247,500,000, annually manufactures \$160,000,000 value, and employs 1,827,000 persons, and the great outlet for cotton goods, is through her enterprise, immense capital, and colonial possessions. In 1831 England exported to her North A. Colonies 15,618,061 yards of cotton goods: in 1840, 24,139,692 yards, and to the British West Indies in 1831, 21,975,594 yards, in 1840, 58,327,100 yards cotton goods. In the two first quarters of 1843, England exported to her different colonial possessions, 137,560,032 yards of cotton goods, 40 per cent of which went to India and China.

The following shows the Imports and Exports between the United States and Canada, as taken from public documents at Washington, from 1832 to 1841. The export from the United States to Canada were \$40,645,643: the imports to the U. S. from Canada were \$40,480,234 leaving an excess of exports from the U. S. to Canada of \$13,162,309. At Toronto, Canada West, the imports of America manufactured cotton goods from the 8th to 25th of July 1843, were 930 packages, the duties of which amounted to over \$3000.

The value of British Cottons, Woollens, Linen and Silk Manufactures that found a market in Canada from England between the years 1832 and 1836, as taken from official documents, is as follows: Cotton goods, £2,630,969 sterling; Linen, £417,154; Silk, £460,503; Woollens, £1,919,028, a yearly average of cotton goods £323,870 or \$1,461,644; silk, £58,123 or \$258,334; woollen £239,878 or \$1,066,126.

The total amount of exports from England to Canada from 1832 to 1836, amounted to £12,886,933 sterling; during the same time Canada exported to England £7,844,411 sterling.

The City of Boston exported manufactured cotton goods to the East Indies, Sandwich Islands, North West Coast, and South America, from the first of January 1843 to October 31st, 1843, to the amount of \$1,124,868.

The consumption of cotton goods in the Canadas is rapidly on the increase, and any material advance in the existing prices of raw cotton in the United States, must arise from over issue of currency, or speculative operations, and consequently cannot be maintained.

Taking the future prices of cotton suitable for manufacturing three fourths of all the cotton goods made in the U. States to range from 6 to 9 cents per pound, laid down at the Factories, the articles of heavy grey cotton drills, cotton duck, negro cotton, cotton yarns, &c. &c., can be manufactured in Canada cheaper than in the United States or England.

It is admitted, that there is a difference in the cost of the raw cotton of one cent per pound, in favour of Canada over England, taking into consideration the difference of freight, duty, and commissions on sales in the two countries.

By manufacturing in our own Province, with an abatement in the price of the raw material, as compared with the price paid for it by the British manufacturer, we should be sure of the home market for the coarser cottons, without any further protective duty, and also be able to supply the Sister Provinces and the British West Indies, with cotton fabrics.

With all these advantages in the cost of the raw cotton, together with our superior natural advantages of water power and cheap labor, saving of duty, and shipping to other British ports, it does appear that Canada has the ability to succeed in this branch of business beyond England or the United States; and were she become a manufacturing country, a few years would place her on an equal footing with other nations in manufacturing.

With these facts, any thing like fair competition in cotton goods manufactured in our own province, and those imported from England or the United States, is quite out of the question.

In the U. States the manufactures are usually active, and they have heavy orders for the East India Market. This, with the active demand for her home consumption, will do more to advance and establish the prosperity of her factories, than any additional tariff Congress could grant; and her trade for articles of domestic manufacture with foreign countries is yearly on the increase.

The manufacturing of cotton goods in the U. States commenced in 1816. Since then, the prices have been reduced on average two-thirds; it is scarcely possible to name an article of home manufacture, that has not been cheapened and this too in the midst of increased wages of labor, and high prices of agricultural products.

No country is more favorably situated for manufacturing than Canada.

The freedom of its institutions, must naturally bring into active operation the enterprise and talents of her citizens.

It is a well known fact, that the frontier towns are almost entirely supplied with grey cottons from the United States, because the Canadian Merchant can purchase this description of goods cheaper in the U. States than in England; and that the coarser cotton goods, such as are made in the United States, rival the manufactures of Great Britain in the Canada market.

Since then we cannot consistently secure to England this branch of her trade, we should by all means afford every facility for making it an object of Colonial industry.

Massachusetts with her 737,000 population, has a capital invested in manufacturing of \$42,000,000, and annually manufactures, over \$80,000,000, and yearly imports the products of other States to the amount of \$10,000,000. This shows how she encourages and protects the labor of her own people and promotes a free interchange of commodities between the different States.

The Merrimac company at Lowell, have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent: also the Boot, Lowell, Suffolk, and Tremont Companies each declared the same dividend.

Lowell, (the Manchester of America,) twenty years ago contained only 200 inhabitants; now, it embraces a population of 30,000: the capital invested is \$10,500,000: number of operatives 10,000, of whom 7,000 are females: the average monthly wages are \$170,000, and they

yearly manufacture 73,833,400 yards of cloth.

By becoming a manufacturing people, we create within ourselves domestic industry, and furnish to a certain extent, what we have hitherto purchased from abroad; we increase the productions of labor by diverting a portion from pursuits already overstocked, to other more valuable employment, and thus develop more fully the resources of the country, adding at the same time to the value of our own labor, precisely in proportion as we diminish importation.

In this country nothing has been done in the manufactory of hosiery or any of its branches, neglected, seemingly as unworthy of notice, while in other countries it has been considered one of the most important branches of their multiplied manufactures, and is sought after as the safest and most lucrative investment; as for instance, take the large establishments at Nottingham and Leicester, employing some 40 to 50,000 Knitting Looms, and a capital of from £50,000 to £2,000,000 each. The larger number of proprietors of these establishments or their farthers before them, were once but poor workmen working with their own hands, have made these immense fortunes by the manufacture of hosiery. It is a fact that all the Knitting Machines in Europe are conducted and worked by hand.

The nations of Europe are more or less engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk. France more than any other country derives her power and resources mainly from this branch of her industry; her example has induced England, Holland, Germany and Sweden, to engage with zeal in the same pursuits. The expense of manufacturing silk in Canada, would not be more than in Europe, as the state of society is well adapted to promote the successful manufacture of silk, as it is an employment in which females and children may be honorably and profitably engaged.—Between the years 1821 and 1828 England imported 24,157,568 pounds of raw silk, which when manufactured, was worth £120,700,580 sterling, or \$536,222,237 making a yearly average consumption of silk, of £15,096,322 sterling, or \$67,027,779, of which England does not raise one pound of the raw material, and gives employment to more than 400,000 people. The raw silk could be taken from custom house bond in England and brought to Canada at a small expense.

As regards local and sectional considerations, the great variety of interests in this our widely extended country, is not overlooked, but very justly determined that the protection and prosperity of each section is the protection and prosperity of the whole country. We should go upon the assumption that national and personal economy are based upon the same principles, and that national prosperity is but the aggregate of individual prosperity. The United States in 1842, raised 441,829,246 bushels Indian Corn, and the commercial documents show that only 1,684,000 bushels were sent out of the country, leaving more than 440,000,000 for home consumption. The importance of a home market will appear from the fact that the New England States, the seat of manufactories consume annually beyond their own productions about 7,000,000 bushels wheat, which is about 500,000 bushels more than the average export from the whole country for the last five years. Of grain other than wheat, Massachusetts and Rhode Island consume of other grain growing states to the amount of 3,675,000 bushels, which is nearly three times the amount that is yearly sent to a foreign market. Massachusetts alone annually consumes the products of the other states to the amount of \$40,000,000, which is equal to one half the annual exports of the products of the United States exclusive of manufactured articles. In the United States 1,000,000 of her population are engaged in the various branches of manufactures. All these are consumers of meat and grain, and this market is worth more to the farmers of the Middle and Western States, than all other markets in the world. If she were to estimate the value of the products of the soil

consumed by them to be but 124 cents per day each, it would in a single year amount to \$182,500,000. It is estimated that the manufacture of Iron alone annually consumes nine millions of the agricultural products. The total amount of capital employed in manufacturing, mining and the mechanic arts, in the United States, is \$400,000,000, and I have no hesitation in saying that this sum thus invested has increased the value of real estate in that country vastly beyond that amount.

The price of land and of agricultural products, depends much upon their proximity to market. Go through the country, and you will see land of the same intrinsic value selling for agricultural purposes at prices varying from \$2 to \$200 per acre, when the main consideration affecting the price is, their nearness to a market. Wherever manufactures, and the mechanic arts flourish, there is a demand for agricultural products at remunerating prices, so that the cultivators of the soil receive their full share of the benefits by the operation, and whenever a village springs up from manufacturing or other causes, the price of land is increased for miles around, and the farmer finds a market for the production of his soil near his own door, and not only do the great staples of agriculture increase in value by this home market, but a thousand nameless articles, assume a value unknown before. A market in a manufacturing district, at home is always more sure than any foreign market, the demand is constant and to be relied upon, whereas the foreign market is always uncertain. In fact the whole face of the country becomes changed, and the population are thriving, industrious and happy.

This recapitulation of the advantages of Canada for manufacturing purposes, and also calling into active operation her natural resources, demand the especial attention of her politicians and capitalists; and although it has been reproachfully observed, that in Canada, the arts, manufactures, &c. were half a century behind the age, yet still the spirit and energy of her people have either been misunderstood or perverted, and it remains to be shown, that in the full development of both, they have only been waiting a suitable opportunity.

To Prevent Horses jumping Fences.—Some years ago, I bought a good horse, which among other fine qualities was recommended as a great jumper, vaulting with ease "over a fence six feet high." I intended to take care of that part of the business myself, but for a time I found I was overmatched. I tied his head to his fore feet, but that made no difference—over he went. I put a wooden log on his fore-foot as large as a man's leg, but he carried that over the high fence with him. I "hopped" him, fastening his fore and hind feet within two feet of each other; side of the fence; and it was not till several repetitions of the experiment, that I saw how he did it—which was by drawing his two chained feet closely to his body, and throwing himself over with the other two. And when he chanced to be free from all restraint, it was very often hard to tell where he might be found, as he would soon pass half a dozen high fences to reach some favorite field. To try to catch him, was very much like a boy's trying to catch the hawk,—he said he did not expect to get him, though he might at least worry him.

But I have found a simple and efficient remedy. Pass a small and strong cord round his body just behind the shoulders, and tie the halter to this cord between the fore-legs, so as to leave a distance of about two feet from the cord to his head. If then he undertakes to jump, he is compelled to throw his head forward, which draws hard on the small cord, causing it to cut into his back, and he instantly desists. The cord should not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

An extraordinary Durham Milker.—Mr. Hower, of Charlton, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, has a cow from which