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SIMILAR CAUSES SHOULD PRODUCE SIMILAR EFFECTS.

PREVIOUS to the war of the Rebellion in the United States, which broke out in 1861, there never had been a distinctively protective tariff in force in that country. Manufacturing industries in the Northern and New England States were not at all flourishing, and goods of British manufacture were generally considered superior to those of American make. The Western States were producers of grain, breadstuffs and food products, and the Southern States were devoted to the cultivation of cotton. When the war began the South was entirely barren of arsenals, workshops and foundries capable of turning out weapons of warfare, and there were but few factories in which textile fabrics could be produced. The South had always been under the domination of free traders, and when it was suggested that the country was but poorly prepared to go to war, not having within itself the facilities for producing the staple necessities of life, and for carrying on a war, the reply was that all such things could be obtained abroad. It is true that large quantities of supplies were run through the blockade, but blockade running was a precarious and uncertain business, and the collapse of the Confederacy was due largely to the fact that the importance of manufacturing industries had previously been systematically ignored, and that under the pressure of events the country was unable to sustain itself.

After the war the South resumed the cultivation of cotton, but it never prospered nor was happy until it diversified its industrial pursuits, and entered upon a new career as a manufacturing section. This it did in 1880, and from that time on its progress has been most marked and remarkable. The South abounds in natural products—there are thousands of square miles of as yet untouched and virgin forests, and its deposits of iron ore, coal and other valuable minerals are practically inexhaustible.

At the close of the war of the rebellion the government of the United States, then in the hands of the Republican party, found itself confronted with a national debt of some three thousand millions of dollars, the payment of which, and how to recuperate the country from the effects of the war were the great problems. In 1865 Congress adopted what is known as the Morrill tariff—a measure intended to bring large sums of money into the treasury, and to establish new manufacturing industries. It was successful in this, for to-day we see that the question there is—not how to raise more money, but how to diminish the receipts. We also observe that in all material and essential things the United States is not dependent in any respect on any other nation for manufactures, for by and

through its protective policy there has grown up industrial establishments that fully supply all its essential requirements. Under this impetus the Western States went largely into manufacturing, and to day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are as distinctively manufacturing States as are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or New York.

As we have stated, the desire for the establishment of manufacturing industries did not find full development in the South until 1880, but at that time the vain repining over the results of the war gave place to nobler sentiments, and a determination to enter upon a career that would place that section fully abreast with other portions of the country that were greatly in advance. Agriculture was not abandoned, but diversified. The cultivation of cotton did not cease, but farmers found it desirable and profitable to grow other things also, and now thousands of them are thriving and prosperous, finding ready sale for their garden and other produce. The value of crops produced in the South in 1886 was \$133,000,000 greater than in 1880, fruit and garden crops alone having increased \$13,000,000.

The renaissance as affecting the lumber, coal, iron ore and similar interests did not take the direction of marketing those articles in their crude condition, but of expending upon them the labor of skilled workmen and artisans, and the conversion of them into the thousand forms demanded by trade and commerce. And in this direction the development has been remarkable. Maj Burke, editor of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, and late manager of the exposition in that city, in a recent address stated that while in 1880 the manufactured products of the State of Georgia were valued at \$36,440,948, those produced during 1886 were worth \$67,898,000, an increase of \$31,457,052. In the same time Kentucky's manufactured products had increased \$30,961,623. Alabama's \$26,289,496. Tennessee's, \$28,486,000; Virginia's, \$24,988,000, and other States in lesser amounts. The total manufactured product of the Southern States in 1880 was \$315,925,794, and in 1886, \$529,835,000 an increase of \$213,910,206. The number of factories in the South increased during these seven years from 31,563 to 54,176. The capital stock has increased from \$179,366,000 to \$371,825,000 more than doubling—and the number of hands employed from 215,245 to 387,570.

These are remarkable facts, for while they show a wonderful increase in manufacturing industries, they also show that agricultural industries are in a flourishing and growing condition.

Until the inauguration of the present National Policy in Canada the conditions prevailing here were very similar to those in the Southern States previous to the rebellion and up