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PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The facts revealed by the United States census for 1860, exhibit the marvellous progress which has been made throughout the Union in manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1850, the total value of domestic manufactures was \$1,019,106,616. The same branches of industry yielded a product in 1860, in part ascertained and in part estimated, of \$1,900,000,000. The total value of manufactures in 1860 was in the proportion of \$60 for every inhabitant of the Union. Nearly one-sixth of the whole population are actually dependent upon manufactures for their living, not including those indirectly engaged in this kind of industry. It is computed that one-third of the whole population is supported directly or indirectly by manufactures.

The total value of agricultural implements reached in 1860 seventeen million dollars. Ohio and Illinois have the largest manufactories in the west. In the southern states alone, which are not usually regarded as being much devoted to manufactures, the whole value reached the very respectable sum of \$1,582,483, exhibiting an increase of over 101 per cent. in the last decade.

The construction of machinery, including stationary and locomotive steam-engines, all the machinery used in mines, mills, furnaces, forges, factories, bridges, railways, hydraulic machinery, &c., exclusive of sewing machines, acquired a value of \$47,118,550 in 1860, showing an increase of over eighteen millions in ten years. It is remarkable that the greatest increase during that period has taken place in the southern states. The ratio of increase in the several sections of the Union being as follows:—

Southern States	387.0 per cent.
Western "	127.0 "
Middle "	55.2 "
N. England "	16.4 "

The sewing machines have effected a revolution in some branches of industry in the States during the last ten years. The returns show an aggregate of 116,330 machines made in nine states in 1860, the value of which was \$5,605,345. The sewing machine has diminished the price of clothing, and in the manufacture of "ready made" articles has established a rapidly increasing industry. In four

cities alone, namely, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston, the value of manufactured clothing amounted to over forty million dollars. In Troy, N. Y., the worth of shirt collars now annually manufactured is nearly \$800,000.

The products of the flour and grist mills reached a value of nearly \$136,000,000 in 1850, and in 1860 the returns exhibit \$223,144,369. The largest mill is at Oswego, which in 1860 produced 300,000 barrels of flour; the next two in Richmond, Virginia, which made respectively 190,000 and 160,000 barrels. The following is the ratio of production for different sections of the Union:—

	Value of Flour and Meal.
Western States.....	\$96,038,794
Middle "	79,086,411
Southern "	30,767,476
N. England "	11,155,445
Pacific "	6,096,262

The manufacture of spirituous liquors employed 1,138 distilleries, producing the enormous quantity of eighty-eight million gallons, of a value exceeding \$24,000,000.

The total production of the cotton manufactures of New England was estimated at over \$80,000,000 worth, and during the same year the middle states produced similar articles to the amount of \$26,000,000.

The returns of woollen manufactures show an increase of more than fifty-one per cent. in ten years. Their value in 1860 amounted to \$68,865,963. Out of 1,909 establishments, 227 were in the southern states. The quantity of wool raised has not increased so largely as many other branches of agricultural industry upon which manufactures are dependent. In 10 years the increase has only amounted to 15.2 per cent. The yield falls far short of the consumption.

The manufacture of linen goods has made little progress. Farmers throughout the west have raised the crop simply for the seed, and thrown away the fibre as valueless.

The production of leather is a leading branch of industry, and its value in 1860 was represented by \$63,090,751. It is remarkable that the manufacture of boots and shoes employs a larger number of operatives than any other branch of American industry. The statistics of this industry are very noteworthy. The following table shows its importance:—

Number of establishments in 1860.....	11,864
Capital invested.....	\$24,050,983
Value of raw material, including fuel..	43,621,438
Average number of hands em- { male... 96,287	
ployed { female 31,140	
Cost of labour.....	\$31,540,556
Value in 1850	53,357,036
Value in 1860	89,549,900