

An artisan leaving England does not mean that his work is lost to England: in nearly all cases his work can be done by another Englishman at home, who otherwise would be without employment and come upon the rates or be engaged in inferior work. From enquiries I made I was satisfied that every Englishman out of work costs at least 10 pounds to the country, and he emigrating not only relieves England of this expenditure but remains a consumer of English goods. I had the estimate given to me of some 5 pounds per head per annum, apply this to 500,000 men (Canada can absorb that number within a few years) it would give a relief to the English ratepayers of 5,000,000 pounds sterling per annum, and an increase of British trade of 2,500,000 pounds sterling per annum. At the same time these men would be producing grain and other products sufficient to feed many millions of the English population, keeping within our Empire large sums that now go to opponents.

The Canadian should recognize that to establish a trade connection in England he must make goods of good quality, of uniform grade, and sell them at the lowest possible profit. For example a fruit dealer must have his fruit done up in proper packages and uniform in quality from top to bottom. The pulp maker must make his pulp of the proper quality and have it always uniform in grade. There are paper mills in England that are prepared to take Canadian pulp and use large quantities, but they find sometimes a consignment that is not up to grade, the reason given was that the Canadian desires to have his mills make pulp to their utmost capacity, the result is the product is in quality inferior in