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## The Industrial World

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### EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The British Board of Trade returns the emigration from and immigration into the United Kingdom for the year ending 30th December, 1880, were recently published. Only in previous years did the emigration exceed that of 1880—in 1853 and 1854, when the numbers were 278,123 and 267,947 respectively. In 1880 the number was 227,542. The following statements are from an analysis of the returns in *The Colonies and India*. The excess of emigrants to, over immigrants from, the various countries in 1880 was as follows:—United States, 140,032; British North America, 16,214; Australasia, 19,274; all other parts, 6,995. Compared with the previous year, the increase to the United States alone was 10,000, while the reduction to Australasia was more than 50 per cent. upon the figures of the previous year. In 1876 and 1877 between 60 and 70 per cent. of the whole excess of emigration went to Australasia; last year it was less than 10 per cent. of the whole. The emigration of persons of Irish origin, which had fallen very low between 1875 and 1879, suddenly rose last year to 93,641, or 41 per cent. in excess of the annual average of the last ten years. The proportion of Irish emigrants to the total from the United Kingdom, which had fallen to about 25 per cent., rose to 41 per cent. The figures are:—English emigrants, 111,845, or 49 per cent. of the whole; Scotch, 23,950, or 10 per cent.; Irish, 92,641, or 41 per cent. The fact that two-thirds of the Irish emigration occurred in the first six months is thought to point to the suddenness of the American trade revival as the cause for the increase generally. Coming now to the emigration statistics themselves, respectively of the relation to immigration, there left the shores of the United Kingdom for the United States, 69,081 English, 14,471 Scotch, and 83,018 Irish; for British North America, 13,541 English, 3,221 Scotch, and 4,140 Irish; for Australasia, 18,176 English, 3,059 Scotch, and 5,949 Irish; for all places, English 104,7, Scotch 1,305, Irish 834. The total is 227,542 compared with 242,274 in 1879. Including foreigners

322,294 individuals left the shores of the United Kingdom, 281,560 as steerage-passengers, and 50,734 as cabin passengers. Of the former 156,150 sailed from Liverpool, 29,058 from London, 19,068 from other English ports; 20,340 from Glasgow, and 53,944 from Londonderry and Cork, all of whom went to the American Continent, in the proportion of 17 to the Republic to one to the Dominion. The total of those who went to British North America was 29,340; to Australia and New Zealand, 25,439; to the East Indies, 4,527; to the British West Indies, 1,643; to the Cape and Natal, 9,803; to British possessions in Central and South America, 2,203; and 2,100 to all other possessions. The proportion of male to female emigrants was nearly five to three, namely, 203,294 to 123,009; but among British subjects only the relations of the sexes were somewhat different, and in round numbers there were thirteen males to nine females. The Irish took most women with them, which is an indication of a more permanent separation from the mother country, their relations being 45 men to 45 women; the English were seven to four, and the Scotch thirteen to eight. Of the 188,950 adults of British origin of both sexes, 10,971 men and 25,239 women were married, the explanation of the excess being that the surplus women were going out to join their husbands; 92,470 were single men, 51,107 were spinsters; and there were also 38,692 children under twelve years of age, for whom the colonial will be home life to an extent that it never can be to the parents. Of the table of "Occupation of British and Irish Emigrants," the following are the principal features: General labourers, 50,064, of whom 5,085 went to Canada and 1,712 to Australasia; gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, 11,762, of whom 2,381 went to Canada and 1,261 to Australasia; farmers and graziers, 7,212 (428 to Canada and 784 to Australasia); mechanics, 6,639 (984 to Canada and 123 to Australasia); agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, 3,921 (1,214 to Canada and 1,084 to Australasia). Of all other trades, the locksmiths and gunsmiths despatched the smallest number, namely, 499, two of whom went to Australia and two to the States. The United States had far the best share of all these useful classes. The women are thus classified: 18,757 domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; gentlewomen and governesses, 96; milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c. 277; shopwomen, 14; other trades and professions, 318. Servants and nurses who went to Canada numbered 1,321, and to Australasia, 2,762; the gentlewomen and governesses to the two colonies respectively were 8 and 26; milliners, 1 and 113; the shopwomen, 9 in number, went only to Australasia. Settlers on the American continent remitted, as far as can be ascertained, £1,403,241 to their friends at home in 1880, while those in Australia and other places remitted, £71,407. Since 1848 £23,510,669 reached people in the United Kingdom from their friends across the Atlantic, besides £309,376 from the Australian colonies since 1875. This information was obtained from banks and mercantile houses, and therefore the money forwarded through private hands is not included. The proportion of gross emigration to the population was 0.51 per cent. in the ten years ending 1880; it was 0.52 in the previous ten years; and in the previous terms of eight years and three years, reaching back to 1853, it had been 0.55 and 0.54. Since 1852 during 29 years, the total number of British and Irish emigrants has been— to the United States, 3,025,594; to British North America, 131,694; to Australasia, 936,022; to all other places, 170,111; and these figures make a total of 4,503,431.

### THE DUTIES ON WOOLLEN GOODS.

The objection is made to the present scale of duties on woollen goods, that it puts higher rates on articles used by the poor than on those used by the rich. To which the answer is, that it could not be otherwise, if the home manufacturer of woollens is to have any protection worth speaking of. The *Toronto Globe* has paraded figures showing that a greater duty *ad valorem* is levied on coarse and cheap woollen goods than on those which are fine and expensive. Of course it is the specific duty which does it—the duty of 7½ cents per lb. in addition to the 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The *Globe* finds that the duty is, according to value, higher on low priced tweeds than on high priced; and the same with regard to overcoatings. Coming to fine broadcloth, the duty on that, *ad valorem*, is low compared with the duty on common stuffs for the wear of "the million." And therefore, it is contended, the new tariff taxes the poor highly, while letting the rich off at lower rates. The answer to this is that the poor man, who wants to buy cheap woollen goods, free of taxation, has nothing to do but simply to buy Canadian goods, which pay no duty. It so happens that our home production is made up chiefly of goods for everyday wear, though under the new policy the encroachments of Canadian manufacturers on the finer lines of production are even now rapidly extending. An *ad valorem* duty, by itself, would be no protection at all against English competition in the heavier and coarser kinds of woollen goods. The English shoddy factories turn out goods of so low a value, per yard, that they could be sold here at a profit after paying even higher *ad valorem* duties. Goods of this kind are, however, the merest trash, and it is actually conferring a favour on the "poor man" to keep them out of the country. It is true that "shoddy" is made in Canada as well as in England; nay, we will go further, and say that the home manufacture of "shoddy" has been greatly stimulated by the new tariff. But what has to be observed is that there is an immense difference between the imported "shoddy" and that of home make. The makers of the latter are at our doors, and can promptly be made to answer for any defects; but against English makers of shoddy there is no recourse. This single circumstance, which the *Globe*, of course, does not take into account at all, is literally worth millions to Canadian consumers of cheap goods, in securing them fair value for their money. Again, if we imported all our consumption of woollen goods, then the plea that the poor man pays higher *ad valorem* duties than the rich man would hold good. But the important fact that we have a large home production alters the case entirely. When the "poor man" buys a suit of clothes of any such stuffs as are now staple manufactures at home, he pays not one cent of duty on them, but gets them duty free. On other goods, those in the manufacture of which we are only just beginning, the buyer pays something for protection, but still not half what the figures appear to show; while on such classes of goods as are not made here at all he pays the duty in full. The buyer of fine broadcloth pays all the duty, because we make none of that article here; the buyer of cheap Canadian tweeds pays not one cent of duty; and between the two extremes there are many variations. The old American tariff story is always applicable, and should never be forgotten. Said a Free Trade stump orator, "Every man in this crowd who wears a cotton shirt is taxed seven cents per yard on the cloth it is made of." "Don't see how that can be," said one of the crowd, "I got the cloth

for my shirt at six cents." The truth is that the *Globe's* argument is based throughout on a false assumption, and to refute it nothing more is necessary than to demand that it be carried out to its logical consequences. The *Globe* contends to a 17½ per cent. tariff, that we know. This, it allows, is necessary for revenue, but what next? Will the *Globe* venture to maintain that, were all duties abolished, we should immediately have boots and shoes, agricultural implements, heavy cottons, and other such articles as we make at home, cheaper by the amount of the duties remitted? Or will it not rather be believed, as every business man will admit, that in such case we would have an immediate rise in prices, consequent upon the shutting up of Canadian factories? The effect of Canadian manufacture on the market, in the way of making quote competition to sell, and consequently a better market to buy in, is wholly lost sight of by Free Trade theorists. Whenever we start a new manufacture, under protection, the foreign manufacturers, who before had our markets all to themselves, drop their prices in order to retain it if possible. The contention that prices are always raised by the amount of the duty is a figment of the theoretical brain, which will not stand a moment's test by facts. The American duty on woollen goods, or on the kinds most largely consumed, is 50 cents per lb., and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, against our figures of only 7½ cents per lb., and 20 per cent. And yet Canadians, to whom it is convenient, do actually go to Buffalo and Detroit to purchase clothing. This is the *reductio ad absurdum*, if the contention that the consumer always pays all the duty. If the Canadian 7½ cents per lb. is a tax on the poor, what does the *Globe* say of the American 50 cents per lb.? And yet to-day a poor man can certainly buy for five dollars as good a coat in Buffalo as he can for the same money in Toronto. Between the theory and the facts there lies a gap too wide to be bridged by Free Trade sophistry.

### A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

Commenting on a portion of a despatch contained in an article in another column, the *New York World* (Free Trade) says: "While British exports to the United States in those branches of trade in which British capital and British labour are most heavily interested are falling off, the exports to Canada and Australia are increasing in spite of the 'protection' with which those colonies have been recently afflicted. It is proposed, therefore, to form a customs union of the empire, under which the mother country and her colonies shall trade on equal terms, to the exclusion of the goods of those foreign nations which maintain high tariffs. Ten years ago this would have been regarded as an Utopian vision. The proposal to form an Imperial federation has not hitherto met with much favour, simply because its advocates cannot explain how either the mother country or the colonies are to benefit by it; but there are no such insuperable objections to the present scheme. An Australian trade in canned meats is already established. Canada is going largely into the live cattle trade and dairy trades, and when her North-West Territories are developed, the older provinces must perforce turn their wheat fields into pasture lands for stock raising. Muskoka and Parry Sound in Ontario and the Lac St. Jean district in Quebec are admirably adapted for that purpose, and the provincial governments are hastening to bring them into direct communication with the trunk lines. In British Columbia there are millions of acres of the finest pasturage in the world, the grass in the valley of the Fraser River being exceedingly succulent, and the settlement of that province by the

Canadian Pacific Railway will open up a cattle market for England capable of supplying all her wants. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick send her fish, and Prince Edward Island is even a more fruitful mother of potatoes than Ireland. But it is in the North-West Territories that the problem will be solved. Professor Macovv and other high authorities estimate that there are at least 200,000-000 acres in that lone land capable of producing wheat. At an average of fifteen bushels to the acre this would represent a crop more than sufficient to feed Europe and America. The Pacific Railway will be completed through this great wheat belt by 1884, and tributary lines are already projected northward. An attempt is also being made to open up the old Hudson Bay sea route for grain ships. The Hudson Bay Company's fur vessels have for centuries plied between Stromness, in the north of Scotland, and York Factory. Navigation is open for nearly three months of the year, and the route is shorter than any of the trans-Atlantic routes now travelled. But, even if the produce of the North-West has to be carried by rail to the waters of Lake Superior, the vast annual output will give England all the food she needs, and give it to her cheaper than our Western farmers can supply it. The North-West will also furnish unequalled cattle ranges. The region lying between the Rocky Mountains on the west, the Qu'Appelle River on the east, and Battle River on the north, is covered with luxuriant grasses, and the climate, tempered by winds and mists from the Pacific, is mild enough to admit of the cattle ranging at large through the winter. Ranches are already being taken up."

### THE FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* contains the following interesting statement respecting the finances of Russia: "Any declaration of the new departure in Russian policy may be read by the light of the usual consular report on the finances of the empire just published. At first sight the figures here produced do not seem unfavourable. Taking for convenience the rouble at its depreciated value of 2s, we state the case in round figures thus:—The revenue for 1879 (the last year for which the accounts are published) exceeded the estimate by £4,485,624. Of this increase £1,622,194 is due to customs, while trade licences, stamps, registration fees, post office telegraphs, and all those items to which we are accustomed to look as indications of general prosperity, tend to make up this highly respectable surplus. It is noteworthy too that the very Nihilists are said to contribute to the prosperity of the empire, for the passport tax produces some £71,192 more than the estimate, owing to the stricter enforcement of this tax which their manoeuvres have rendered necessary. There is, however, a reverse to the medal. First of all, while the actual receipts are given as £66,195,419, the actual expenditure is stated at £77,600,157, of which, when the accounts were made up, £2,445,259 had yet to be paid—or, in unofficial terms, to be added to the mass of debt which is burdensome in proportion to the want of public confidence and public credit. The Russian national debt exceeded four years' revenue, whereas our own may be roughly estimated at ten years' income; yet the annual cost of the smaller debt is one-fourth of the revenue, while our own larger debts cost three-eighths of our income. The Russian debt charge has increased from 107 million roubles in 1873 to 172 millions in 1879, 'the result of the war and the depreciation of the rouble.' That the first named cause largely predominates (if, indeed, the second be not mainly due to the first), we may judge from the statement that the war expenditure of the five years 1874-79