

Canadian Manufacturing Output \$1,392,516,953

Preliminary Report of Manufacturing Census Taken in 1916 Show Big Increase in Output, Capital, Pay-roll and Number of Employees--Maritime Provinces Share in General Increases

The preliminary results of the manufacturing census taken in 1916 have recently been published at Ottawa. During 1916 a postal census of manufactures for Canada was taken by the Census and Statistics Office, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the preliminary compilation of results was completed in December. The investigation covered operations during the calendar year 1915, or the nearest business year. Construction, operation and land trades, as well as establishments conducted under the factory system were included, and a record was obtained from every concern known to be in operation, irrespective of number of employees or value of output.

The returns for the previous census, that of 1911, the latest preceding inquiry of this character, were compiled only for establishments employing five persons or over. All groups of industry show a substantial growth, the most notable exceptions being establishments for the manufacture of building materials, such as saw-mills, planing mills, brickyards, etc., and fruit and vegetable canneries.

The following table shows the comparative returns of the 1916 census and the 1906 census.

Items	1906	1916	Increase
Establishments	\$15,796	\$21,391	\$5,495 or 34.80%
Capital	\$46,585,023	1,184,991,427	1,138,406,404 or 2443.4%
Salaries	30,724,086	60,143,704	29,419,618 or 95.75%
Wages	134,375,925	227,508,800	93,132,875 or 69.31%
Products	734,352,603	1,392,516,953	674,164,350 or 91.85%

It will be seen, that the number of establishments has increased during the last decade from 15,796 to 21,391. In this connection it may be pointed out that the term "establishment" may mean more than one plant, provided they are operated by a single individual or company.

The total capital (including value of land, buildings, machinery, materials and stocks on hand, and operating capital, owned or borrowed) has advanced from \$846,585,023 to \$1,184,991,427 or 134.47 per cent.

The total wages bill has likewise increased from \$134,375,925 to \$227,508,800 or 69.31 per cent, and the salaries bill from \$30,724,086 to \$60,143,704, an increase of 95.75 per cent.

The value of products in the 1916 census was \$1,392,516,953 an increase of \$674,164,350 over the previous census, or 93.85 per cent.

With regard to the number of employees, which are shown as 511,859 by the 1916 census, it should be pointed out that this figure is for the date December 15, 1915, when the number in certain classes of establishments is low, whereas the figures for 1906, namely 392,530 is an average for the whole year.

In order to measure the extent to which manufacturing Canada was affected by the war during the 1916 census, each manufacturer was asked in making his return to separate such products of his establishments as he had reason to believe were destined for war purposes, whether supplied directly or indirectly, from those entering into the general trade. It will be seen from the following table that the total value of goods manufactured for war purposes, actually completed and delivered, amounted to \$130,466,307. The war trade in manufactures for the preliminary 1916 census are shown in the following figures:

Food Products	\$5,789,354
Textiles	23,319,859
Iron and Steel Products	34,094,867
Timber, Lumber, etc. (and manufactures)	3,471,792
Leather and Finished Products	13,159,261
Paper and Printing	63,953
Liquors, Beverages	19,358
Chemicals and Allied Products	8,519,735
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	82,168
Metal and Metal Products (other than iron and steel)	9,837,013
Tobacco, etc.	127,686
Vehicles for Land Trans.	16,955,562
Vessels for Water Trans.	2,471,489
Miscellaneous Industries	12,554,510
Total	\$130,466,307

In manufacturing by provinces, Ontario leads with a capital of over \$955,000,000 and an output over \$715,000,000. Quebec comes second, with capital represented being over \$541,000,000 and the value of the output exceeding \$348,500,000. A good showing is made in all the Maritime Provinces, the total capitalization of the New Brunswick industries being \$46,049,862 and the value of the New Brunswick output being placed in the year at \$7,656,035. The salaries and wages paid in New Brunswick are over \$9,000,000. The showing for each of the provinces is shown in the accompanying table:

Province	Total Capital	Pay Roll	Em- ployees	Value of Products
Alberta	\$42,303,893	\$5,118,305	\$7,555	\$30,594,647
British Columbia	\$158,522,862	\$15,887,802	28,846	73,606,584
Manitoba	95,855,845	13,662,797	19,876	61,594,284
New Brunswick	46,049,862	8,794,485	17,548	36,656,034
Nova Scotia	126,478,539	16,333,736	33,740	70,827,656
Ontario	955,788,021	145,483,183	242,347	715,921,851
P. E. I.	1,906,564	558,422	2,356	2,646,489
Quebec	541,196,858	99,750,135	155,911	384,507,054
Saskatchewan	16,788,992	2,071,639	3,680	15,162,574

The New Brunswick manufacturing statistics show the following increases:

Year	Establish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Value of Products
1901	919	\$20,741,170	22,158	\$20,972,470
1906	628	26,792,698	19,426	22,133,951
1911	1,156	36,125,012	24,744	35,422,302
1916	712	46,049,862	17,448	37,656,034

Though there are less establishments in the latest census for the province, the increase in the total capitalization of the manufacturing industries since the last census is nearly \$10,000,000. The value of the products shows an increase of about \$2,000,000. The number of employees for 1916 showed a considerable reduction, (Continued on next page)

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- (2). Almost unlimited field for further development of business among present patrons and consumers in addition to the normal growth resulting from increase in population.
- (3). Protection rendered by the Provincial Public Utility Commissions through regulations of issue of securities.
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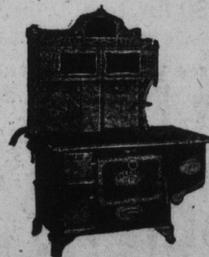
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