

Many industries, which, in 1881, were under one establishment, had become separated in the ten years. One example will suffice to show the extent of this movement. In 1881 there were 1,180 bakeries returned for the Dominion. In 1891 there were 1,656 bakeries and 280 confectionery-making establishments. Included in the 1,180 bakeries were all the confectionery-making establishments, and these were so included because, taken generally, the two industries were carried on under the same management. In 1891, specialization had made such progress that the enumerators returned 280 establishments in which confectionery-making was the sole business.

In many cases, therefore, there were two establishments in 1891, where there was but one in 1881, the two doing, possibly, no larger business than the one did in 1881.

The movement towards specialization explains, in part, the great increase in the number of industrial establishments during the ten years.

There is no doubt that the ten years saw a large increase in small industries. These have been established all over the country. They have taken root, and time will show whether they will follow the rule of other countries and develop into large establishments.

As a feature in the industrial life of the people this revelation of the census deserves to be recorded. It is a great fact and should not be ignored. It is registered in the census returns so that in after years, when there shall come development of large establishments, the people of Canada may be able to look back upon the period of "small and feeble things," and show from what humble beginnings the industrial life of the country sprang.

Many and very great difficulties surround the effort to take the industrial establishments of Canada under the definition which has been in force for three census-takings. It did not, however, seem possible to depart from the principle established in former censuses. In order to reduce to a minimum the objections to such a minute investigation as the definition called for, the Statistical Division is engaged in making a classification of the industrial establishments as recorded in the censuses of 1881 and 1891 on the basis of value of output. The classes into which the returns are divided are:—

Industries having an output under.....	\$ 2,000
“ “ from.....	2,000 to \$12,000
“ “ “	12,000 “ 25,000
“ “ “	25,000 “ 50,000
“ “ over.....	50,000

This classification it was hoped would be finished in time for publication in the present volume, but unavoidable delays have prevented and it has been deemed better to publish Vol. III. without the analysis on the basis mentioned rather than wait longer.