

New Brunswick - - - A Bee Hive of Industry

Province Shows Big Increase in All Departments of Manufacturing.

By 1920 New Brunswick Factories Should Product Well Over Million Per Month.

The growth of manufacturing in every way in the Province of New Brunswick has been very remarkable during this century. The Table which follows below gives details of this growth over five year periods from 1900 up to the present time and shows some remarkable figures. While in the first few years of the century the rate of progress was slow, within the last ten years it has been correspondingly rapid and great. Thus the capital engaged has more than doubled since 1900 as has also its value. Of course the great development of munitions of war production has affected the statistics in the last two years, but the natural growth, while not so great as the actual figures shown, would still have been good without the great stimulus of the war. We give them for the last period (1916) on estimated figures, but as these are based on the Government Blue Books and are very conservatively stated it may be taken that they are rather under than above the mark:

TABLE 2

The following figures show at a glance how industry has advanced in New Brunswick as regards number of establishments, capital invested, number of employees, salaries and wages paid, raw materials used, and value of finished products.

Year	Number Establishments	Capital Invested	Number Employees	Salaries and Wages	Raw Material Used	Value Products
1900	919	\$20,741,170	22,158	\$5,748,999	10,814,014	\$20,972,470
1910	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,213	18,516,096	35,422,302
1916	1,627	48,527,616	32,467	10,899,065	24,678,543	46,742,119

St. John is, it must also be remembered, the chief winter port of Canada and its commercial and industrial conditions have been unusually satisfactory during the war period. The progress of the port is reflected in the immensely increasing volume of trade passing through and may be judged by the fact that between March, 1914, and March, 1915, it rose from thirty to one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Of the latter sum about one hundred and twenty million were represented by exports. This showed a two million increase over the port of Boston and ninety-three million over any other Maritime Province port.

Real estate has not been very active but is in a much healthier condition than before the war and values are being very well sustained.

Building figures are not so high as in pre-war times but indicate that there is a return to normal conditions. Among the larger erections:

TABLE 3

The following Table shows the percentage of increase that manufacturing has had during the past six years, from 1910 to 1916. All branches are here considered.

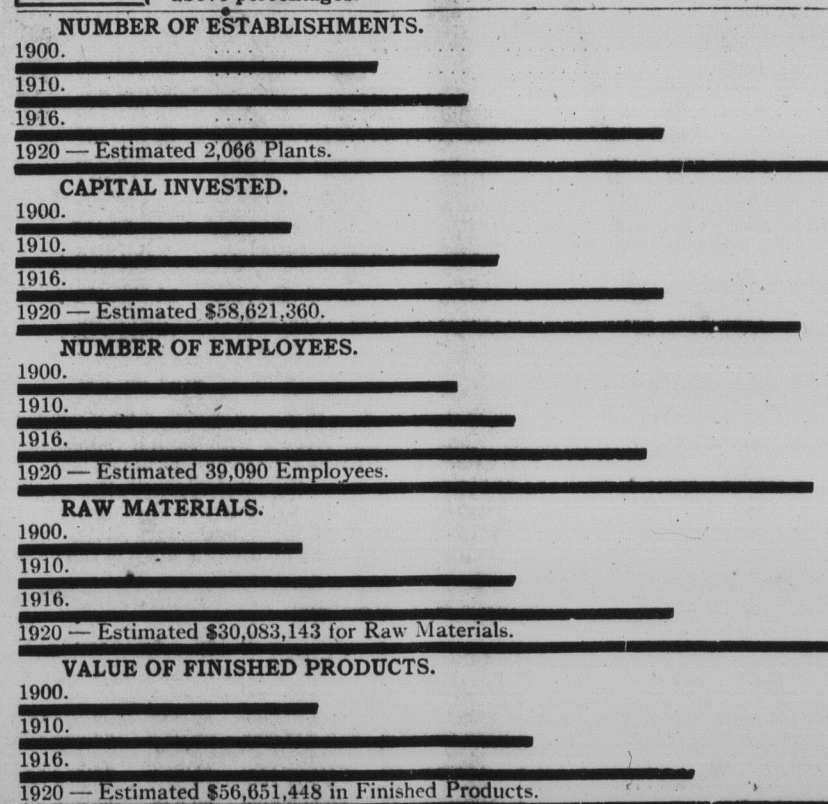
DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.
Number of Establishments	40.5%
Capital invested in Manufacturing	31.2%
Number of Employees	31.1%
Salaries and Wages paid	30.9%
Raw Materials used	32.9%
Value of Finished Products	31.9%

AT THE PRESENT RATE OF INCREASE NEW BRUNSWICK WILL HAVE BY 1920:

2,066 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.
\$58,621,360 INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING.
39,090 HANDS EMPLOYED BY MANUFACTURING.
\$13,144,272 PAID ANNUALLY IN SALARIES AND WAGES.
\$30,083,143 OF RAW MATERIALS USED.
\$56,651,448 OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Chart D

The following Charts illustrate to the sight the growth of manufacturing in all departments with estimates for 1920, based on the above percentages.



in 1916, being a machine plant for Messrs McAvity & Sons, a Catholic High School for girls, an Isolation Hospital and a half million dollar grain elevator. The Government is proceeding with the development of the Courtenay Bay proposition and on the western side of the harbour the completion of another ocean pier is under way. The plants that have been most active in St. John have been the McAvity Brass and Iron Foundry, The Fleming Engine and Machine Works, The St. John Iron Works, The Portland Rolling Mills, The Nail Factories of J. Pender & Co., The Maritime Nail Co., and The Canada Nail Co., The Cornwall and York Cotton Mills, The Brush and Broom Factories of T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., and The Canadian Brush Co., The Harness Factory of Horton & Sons, The Boot and Shoe Factory of J. M. Humphrey & Co., The Partington Pulp Mill, The Lumber Mills of Murray & Gregory, Stetson, Cutler & Co., The Miller Estate, J. E. Moore & Co., Randolph & Baker, The Woodworking Plants of Christie & Co., Haley Bros. & Co., and Roderick & Sons, The Biscuit Factories of T. Rankin & Sons, and Hamm Bros., The St. John Desk Co., The St. John Flour Milling Co., The Stove Works of McLean, Holt & Co., The Edge Tool Plants of Campbell Bros., and Josiah Fowler Co., The Hutchings & Co. Mattress and Bed Factory, The D. F. Brown Paper Box Works, The Wilson Co. Box Plant, The Leather Works of C. H. Peters & Sons, and The Mammoth Sugar Refinery Business of the Atlantic Refineries, Ltd.

Winter Port Development Industrial Expansion Business Promotion

These are the three primary objects that the St. John Board of Trade has stood for, believing that in the furtherance of these all others would follow.

Has the Board succeeded in its efforts? Let the record testify.

In 1900 — four years after the Board had won out in its demand for the recognition of St. John as the Winter Port of Canada — the total trade of St. John was fourteen and a half millions. Just before the war it had grown to thirty millions. This year it has attained to the supreme height of TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLIONS, exceeding every port in Canada except Montreal. And the Winter Port is still going strong.

IN INDUSTRIES, St. John has made progress, its strategic situation making it a favorable industrial distributing point. Its present industries include cotton mills, sugar refinery, foundries, lumber mills, nail factories, brush factories, lime kilns, biscuit factories, candy factories, boot and shoe plants and many others. More industries are wanted.

GENERAL BUSINESS has likewise prospered in St. John, the bank clearings showing an increase from \$37,000,000 in 1900 to \$90,500,000 in 1916.

IN BUILDING, while the war has tended to lessen activity, the returns show values of building permits in 1916 to have been \$464,350 against \$346,275 in 1915.

There's much work still ahead of the Board of Trade and the citizens of St. John. To achieve results there must be a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together." This "pull" can be best exercised through an active and influential Board of Trade. Are YOU a member?

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