

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

CENSUS OF 1890-91.

INTRODUCTION.

VOLUME THIRD.

The Third Volume is devoted to the Industrial Establishments of the country.

The Census definition of an industrial establishment is, "Any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption."

This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the censuses of 1881 and 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as the large industries of the country. The chief characteristic of the country's development during the decade 1881-90 appears, from the returns of the census enumerators, to be the up-springing of numerous small industries. This was a characteristic of the country's growth in 1881, but was not so marked as was shown in 1891.

The Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture has exercised great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators. Many small industries were returned but were cut out of the tabulated statement herewith presented, because they were evidently adjuncts to the regular occupation, rather than the occupations by which livelihoods were obtained. In this respect the lines of previous censuses were closely followed, the object being to make the census of 1891 strictly comparable, in its general results, with those of 1881 and 1871.

The returns herewith given do not include such products as are made at home for family use, as woollen and linen cloth. Butter and cheese made at home are not included in the products of the creameries and cheese factories given in the present volume.

The magnitude of these industries will appear from the fact that 4,320,838 yards of cloth and flannel, 633,724 yards of linen, 111,370,210 pounds of butter and 6,267,203 pounds of cheese were reported by the census enumerators as having been made in the homes of Canada but these are not included in the returns of industrial establishments.

Furniture, boots and shoes, etc., made in the houses of Canada during "off-hours" are not included.

On the other hand dress-making and millinery, carried on by persons who make their living by so doing, have necessarily to be given their legitimate place in a census which aims to present as fully as possible the results produced by the wage-earners of the land in making their living.

One great feature in the returns of industrial establishments for 1891 is the specialization which had taken place.