

Altogether there are 44 cities with a population of 10,000 and over, but four are grouped with smaller towns lying adjacent because the places are industrial units, viz.: Berlin with Waterloo, Windsor with Walkerville, and Sault Ste. Marie with Steelton, in Ontario, and Winnipeg with St. Boniface in Manitoba.*

Montreal still holds the lead of all cities of the Dominion, its values of products having grown from \$71,099,750 in 1900 to \$166,296,972 in 1910, or 133.89 per cent. Toronto, its nearest rival, gained in the same period from \$58,415,498 to \$154,306,948, or 164.15 per cent. In the twenty years Montreal's gain was 145.81 per cent. and Toronto's gain 243.18 per cent. The third place is held by Hamilton with \$55,125,946, being an increase of 221.95 per cent. in the last decade and 292.51 per cent. in twenty years. The highest per cent. of gain in twenty years has been made by Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton with 7,194.56 per cent., followed by Calgary with 2,893.86 per cent., Sydney with 2,698.26 per cent., Windsor and Walkerville with 1,171.03 per cent. and Vancouver with 695.16 per cent.

A summary of establishments by groups is shown in the following table, giving the number of establishments, the value of products and the average production per establishment for the years 1900 and 1910.

Comparative Statistics by Groups of Products.

Groups of products	1900			1910		
	No.	Value of products	Average production	No.	Value of products	Average production
Under \$200,000....	14,220	\$ 268,740,018	18,899	18,121	\$ 431,336,527	23,803
\$200,000 to under \$500,000.....	323	94,531,698	292,668	716	219,099,372	306,005
\$500,000 to under \$1,000,000.....	68	46,729,825	687,203	231	156,519,094	677,572
\$1,000,000 and over	39	71,051,834	1,821,842	150	359,020,640	2,393,471

The last named group shows that for 1910 there were 14 establishments producing \$5,000,000 and over, with products valued at \$97,939,474 and with an average production of \$6,995,677. One establishment in Nova Scotia gave a product of more than \$8,000,000, one in Ontario gave more than \$9,000,000 and two in Quebec gave more than \$10,000,000 each. Fourteen establishments of the highest class in the Dominion gave in 1910 an average of \$6,995,667.

The population of Canada as shown by the Census of 1891 was 4,833,239, in 1901, 5,371,315, and in 1911, 7,205,364. The increase for the last decade was 34.13 per cent., which is larger than the increase for the same period of any other country in the world.

In 1910 there were in the country 300 kinds of manufactures, as compared with 264 in 1900. The cost of raw materials in 1900 was \$266,527,858, which when deducted from the value of products gave \$214,525,517 or 80.26 per cent. as the value added by manufactures, compared with \$601,509,018 as the value of raw materials and \$564,466,621 or 93.76 per cent. as the value added by manufactures in 1910.

One more important fact which is helpful for a consideration of the progress of Canada in manufactures is the exports of the country in this class of products, counting as manufactures the same products which have been enumerated as such in the Census rather than the figures of the Trade and Navigation tables. The figures show that in the fiscal year 1890-91 we exported manufactured goods to the value of \$41,398,395, in 1900-01, \$84,042,362 and in 1910-11, \$143,483,088.

Canada has begun the century well. The United States of America had just crossed the billion line of values in 1850 with all manufactures producing \$500 and over, when the population was twenty-three millions.

*Waterloo with 4,359, \$2,812,595, Walkerville with 3,302, \$8,341,573, Steelton with 3,936, \$6,839,550, and St. Boniface, with 7,483, \$6,701,249.