

HOW CANADA'S CITIES SHARE INDUSTRIAL LIFE

Montreal Leads the Dominion and Toronto is Its Nearest Rival—Some Interesting Statistics

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The products of manufactures in the chief towns and cities of Canada and their rates per cent. of increase by periods of years and for twenty years are shown in the following table, viz. :—

Comparative Statistics of Cities and Towns of 10,000 and Over

Cities	Population in 1911	Values of products in		Increase per cent. of values in		
		1890	1900	1910	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910
Montreal.....	470,480	67,654,060	71,099,750	166,296,972	5'09	133'89
Toronto.....	376,538	44,963,922	58,415,498	154,306,948	29'92	164'15
Winnipeg and St. Boniface.....	143,518	5,611,240	8,616,248	39,400,608	53'55	357'28
Vancouver.....	100,401	1,895,216	4,990,152	15,070,105	163'30	202'00
Ottawa.....	87,062	8,222,051	7,638,688	20,924,331	13'41	173'92
Hamilton.....	81,969	14,044,521	17,122,346	55,125,946	21'91	221'95
Quebec.....	78,190	14,800,360	12,779,546	17,149,385	13'65	34'19
Halifax.....	46,619	7,198,143	6,927,552	12,140,409	-3'76	75'25
London.....	46,300	8,225,557	8,122,185	16,273,999	-1'26	100'36
Calgary.....	43,704	258,900	599,444	7,751,011	131'53	1,193'03
St. John.....	42,511	8,131,790	6,712,769	10,081,667	-17'45	50'19
Victoria.....	31,660	4,547,186	2,617,573	4,224,034	-42'44	62'14
Regina.....	30,213	.....	.....	1,313,274	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	24,900	.....	243,778	4,493,304	.....	1,743'15
Brantford.....	23,132	4,280,999	5,564,695	15,866,299	29'98	185'12
Kingston.....	18,874	3,113,573	2,045,173	3,860,142	-34'31	88'74
Maisonneuve.....	18,684	3,653,584	6,008,780	20,813,774	64'46	246'39
Peterborough.....	18,360	2,594,996	3,789,164	10,633,119	46'02	180'62
Hull.....	18,222	1,287,292	3,182,050	7,259,301	147'19	128'13
Windsor and Walkerville.....	21,131	953,030	8,278,126	12,113,279	243'95	269'52
Sydney.....	17,723	335,745	631,396	9,395,017	88'06	1,387'97
Gloucester.....	16,562	.....	.....	132,500	.....	.....
Port William.....	16,499	.....	111,507	534,097	.....	378'98
Sherbrooke.....	16,405	2,043,094	2,252,293	3,934,510	10'24	74'69
Berlin and Waterloo.....	19,555	2,795,557	4,359,690	12,078,783	55'95	177'06
Guelph.....	15,175	2,973,927	3,689,183	7,392,336	24'05	100'37
Westmount.....	14,579	.....	102,500	1,541,802	.....	1,404'19
St. Thomas.....	14,054	2,392,792	2,248,846	3,573,820	-6'02	58'92
Brandon.....	13,839	733,800	541,327	2,330,430	-26'23	330'50
Moose Jaw.....	13,823	.....	135,040	738,818	.....	447'11
Trois Rivières.....	13,691	977,496	1,187,373	2,472,040	21'47	108'19
New Westminster.....	13,199	1,408,752	1,029,722	2,853,774	-26'91	177'14
Stratford.....	12,946	1,491,462	1,935,176	5,133,840	29'75	165'29
Owen Sound.....	12,558	1,582,518	1,737,477	2,852,267	-25'85	143'06
St. Catharines.....	12,484	2,444,680	2,070,543	6,024,217	-15'30	190'95
Saskatoon.....	12,004	.....	.....	683,277	.....	.....
Verdun.....	11,629	.....	.....	229,299	.....	.....
Moncton.....	11,345	1,973,536	1,291,036	3,233,565	-34'58	150'47
Port Arthur.....	11,220	394,045	105,000	973,668	-73'35	827'30
Charlottetown.....	11,198	417,346	900,430	738,228	-36'47	-18'01
Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton.....	14,920	107,510	738,472	7,842,384	586'88	961'97
Chatham.....	10,770	2,116,161	2,714,977	5,023,560	28'29	85'03
Lachine.....	10,699	1,358,025	2,909,847	6,295,716	114'22	116'36
Galt.....	10,299	2,621,310	2,225,343	5,252,600	-15'11	136'04

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.*

*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.

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., and Vancouver with 695.16 per cent.

Values of Total Products.

The values of total products of factories in Canada employing five hands and over in the year 1890 was \$368,696,723, in 1900 \$481,053,375 and in 1910 \$1,165,975,639, being an increase in the first decade of 30.47 per cent., in the second of 142.13 per cent., and in the twenty years of 216.54 per cent. The population in 1911 is given in the following table, together with the values of products in 1900 and 1910, and the increase per cent. in the period of ten years.

Comparative Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces In 1900 and 1910.

	Population in 1911.	Values of products in 1900.	Values of products in 1910.	Increase per cent. in 1900 to 1910.
		\$	\$	%
Canada	7,205,364	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	142.13
Alberta	374,663	1,313,320	18,788,826	1,323.78
British Columbia	392,480	19,447,778	65,204,235	234.95
Manitoba	455,614	12,927,439	53,673,609	315.19
New Brunswick.....	351,889	20,972,470	35,422,302	68.89
Nova Scotia ..	492,338	23,592,513	52,706,184	123.40
Ontario	2,523,274	241,533,486	579,810,225	139.62
Prince Edward Island	93,728	2,326,708	3,136,470	34.80
Quebec	2,003,238	158,287,994	350,901,656	121.69
Saskatchewan ..	492,432	651,667	6,332,132	871.68

Note.—The Northwest and Yukon Territories are not included in this table. Their population is 25,708.

Increase of Capital Employed.

Capital increased in the twenty years from \$331,635,499 in 1890 to \$446,916,487 in 1900, and to \$1,247,583,609 in 1910, and salaries and wages from \$79,234,311 to \$113,283,602 and to \$241,008,416.

The census of Canada in 1911 for 1910 shows that for the first time we have in capital as well as in the values of products crossed the billion line. There were 231 establishments, the value of whose products in 1910 ranged from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 136 whose products were \$1,000,000 to under \$5,000,000, and 14 whose products were \$5,000,000 and over. In the case of two of the latter the values were each more than \$10,000,000.

ESSENTIALS OF AN ANNUAL REPORT

Are Not Always in Display Type—How to Sift the Important from the Non-important

(Specially Contributed to The Monetary Times).

Insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions are occasionally tempted to do a little "window dressing" when making their annual reports. Emphasis is laid in a report upon comparatively non-important items, probably with the idea that the reader will be so impressed by them that he will neglect to read the smaller and frequently more important type.

Character of Company's Asset

Among the items to be carefully examined in a life insurance company's annual report is the character of the assets—that is, mortgages, bonds, etc., carried by the company, and the safety of the principal invested in them, also the reliability of the interest payments. Under this head comes the examination of the amount earned on head office and branch office buildings, and any probability of diminution of the book value of these buildings.

The surplus should be compared with the liabilities, taking into account the time of payment of profits to policyholders, and the blue book should be carefully studied in order to find out just how the surplus is arrived at since there is little or no statutory regulation of the use of the term "Policyholders' Net Surplus" in a company's annual report.

Small Investor Should Use Care.

As a general rule, the outstanding premiums should not be over one-half of the total premiums due.

The chance of continuance of the low net premium is important and depends largely upon the mortality rate, the expense ratio and the rate earned on investments. In regard to the interest earnings on investments, one should consider how much the rate is above the H.M. tables, and the reliability of the continuance of that rate of interest earnings.

The above is sufficient to demonstrate to the small investor the importance of examining with care the published report of any institution in which he intends to invest, deposit or insure, and not to be misled in any case by an abundance of display type, but always to examine critically and carefully the essential items of the report.

The world's production of gold during 1912 was \$5,500,000 greater than in 1911, the total having been \$465,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate announced by Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the Mint. Gold production in the United States amounted to \$92,685,168, compared with \$96,890,000 in 1911. Of the world's production the Transvaal and Rhodesia made a gain of about \$20,000,000 and Canada gained nearly \$3,000,000.