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ATRICK, Agents.  
TO

# The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

39th Year—No. 17.

Toronto, Canada, October 20, 1905.

\$2 A YEAR  
IN ADVANCE.

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### PRODUCT OF MANUFACTURING CENTRES IN CANADA.

Supplementing what we said last week about wages and the cost of production in Canadian manufacturing industries, we give some further figures and comparisons respecting industrial life in Canada, taken from the third volume, just issued, of the Census of 1901. The number of manufacturing establishments in the Dominion is found to be 14,650, with employees numbering 344,035. This statement would indicate that only about one in seventeen of our population is employed in manufacturing concerns.

It is important to bear in mind, however, that in taking this industrial census the rule was laid down that no workshop was to be considered or counted as a "factory," that employed less than five persons. It will be seen, therefore, that the output of some trades must be vastly greater, and the number of persons employed in them much larger, than the totals here given make out. Bakeries, boot and shoe shops, tanneries, blacksmith shops, and printing offices occur to the mind as illustrating what we have said. It is impossible that the eleven blacksmith shops, with \$77,974 worth of product, here tabulated, represent all the smithies in Canada. And we cannot but think that 340 wagon and carriage shops, turning out goods to the value of \$6,650,000, do not adequately represent the number and industrial value of the shops of this kind scattered over the thousands of towns and villages of the Dominion. It is doubtful, too, whether there are not many more shops than 114 turning out agricultural implements. Certainly we have more than eighteen boat shops, putting out \$143,000 worth of boats and canoes, whatever we may think of such a total as 39 places where ships are built and repaired. Such considerations confirm our impression, declared last week, that 334,000 by no means represents the number of persons in Canada engaged in manufactures.

Of the total number of persons industrially employed it appears from the census figures that 44,633, or nearly a seventh, are workers in Montreal factories. It will be a surprise to most people to learn that the factory workers in Toronto, who number 42,515, or one-eighth of the total, so nearly equal the aggregate of Montreal. Hamilton's factory workers are ten thousand, and those of Quebec nine thousand. According to the figures of total wages paid in each city, Montreal's employees are paid more per head per annum than those of Toronto in the proportion of \$400 to \$364.70, which is something we were not prepared to hear, for the supposition has prevailed that labor was better paid in Toronto than in Montreal. However, it is demonstrated that labor is cheaper in the city of Quebec, where the average is only \$330.72 per head per annum, while it is \$397.66 in Hamilton; \$396.33 in London, and \$350.68 in Ottawa. It is plain that Winnipeg must be in a different category from the other cities, for she pays her industrial workers \$573.96 per head yearly.

We find the value of the product of Canadian industries during the last census year stated at \$481,053,375, a very much increased figure over that of ten years before. But, having in mind what we have said above, a decided addition must be made to the \$481,000,000 given as the aggregate product in order to arrive at the real output of Canadian industries in 1901. That they have grown greatly since that date is, besides, evident to any one. Taking the figures as we find them, Quebec and Ontario produced 83.12 per cent, of the whole; that is to say, the output of Province of Ontario establishments, 6,543 in number, was \$241,533,486, while the output of Province of Quebec establishments, 4,845 in number, was \$158,287,994. The proportion turned out by Ontario was 50.22 per cent, of the whole, and of Quebec, 32.9 per cent. The growth of the country's industries is shown in the fact that for all works having a yearly product of \$25,000 and over, the average value of output in-