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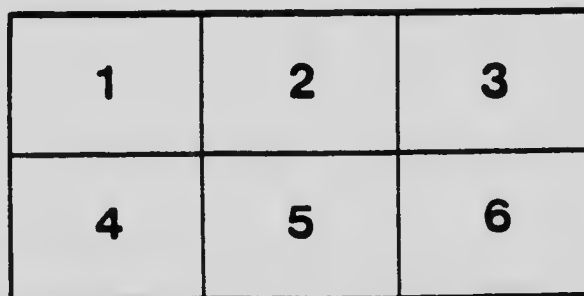
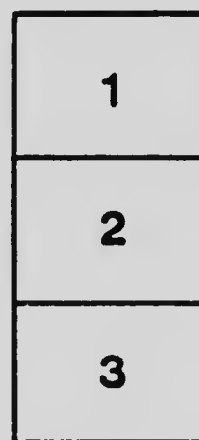
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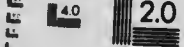
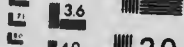
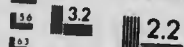
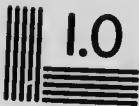
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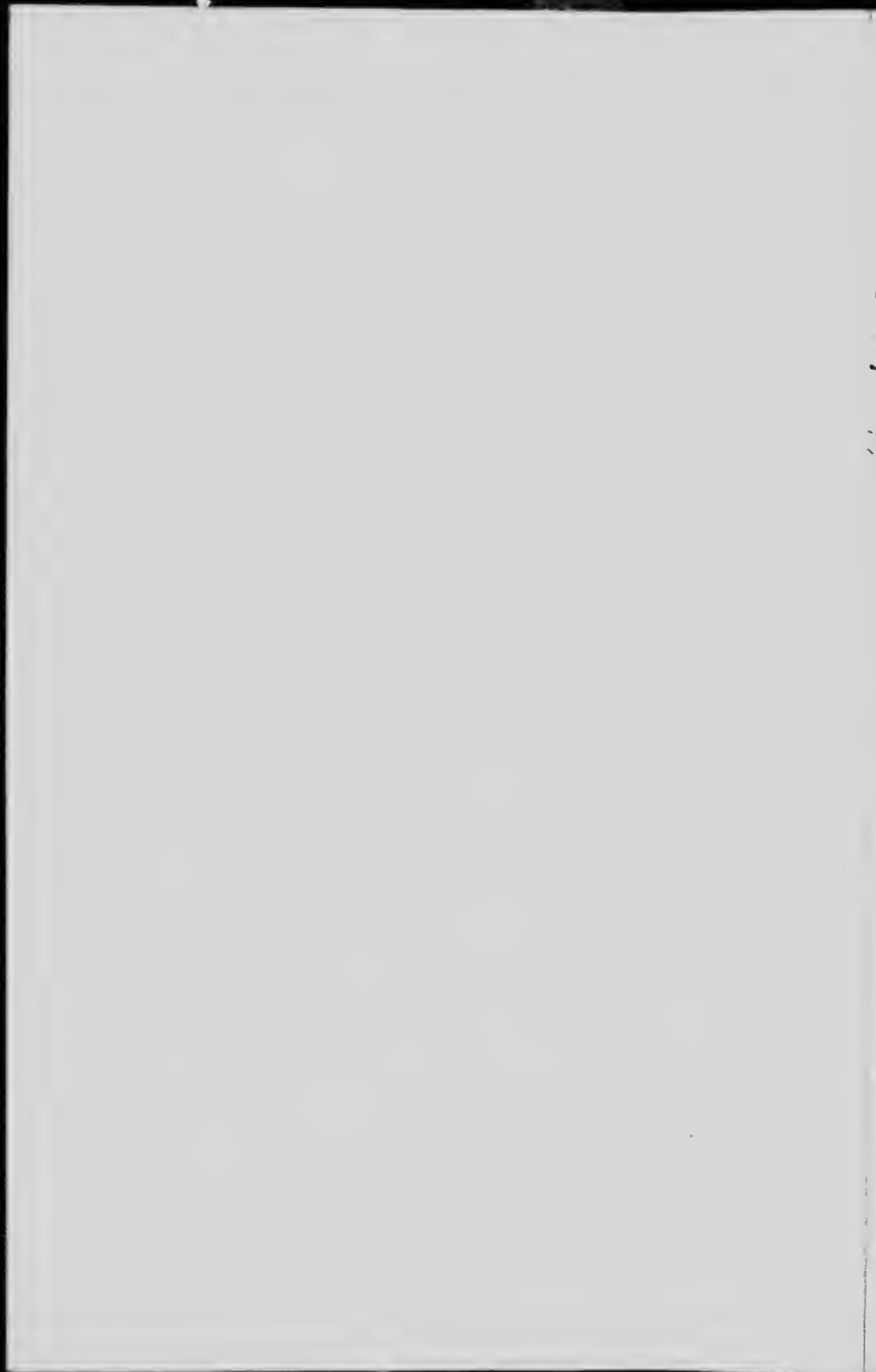
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## THE MANUFACTURES OF CANADA.

Read before the Canadian Manufacturers Association by Doctor Archibald Blue, Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics of Canada, September 25, 1912.

— 8 pp. 800. —

In preparing the schedule for the census of manufactures twelve years ago I had the advantage of a conference with the officers of the Manufacturers Association. Some points of difference arose, but I believe that in every instance agreement was reached as to terms and their meanings, and I have not heard of a case where business men could not answer a question because they failed to understand it, or at least to understand the meaning of it as it was explained for census purposes.

In the use of the term "capital", for example, there is room for latitude, and some men will tell us that no safer definition can be given than one's reputation or good name—which is not measureable in figures. But the instructions under which the census was taken aimed at making the meaning of the term uniform and definite; and so the capital employed in an industry was divided under the two heads of (1) value of land, buildings and plant occupied by the factory, and (2) the amount of working capital employed, which might include money borrowed for carrying on the factory operations.

This was the definition printed on the schedule, and every enumerator was required to leave a copy of it with every owner or manager of a manufacturing concern. It was the duty of the enumerator to assist the owner or manager to answer all the questions of the schedule for the census year, or leave it to be filled up at a date to be mentioned in the signed notice at the foot of the schedule, when he would call for and receive it duly made out. Or, as an alternative plan, the enumerator was advised to fill the schedule for each factory himself on the information given him by the owner or manager, unless time might be gained by arranging to have the entries made as provided in the notice.

Every schedule has passed through the hands of the owner or manager of every factory, of the enumerator who had been instructed in the making of records, of the commissioner of the census who examined the work of every enumerator in his district, and finally of the experienced clerks of the Census Office who have examined and edited the records for compilation; and at every stage there was the opportunity of getting back to the man who gave the original information for the correction of possible errors. Theorists and professors may say that the work was not perfect. They may say that there was a lack of instructions or a capacity to understand them. But we have been dealing with business men, who are practical, and in my judgment the facts and information they have given are safer to follow than the opinions of men who follow a vision or a theory.—And now to the business.

Every factory in operation during the whole or part of the census year, which had given employment during any part of the year to five or more persons, including the owner or manager, was required to make a full report, and all answers, the instructions said, should agree with the book of entries or records of the factory. But this limitation to factories employing five or more persons, it was said, would not apply to brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories

electric light and power plants, fish curing plants, flour and gristing mills, lime kilns and saw and shingle mills, which may be operated to yield large products with less than five hands.

Factories employing five hands and over with the foregoing exceptions made in 1890 an average product of \$26,213, as compared with \$32,836 in 1900, \$45,483 in 1905 and \$60,671 in 1910, being an increase per factory of 25 per cent. in the ten years 1890 to 1900, and of 84 per cent. in the ten years 1900 to 1910. Or, compared by the production per head of the whole population, it was \$76 in 1890, \$89 in 1900 and \$161 in 1910. The total value of products of this class of factories grew in twenty years from \$368,696,723 in 1890\* to \$481,053,375 in 1900, to \$718,352,603 in 1905 and to \$1,165,975,639 in 1910, and measured by percentages in decades it increased 30 in the first and 142 in the second, and 216 in the twenty years. In the five years 1900 to 1905, the growth was 47 per cent., and in the next five years it was 61 per cent. The census of Canada shows for the first time that we have in capital as well as in the value of products crossed the billion line.

For the same class of factories the earnings of salaries and wages were in 1890 \$79,234,311, in 1900 \$113,283,602 and in 1910 \$241,008,416, being an increase of \$34,049,291 or 43 per cent. in the first decade and \$127,721,814 or 112 per cent. in the second. In the twenty years the increase was \$161,774,105 or 203 per cent. The average wages and salaries in 1890 was \$291, in 1900 \$344 and in 1910 \$467. In wages alone the average in 1900 was \$290, in 1905 \$377 and in 1910 \$418.

For the same period of twenty years a comparison is made of fifteen groups of industries for capital employed, earnings of salaries and wages and values of products, together with the rate per cent. of increase or decrease of each group for the two periods of ten years and the total of twenty years. The figures of the three hundred kinds of industries are shown in the following groups, viz.:

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\*For 1870, with all industries large and small, the value of products was \$221,617,773 and for 1890 it was \$309,676,068. The cut-down of hand trades and small industries for 1890 was \$100,000,000.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF CAPITAL, WAGES AND PRODUCTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.**

**I. Values of Capital.**

Groups of Industries	Capital			Increase of Capital per cent		
	1890	1900	1910	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1910
	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Food products . . .	46,582,318	57,167,466	133,014,523	22'72	132'73	185'61
Textiles . . . . .	42,436,443	60,606,555	108,787,407	42'82	79'50	156'33
Iron and steel products . . . . .	26,412,310	40,861,164	123,561,310	54'71	202'39	367'82
Timber and lumber and their manufactures . . .	74,263,068	89,959,336	259,889,715	21'13	188'90	236'49
Leather and its finished products	18,079,986	21,436,594	48,788,803	18'56	127'59	169'85
Paper and printing	15,667,410	26,822,420	62,677,612	71'20	126'82	300'00
Liquors and beverages . . . . .	16,212,244	20,167,389	43,237,757	26'25	111'25	166'70
Chemicals and allied products . . .	7,346,176	10,272,743	26,926,124	39'81	162'11	266'53
Clay, glass and stone products . .	9,191,798	8,697,716	45,859,507	-5'38	427'26	398'92
Metals and metal products other than steel . . . . .	14,577,664	20,382,505	67,133,540	39'82	229'37	360'52
Tobacco and its manufactures . . .	3,070,470	7,247,540	21,659,935	97'45	198'80	490'11
Vehicles for land transportation . .	10,849,043	15,994,402	49,397,066	47'43	208'84	355'31
Vessels for water transportation . .	2,418,870	3,297,914	10,351,765	36'34	213'89	327'96
Miscellaneous Industries . . . . .	43,191,317	63,089,415	235,148,103	46'07	272'72	444'43
Hand trades . . . . .	735,782	613,328	11,120,403	-16'64	1,713'12	1,411'37
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>331,635,499</b>	<b>446,916,487</b>	<b>1,247,580,009</b>	<b>34'76</b>	<b>178'74</b>	<b>276'16</b>



## II. Earnings of Salaries and Wages.

Groups of Industries	Salaries and Wages			Increase of Wages %		
	1890	1900	1910	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1910
	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Food products . . .	6,176,226	10,841,491	18,761,746	75'10	73'48	203'77
Textiles . . . . .	12,514,885	19,261,644	32,178,299	53'91	67'06	157'12
Iron and steel products . . . . .	8,386,368	11,782,720	34,219,864	40'50	164'96	272'27
Timber and lumber and their manufactures . . .	18,658,719	23,473,558	46,035,618	25'80	96'12	146'72
Leather and its finished products	4,871,317	7,430,598	11,088,167	52'41	57'30	139'79
Paper and printing	4,568,909	7,941,847	15,457,172	73'23	89'17	238'31
Liquors and beverages . . . . .	1,207,837	2,091,723	3,899,533	77'18	86'42	222'85
Chemicals and allied products . .	921,013	1,647,951	3,549,413	78'93	115'38	285'38
Clay, glass and stone products . .	3,577,159	3,053,951	8,988,261	-14'63	194'32	151'27
Metals and metal products other than steel . . . . .	3,322,176	4,935,529	12,089,997	48'56	144'99	263'92
Tobacco and its manufactures . . .	1,435,212	2,604,736	4,257,027	81'49	63'43	196'61
Vehicles for land transportation . .	4,111,659	7,014,161	21,850,405	69'35	211'52	427'58
Vessels for water transportation . .	1,071,053	910,687	2,663,006	-14'97	192'42	148'63
Miscellaneous industries . . . . .	8,037,936	10,020,816	23,555,449	24'77	134'88	193'05
Hand trades . . . . .	349,842	318,220	4,814,519	-9'64	1,412'95	1,312'54
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>79,234,311</b>	<b>113,283,602</b>	<b>241,008,416</b>	<b>42'96</b>	<b>112'32</b>	<b>204'17</b>

### III. Values of Products.

Groups of Industries	Products			Increase of products per cent		
	1890	1900	1910	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1910
	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Food products . . .	75,958,987	125,202,620	215,609,321	61'33	96'22	223'42
Textiles . . . . .	51,714,242	67,721,839	135,902,411	23'71	10'6'0	148'25
Iron and steel products . . . . .	28,515,789	34,878,402	113,619,610	22'23	2'5'82	202'21
Timber and lumber and their manufactures . . .	72,796,425	80,311,204	181,630,376	10'36	129'70	153'50
Leather and its finished products	21,451,719	31,720,513	62,850,112	42'00	81'02	157'04
Paper and printing	13,819,885	20,653,028	46,458,053	49'12	119'88	235'41
Liquors and beverages . . .	8,671,817	9,191,700	28,936,782	5'99	211'81	233'69
Chemicals and allied products	7,739,531	11,437,300	27,798,833	47'78	143'05	259'18
Clay, glass and stone products . .	10,191,358	7,318,582	25,781,860	-28'21	252'28	152'90
Metals and metal product, other than steel . . . . .	13,251,910	19,561,261	73,111,796	47'61	269'31	452'69
Tobacco and its manufactures . . .	5,627,765	11,802,112	25,329,323	109'71	114'62	349'90
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	16,037,681	19,971,606	69,712,114	24'53	249'06	334'68
Vessels for water transportation . . .	3,311,559	2,043,668	6,575,417	-38'29	218'66	96'66
Miscellaneous industries . . . . .	32,543,949	35,607,212	104,618,560	9'41	193'81	221'47
Hand trades . . . . .	981,043	599,329	14,829,741	-38'91	2,374'30	1,411'63
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>368,696,723</b>	<b>481,053,375</b>	<b>1,165,975,639</b>	<b>30'47</b>	<b>142'13</b>	<b>216'26</b>

Capital increased in the twenty years from \$331,674,499 in 1890 to \$446,916,487 in 1900 and to \$1,247,583,609 in 1910; salaries and wages in the same years from \$79,234,311 to \$113,283,602 and to \$241,008,416; and products from \$368,696,723 to \$481,053,375 and to \$1,165,975,639. The averages of the values of twelve out of the fifteen groups of products were greater at the end of the first decade than in 1890, and at the end of the second they were greater for all groups, the lowest showing an increase of 81 per cent. At the end of twenty years the increase in the values of all products was 116.54 per cent, as compared with an average of 30.47 per cent, in the first decade and of 142.13 per cent, in the second.

It would be interesting to follow the details of the fifteen groups by kinds of industries, but to do so would occupy more time than can be ventured upon here. I give a few samples for illustration from the first group, comprising 6,985 establishments of food products in 1910 and limited to values of products only.

## The principal Food Products by Industries.

Food products	1890	1900	1910	Increase per cent.		
				1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1910
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	8,361,306	11,657,808	25,560,694	39'14	119'69	205'64
Butter and cheese	10,697,879	29,462,402	37,242,969	175'40	26'37	248'04
Fish, preserved	5,694,444	8,025,630	12,309,237	41'50	53'37	117'43
Flour and grist mill products	30,721,846	34,835,873	82,494,826	3'63	159'12	168'52
Fruit and vegetable canning	887,578	2,801,742	5,974,082	219'04	140'86	572'74
Slaughtering and meat packing	5,261,114	22,217,984	44,208,796	322'06	85'47	482'82
Sugar, refined	14,627,100	12,555,000	21,260,041	8'32	68'80	82'85

The lowest rates of increase for the twenty years of the food products in this table were 8.32 to 68.80 per cent. for refined sugar, and the highest 322.06 to 682.82 per cent. for slaughtering and meat packing. The values of flour and grist milling products rose from \$30,721,846 to \$82,494,826. The largest increase of any of the groups was made by timber and lumber and their manufactures, the Capital of which grew from \$74,263,668 in 1890 to \$259,889,715 in 1910, or 236.49 per cent.; whilst the Capital of iron and steel grew from \$26,412,310 to \$123,561,319 or 367.82 per cent.

The statistics for the census of Manufactures in 1890 have not been separated by provinces for factories employing five hands and over. The value of total products for such factories in the year was \$368,696,723, showing an increase in the first decade of 30.47 per cent. and in the twenty years 1890-1910 216.54 per cent. The population of 1911 is given in the following table, together with the values of products and the rates of increase per cent. in 1900 and 1910.

### Comparative Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces in 1900 and 1910.

	Population in 1911	Values of products in		Increase per cent. in
		1900	1910	1900 to 1910
		\$	\$	p. c.
Canada	7,205,364	484,053,375	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	53,673,009	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.

Ontario and Quebec have more than doubled their values, showing increases respectively of \$338,276,739 and \$192,613,602; but the four western provinces have shown rates of increase considerably higher—ranging from 1,323.78 per cent. for Alberta to 87.68 per cent. for Saskatchewan.

The products of manufacture 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 next table, viz.:

### Comparative Statistics of Cities and Towns of 10,000 and over.

Cities	Popu- lation in 1911	Values of products in			Increase per cent. of values in		
		1890	1900	1910	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1910
Montreal	470,180	67,060	71,000	750,166,296,972	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Toronto	376,538	14,000	22,58,415,498	151,506,918	5'09	133'89	115'81
Winnipeg and St. Boniface	113,518	5,011,210	8,016,218	39,100,608	20'92	104'15	213'18
Vancouver	100,101	1,895,216	4,990,152	15,070,105	51'55	357'28	602'17
Ottawa	8,002	8,822,051	7,618,688	29,921,341	163'39	292'00	695'16
Hamilton	81,969	11,041,521	17,122,346	55,125,946	-13'41	173'92	137'18
Quebec	78,199	14,800,390	12,779,546	17,149,385	21'91	221'95	292'51
Halifax	46,619	7,198,143	6,927,352	12,110,499	-1'75	31'19	158'71
Edm.	43,390	8,225,557	8,122,185	19,273,999	-1'26	100'36	97'81
Calga	43,704	258,900	599,141	7,751,011	131'53	1,193'03	2,891'86
St. John	42,511	8,131,700	6,712,769	10,081,667	-17'45	50'19	23'97
Victoria	31,660	1,547,180	2,017,573	1,241,031	-12'11	62'11	-6'67
Regina	30,213			1,313,271			
Edmonton	21,900		213,778	1,193,301		1,713'15	
Brantford	23,132	1,280,999	2,561,695	15,866,229	29'98	185'12	270'62
Kingston	18,874	3,113,573	2,045,173	3,860,142	-31'31	88'71	23'98
Maisonneuve	18,681	3,653,581	6,008,780	20,813,771	61'46	66'39	460'68
Peterborough	18,360	2,694,996	3,789,164	10,613,119	46'02	11'62	309'75
Hull	18,222	1,287,292	3,182,050	7,259,301	147'19	8'13	463'92
Windsor and Walkerville	21,131	953,030	3,278,126	12,113,279	243'05	269'52	1,171'61
Sydney	17,723	335,745	631,396	9,395,017	88'06	1,387'97	2,698'26
Glace Bay	16,562			132,500			
Fort William	16,499		111,597	534,097		378'98	
Sherbrooke	16,405	2,043,094	2,252,293	3,931,510	10'24	74'69	92'57
Berlin and Waterloo	19,555	2,795,557	4,359,690	12,078,783	55'95	177'06	332'07
Guelph	15,175	2,973,927	3,689,183	7,392,336	24'05	100'37	148'57
Westmount	14,579		102,500	1,541,802		1,101'19	
St. Thomas	14,054	2,392,792	2,218,846	3,573,820	-6'02	58'92	49'36
Brandon	13,839	733,800	511,327	2,330,430	-26'23	330'50	215'33
Moosajaw	13,823		135,040	738,818		447'11	
Trois Rivières	13,691	977,496	1,187,373	2,472,040	21'47	108'19	152'90
New Westminster	13,199	1,408,752	1,029,722	2,853,774	-26'91	177'14	102'57
Stratford	12,946	1,401,462	1,935,176	5,133,840	29'75	165'29	241'22
Owen Sound	12,558	1,582,518	1,173,477	2,852,267	-25'85	143'06	80'23
St. Catharines	12,484	2,411,680	2,070,513	6,024,217	-15'30	190'95	146'42
Saskatoon	12,001			683,277			
Verdun	11,629			229,299			
Moncton	11,315	1,973,536	1,291,036	3,233,565	-31'58	150'47	63'85
Port Arthur	11,220	394,045	105,060	973,668	-73'35	827'30	147'16
Charlottetown	11,198	1,417,346	900,430	738,228	-36'47	-18'01	-47'01
Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton	14,920	107,510	738,472	7,842,38	586'88	961'97	7,194'56
Chatham	10,770	2,116,161	2,714,977	5,023,560	28'29	85'03	137'39
Lechêne	10,699	1,358,325	2,909,817	6,295,716	114'22	116'36	363'49
Galt	10,299	2,621,310	2,225,343	5,252,600	-15'11	136'04	100'58

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 4,319, \$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.

