

home-made cloth, 166,881 yards of home-made linen and 727,286 yards of home-made flannel, and in 1848, 624,971 yards of fulled cloth, 71,715 yards linen and 1,298,172 yards flannel. Nova Scotia in 1851 produced 119,698 yards fulled cloth, 790,104 yards non-fulled cloth, and 219,352 yards flannel. Such production of homespun goods did not materially interfere with the market for the more elaborate factory-made goods imported from the United Kingdom, but supplied the numerous daughters in the large families of the pioneers with useful work in their own homes.

The factory system of production, because of the great economies in production made possible by the division of labour and the use of mechanical power, was to come into vogue in Canada as well as in the mother country and the United States. In 1858 and 1859, the Government of the then province of Canada adopted the policy of granting "incidental protection" to the growing industries of the province, and denied the right of the colonial secretary to disallow the tariff legislation of these years in deference to the protests of British manufacturers. From that time to the present there has been an element of protection in the Canadian tariff, though at Confederation the tariff was lowered to meet the wishes of the Maritime Provinces, which were commercial rather than manufacturing communities.

The first post-Confederation census of Canadian manufacturing production was taken in 1871, as for the previous year, and the summary statistics of this and subsequent censuses are given in Table 109, which shows a striking increase in manufactures during the period of nearly half a century which the statistics cover. Owing to the increase in prices and the emergency production of munitions this growth has been particularly great in recent years, while the increased use of hydro-electric power in the coal-less industrialized districts of Ontario and Quebec has been another great factor in recent industrial development.

In the present as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this has recently been less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from the Argentine, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula, sugar from Cuba and the British West Indies, and wool from Australia and New Zealand, to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, as stated by Prof. Mavor of Toronto in the Oxford Survey of the British Empire, the most important industrial activities in the Eastern industrial region, are as of old necessarily devoted to the exploitation of the raw materials with which the region abounds and to the manufacture of these. The forest industries take a prominent place, including the preparation of timber for construction purposes; the manufacture of doors and windows; of matches, of wood pulp and paper. Naturally also, the manufacture of food products is an industry of the greatest importance in a food-producing country, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery is also an important branch of