

number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist mills, butter and cheese factories, fish preserving factories, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, where all plants were included.

Under the Statistics Act of 1918, the policy of including mines, fisheries, manufactures and other industrial production in the decennial census was abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (See first annual report of the Dominion Statistician, pp. 30-36).

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to 34,392 in 1917—an increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. Similar methods have been pursued in succeeding censuses, so that the results for the five years from 1917 to 1921 are strictly comparable, a fact which has been the guiding principle in framing the table included in this part of the Year Book. As the establishments included for the first time in the 1917 census were those which carried on business only on a small scale, their inclusion affected only to a minor extent the statistics of those engaged in production and of the value of products.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has since 1917 been taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annually instead of quinquennially as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and the first annual censuses were taken in the years from 1918 to 1922 for the years 1917 to 1921.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsequent annual censuses the rapid rise in prices must be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these annual censuses themselves the same factor must be taken into account. Thus, the new Canadian index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 248.2 in 1920 as compared with 213.2 in 1919, 207.8 in 1918, 174.6 in 1917, and 115.6 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 177.3 on the average of the year—a decline of approximately 28.6 p.c. from the preceding year. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomenal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and salaries paid should also have greatly advanced since 1915. It was equally inevitable that in all these respects 1921 should show a great decline, due in much larger measure to the fall in values than to the decrease in physical production.

Historical Statistics.—In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1921. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2.9 million in 1880 to \$163.2 million in 1921, and of Manitoba from \$3.4 million in 1880 to \$123.5 million in 1921. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2.4 million in 1905 to \$50.3 million in 1921, and Alberta from \$5.0 million in 1905 to \$66.7 million in 1921. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.