

resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire group of "construction, hand trades and repairs." Several custom and repair industries, such as the custom clothing industry previously included in the textile group, were eliminated from the totals for 1922. The result is that direct comparability of the statistics of 1922 with the figures of previous years was impaired. In the majority of cases in the present article special tables have been prepared for the period from 1917 to 1921, by deducting the statistics of the industries which have been entirely eliminated from the tables for 1922. In view of the large number of small establishments in the hand trade industries, the greatest divergency between the results of 1922 and of past years as previously published, is in the number of establishments.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has since 1917 been taken annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 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 1923 for the years 1917 to 1922.

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. In 1922 the index number showed a further decline to 152.0—a drop of 11.5 p.c. from 1921 prices. This would indicate that the comparatively small decline in the gross production of manufactured goods in 1922 is entirely due to declining values.

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1922. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$149,000,000 in 1922, and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$94,400,000 in 1922. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$38,700,000 in 1922 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$51,500,000 in 1922. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production. The tables relating to years 1917 to 1921 were adjusted to establish comparability with the results for 1922, which are exclusive of the construction industry and the hand trades. The statistics of manufactures from 1917 to 1922, classified by groups on a comparable basis, are presented in Table 2.

The statistics of manufactures for Canada and the provinces for the years 1917 to 1922 in the present edition of the Year Book are strictly comparable, but do not include the data for certain non-metallic mineral industries such as cement, brick and tile, clay sewer-pipe, firebrick and fireclay, stoneware and pottery, lime-burning and salt. It is the intention in future editions of the Year Book to include these industries in the Manufactures section, as well as dealing with their production in the Mines and Minerals section. Details regarding these industries, with special emphasis placed upon production, may be found on page 369 of the present volume.