

or custom work are understood to be industrial products and are to be entered accordingly, by value, in the returns of industrial establishments”

In the statistics of 1900, 1905 and 1910, however, only establishments employing five hands and upwards were included. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed outside of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour mills, saw and shingle-mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories, fish-curing plants, electric light and power plants whatsoever were nevertheless to be included. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments having an output of \$2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, sawmills, 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 given up and an annual “Census of Industry” substituted therefor. (See First Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, 1919, 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In the Census of Industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to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<sup>1</sup> 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. The statistics in regard to a large number of the custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922, resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire group of “construction, hand trades and repairs”. Again, several custom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not included for 1922. For 1923, again, statistics of ship- and bridge-building and of various clay products industries were collected and included for the first time. The result has been that, in order to restore the desired comparability between statistics of various years, a complete revision of all figures from 1917 to 1924 had to be made. Considerable changes have resulted, but statistics of these years are now free of all inaccuracies due to changes in methods of collection or compilation. In 1925 statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry were for the first time included in the figures for manufacturing. In 1926 certain duplications in the gross revenue of central electric stations were eliminated in a net figure and the difference shown as “cost of material”, while the method of compiling the number of employees was changed for 1925 and subsequent years in the following respect:—the yearly average of employees for each establishment was computed by dividing the sum of employees reported in each month by the number of months in operation instead of, as formerly, by 12 whether the industry was seasonal and only operated part of the year or not.

<sup>1</sup>The subsequent decision to omit the group of “construction, hand trades and repairs” from the census of manufactures, together with other less important changes, accounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Table 1, to 22,838, a comparable figure with the 23,397 establishments recorded in 1929.