

## CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.\*

### Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

**Early Manufactures.**—The type of manufactures established in a community will, in the beginning, be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was probably the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need—protection. It is therefore significant that, at a census of occupations taken in 1681, a comparatively large number of tailors, shoemakers, masons, carpenters, gunsmiths, and edge-tool makers were enumerated. Again, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture, in Canada, of any article which could be imported from the Mother Country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. From the introduction of sheep raising and the manufacture of home-spun woollens arose the important textile industries of to-day, which are able to produce the finest fabrics of cotton, wool or silk.

Under the British *régime*, shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865 when 105 Quebec-built ships with a total tonnage of 59,333 were registered. Thereafter, iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

One of the chief factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals, and water powers that Canada's industries are mainly based. The fish and fur resources also make an important contribution of raw materials to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the comparatively small home market, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, has always been one of the difficulties of the situation. In spite of this, Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials. The rate at which this movement is to continue will depend almost entirely upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country. The ore used in the manufacture of iron and steel in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has, in the main, been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal

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