

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.*

This chapter deals with manufacturing industries in Canada under five main headings: the first, The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, shows the historical development of manufacturing in Canada in so far as statistical data are available; the second, Production of Industrial Groups and Individual Industries, gives a detailed treatment of current production under various groupings and individual industries; the third shows the Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production under present-day conditions; the fourth analyses the Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production under such sub-headings as capital, employment, salaries and wages, size of establishment, and power and fuel; and the fifth presents statistics of Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

With regard to the first section dealing with historical development, it has been impossible to compile absolutely comparable statistics over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses, and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, while numerous changes have been made since then in the information collected and the treatment of the data, an effort has been made for the present edition to carry all major revisions, in so far as possible, back to 1917, so that, in the main, the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis. Revisions made since publication of the 1938 Year Book are indicated by notes to the tables affected.

Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

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.

Since the earliest settlements two main influences have been operating upon the development of manufacturing in Canada: first, the domestic requirements of the growing Canadian population; and secondly, the processing of natural products of Canada to change them to more suitable forms for export. The comparatively

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