

number of employees. Table 103 gives for 1918 the statistics of manufactures by cities and leading towns. Tables 104 to 106 relate to wage-earners, Tables 105 and 106 being based upon returns for 29,330 industrial establishments out of a total of 35,797 reporting. Dairy and sawmill establishments were not required to report on classified weekly wages, and other establishments operating on a piece work basis were unable to furnish the information required.

Under the new organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the Census of Manufactures is taken annually instead of quinquennially, as in the past. The last of the quinquennial censuses of manufactures under the old system was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and the first and second of the annual censuses of manufactures were taken in 1918 and 1919 for the calendar years 1917 and 1918.

In comparing the results of the annual with those of the quinquennial censuses the differences in the method of taking the census must first of all be borne in mind. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments whose limit of output was placed at \$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, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, in which cases there was no limitation on the value of output. In the census of industry of 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 to 34,392—an increase due to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. As, however, the establishments included for the first time in the 1917 census were exclusively those carrying on operations on a small scale, their inclusion affected only to a minor extent the statistics of persons engaged in manufacturing production and of the value of products. In 1918 the number of establishments included was 35,797.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 and 1917 censuses, the rapid rise in prices in the intervening period must be taken into account. Also in comparing the results of the censuses of 1917 and 1918, it should be borne in mind that here, too, we have a period of advancing prices. The Canadian index number of wholesale prices was 278.3 on the average for 1918 as compared with 237.0 for 1917—an advance of 41.3 points or 17.4 p.c. Naturally under these circumstances values of raw materials used in manufactures and of finished products showed an increase not necessarily due to an increased volume of production.

The capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries was in 1918, \$3,034,301,915, an increase of \$247,652,188 over the previous year, due largely to higher valuations and the ploughing in of war profits. The cost of raw materials used in manufactures advanced