PART II, SECTION (2).—CONDITIONS SURROUNDING PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN CANADA, 1900-1913.

CHAP. I.—THE AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION—CAPITAL, 1900-1913.

CHAP. II—THE AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION—LABOUR, 1900-1913.

CHAP. III—PRODUCTION, 1900-1913.

CHAP. IV.—DISTRIBUTION, 1900-1913.

CHAP. V—CONSUMPTION AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING, 1900-1913.

SECTION (2).—GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CANADA, 1900-1913.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this section is to analyse conditions immediately surrounding the production, distribution and consumption of goods in Canada since the beginning of the century in a way that may help to explain the rise in prices. As shown in Part I (Section (1) Chapter III), prices have been more buoyant in Canada than in many other countries, especially in Europe, and a large part of the explanation was, for reasons explained, presumed to lie in the rapid expansion that has here taken place. It becomes necessary therefore to analyse this period of expansion—and in so far as possible to examine it in its world setting—in the search for the causes of the great rise in Canadian prices. Incidentally, from a monetary point of view, such an analysis will throw light on the amount of "money work" which the currency of the country and other similar agencies have had to perform, and will thus supplement, however imperfectly, the data of the immediately preceding chapter.

Not to anticipate or prejudice conclusions, but by way of making clear the point of view, it may be stated that the period of expansion and development through which this country has passed since 1900 has been frequently described as one essentially of expenditure on capital account (*i.e.* on "equipment" like railways, harbours, civic improvements) rather than a period of primary productive effort. It is not implied that additional "equipment" was not needed under the circumstances, (the circumstances, namely, attending the opening up of large fertile areas to settlement); railways, banking facilities, etc., must keep pace with, if indeed they must not actually precede, the settler, and churches, schools and libraries must follow close behind. The point is, however, that investments of this kind do not yield a dividend in the economic sense until some time after the initial expenditures which they entail; and when the work of providing them is concentrated in a period of a few years, a dislocation and relative slackening of the machinery of production, and especially of food production, is likely to result. This in turn creates, both directly and indirectly, conditions of distribution which have a considerable effect on prices; and indeed from a more general point of view the whole process through which this country has passed, being, as previously stated, almost unexampled of its kind, is worthy of the closest examination.

In seeking to interpret the economic trend from the above mentioned point of view, and to express the same quantitatively, the general method was to regard the country very much as a "going concern." Natural resources are of course the great asset of a country. The present inquiry, however, begins with the two active requisites of production, namely (1) capital equipment in all its phases—railways, roads, workshops, houses, implements, machinery—and (2) labour or population. The growth and distribution of forces under each of these headings are taken up in the first and second chapters of the following, the general purpose being to ascertain what changes have taken place in the application of capital and labour as between lines immediately productive and lines in which production is deferred or indirect. In a third chap-

ter, the production of the country during the period is examined, this being the final test or measure of the application of effort just referred to. The treatment of production is found under the circumstances to require some reference to the kindred subject of distribution, and this also has been covered in its general aspect (chap. IV). It might also be held to involve some discussion of conservation, or the treatment of natural resources; this, however, is passed over below. Finally in chapter V the question of consumption and the standard of living is treated,—with the object of ascertaining whether the general trend has been in an upward or downward direction and what has been the cause of the trend. This is a subject which existing data reveal only in outline.

Though the situation in Canada is the primary subject of analysis, the endeavour has been made throughout, where possible, to compare and connect the trend in Canada with worldwide tendencies. This, however, is a difficult task and only partial results have been achieved.

CHAPTER I. CAPITAL.—ITS GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION, 1900-1914.

It is the purpose of the present chapter to outline the growth and distribution of Canada's capital equipment since the year 1900.

In a new country like Canada additions to capital* come chiefly from abroad. The usual method of estimating the extent of these additions is by statistics of external trade. When a loan is floated or other payment becomes due in another country, the proceeds are usually introduced in the form of goods. General imports and exports, accordingly, properly interpreted and amplified, afford the best index of the growth of capital from outside. They can also be made to throw considerable light on the uses to which the borrowed capital is destined—this being perhaps even more interesting from the present standpoint than an estimate of growth alone. For explicit data, however, on the question of destination, certain first-hand records of flotations kept by financiers and others are of special value. Such records have the additional advantage when complete of showing to a certain extent the accretions made to capital from domestic sources. Finally as a gauge both of the growth and of the distribution of working capital use may be made of Census and other periodical statistical returns, issued by way of appraising the general situation at intervals in the several fields of industry. These yield the most comprehensive results, and must be regarded as the final measure of the degree and the direction of change. The available facts under each of these headings are given in the following in the order named.

I. The Growth of Canadian Capital—The Trade Balance, 1900-1914.

Canada is classed as a borrowing country, along with the United States, the Australasian Colonies of Great Britain, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, as against countries like Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, all of which are lending countries. The countries of the latter group have imports largely in excess of exports mainly because of the receipt of interest on investments abroad, although expenditures by travellers from other lands and remittances from emigrants are also important in this connection, while in the case of Great Britain the amount received for the carrying of foreign freight is a large factor.

The borrowing countries must export *as a rule* larger quantities than they import in order to pay for the loans received in the form of goods and for the interest upon these loans. In the case of Canada, however, the imports are at present in excess of exports. This is due to the fact that within the last few years Canada has been borrowing heavily and payments of interest and sinking fund upon these borrowings have not yet been of sufficient importance to balance the import of new capital.

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*"What do we mean by capital? There is great dispute among economists on this point, especially as to whether food and consumption goods are to be considered as capital. . . . If we use capital in its broadest sense as all wealth which aids in the further production of wealth, then it is very difficult to differentiate the capital of a country from its wealth. . . . On the other hand, if we think of the active producer bringing together land, labour and capital for the purpose of producing wealth, we get down to the conception of trade capital, that is, the amount and form of wealth necessary to equip labour for the process of production." (Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Economics*, pp. 157-8.) It is, of course, the latter interpretation that is in the main attached to "capital" in the present review.

The Trade Balance.—The striking of the trade balance must be performed with considerable care when the object is to use the statistics to measure the amount of capital borrowed abroad. It is not enough to balance total imports against total exports, for both totals include several items which in no way reflect borrowings and which may vary considerably from time to time. The problem may be more fully explained as follows:

All international trade is, of course, of the nature of barter. Canada pays her foreign indebtedness with goods, and similarly receives payments from abroad in goods. Speaking for exports first, it may be held from the present standpoint that they represent broadly two classes of payments, the first being remittances on obligations of various kinds owed abroad, and the second being payments for goods purchased. Total imports may be similarly divided, namely, first, into the goods which represent payments by foreign nations on obligations in Canada, and second, the goods coming in exchange for the second class of exports above. Now, when the value of these incoming goods is found to be in excess of the exports sent in payment, that excess must clearly represent a loan to Canada by other countries, and the sum of these annual excesses must be considered as a close approximation of the amount of capital which Canada has been borrowing abroad in the period under review.

To make such a calculation, however, the amounts having to do with the exchange of "invisible" goods must be separate from our figures of foreign trade. The items which must be deducted from the total export figures are the following: (1) payments of interest and sinking fund sent abroad; (2) payments of dividends on Canadian securities held abroad; (3) remittances of immigrant residents; (4) expenditures of Canadian travellers, students, etc., abroad; (5) the export of capital which accompanies emigration; (6) net payments to foreign insurance companies; (7) payments to foreign ships and railroads engaged in the handling of goods for Canada, and (8) Canadian capital sent abroad for investment.

To be deducted from total imports are the following items: (1) capital brought into the country by immigrants, including Chinese head-tax; (2) earnings on Canadian capital invested in other countries, including call loans in New York; (3) expenditures in Canada of travellers from other countries; (4) remittances to Canada by friends of residents; (5) insurance payments to Canada, and (6) earnings of Canadian ships engaged in foreign commerce.*

We will now proceed to estimate the amounts involved for the period 1900-1914 under each of the above headings. This completed, the result will be applied to the export and import trade totals respectively, when a final calculation ought to reveal fairly accurately the net amount of capital which Canada has borrowed abroad since 1900.

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*Mr. Hartley Withers discusses the point entertainingly in *The Meaning of Money*, (pp. 187-9) as follows:

"Though it is an oft-told tale, it is perhaps worth while to enumerate some of the invisible exports by means of which we fill the big gap between the values of our imports and exports of visible goods. Let us consider the case as it stands between us and the United States. The United States supply us with a vast amount of food and raw material, and take from us manufactured goods, the amount of which is severely restricted by their high Proctectionist tariff. On the other hand, we export to them the following 'invisible' items:—

"(1) Shipping freights.
"(2) Interest coupons.
"(3) Insurance facilities.
"(4) Banking facilities.
"(5) Pleasure, social amenities, titles, and art treasures.
"(6) Family affection.

"Many of the English, and especially Irish, settlers in America regularly remit sums to their parents and families in England, taking nothing in return but affection and gratitude."

Deductions From Exports.

The following constitute the obligations for which the exports of Canadian products must first be made before any balance is available for the importation of goods:

(1) **Interest Payments.**—(a) *To the United Kingdom.*—In the period 1907-1914 the United Kingdom advanced about $200,000,000 of capital to Canada annually.* The yearly average for the period 1900-1907 was probably not more than $40,000,000. At the end of 1913, Sir George Paish estimated that the total British investment in Canada exceeded £500,000,000. At this rate the amount of the British investment in Canada at the close of 1914 must be about $2,700,000,000, a figure which coincides with the estimate of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.§ The average interest rate paid on British capital being about five per cent, (according to Sir George Paish) Canada's interest payment to the United Kingdom in the year 1914 amounted to $135,000,000.

On the basis of this information Table I has been compiled; according to this calculation Canada has paid the United Kingdom on account of interest during the period 1900-1914 about $1,263,000,000.

TABLE I. INTEREST PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1914.

Year	Investment	Interest at 5%.
	$	$
1900	1,180,000,000	59,000,000
1901	1,220,000,000	61,000,000
1902	1,260,000,000	63,000,000
1903	1,300,000,000	65,000,000
1904	1,340,000,000	67,000,000
1905	1,380,000,000	69,000,000
1906	1,420,000,000	71,000,000
1907	1,460,000,000	73,000,000
1908	1,500,000,000	75,000,000
1909	1,700,000,000	85,000,000
1910	1,900,000,000	95,000,000
1911	2,100,000,000	105,000,000
1912	2,300,000,000	115,000,000
1913	2,500,000,000	125,000,000
1914	2,700,000,000	135,000,000
	.....	1,263,000,000

(b) *Interest Payments to the United States.*—Mr. F. W. Field, editor of the *Monetary Times,* estimated in 1914 that the investments of the United States in Canada had increased 127 per cent since 1909. Mr. Field gave the following figures:

1909....	$279,075,000
1911....	417,143,221
1913....	636,803,952

According to the rate of increase shown in these estimates the amount of American capital invested in Canada to date must approximate $750,000,000. From

*Estimate of Sir George Paish, *Statist,* Feb. 14, 1914. Sir George Paish was the author in 1910 of a report on the Trade Balance of the United States, published by the U. S. Monetary Commission. The method used in that study has been closely followed in the present inquiry.

§*Canadian Loans in London,* by Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, 1912, and since corrected to date.

these estimates of Mr. Field, together with other data, it has been concluded that in the period 1900-1914 Canada has paid to the United States on account of interest about $175,000,000.

(c) *Miscellaneous Interest Payments.*—Mr. Field estimates that the investments of France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Russia and Turkey in Canada, together with the foreign holdings of Canadian bank shares, total $174,150,000. Taking the total foreign investment at present as $200,000,000 at 5 per cent we now have an annual payment of $10,000,000. The conclusion appears warranted that the interest paid by Canada during 1900-1914 to countries other than Great Britain and the United States has amounted to about $50,000,000.

Summary of Interest Payments.

United Kingdom	$1,263,000,000
United States	175,000,000
Other Countries	50,000,000
Total	$1,488,000,000

(2) **Payments of Dividends on Canadian Securities Held Abroad.**—The estimates under this heading are included in the foregoing.

(3) **Remittances by Alien Residents.**—Alien residents of Canada send in the aggregate large amounts to other countries. The amount of Money Orders issued in Canada payable in other countries has increased from $3,060,548.82 in 1900 to $39,829,242.82 in 1913. Money order payments represent in part small commercial transactions. However, it is significant that, with few exceptions§ the countries with the largest immigrant populations do the largest business in foreign Money Orders. This is evidenced by Table II.*

TABLE II.—FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS ISSUED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1912-13.

Country	Population	Foreign Money Orders sent 1912 or 1913	Per Capita
Belgium	7,579,000	11,556,913	1.525
France	39,602,000	21,886,121	.554
German Empire	66 096,000	53,840,826	.815
Italy	34,687,000	8,695,580	.025
Netherlands	6,144,000	4,040,418	.658
Norway	2,392,000	2,359,574	.986
Sweden	5,609,000	3,800,465	.678
Switzerland	3,781,000	17,098,007	4.522
United Kingdom	45,653,000	17,403,507	.381
United States	96,500,000	97,660,025	1.009
Canada	7,758,000	39.829,242	5.133

It will be noted that Canada leads all the other countries in the amount per capita sent to other lands annually by Postal Money Orders. Of the $39,829,242.82 sent from Canada to other countries by Postal Money Orders in 1913, $14,238,324 went to the United Kingdom, $12,231,367 to the United States, $5,105,547 to Austria, $4,400,822 to Italy, $889,034 to Japan, $789,239 to Hungary, and $626,223 to Sweden and Finland. We are in fact sending remittances by Money Order to other countries in about the same proportion

§Like Switzerland and Belgium, small countries surrounded by large industrial populations.
*From the United States Statistical Abstract of Foreign Countries.

as they contribute to our total immigration. This correspondence between immigration and remittances by Money Orders is further evidenced by Table III giving index numbers of immigration to Canada from, and Money Orders from Canada to, the principal countries.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND MONEY ORDERS SENT TO THOSE COUNTRIES FROM CANADA.

Year	United Kingdom		United States		Austria-Hungary		Italy	
	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders
1900- 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.3	.....	100.0	100.0
1901- 2	146.1	114.6	146.7	149.8	84.8	.....	81.3	210.2
1902- 3	353.9	146.4	275.1	173.8	129.7	.....	71.6	287.8
1903- 4	426.5	216.0	251.2	208.8	110.3	.....	94.4	514.7
1904- 5	553.4	213.1	242.1	212.5	100.0	100.0	73.7	723.7
1905- 6	734.6	268.4	321.3	251.8	100.8	151.9	169.0	968.6
**1906- 7	472.4	271.7	192.7	177.3	40.0	171.7	108.6	1,285.2
1907- 8	1,017.6	517.5	324.2	301.4	211.8	333.8	238.0	2,317.8
1908- 9	447.9	462.1	332.7	279.8	107.1	273.1	89.8	1,793.7
1909-10	506.3	544.0	577.1	352.8	97.0	335.3	151.1	1,962.8
1910-11	1,041.6	791.3	675.3	398.6	161.4	492.9	177.5	2,800.5
1911-12	1,169.5	1,079.0	743.4	480 1	214.6	637.6	161.1	3,244.4
1912-13	1,274.6	1,391.8	772.9	577.4	216.8	893.9	352 4	4,146.0
1913-14	1,207.6	1,508.2	597.9	624.9	280.7	983.1	524.8	4,837.2

** 1906-7. Nine months only.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND MONEY ORDERS SENT TO THOSE COUNTRIES FROM CANADA.—*Concluded.*

Year	Germany		Norway & Sweden		Japan		§ All Countries	
	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders	Immigration	Money Orders
1900- 1	100.0	100.0	23.1	.....	.....	40.5	100.0	100.0
1901- 2	106.5	104.7	62.5	.....	.....	81.8	137.1	141.2
1902- 3	191.8	135.7	130.1	.....	.....	78.1	261.2	168.2
1903- 4	303.2	150.6	104.5	.....	.....	69.9	265.2	218.8
1904- 5	280.4	136.3	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	297.6	246.1
1905- 6	182.5	172.8	99.1	149.3	100.0*	100.0*	384.7	309.0
**1906- 7	193.4	176.9	60.2	161.7	179.4	134.6	253.7	280.9
1907- 8	241.6	216.4	113.6	259.4	667.9	199.0	534.0	499.5
1908- 9	136.2	207.7	58.1	214.5	43.5	180.8	298.9	442.0
1909-10	155.8	234.1	104.3	226.8	23.8	260.5	424.8	533.5
1910-11	257 4	336.9	165.9	342.4	38.4	266.1	632.9	693.0
1911-12	474.0	375.5	125.9	445.8	67.2	247.9	720.7	867.4
1912-13	503.3	494.6	132.7	544.1	63.6	239.3	818.8	1,096.9
1913-14	562.6	549.8	125.8	508.5	75.2	236.9	783.1	1,194.6

* Base is average 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.

** 1906-7. Nine months only.

§ Not only the countries selected for this comparison, but all countries.

The amount remitted by Money Orders annually does not fluctuate, it will be noted, as much as immigration, and it is significant that in years in which economic opportunity was such as to discourage immigration, there was nevertheless an increase in the amount of money remitted to other lands—doubtless out of accumulated savings.

The amount of Postal Money Orders issued in Canada and payable in other countries during the period of 1900-1914, is as follows:

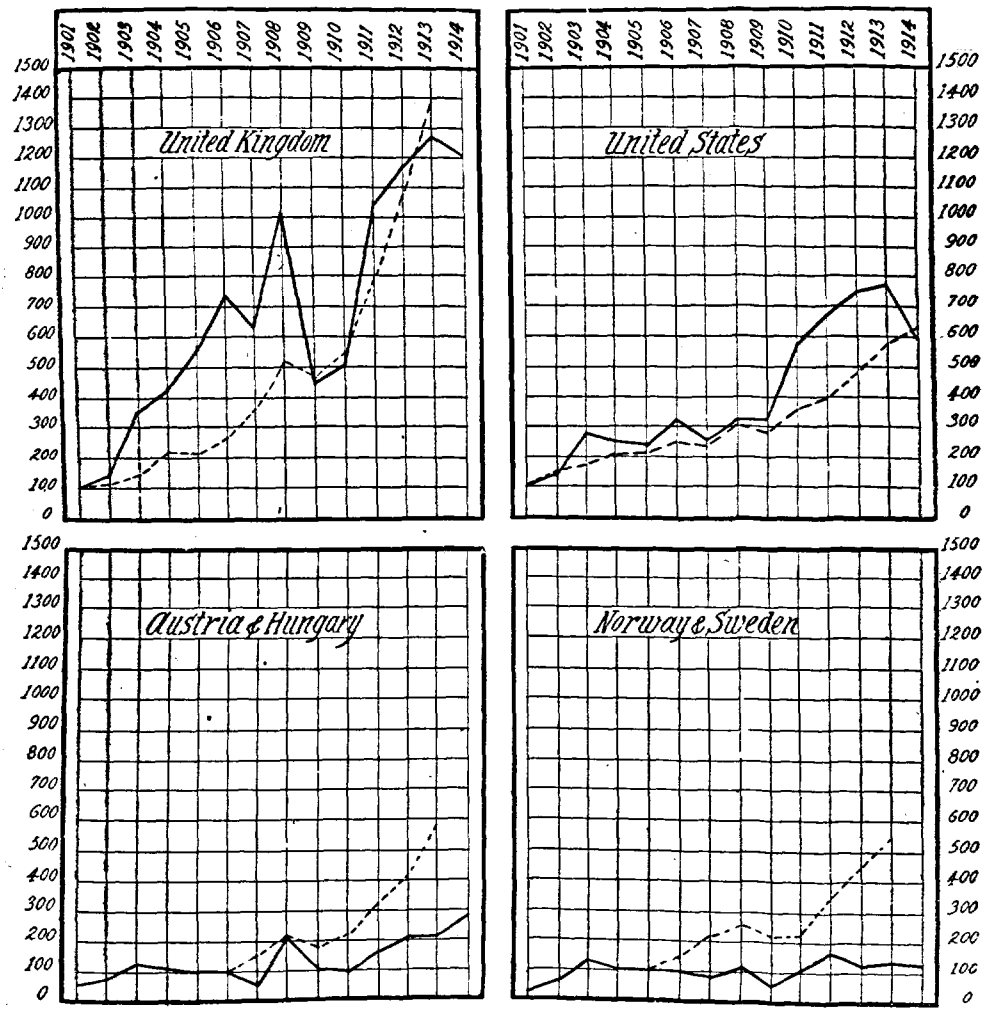
TABLE IV.—AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN CANADA AND PAYABLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Year.	Amount.
	$ cts.
1900	3,660,548.82
1901	3,631,969.01
1902	5,126,367.50
1903	6,107,124.44
1904	7,946,337.01
1905	8,938,991.14
1906	11,222,108.32
1907*	10,201,242.62
1908	18,137,378 24
1909	16,050,218.34
1910	19,371,957.86
1911	25,163,437.40
1912	31,497,458.54
1913	39,829,242.82
1914	43,387,448.38
Total	249,671,889.89

*9 Months only.

During the period in question our issue of Foreign Money Orders has amounted to about $250,000,000. No doubt some proportion of this represents small business transactions; especially is this true of our Money Orders sent to the United States, although even in this case there is a marked correspondence between Money Orders and immigration. Making some allowance for these business transactions we shall probably be well within the mark in estimating that three-fifths of our Postal Money Orders issued to foreign countries are sent by our immigrant population to friends abroad. This estimate is borne out by Table II, which would seem to show that countries which are not receiving any considerable immigration send on an average about one-fifth of the amount per capita which we are remitting in foreign money orders; another fifth has been allowed as representing our small commercial transactions with the United States. According to this calculation, therefore, Canada has had to send about $150,000,000 in produce to other countries during this period in order to meet the Postal Money Orders sent to friends abroad.

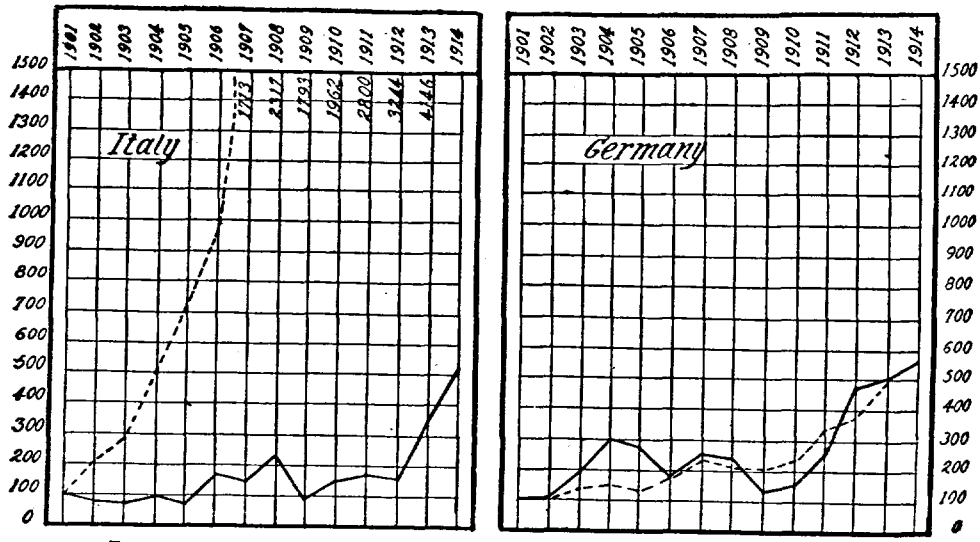
CHARTS SHOWING IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA AND MONEY ORDERS FROM CANADA ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES FOR FISCAL YEARS.



Immigration——— Money orders.....

CHART SHOWING IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA AND MONEY ORDERS FROM CANADA ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES FOR FISCAL YEARS.

(Ending June 30, 1900–1906; March 31, 1907–1914).



(4) **Expenditures by Canadian Tourists Abroad.**—No statistics are available as to the number of Canadians leaving Canada annually to travel abroad. The Immigration Branch has a statement of the number of "Returned Canadians" for the period 1900-1914 as follows:

TABLE V.—RETURNED CANADIANS, 1900–1914.

Year.	Returned Canadians.
1900–1901	1,170
1901–1902	1,377
1902–1903	1,870
1903–1904	2,485
1904–1905	5,354
1905–1906	10,913
1906–1907*	9,293
1907–1908	17,652
1908–1909	21,501
1909–1910	26,953
1910–1911	34,850
1911–1912	38,711
1912–1913	47,374
1913–1914	55,080
Total	274,583

*9 months only.

For this period the number of "Returned Canadians" is 274,583, but it is explained that the persons included in this group are those who were born in Canada or who have been here before. Information given by the Immigration Branch indicates that the great majority of these "Returned Canadians" are alien residents of Canada who have gone on visits to their native countries.

We may roughly calculate, therefore, that at least three-fourths of this number are industrial workers returning to Canada, who are considered under the heading emigration below, leaving about 70,000 as Canadians returning from foreign travel. This, however, does not include saloon passengers of whom about 190,000 arrived at ocean ports during the period, as follows:

TABLE VI.—SALOON PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT OCEAN PORTS, 1900-1914.

1900–1901	9,761
1901–1902	8,756
1902–1903	11,026
1903–1904	9,587
1904–1905	9,552
1905–1906	13,296
1906–1907 (9 months)	12,444
1907–1908	13,575
1908–1909	11,916
1909–1910	11,401
1910–1911	16,109
1911–1912	19,704
1912–1913	19,258
1913–1914	22,135
	189,520

Information given by the Steamship Companies indicates that about twice as many saloon passengers go to other lands from Canada as visit Canada from other lands. On this basis the number of Canadians who travelled abroad during the period was as follows:

Saloon Passengers	126,000
Returned Canadian Tourists	70,000
	196,000

Sir George Paish estimates that American citizens who visit other lands spend approximately $1,000 per person, exclusive of the sum spent on articles which are declared at customs and included in the imports. Owing to the fact that the immigration to Canada has been proportionately of late much heavier than that to the United States, $750 would probably be a safer estimate to apply to the Canadian situation. The conclusion is that approximately $150,000,000 was expended abroad by Canadian travellers during the period.

(5) **Emigrant Expenditures.**—(a) *Ocean Ports.**—The amount taken out of Canada by emigrants leaving on temporary visits or for settlement in other countries is difficult to determine because of the lack of statistics of emigration in Canada. Recent United States figures which are useful as a guide are as follows:

*Including American ports.

TABLE VII.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Immigrant Aliens	Emigrant Aliens
1908	782,870	395,073
1909	751,786	225,802
1910	1,041,570	202,436
1911	878,587	295,666
1912	838,172	333,262
1913	1,197,892	308,190
1908-13—Net Immigration 3,730,448.	5,490,877	1,760,429

In the period 1908-1913 the number of aliens to emigrate from the United States was equivalent to 32.6 per cent of the number of alien immigrants. The Canadian census returns showing the number of foreign-born in Canada in the years 1901-1911 taken in conjunction with the immigration returns of 1900-1910 would indicate that a considerably larger percentage has emigrated from Canada—as would be expected in view of the greater relative rapidity of the industrialization process. The census shows a gain of only 900,000 in "foreign born," whereas the immigration figures for the same period are 1,700,000. In other words, 47 per cent of the immigrants left the country. It would appear reasonable in view of the United States experience to place the figure at 40 per cent.

The number of immigrants entering Canada at ocean ports during the period 1900-1914 was 1,907.362. We therefore conclude that the emigration from Canada through ocean ports for this period was 762,944. Sir George Paish estimates that the alien emigrants who leave the United States take with them not more than $200 per person. On this basis the sum taken from Canada by emigrants leaving ocean ports in the period 1900-1914 was $152,588,800.

Returning Americans.—Mr. John H. Clark, United States Commissioner of Immigration in Canada, estimated in 1909 that 15,000 Americans returned to the United States from Canada during that year. As 103,798 Americans came to Canada in the fiscal year 1909-1910 the return movement would equal about 15 per cent of the total immigration from the United States. This year can probably be taken as typical of the period, since the immigration from the United States is in the main an agricultural movement and there would not be the same exodus on account of industrial depression as in the case of the immigration of industrial workers from other countries. In the period 1900-1914, 998,659 United States immigrants entered Canada. Taking 15 per cent as the number which returned we conclude that about 150,000 American immigrants have gone back to the United States during that period. This being, as we have said, an agricultural movement, these emigrants carried in all probability about the same sum as immigrants from the United States who came to Canada, which we have estimated at $500. According to this calculation returning Americans have taken from Canada during this period about $75,000,000.

Emigration to the United States.—There is a movement of some importance from Canada to the United States. The reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States show an immigration to that country from "British North America" as in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII. IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

1900	396
1901	540
1902	636
1903	1,058
1904	2,837
1905	2,168
1906	5,063
1907	19,918
1908	38,510
1909	51,941
1910	56,555
1911	56,830
1912	55,990
1913	73,802

It would appear from these figures that the emigration to the United States from British North America in the period 1900-1914 amounted to about 350,000 and the number included in this who came from British possessions in North America other than Canada, is insignificant. Some light on the character of this Emigration is afforded by a report of the Immigration Commission of the United States of 1910 entitled "The Immigration Situation in Canada". The figures showing the volume of the immigration to the United States from Canada are somewhat at variance with those in the report of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration quoted above as given in the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The report of the Commission is of use, however, in showing that the movement from Canada to the United States is largely one of industrial workers. The report indicates that of the 43,905 immigrants to the United States in 1908 from Canada, 13,052 were native Canadians and 30,753 were foreign-born persons who had acquired residence in the Dominion. Of the 53,484 immigrants in 1909, 24,118 were native Canadians and 29,330 were foreign-born residents of Canada. The occupations of these immigrants are given in Table IX.

TABLE IX. OCCUPATIONS OF CANADIAN EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year	Professional	Skilled labourers	Farmers	Farm labourers	Common labourers	Servants	† No Occupations	Miscellaneous labourers	Total
1908	791	11,300	1,276	1,875	15,002	2,238	10,132	1,191	43,805
1909	875	11,468	1,669	1,854	16,355	2,943	16,687	1,597	53,448
Total	1,666	22,768	3,729	3,729	31,357	5,181	26,819	2,788	97,253

† Including women and children.

It is further stated in the report that the amount of money per person carried by immigrants to the United States from Canada was $55 in the fiscal year 1908 and $64 in the fiscal year 1909. Taking $50 as the average amount per person for the period, we reach the conclusion that $17,500,000 has been transferred from Canada to the United States in this way.

SUMMARY OF EMIGRANT EXPENDITURES.—1900-1914.

Emigration via ocean ports	$152,588,800
Returning Americans	75,000,000
Emigration to the United States	17,500,000
	$245,088,800

(6) **Insurance Payments.**—(a) *Fire Insurance.*—The excess of income over expenditures for fire insurance companies, other than Canadian companies, doing business in Canada for the period 1900-14 is summarized as follows:

TABLE X. FIRE INSURANCE PAYMENTS SENT ABROAD, 1900-1913.

	British	American
1900	.....	.....
1901	313,527	140,002
1902	2,819,818	639,310
1903	2,023,574	508,160
1904	2,416,024*	721,653*
1905	3,351,819	1,068,386
1906	3,183,053	1,038,204
1907	2,454,283	799,491
1908	2,337,697	651,845
1909	3,015,299	1,023,873
1910	2,924,975	856,255
1911	3,232,129	1,241,083
1912	3,753,857	1,588,460
1913	3,717,273	1,647,093

* Excess of expenditure over income.

From the above table we may conclude that Canada paid to British companies about $37,000,000 and to American companies about $13,000,000, a total of approximately $50,000,000 on account of fire insurance for the period.

(b) *Life Insurance.*—The excess of income over expenditure of life insurance companies, other than Canadian companies, operating in Canada for the period in question is as follows:

TABLE XI. LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS SENT ABROAD, 1900-1913.

	British	American
1900	1,129,004	1,542,937
1901	1,129,004	1,542,937
1902	1,276,368	2,174,317
1903	977,236	2,511,099
1904	1,033,636	1,983,876
1905	1,050,550	2,347,357
1906	1,029,074	2,846,321
1907	999,420	2,412,527
1908	908,428	2,790,456
1909	1,122,411	2,880,363
1910	1,146,402	2,963,726
1911	1,218,127	3,524,343
1912	1,162,682	4,408,322
1913	1,470,908	5,317,809

From the above table we estimate that Canada has paid on account of life insurance in the period 1900-1914 approximately $17,000,000 to British companies and $43,000,000 to American companies, a total of $60,000,000.

(c) *Insurance other than Fire and Life.*—The excess of income over expenditure for British and American insurance companies doing business other than fire and life in Canada is available for the years 1911 and 1912 only, as follows:

1911	$636,046
1912	839,587

Taking the excess of income over expenditure for these two years as representative and making a calculation on the basis of the amount of business in force at the end of each year we reach the conclusion that in the period of 1900-1914 Canada has paid on account of insurance other than fire and life, to British and American companies about $7,000,000.

Summary of Insurance Expenditure.—Excess of income over expenditure of other than Canadian companies on business done in Canada for the period 1900-1914 is as follows:

Life Insurance Companies	$ 60,000,000
Fire " "	50,000,000
Insurance other than Fire and Life	7,000,000
Total	$117,000,000

(7) **Freight Payments Abroad.**—Only a small proportion of the goods brought to Canada by sea is carried on Canadian vessels, and of late years the percentage of our imports so carried is smaller than formerly. For the period 1900-1914 Canadian vessels carried on an average about 10 per cent of our imports by sea. In the matter of exports Canadian vessels have carried on an average about 12 per cent for this period. It is, however, with the imports that we are chiefly concerned, as purchasing countries have to pay freight upon goods bought in Canada and the 12 per cent of such freight carried by Canadian vessels constitutes a credit item. Our own ships bring in only 10 per cent of our imports. Our freight bill is the amount we have to pay on the 90 per cent of our imports carried on British and Foreign vessels, less the amount earned by Canadian vessels in carrying 12 per cent of our exports.

The lack of further data has compelled us to estimate, and in this we have been directed largely by the conclusions of Sir George Paish with regard to the freight bill of the United States. Sir George Paish estimated that the United States paid to other countries in 1909 about $25,000,000 for the transportation of goods, and this conclusion, with other information at hand, has enabled us to calculate that during the period Canada has paid to other countries for the transportation of goods about $60,000,000.

(8) **Canadian Investments Abroad.**—There is a popular belief that considerable amounts of Canadian capital are invested in enterprises abroad, and Canadian interests partly control such concerns as the Mexican Consolidated Electric, the Rio de Janeiro Tramways, Light and Power, the Monterey Railways, Light and Power Company, and the Mexican Tramways Company. Practically all the financing of these enterprises is, however, done in Great Britain and the investments must therefore be considered as British. For instance, the entire amount of securities of Canadian corporations operating in foreign countries issued in 1913, namely $22,386,666,* was purchased in Great Britain.

*Figures supplied by Mr. F. W. Field.

Returned Canadians.—Under the heading "Expenditures by Canadian Tourists Abroad" it was estimated that three-fourths of the 275,000 "Returned Canadians" recorded at ocean ports in the period 1900-1914 were alien industrial workers returning to Canada from visits to their native countries. Under the heading "Income Through Immigration" it is estimated that persons of this class have in their possession on arriving about $25. It follows that $5,150,000 approximately was brought to Canada during the period in this way.

Chinese Immigration.—Another credit item in the balance of trade is the Chinese head tax. The revenue from Chinese immigration for the period under review is as follows:

TABLE XII. CHINESE HEAD TAX, 1900-1914.

1900	$ 215,102
1901	178,704
1902	364,972
1903	526,744
1904	474,420
1905	6,080
1906	13,521
1907	48,094
1908	746,535
1909	713,131
1910	813,603
1911	2,262,056
1912	3,049,722
1913	3,549,242
1914	2,644,593
	$15,605,919

Summary of Income Through Immigration, 1900-1914.

British, American and Continental immigrants	$630,739,975
"Returned Canadians"	5,150,000
Chinese head tax	15,605,919
Total	$651,495,894

(2) **Earnings on Canadian Capital Invested in Other Countries.**—Under the heading "Canadian Investments Abroad" it was indicated that while there are several enterprises abroad directed in the main from Canada, the capital for these undertakings has for the most part been secured in the United Kingdom, so that this item has little bearing upon the problem in hand.

(3) **Call and Short Loans Elsewhere than in Canada.**—The Call and Short Loans business elsewhere than in Canada of Canadian banks, however, has an important bearing upon the balance of trade as would appear from the following table:

TABLE XIII. CALL LOANS OF CANADIAN BANKS ABROAD, 1901-1914.

Year.	Aggregate of amounts on Loan at end of months.	Average amount on Loan at end of month.	Average rate of interest.	Estimated amount of Interest received.
	$	$	Per cent.	$
1901	381,996,919	31,833,076.6	3.156	1,004,651.90
1902	527,992,521	43,999,376.8	3.625	1,594,977.41
1903	539,222,565	44,935,213.8	5.313	2,387,407.91
1904	440,717,677	36,726,473.1	2.684	985,738.54
1905	530,251,103	44,187,591.9	2.479	1,095,410.40
1906	688,163,357	57,346,946.4	4.729	2,711,937.09
1907	681,534,318	56,794,526.5	3.979	2,259,854.21
1908	617,567,067	51,463,922.3	6.302	3,243,256.38
1909	1,096,665,445	91,380,453.8	2.010	1,836,747.12
1910	1,526,803,553	127,233,628.4	3.323	4,227,973.50
1911	1,122,426,194	93,535,516.2	2.516	2,353,353.59
1912	1,171,647,483	97,637,290.3	2.719	2,654,757.92
1913	1,250,100,374	104,175,031.2	4.422	4,606,619.88
1914	*1,400,000,000	116,666,666.6	2.719	3,149,999.99
				$34,112,685.84

According to these figures the interest earned by Canadian banks on Call Money elsewhere than in Canada during the period 1900-14 is about $35,000,000. This interest constitutes a credit item and would therefore be another deduction from imports. On the other hand it will be noted that the average amount on Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada has increased from about $40,000,000 in the first few years of the period to about $110,000,000 in the last few years. It follows that during the period Canadian banks have increased the amount kept on call, mainly in New York, about $70,000,000 and this amount constitutes a debit item. Deducting the interest received—$35,000,000 from the increase in the amount on loans—$70,000,000, we have a net result of $35,000,000 as a deduction from exports on account of Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.

(4) **Expenditures by Tourists in Canada.**—We have estimated that of the 190,000 saloon passengers arriving at Canadian ports during the period 1900-1914, 126,000 were Canadians returning from foreign travel and 64,000 were tourists visiting Canada. The immigration return giving the number of tourists other than saloon passengers arriving at ocean ports in this period is as follows:

TABLE XIV. TOURISTS OTHER THAN SALOON PASSENGERS, 1900-1914.

1900–1901	205
1901–1902	420
1902–1903	304
1903–1904	524
1904–1905	2,001
1905–1906	3,124
1906–1907	2,414
1907–1908	5,463
1908–1909	4,875
1909–1910	5,493
1910–1911	7,279
1911–1912	7,231
1912–1913	10,943
1913–1914	11,326
	61,602

According to these figures the number of tourists who visited Canada during the period is as follows:

Saloon passengers	64,000
Tourists, other than saloon passengers	61,602
Total	125,602

Taking the estimate of Sir George Paish that visitors to the United States spend about $1,000 per person, as applicable to visitors to Canada, we conclude that about $125,602,000 was the amount brought to this country by tourists. This leaves out of account the interchange of tourist traffic between Canada and the United States. No estimate of this is possible, but the opinion of different transportation agencies is that the number of American tourists visiting Canada is considerably in excess of the number of Canadians visiting the United States. In view of this consideration the total $125,602,000 above has been increased to $140,000,000.

(5) **Money Orders Issued in Other Countries Payable in Canada.**—The amount of Money Orders issued in other countries payable in Canada for the period 1900-14 is as follows:

TABLE XV. MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE IN CANADA, 1900-1914.

1900	$2,470,565.43
1901	2,592,845.08
1902	3,575,803.00
1903	4,604,527.95
1904	5,197,121.59
1905	5,602,256.70
1906	6,533,200.88
1907 (nine months)	5,593,042.17
1908	7,933,360.62
1909	7,794,750.86
1910	8,048,467.20
1911	8,664,556.70
1912	8,712,666.65
1913	9,081,627.50
1914	9,807,313.39
Total	$96,212,105.72

By far the largest share of this total is contributed by the United States, about $74,000,000 having been sent from that country during the period. The United Kingdom, the second largest contributor, sent about $16,000,000. Taking into consideration the number of Canadians who leave Canada for the United States (treated under "Emigration to the United States" above) it is estimated that about $40,000,000 has been sent to friends in Canada by these emigrants. Taking $10,000,000 as the amount sent in Postal Money Orders by people in the United Kingdom to assist their friends who have emigrated to Canada in making a start, we have a total of $50,000,000 approximately as the amount of gratuities sent to Canada in Postal Money Orders during this period.

(6) **Insurance Payments to Canada.**—The following statistics are available as to the amount of Life Insurance held by Canadian Companies outside of Canada:

TABLE XVI. LIVE INSURANCE RISKS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES ABROAD, 1902-1913.

1902	$ 51,388,810
1903	64,219,343
1904	76,358,034
1905	89,667,177
1906	99,710,859
1907	119,755,894
1908	120,951,897
1909	131,294,683
1910	141,831,694
1911	157,114,897
1912	175,141,236
1913	194,720,974

Information as to the income on this business is not available, but a calculation on the basis of the income to American companies on the business they have in Canada, leads to the conclusion that the excess of income over expenditure on the business of Canadian Life Insurance companies outside of Canada was about $20,000,000 for the period 1900-1914.

(7) **Earnings of Canadian Ships.**—Under the heading "Freight Payments Abroad" an estimate is given as to the amount of Canada's freight bill to other nations for the period 1900-1914. In arriving at this estimate, allowance is made for the earnings of Canadian ships in foreign commerce and consequently this item calls for no further consideration.

Summary of Findings.

We are now in a position to bring together the above findings in conjunction with the figures of export and import trade (Table XVIII). Table XVII reassembles the various items. It will be seen that the balance representing borrowings is $2,693,720,106.

TABLE XVII. THE TRADE BALANCE, 1900-1914.

(1)—Exports			$4,031,400,000
Deductions from Exports:—			
Interest	$ 1,488,000,000		
Remittances to friends	150,000,000		
Tourist Expenditures	150,000,000		
Emigrant expenditures	245,000,000		
Insurance Payments	117,000,000		
Freight	60,000,000		
Call money outside Canada	35,000,000		
		2,245,000,000	
Excess of exports over deductions			$1,786,400,000
(2) Imports			$5,359,700,000
Deductions from Imports:—			
Receipts from Immigration	$650,000,000		
Tourists in Canada	140,000,000		
Remittances to friends	50,000,000		
Insurance Payments to Canada	20,000,000	860,000,000	
Excess of imports over deductions			$4,499,700,000
Balance representing borrowings			$2,713,300,000

This result is necessarily approximate but every care has been exercised to make it as accurate as possible.

TABLE XVIII. CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE, 1896–1914.*

Years.	Total Exports.	Total imports.	Aggregate trade of Canada.	Balance. +Favourable. —Unfavorable.
	$	$	$	$
1896	121,013,852	118,011,508	239,025,360	+ 3,002,344
1897	137,950,253	119,218,609	257,168,862	+ 18,731,644
1898	164,152,683	140,323,053	304,475,736	+ 23,829,630
1899	158,896,905	162,764,308	321,661,213	— 3,867,403
1900	191,894,723	189,622,513	381,517,236	+ 2,272,210
1901	196,487,632	190,415,525	386,903,157	+ 6,072,107
1902	211,640,286	212,270,158	423,910,444	— 629,872
1903	225,849,724	241,214,961	467,064,685	— 15,365,237
1904	213,521,235	259,211,803	472,733,038	— 45,690,568
1905	203,316,872	266,834,417	470,151,289	— 63,317,545
1906	256,586,630	294,286,015	550,872,645	— 37,699,385
1907†	205,277,197	259,786,007	465,063,204	— 54,508,810
1908	280,006,606	370,786,525	650,793,131	— 90,779,919
1909	261,512,159	309,756,608	571,268,767	— 48,244,449
1910	301,358,529	391,852,692	693,211,221	— 90,494,163
1911	297,196,365	472,247,540	769,443,905	—175,051,175
1912	315,317,250	559,320,544	874,637,794	—244,003,294
1913	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449	—298,805,335
1914	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725	—171,748,869

*Canada year book, 1913.
†Nine months only.

It will be seen from Table XVIII that the "unfavourable" balance first showed itself about the time that capital in considerable quantities began to be imported into the country. The size of the balance increased steadily until the total since 1900 has averaged about $220 millions annually.

It may be of interest to note in connection with this table that though the great bulk of Canadian borrowings has been in Great Britain the rise in the trade statistics has been chiefly in imports from the United States. The opinion has been developed by Dr. Bonar, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, that the American trade financed the English loans.§ "The English money, we may suppose, is offered to the Canadians, who are at the same time asked what it is they want to buy with it when they get it; and they answer—American goods. The loan accordingly passes to them in the form of American goods." The consideration to the United States in the premises "is to be found most probably in the standing debt due to England by the United States on the head of investments made by Englishmen in American businesses, more especially railways. Instead of coming over to England, the dividends may be conceived to pass by English direction over to Canada, the American debt thus becoming a Canadian debt." A part of Canada's unfavourable balance with the United States is, of course, accounted for by the heavy American immigration.

§"Canada's Balance of Trade," by James Bonar, Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association, 1913.

II. Distribution of Capital—(a) Records of Loans.

Having estimated the growth that has taken place through the medium of foreign borrowings in Canadian trade capital since 1900, it remains to ascertain the fields into which it has chiefly flowed and the general redistribution of this most important working force.

As before pointed out, specific information as to the destination of the new capital is most readily obtained from statistics of loan flotations. Three excellent records of this kind are available, and are presented in Tables I, II, III and IV herewith. The first two tables are compilations from "Capital Investments in Canada" by Mr. F. W. Field, Editor of the *Monetary Times*, published in 1914. Table III has been collected from the series of annual reports by Mr. E. R. Wood, President of the Dominion Securities Corporation, on bond issues in Canada and the sources of the capital thus absorbed. Table IV contains the estimates of Sir Frederick Williams Taylor,* General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, made in 1902, 1912 and 1914 respectively of Canada's total indebtedness to Great Britain and the heads under which it has been incurred.

The records are not at all points in agreement, not having been prepared by the same method. Yet in their general findings they may be said to be identical. First as to the amount and origin of the capital-imports: Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, who goes back to 1902, places this at $1,700 millions from Great Britain, with which estimate the others *pro tanto* agree. In addition, Mr. Field indicates total borrowings to date from other countries amounting to $814 millions, ($636 millions from the United States). Of these it would appear safe to say $600 millions have come in during the past twelve years. The tables accordingly account for about $2,300 millions of public borrowings abroad since 1902. The balance between this sum and total borrowings as shown by the trade figures is doubtless made up of private loans and investments, express money orders, and various small items. As to the destination of this large amount, all three authorities agree in showing that railway demands have been far and away the chief factor. Those of governments and municipalities stand second, industrial enterprises third, land and lumber companies next, and mining companies next. Generalizing from the data they afford, it seems clear that of $1,700 millions borrowed in England, $800 millions have gone into railways, $500 millions into government and municipal loans, and $300 millions into industrial and mining concerns. Of the capital raised in the United States, the main destination has been industrial.

**Canadian Loans in London*, by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, 1912, and since brought to date.

TABLE I.—RECENT CANADIAN BORROWINGS ABROAD.*

Yr.	Great Britain.	FOREIGN (to date.)							
		United States	France	Belgium	Germany	Holland.	Russia.	Turkey.	Foreign holdings of Canadian Bank shares.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	65,892,498								
1906	31,301,925								
1907	54,562,073								
1908	142,957,491								
1909	152,195,091	279,075,000							
1910	187,270,045								
1911	194,096,367	417,143,221							
1912	158,063,656								
1913	230,659,880								
Tot.	†1,462,438,453	636,903,952	99,250,000	11,675,000	31,725,000	18,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	11,500,000

† This amount includes $215,439,426 privately invested.

TABLE II.—CANADIAN PUBLIC BORROWINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, CLASSIFIED.*

Year.	Railroads.	Government	Industrial.	Municipal.	Mining.	Land and lumber	Financial.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1905	59,011,188	.....	4,918,700	379,860	1,582,750	.....	.....
1906	14,244,750	5,844,000	3,908,175	.....	1,461,000	3,409,000	2,435,000
1907	34,337,245	7,305,000	5,941,400	4,007,728	1,558,400	1,412,300	.....
1908	43,760,846	66,813,478	11,415,280	19,141,637	.....	.....	1,826,250
1909	74,802,971	69,823,625	14,281,314	10,273,265	10,404,862	2,311,302	297,752
1910	42,943,660	5,844,000	17,575,085	14,996,678	21,682,214	23,376,487	8,255,921
1911	83,385,372	925,300	36,665,086	25,926,658	2,922,000	21,781,075	14,163,178
1912	43,842,589	26,785,000	35,818,821	26,161,879	3,165,500	8,790,228	13,499,640
1913	64,182,582	47,728,922	37,892,725	67,821,909	1,095,750	11,937,987	.....
Total	460,511,208	291,993,025	170,121,085	168,709,613	43,872,476	71,313,879	40,477,741
Grand total .. 1,246,999,027							

*Compiled from Mr. F. W. Field's *Capital Investments in Canada*, 1914.

TABLE III.—CANADIAN BOND ISSUES, CLASSIFIED, 1908-1913.*

Issue.		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Government	Canada				3,000,000	1,300,000	1,339,700	920,300	
	U. S. A.						100,000	3,750,000	
	Great Britain				52,000,000	4,375,000	34,200,000	48,396,250	
	Total		77,598,500	96,447,224	55,000,000	5,675,000	35,639,700	53,066,550	323,426,974
Municipal	Canada				12,043,562	16,326,378	13,761,482	25,850,653	
	U.S.A.				350,000	2,334,467	3,876,406	22,135,762	
	Great Britain				23,355,128	28,498,443	30,777,074	67,775,510	
	Total		47,433,911	36,278,528	35,748,690	47,159,288	48,414,962	115,761,925	330,797,304
Railway	Canada				6,823,500	549,500	150,000		
	U.S.A.				3,009,000	4,249,500	13,290,000	11,475,000	
	Great Britain				60,117,500	95,673,700	56,532,320	95,053,044	
	Total		50,485,000	41,825,000	69,950,000	100,472,700	69,972,320	108,528,044	441,233,064
Public Service Corporations	Canada				3,095,400	4,725,000	3,060,000	6,350,000	
	U.S.A.					9,195,000	7,325,000	4,200,000	
	Great Britain				4,850,000	18,185,500	11,180,000	16,024,479	
	Total		11,905,000	19,960,000	7,945,400	32,105,500	21,565,000	26,574,479	120,055,379
Miscellaneous Corporations	Canada			21,460,000	13,334,000	21,769,000	18,524,000	12,482,800	
	U.S.A.			3,410,000	275,000	1,775,000	2,875,000	9,160,000	
	Great Britain			22,527,500	42,847,500	31,036,500	33,792,000	'25,834,831	
	Total		8,936,000	47,397,500	56,456,500	54,580,500	55,191,000	47,477,631	300,039,131
Total	Canada		24,587,080	60,433,964	38,296,462	44,669,878	36,835,182	45,603,753	250,426,319
	U.S.A.		6,316,250	10,367,500	3,634,000	17,553,967	27,466,406	50,720,762	116,058,885
	Great Britain		165,455,081	194,356,788	183,170,128	177,769,143	166,481,394	255,084,114	1,142,316,648
	Total		196,358,411	241,908,252	225,100,590	239,992,988	230,782,982	351,408,629	1,508,801,842
Canadian Corporations operating in foreign countries			17,649,000	23,250,000	5,900,000	26,820,000	42,155,000	22,386,666	138,160,666
Grand Total		82,635,740	214,007,411	265,158,252	231,000,590	266,812,988	272,937,982	373,795,295	1,706,348,258

*Compiled from annual reviews of the Canadian bond market by E. R. Wood, President of the Dominion Securities Corporation.

TABLE IV.—CANADA'S INDEBTEDNESS TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1902, 1912 AND 1914.†

	1902	1912	1914	Increase 1914 over 1913
	£	£	£	£
Government	36,370,000	50,484,000	67,021,608	39,651,608
Provincial	9,533,000	16,700,000	27,892,816	18,359,816
Municipal	9,299,100	32,327,000	52,307,879	43,108,779
Railways	125,375,000	236,120,000	286,019,451	160,674,451
Industrial	24,828,000	74,809,000	87,275,095	62,447,095
Sundries*	.....	20,000,000	25,000,000	
Totals	£205,405,100	£430,449,000	£545,546,849	£340,141,749

*Estimate. † Estimate by Sir. Frederick Williams Taylor.

Canadian Savings.—To the above must be added a note on the new capital which has been raised in Canada.§

Mr. Wood's figure of $250 millions is perhaps the best index readily available of the trend of domestic savings. It will be seen that, judging by the past four years, municipal securities have proved the chief attraction to home capital, with miscellaneous corporations a close second. The railways have had to go abroad for practically the whole of their new capital, and governments and public service corporations likewise. The fact, however, that foreign capital was available for these enterprises has released Canadian savings for home-building, agriculture and urban development.

Table V adds a sidelight by showing the amounts to the credit of depositors in Post Office and Government Savings banks as on December 31 in each year. A better index would be the saving deposits of chartered banks, but no record of these is available, the return in the bank statement of "deposits payable on demand or on fixed date" including several items.*

It will be noticed that savings deposits in Government institutions have increased about eight per cent since 1900, Post Office savings showing a considerable increase during the financial stringency of 1907-8. Deposits with Trust and Building Societies show a rapid growth (nearly 70 per cent), notwithstanding a setback in 1907.

These figures, of course, throw no light on absolute savings. The Post Office record, with its rise in 1907, appears to indicate that banks of this kind are really the repository of "surplus" savings, or savings awaiting investment. It may be pointed out, however, that per capita savings in Government institutions show a decline during the period; this, however, may be due to the abundant opportunities for investment offered during a period of expansion.

§It must be noted that a large part of so-called "savings" in 1900-1914 are in reality foreign borrowings. The savings of a brakeman on the C.P.R. engaged because of the increased haulage of materials necessitated by the construction of the G.T.P. are a part of the loan floated in London by the latter corporation for the construction of its road.

*The record will be found, however, in Part II, Section (1), Chapter IV, where statistics of deposits made with loan, trust and building companies, a portion of which represents payments on the purchase of homes, are also given.

TABLE V.—SAVINGS DEPOSITS.†

Year.	P. O. Savings Banks. Amount at credit Dec. 31.	Government Savings Banks. Amount at credit Dec. 31.	Total per Capita.
	$	$	$
1900	37,507,456	15,642,266	10.0
1901	39,950,813	16,098,144	10.4
1902	42,320,210	16,117,777	10.6
1903	44,255,327	16,515,802	10.7
1904	45,419,706	16,738,744	10.7
1905	45,368,321	16,649,136	10.3
1906	45,736,488	16,174,134	10.0
1907*	47,453,228	15,088,584	9.9
1908	47,564,284	15,016,871	9.6
1909	45,190,484	14,748,436	9.0
1910	43,586,357	14,677,872	8.4
1911	43,330,579	14,763,752	8.1
1912	43,563,764	14,655,564	7.7
1913	42,728,942	14,411,542	7.4

*9 months. †From Canada Year Book, 1913.

The trade statistics indicate to a certain extent the lines on which the borrowed capital has been expended. The situation, however, is complex, and an opinion must on this basis alone be expressed with caution. Thus from the above conclusions one would expect a considerable increase in the imports of the materials used in railway and general construction. Such operations, however, by stimulating production within the country itself, may lead to diversion of effort from other lines, and the development may be reflected in general imports. Especially may this be true of food imports, the large amount of labour required for building operations increasing food consumption as well as diverting labour from agriculture perhaps more readily than from other occupations.

Leaving the statistics to be dealt with finally in connection with distribution, it may be pointed out here that it is in the imports of materials that the heaviest gains are shown, while losses in food exports testify no less to the fact that consumption within the country has been augmented and that the new labour has in large part been applied to processes other than food production. Tables VI, VII and VIII illustrate this. Especially instructive is Table VIII giving the trade balances by groups.

Table IX throws further light on imports. It includes every article in which the value of the importation in 1913 was one million or over, divided into two groups, the first including food, clothing, and household goods, and the second including materials and "equipment." Quantities and not valuations are used, and the years 1905 and 1910 are introduced as a check on tendencies. It will be seen that there were large increases in our imports of food stuffs and household articles, the increase 1789 per cent in eggs and 177 per cent in butter being perhaps the most noteworthy. The importations of materials, however, show uniformally much higher gains, there being no less than nine cases where the rate of increase was over 500 per cent. But facts of this kind will be "located" better when the distribution problem comes to be discussed.

TABLE VI.—IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, BY GROUPS, VALUES, 1901-1913.

	1901.		1905.		1910.		1913.		Increase Per Cent.
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	1901-1913
	$		$		$		$		
I. Agricultural produce	17,813,186	9.8	20,727,997	7.9	27,883,282	7.4	46,655,817	6.9	161.9
II. Animals and their produce	12,068,321	6.7	15,410,026	5.9	23,265,327	6.2	41,088,978	6.1	240.5
III. Fisheries produce	972,939	.5	1,503,960	.6	1,772,705	.4	2,674,776	.4	174.9
IV. Forest produce	3,549,927	2.0	6,191,453	2.4	8,131,963	2.2	20,138,388	3.0	467.2
V. Manufactures	116,108,373	64.1	165,542,614	63.2	251,352,680	66.9	465,198,785	68.9	300.6
VI. Mineral	16,363,494	9.0	27,176,504	10.3	38,251,209	10.2	65,820,233	9.7	302.2
VII. Miscellaneous produce	14,361,748	7.9	25,373,000	9.7	25,235,850	6.7	33,940,068	5.0	136.3
Total	181,237,988	100.0	261,925,554	100.0	375,833,016	100.0	675,517,045	100.0	272.7

TABLE VII.—EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, BY GROUPS, VALUES 1901-1913.

	1901.		1905.		1910.		1913.		Increase Per Cent.
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	1901-1913
I. Agricultural produce	24,781,486	14.0	29,994,150	15.7	90,433,747	32.4	150,145,661	42.2	505.5
II. Animals & their produce	55,495,311	31.27	63,337,458	33.18	53,926,515	19.3	44,784,593	12.6	—19.3
III. Fisheries produce	10,720,352	6.0	11,114,318	5.8	15,663,162	5.6	16,336,721	4.59	52.4
IV. Forest produce	30,009,857	16.9	133,235,683	17.4	47,517,033	17.01	43,25[illegible],06[illegible]	12.[illegible]	44.1
V. Manufactures	16,012,208	9.0	21,191,333	11.1	31,494,916	11.3	43,692,708	12.28	172.8
VI. Mineral produce	40,367,683	22.8	31,932,329	16.8	40,087,017	14.35	57,442,546	16.1	42.3
VII. Miscellaneous produce	44,489	.02	49,675	.02	125,161	.04	97,311	.03	118.7
Total	177,431,386	100.0	190,854,946	100.0	279,247,551	100.0	355,754,600	100.0	100.5

TABLE VIII.—TRADE BALANCES, BY GROUPS, 1901-1913.

	1901	1905	1910	1913
I. Agricultural Produce	+ 6,968,300	+ 9,266,153	+ 62,550,465	+103,489,844
II. Animals and their Produce	+ 43,426,990	+ 47,927,432	+ 30,721,188	+ 3,695,615
III. Fisheries Produce	+ 9,747,413	+ 9,610,358	+ 13,890,457	+ 13,661,945
IV. Forest Produce	+ 26,459,930	+ 27,044,230	+ 39,385,070	+ 23,116,672
V. Manufactures	—100,096,165	—144,351,281	—219,857,764	—421,506,077
VI. Mineral	+ 24,004,189	+ 4,755,825	+ 1,835,808	+ 8,377,687
VII. Miscellaneous Produce	— 14,317,259	— 25,323,325	— 25,110,689	— 23,502,538
Total	— 3,806,602	— 71,070,608	— 96,585,465	—319,762,445

+Exports over Imports. —Imports over Exports.

TABLE IX.—IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, CANADA, 1900, 1905, 1910 AND 1913.*

Articles.	Quantity or Value.	1900	1905	1910	1913	INCREASE OR DECREASE 1900-1910. Amount	%	1900-1913. Amount	%
Food, Clothing and Household Goods:—									
Wheat	Bushel	5,947,189	230,995	11,508,277	8,219,345	5,561,088	93.5	2,272,166	38.2
Butter	Pounds	2,936,902	583,831	687,454	8,145,527	—2,249,538	—76.6	5,208,535	177.3
Eggs	Dozen	712,046	333,297	893,324	13,456,328	181,278	25.4	12,744,282	1789.8
Bananas	Bunches	517,998	1,219,486	1,589,114	2,145,423	1,071,116	206.7	1,627,425	314.1
Coffee	Pounds	4,913,233	6,652,696	11,908,684	15,233,920	6,995,451	142.3	10,320,687	210.0
Sugar	"	319,815,422	371,259,478	506,246,828	670,517,599	186,431,406	58.3	350,702,177	109.6
Tea	"	24,998,726	26,379,178	33,191,909	40,316,896	8,193,183	32.8	15,318,170	61.2
Fabric (grey or white)	Yards	9,278,833	16,622,892	36,221,427	50,708,129	26,942,594	290.3	41,429,296	446.5
" (printed)	"	34,825,977	31,915,991	62,329,306	71,443,205	27,503,329	78.9	36,617,228	105.1
Cashmeres	"	2,504,211	2,334,752	4,863,173	5,101,458	2,358,962	94.2	2,597,247	103.7
Yarns	Pounds	909,089	1,948,817	3,367,126	4,675,156	2,458,037	270.3	3,766,067	414.2
Coal (Anthracite)	Tons	1,654,401	2,604,137	3,152,851	4,237,310	1,498,450	90.6	2,582,909	156.1
Material and "Equipment."									
Horses	Number	13,072	13,770	12,191	22,634	—881	6.8	9,562	73.1
Carpets	Yards	2,276,476	3,131,828	1,971,476	2,455,918	—305,000	—13.4	179,442	7.8
Copper	Cwt.	31,587	86,349	150,681	305,733	119,094	377.0	274,146	867.9
Iron	Cwt.	783,770	1,280,234	2,510,399	5,800,761	1,726,629	220.3	5,016,991	640.1
Bar Iron and Steel	Cwt.	267,593	587,524	1,403,010	2,704,778	1,135,417	424.3	2,437,185	910.7
Bridges	Cwt.	94,317	249,507	48,940	365,382	—45,377	—48.2	271,065	287.4
Engines, Gas and Gasoline	Number	.....	931	6,136	26,171				
Traction Engines	Number	186	389	1,208	4,014	1,022	549.4	3,828	2058.0
Threshing Machines	Number	294	560	1,195	3,293	901	306.4	2,999	1020.1
Pig Iron	Tons	51,183	77,973	163,243	318,418	112,060	218.9	267,235	522.1
Rails	Tons	135,531	248,720	50,108	149,735	—85,423	—63.1	14,204	10.4
Iron or Steel Sheets (plain or galvanized)	Cwt.	421,111	644,744	1,006,656	1,499,835	585,545	139.0	1,078,724	256.1
	Cwt.	172,964	300,518	725,833	1,468,816	552,869	319.6	1,295,852	749.2
Sheet iron or steel (polished or not)	Cwt.	247,469	659,801	1,222,161	2,280,580	974,692	393.8	2,033,117	821.5
Mineral Oils	Gallons	9,521,667	32,711,640	†	†				
" "	$	828,564	1,844,298	2,952,349	12,243,453	2,123,785	256.3	11,414,889	1377.7
Coal (Bituminous)	Tons	3,236,903	5,029,626	8,069,424	12,097,060	4,832,521	149.3	8,860,157	273.7
Oak	M. Ft.	29,548	36,820	50,556	80,788	21,008	71.1	51,240	173.4
Pitch Pine	M. Ft.	19,089	20,586	42,341	118,868	23,252	121.8	99,779	533.7
Sawed Boards (dressed on one side only)	M. Ft.	36,309	116,531	85,053	382,963	48,744	134.2	246,654	954.7
Automobiles	Number	.....	408	1,457	8,419				
Cars (Railway, box, flat)	Number	708	527	306	8,151	—402	—56.8	7,443	1051.3
Portland cement	Cwt.	1,312,170	3,250,053	490,809	4,958,814	—821,361	—62.6	3,646,644	277.8
Rubber (crude)	Pounds	3,004,828	2,810,350	3,099,409	5,116,011	94,581	3.1	2,111,183	70.2

† Divided in 1908 and only value given for all kinds. * From Trade and Navigation Returns, Department of Customs, Canada. $ Value in Dollars.

III. Distribution of Capital.—(b) The Capitalization of Industry, 1900 and 1910.

Records of the above kind, based on observation of the process of growth, are to be supplemented by records at intervals of the resulting mass. Such are the measurements of the general status of industry (capital included) made by the census and other statistical agencies. These will now be reviewed in completing the survey of capital growth and distribution, the several fields being taken up *seriatim*. Most of the figures cover only the first ten years of the century.

Agriculture.—Tables X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV analyze the recent growth in Canada's agricultural capital. Table X gives the census values of 1901 and 1911, showing an increase of 136.4 per cent. This, however, includes land, a natural resource; land omitted, the gain is only 118.6 per cent. In any case the table may be passed over at once for Table XI, which is on a quantitative basis and therefore records real progress. It will be noted that the effect of the latter method of measuring is to reduce very materially the first estimate of growth. The acreage of improved lands has increased only 60.8 per cent, and the total number of live stock only 55.7 per cent. Reducing the gain in implements of Table X to 125 per cent to offset the increase in values,* and weighting the several percentages in rough accordance with their relative importance as shown by Table X, the average increase in "real" agricultural trade capital revealed by Table XI is about 63 per cent.

Sidelights on two items of agricultural capital (implements and elevators) are thrown by Tables XII and XIII. Both show an acceleration in the supply of "equipment" out of proportion to that which has taken place in acreage or live stock. This, of course, must be regarded in the light of the direction which productive activity has taken. Whatever that direction, however, the figures show an increase in the equipment of the industry.

Space is lacking for analysis in detail of the sections of the country which have been affected by these developments. The point, however, is most important, and Table XIV may be consulted as covering it in outline. The western provinces, in brief, have been the scene of practically the entire advance. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, the increases in improved acreage were 957 per cent, 817 per cent and 69 per cent respectively,§ Quebec showing the next highest gain with only 9 per cent. It may be added that figures of field crop areas, live stock, etc., tell practically the same story. The new areas of the West may be regarded as the *raison d'être* of the additions made to agricultural capital since 1900.

*The Department of Labour index number of manufactured articles went up approximately 11 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

§160,000, new homesteads.

TABLE X.—AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.—VALUES, 1901 AND 1911.*

	1901	1911	Increase % 1901-1911
Farm lands	1,007,454,358	2,519,777,901	150.12
Buildings	395,815,143	823,951,767	108.17
Implements	108,665,502	260,011,548	139.2
Horses	118,279,419	379,324,641	220.7
Milch cows	69,237,970	108,605,263	56.8
Other horned cattle	54,179,341	86,696,530	59.9
Sheep	10,490,594	10,826,151	3.2
Swine	16,445,702	27,606,707	67.9
Poultry	5,723,890	15,047,009	162.9
Bees	792,711	1,002,528	26.5
Total Live Stock	275,149,627	629,108,829	128.6
Grand Total	1,787,102,630	4,224,695,387	136.4

*Canada Year Book, 1913. The Separation of land and buildings was furnished by the Superintendent of Compilation of the Census Branch.

TABLE XI.—"REAL" AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL, 1901 AND 1911.*

Description.	1901	1911	Increase per cent. 1901-1911.
Farm lands (improved acreage)	30,166,033	48,503,660	60.8
Cheese factories and creameries (No.)	3,576	3,625	1.4
Live Stock:—			
Horses (No.)	1,577,493	2,598,958	64.7
Milch cows (No.)	2,408,677	2,595,225	7.7
Other horned cattle (No.)	3,167,774	3,930,828	24.1
Sheep (No.)	2,510,239	2,174,300	—13.4
Swine (No.)	2,353,828	3,634,778	54.4
Poultry (No.)	17,922,658	31,793,261	77.4
Hives of bees (No.)	189,986	180,372	—5.1
Total Live Stock (No.)	30,130,655	46,907,722	55.7

*From Census and Department of Agriculture records.

TABLE XII.—ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 1900-1913.

Fiscal year.	Number.	Capacity in Bushels.	Index Number
1900-1901	426	12,759,352	100.0
1901-1902	544	15,449,000	121.1
1902-1903	740	21,226,400	166.4
1903-1904	919	27,214,000	213.3
1904-1905	977	28,491,630	223.2
1905-1906	1,059	31,323,200	245.5
1906-1907	1,221	36,277,200	284.3
1907-1908	1,316	39,501,000	309.7
1908-1909	1,446	42,869,400	335.2
1909-1910	1,802	54,019,400	423.4
1910-1911	1,909	57,043,300	447.1
1911-1912	2,037	61,587,500	482.7
1912-1913	2,319	70,321,650	551.1

TABLE XIII.—AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL, IMPLEMENTS, 1900.

Year.	Imports.	Manufactured in Canada.	Exports.	Net consumption
1900	1,813,597	9,597,389	1,692,155	9,718,831
1905	1,593,914	12,835,748	1,958,916	12,470,746
1910	5,097,361	20,722,722	4,319,385	21,500,698
1913	14,530,780	.....	6,365,824	

TABLE XIV.—IMPROVED LAND, 1901 AND 1911.*

	1901	1911	Per cent. increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Prince Edward Island	726,285	769,135	+ 5.9
Nova Scotia	1,257,468	1,248,719	— .7
New Brunswick	1,409,720	1,414,310	+ .3
Quebec	7,439,941	8,147,633	+ 9.5
Ontario	13,266,335	13,460,353	+ 1.5
Manitoba	3,995,305	6,762,582	+ 69.3
Saskatchewan	1,122,602	11,871,907	+957.5
Alberta	474,694	4,351,445	+816.7
British Columbia	473,683	477,576	+ .8
Canada	30,166,033	48,503,660	+ 60.8

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

Fisheries.—From Table XV it will be seen that the total capital invested in the fishing industry has increased by over 120 per cent, chiefly as a result of the increased valuation of boats and vessels. It is to be noted, however, that the number of boats has decreased by 11 per cent, and that the tonnage of vessels has decreased by 6 per cent, though the number of the latter has increased by 37 per cent. While the value of the average fishing boat has doubtless considerably increased as a result of the introduction of gasoline-driven craft in later years, and while the value of the average new sea-going vessel is undoubtedly higher than that of the vessels of 1900 and earlier, it would apparently be safe, in the light of the subsidiary figures, to discount considerably the increase of 120 per cent shown by valuations alone.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF VESSELS AND BOATS ENGAGED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE VALUE OF FISHING MATERIAL USED, 1900–1913.*

Year.	Number.	Vessels.	Value.	Boats.		Value of nets and seines.	Value of other fishing material.	Total capital invested.
		Tonnage.		Number.	Value.			
					$	$	$	$
1900	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904	1,316	43,025	2,592 527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907–1908	1,390	36,902	2,731,838	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908–1909	1,441	40,818	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957.500	15,508,275
1909–1910	1,750	37,662	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17 357.932
1910–1911	1,680	38,454	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10.720,701	19,019.870
1911–1912	1,648	.....	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932.904
1912–1913	1,669	.....	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
Per cent increase, 1913 over 1900	37.6	–6.1	140.7	–11.4	146.1	72.6	131.4	122.1

Mines.—The value of mining plants and buildings went up from $42,771,803 to $108,506,051, or 153.6 per cent in 1900-1910. Taking the price increase into consideration, the rise probably represents no more than a doubling of "real" capital. It is significant, at any rate, that the number of mines or mining works went up from 1,373 to 2,222, or only 61.8 per cent. The size of plants, of course, may have increased, but it will be noted that the number of employees is up only 84 per cent. Table XVI may be consulted for the details.

TABLE XVI.—MINING CAPITAL IN CANADA, 1900 AND 1910.

Items.		1900	1910	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Mines or works	No.	1,373	2,222	849	61.84
Value of buildings and plant	$	42,771,803	108,506 051	65,734,248	153.68
Employees on salaries	No.	1,527	2,884	1,357	89.86
Salaries	$	1,512,821	3,317.030	1,804,209	119.26
Employees on wages	No.	37,065	67,150	30,085	81.16
Wages	$	16,336,273	39,129,941	22,793,668	139.53

Manufacturing.—The capital employed in the manufacturing industry has increased from $446,916,497 to $1,247,583,609, a gain of 179.1 per cent. These totals may be subdivided as follows:—

	1900	1910	Increase. per cent.
	$	$	
Land, buildings and plant	209,378,638	654,712,899	212.7
Working capital	237,537,849	592,870,710	107.5

Working capital it will be seen has not gone up to the same extent as the capital represented in lands, buildings and plant, the former having increased by approximately $355 millions and the latter by approximately $445 millions. Even making allowance for increased valuations in the latter, which would reduce the percentage to, say, 150, the gain is relatively greater.

The group of industries which have shown the most marked increases during the ten years period (see Table XVII) are those devoted to clay, glass and stone production, iron and steel production, and the manufacture of vessels and vehicles for transportation,—all manufactures of "equipment." In these groups the increase in capital has been over 200 per cent. On the other hand the smallest increases have been in the groups which manufacture products consumed in the home. Textile industries have increased their capital by only 79.5 per cent, and food products by only 132.7 per cent. Attention may be drawn to the two final columns of Table XVII showing the relative importance of the several groups within the industry as a whole in the two census years. Establishments for the manufacture of food products which were 12.8 per cent of the whole in 1900 were only 10.6 per cent in 1910.

It is interesting to examine the distribution of the growth in manufacturing by provinces to see to what extent the experience of agriculture in the matter of western concentration has been repeated in manufacturing. Table XVIII shows conclusively that this has not been the case. Ontario and Quebec have been the scene of the manufacturing increase, the heavy percentage increases of the Western provinces merely reflecting the small importance of manufacturing there until very recent years. Given the new Western areas as the primary impulse in the expansion, the industrialization which followed has spread far and wide. No such stimulus, however, as already pointed out. was imparted to the agencies of primary production.

TABLE XVII.—CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES, 1901 AND 1911.*

Groups of Industries.	1900	1910	Increase per cent. 1900 to 1910	Per cent of total. 1900	Per cent of total. 1910
	$	$			
Food products	57,167,466	133,044,523	132.71	12.8	10.6
Textiles	60,606,555	108,787,407	79.50	13.6	8.7
Iron and steel products	40,861,164	123,561,319	202.39	9.2	9.9
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures	89,959,336	259,889,715	188.90	20.1	20.9
Leather and its finished products	21,436,594	48,788,803	127.59	4 7	3.9
Paper and printing	26,822.420	62,677,612	133.67	6.0	5.1
Liquors and beverages	20,467,389	43,237,757	111.25	4.5	3.4
Chemicals and allied products	10,272,743	26,926.124	162.11	2.2	2.2
Clay, glass and stone products	8,697,716	45,859,507	427.26	2.0	3.7
Metals and metal products, other than steel	20,382.505	67,133,540	229.27	4.5	5.4
Tobacco and its manufactures	7,247,540	21,659.935	198.86	1.6	1.8
Vehicles and land transportation	15,994.402	49,397,096	208.84	3.6	3.9
Vessels for water transportation	3,297.914	10,351,765	213.89	.7	.8
Miscellaneous industries	63,089.415	235,148,103	272.72	14.1	18.8
Hand trades	613,328	11,120,403	1,713.12	.4	.9
All	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	179.15	100.0	100.0

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

TABLE XVIII.—MANUFACTURING CAPITAL BY PROVINCES, 1900-1910.*

Province.	No. of Establishments.				Capital.			
	1900	1910	Increase	Increase per cent.	1900	1910	Increase.	Increase per cent.
					$	$		
Prince Edward Island.	334	442	108	32.3	2,081,766	2,013,365	—68,401	—3.3
Nova Scotia	11,188	1,480	292	24.6	34,586,416	79,596,341	45,009,925	130.1
New Brunswick	919	1,158	239	24.9	20,741,170	36,125,012	15,383,842	73.7
Quebec	4,845	6,584	1,739	35.9	142,403,407	326,946,925	184,543,518	129.6
Ontario	6,543	8,001	1,458	22.3	214,972,275	595,394,608	380,422,333	176.1
Manitoba	324	439	115	35.5	7,539,691	47,941,540	40,401,849	535.8
Saskatchewan	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	7,019,951		
Alberta	105	290	358	341.0	1,689,870	29,518,346	34,848,427	2,062.2
British Columbia	392	651	259	66.1	22,901,892	123,027,521	100,125,629	43.7
Canada	14,650	199,218	4,568	31.2	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	800,667,122	179.1

*Compiled from Canada Year Book, 1913.

Railways.—The capital liability of Canadian railways (Table XIX) has gone up by about $750 millions, or 95 per cent, since 1900. The figures, however, are not an accurate index of the money spent in railroads as they do not reflect the current prices of the stocks and bonds. They may be interpreted in the light of the following facts based on estimates by the Comptroller of Railway Statistics:

(1) The total issue of railway stocks since 1900 to date amounts to $433 millions. Among these are included at least $100 millions of C.P.R. stocks, of which more than half sold at a high premium.

(2) The total issue of bonds amounted to $402 millions; almost all these bonds were guaranteed by the Dominion, provincial or municipal governments, and presumably sold close to par.

(3) The cash aid to railways by the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities amounted in this period to $78 millions. This went directly into construction.

TABLE XIX.—CAPITAL LIABILITY OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1900-1913.*

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$
1900	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799
1901	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837
1902	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,203,710
1903	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1904	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1905	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1906	561,655,895	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1907	588,563,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1908	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1909	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1910	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1911	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1912	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1913	755,316,516	613,256,952	1,531,830,692

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

(4) The debenture stock of the C.P.R. is partly included in the above mentioned stocks, but at least $10 millions is not so included.

(5) The Dominion Government's expenditures on construction are as follows:—

1900	3,309,130.42
1901	3,922,989.37
1902	5,386,611.24
1903	3,083,680.86
1904	2,619,059.86
1905	6,125,481.79
1906	6,102,565.74
1907	7,174,370.17
1908	23,684,005.25
1909	29,414,227.34
1910	21,505,975.91
1911	24,532,466.18
1912	23,108,805.52
1913	17,375,968.10
Total	178,345,337.75

(6) The capital expenditure by the Dominion Government on the Intercolonial railway during this period would total at least $10 millions.

(7) There were outstanding on June 30, 1914, stocks and bonds attached to railways under construction amounting to $155 millions.

The grand total of these items comes close upon a billion and one-quarter dollars. This at least affirms the conservatism of previous estimates.

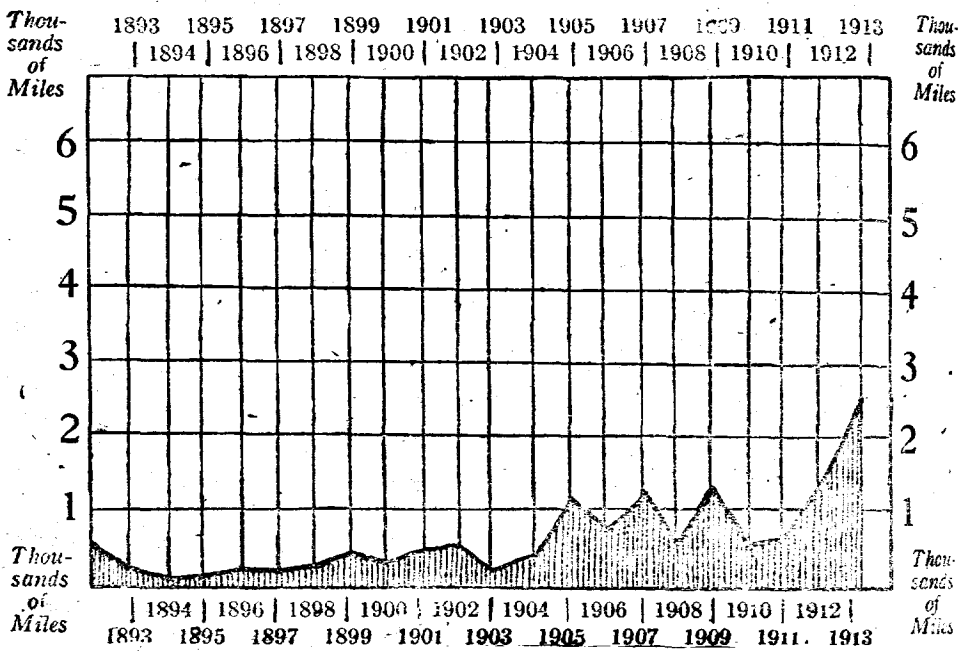
Typical statistics of "real" progress in railroad equipment will be found in Table XX. The increases since 1900, it will be seen, has been 61.5 per cent in mileage, 121.0 per cent in the number of locomotives, 171.5 per cent in the number of box and other freight cars, 173 per cent in the number of cabooses, 89.3 per cent in the number of first class cars, and 74.9 per cent in the number of baggage, express and postal cars,—these being typical increases.

Railway construction is so important as a factor in employment that an estimate and chart* of the additional miles completed in each year may be added to the above:—

Year.	Additional Miles.
1900	407
1901	483
1902	574
1903	274
1904	443
1905	1,056
1906	866
1907	1,099
1908	514
1909	1,138
1910	627
1911	669
1912	1,327
1913	2,577

*From the Journal of Commerce, Montreal, March 14, 1914.

THE NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE IN CANADA



Though the increase in completed mileage as between 1900 and 1913 was only 11,000 it should be pointed out that at least 7,500 miles in addition were under construction. Thus it may be said with almost literal accuracy that the railway expansion since 1900 have been on a scale to about double the mileage, to much more than double the capacity to haul freight, and to increase the capacity to haul passengers at a considerably more rapid pace than that at which population has increased.

TABLE XX.—RAILWAY EQUIPMENT, 1901-1913.*

	Mileage in operation.	Locomotives	Box, flat, coal and cattle cars.	Caboose.	First Class passenger cars.	Baggage, express and postal
1901	18,140	2,316	64,496	1,019	1,087	729
1902	18,714					
1903	18,988					
1904	19,431					
1905	20,487	2,808	81,964	1,363	1,195	784
1906	21,353					782
1907	22,432		103,801	1,583	1,300	782
1908	22,966	3,872	111,285	1,748	1,493	873
1909	24,104	3,963	112,994	1,750	1,560	926
1910	24,731	4,076	114,960	1,895	1,564	979
1911	25,400	4,219	120,058	2,009	1,601	1,045
1912	26,727	4,484	133,019	2,223	1,788	1,132
1913	29,304	5,119	175,119	2,782	2,058	1,275
Percentage gain, 1913 over 1901	61.5	121.0	171.5	173.0	89.3	74.9

*Census and Reports of Comptroller of Railway Statistics.

The figures of electric railway capitalization show a doubling of mileage and an increase in paid up capital by two and one-half times (Table XXI). Similarly sea-going, coasting, and river and lake tonnages show heavy gains. (See page 975.)

TABLE XXI.—ELECTRIC RAILWAY CAPITAL, 1901-1913.

	Total Mileage.	Paid up Capital.
1901	674.58	$39,076,018
1902	557.59	41,593,063
1903	759.36	47,096,045
1904	766.50	59,399,188
1905	793.12	61,033,321
1906	813.74	65,857,967
1907	814.52	73,567,795
1908	992.03	87,903,231
1909	988.97	91,654,989
1910	1,047.07	102,044,979
1911	1,223 73	111,532,347
1912	1,308.17	122,841,946
1913	1,356.63	141,235,631
Increase per cent., 1913 over 1901	101.1	261.4

Building.—Buildings have already been considered in the discussion of agricultural and manufacturing capital. These, however, are only a part of total buildings, all which may be regarded as part of the capital equipment of the nation.

Buildings are enumerated by the census at ten year intervals. In addition to the figures of farm buildings and manufacturing plants already quoted, the census recorded 1,028,892 dwellings in 1901, and 1,416,311 in 1911, a gain of 37.6 per cent.

There is no complete return of buildings erected from year to year, but it will be of interest to note in this connection the record of the number of building permits issued and the value of the buildings represented therein, from year to year, maintained by the Department of Labour. The record in brief follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR RECORD OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA, 1905-1913.

Year.	Number of towns covered.	Total Value of new buildings, repairs and extensions.
		$
1905	35	39,956,692
1906	42	58,140,294
1907	51	58,587,987
1908	73	51,223,398
1909	82	85,133,077
1910	79	113,121,783
1911	103	149,724,519
1912	132	229,941,446
1913	100	178,069,838
Total		$963,899,034

Table XXII gives the record for every place of 10,000 and over. The table, like the preceding, will be useful for purposes of reference in connection with the matter relating to retail prices and rents in Part I.

The table, it will be seen, does not afford a continuous record for all the localities,* but by comparing the rate of progress from year to year on the data available it is possible to compute an index number (by the chain method) as follows:—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
100.0	132.6	167.3	152.2	136.4	202.7	283.2	393.2	437.4	329.0

This shows that the amount of building in 1913 was over three times as great as in 1904. The only years showing a decrease from the preceding were 1907, 1908 and 1913.§

The total of $963 millions includes a part of the increase of $445 millions which the census notes in manufacturing plant and equipment. Deducting $250 millions on that account, and remembering the incomplete nature of the return, it would doubtless be safe to estimate the value of new buildings not devoted to industrial purposes during the period covered in the previous returns, at $750 millions.

*The system of issuing permits is of comparatively recent adoption in many cities.

§These index numbers are net, that is, they discount the rise in the cost of building. The number was constructed in the following manner. First the per cent increase or decrease in values from year to year was found, the following being the result:

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.
.....	36.0	33.6	3.9	10.4	48.2	44.0	29.4	21.9	20.4

These percentages yielded the following index numbers:—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
100.0	136.0	181.7	173.5	155.7	230.7	332.0	429.6	523.7	416.8

The Department of Labour index number for prices of building materials and for wages in the building trades on a 1904 basis follow:

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Building materials.....	100.0	101.5	108.8	115.0	112.7	109.1	114.5	117.0	116.4	121.6
Wages in the Building Trades.....	100.0	103.4	108.4	113.0	115.5	118.6	120.0	121.1	127.7	131.7
Average for materials and wages.....	100.0	102.5	108.6	114.0	114.1	113.8	117.2	109.0	122.0	126.7

Discounting the original index number in the light of this last average the number quoted in the text is obtained.

TABLE XXII.—BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, CANADA, 1900-1913.—NO. OF PERMITS ISSUED, AND VALUES REPRESENTED.

Locality.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.
		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Nova Scotia:														
Sydney										127,595	40	118,800	56	118,425
Westville														
Halifax									275		320		1382	688,315
Truro														416,000
Amherst														
Prince Edward Island:														
Charlottetown														†140,000
New Brunswick														
Moncton													55	120,450
St. John		203,505		191,110		184,155		369,600			107	220,300	99	306,550
Fredericton														
Quebec;														
Quebec											142	347,159	161	289,002
Three Rivers													90	129,495
Sherbrooke										175,000		261,317		480,000
Sorel											25	417,000	21	60,800
St. Hyacinthe														
St. John's														
Maisonneuve														
Montreal	331	3,089,403	443	2,368,372	820	3,089,734	1010	4,094,596	1335	3,651,164	1694	5,590,098	*1484	8,600,300
Westmount													62	779,400
Lachine														
Outremont														
Hull												135,000		53,000
Ontario:														
Ottawa			397	1,000,000	472	797,150	372	1,003,800	237	1,126 400	315	*1,534,000	362	*1,728,975
Brockville														
Kingston													90	600,000
Belleville										300,000	260	409,800	*310	†615,000
Peterborough														
Orillia														
Toronto	544	1,903,136	501	3,568,883	1106	3,854,923	1480	4,356,457	1816	5,896,120	3753	10,347,915	4802	13,160,393
St. Catharines										292,000		400,000	120	225,735
Niagara Falls										200,000		497 920		375,000
Hamilton	182	296,445	213	317,410	203	617,007	211	1,024 319	456	946,205	680	1,511,382	697	2,124,815
Brantford	123	171,299	158	147,420	183	407,685	184	201,100	243	280,100	259	196,396	335	409,675
Guelph												400,000		500,000
Berlin										221 700		346,000	243	433,350
Woodstock														161,000
Stratford											326	373,412	327	435,901
London												539,650		1,200,000
St. Thomas												444,492	85	200,000
Chatham									32	320,000		336 161	123	128 844
Windsor											69	181,210	85	168,245
Owen Sound														126,000
Sault S. Marie														
Cobalt														
Port Arthur														
Fort William														
Manitoba:														
Winnipeg	638	1,441,863	820	1,708,557	973	2,408,125	1593	5,689,400	1787	9 809,900	2945	10,829,300	3508	12,760,450
St. Boniface									212	413,273	189	408 845	180	748,672
Brandon														

* New Buildings only.

† Estimated.

TABLE XXII.—BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, CANADA, 1900-1913.
NO. OF PERMITS ISSUED, AND VALUES REPRESENTED.—*Continued.*

Locality.	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.
Nova Scotia:		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Sydney	47	87,175	38	68,615	90	160,470	194	347,554	181	495,642	269	656,111	197	321,100
Westville	....	....	....	20,000	....	20 000	....	10,000	....	15,000	....	....	....	....
Halifax	497	626,603	639	857,271	547	630,380	544	484,045	422	509,645	425	578,100	402	837,700
Truro	....	....	....	....	31	34,245	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amherst	49	500,000	39	225,000	25	65,000	....	140,000	60	275,755	633	426,500	113	440,000
Prince Edward Island:														
Charlottetown	....	†100,000	....	†80,000	....	61,755	....	55,000	34	96,300	....	40,000	16	230,400
New Brunswick														
Moncton	94	185,800	129	236,200	135	239,610	108	112,915	96	82,955				
St. John	104	459,575	101	270,150	136	375,300	164	524,475	136	572,700	172	568,450	236	2,412,000
Fredericton	....	....	....	....	64	102,360	....	....	30	164,350				
Quebec:														
Quebec	175	529,820	172	546,248	204	711,519	219	762,998	198	739,423	232	987,709	341	1,939,781
Three Rivers	68	475,700	105	581,900	163	980 350	44	210 300	53	1,135,825	77	389 000	150	483,250
Sherbrooke	....	†520,100	....	345,000	....	†234 000	....	555,000	....	920,000	....	1,100,000	....	1,747,450
Sorel	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	27,100	35	44,050				
St. Hyacinthe	42	49,800	10	126,000	62	272,200	94	169,600	....	56,550	37	182,000	65	137,000
St. John's	....	....	....	....	31	65,215								
Maisonneuve	....	....	....	....	....	1,200,500	....	2,000,000	288	2,289,120	361	2,579,740	414	2,466,823
Montreal	1472	8,406,136	1796	5,062,326	2431	7,783 621	3507	15,875,859	3736	14,579,952	3791	25,883,690	3794	27,032,007
Westmount	71	904,280	91	1,053,300	118	1,417,600	128	1,974,670	126	1,334,071	158	1,845,283	149	2,099,544
Lachine	....	....	....	211,740	87	283,565	82	182,735	....	....	213	676,040	211	369,136
Outremont	....	....	....	....	....	918,500	....	1,034 332	193	1,460,900	....	1,582,490	....	1,902,000
Hull	....	200,000	....	150,000	128	114,100	....	80,000	....	130 000				
Ontario:														
Ottawa	355	2,364,950	507	1,794,075	683	4,527,590	671	3 022,650	657	2,997,610	627	3,621,850	545	3,991,380
Brockville	....	....	6	7,800	12	14,650	44	98,860	47	125,957	89	80,268	103	93,492
Kingston	....	149,000	397	170,600	375	500,000	545	220,092	597	314,369	541	645,774	668	666,474
Belleville	....	265,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300,000	39	96,500	117	393 200
Peterborough	304	782.021	249	238,963	228	343,489	231	517,958	260	345,372	230	465,905	310	438,540
Orillia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41,420				
Toronto	5051	14,825,800	5126	11,795,436	7184	18,139.247	8499	21,127 783	9869	24,374,539	7173	27,401,761	7177	27,038,642
St. Catharines	74	221,120	160	403,705	161	238,250	262	263,000	120	265,435	398	811,335	416	759,468
Niagara Falls	....	460,000	....	690,000	....	500,000	....	672,200	....	492,000	157	1,985,400	164	338,350
Hamilton	956	3,030,240	623	1,331,182	730	1,547,425	1331	2,604,605	1359	4,255,730	2391	5,491,800	2019	5,110,000
Brantford	301	510,020	324	308,155	307	43 ,335	368	681,030	531	613,658	666	1,167,105	594	1,075,886
Guelph	....	502.750	....	331,770	73	127,625	58	143,700	106	513,600	....	453,499	....	357,335
Berlin	275	710.000	93	265.000	90	232,365	138	349,905	207	391.293	236	729,728	519	650 271
Woodstock	....	121.000	....	102,450	....	165,300	....	153,700	24	195,000	29	94,450	160	141,333
Stratford	241	667.038	213	163,600	168	158,964	159	187,084	141	103,523	195	367,233	196	334,085
London	....	875,000	233	464,180	684	850,134	882	805,074	1039	1,036,880	1179	1,136,118	1463	1,789,920
St. Thomas	....	102,410	139	219,300	143	261,300	124	202,000	123	207,415	....	177,945	....	154,471
Chatham	....	134,035	....	57,905	51	110,610	49	61,849	82	195,147	....	210,560	....	338,310
Windsor	89	171,240	121	350,000	198	431,060	237	392,040	340	740,595	436	1,107,383	457	1,148,975
Owen Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	194	254,321	154	296,017	98	103,009
Sault S. Marie	....	113,800	13	69,200	42	48,000	198	386,000	185	2,374,587	269	754,745	190	334,936
Cobalt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	10,000	23	41,660	68	132,360
Port Arthur	....	....	6	253,000	101	500,000	223	1,066,056	215	595,180	243	2,494,179	611	1,935,575
Fort William	....	....	390	1,560,865	729	2,970,365	....	2,381,125	455	3,068,900	449	4,211,285	....	4,009,565
Manitoba:														
Winnipeg	2277	6,455,350	1769	5,513,700	2942	9,226,325	3939	15,116,450	3655	17,716,750	5328	20,563,750	4634	18,621,650
St. Boniface	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	1,131,735	357	1,252,412	296	1,038,840
Brandon	230	557,180	134	293,047	141	350,120	153	1,224,385	158	1,538,679	157	1,024,529	219	609,600

† Estimated.

TABLE XXII.—BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, CANADA, 1900-1913. NO. OF PERMITS ISSUED, AND VALUES REPRESENTED.—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.
Saskatchewan:		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Regina									162	210,000	346	750,000	420	1,932,000
Moose Jaw													401	843,200
Saskatoon														
Prince Albert														
N. Battleford														
Alberta:														
Edmonton													930	1,863,069
Calgary									306	838,829	390	880,193	385	1,482,984
Medicine Hat														
Lethbridge														
Macleod													76	89,645
Red Deer														
B. Columbia:														
Vancouver					417	833,607	580	1,426,148	836	1,963,891	940	2,653,090	1006	4,233 910
Victoria		363,850		376,300		326,000		337,940		507,150		554,250		699,300
New Westminster										85,000		195,000		200,000
Nanaimo														84,514
Nelson														
Prince Rupert														

TABLE XXII.—BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER, CANADA, 1900-1913. NO. OF PERMITS ISSUED, AND VALUES REPRESENTED.—*Concluded.*

Locality.	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.
Saskatchewan:		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
Regina	418	1,177,840	253	516,656	278	744,479	695	2,416,288	950	5 099,340	1221	8,045,233	1141	4,018,350
Moose Jaw			59	500,000	30	1,007,500		1,116,530		2 431,235	710	5,275,797	550	4,538,470
Saskatoon			72	115,625	275	947,905	433	2,817,771	806	5,004,326	1783	7,640,530	834	4,453,845
Prince Albert								662,475	200	921,595	476	2,042,450	334	1,380,390
N. Battleford											268	850,995	272	859,195
Alberta:														
Edmonton	910	2,275,218	689	2,549,847	958	2,128,161	1053	2,161,356	1757	3,672,260	3651	14,446,819	3178	9,242,450
Calgary	517	2,103,249	423	1,004,820	777	2,420,450	1499	5,589,594	2619	12,907,638	3483	20,394,220	2078	8,619,653
Medicine Hat		1,000,000	88	138,072	108	228,168	151	427,140	361	704,302	638	2,892,967		3,851,572
Lethbridge		205,000	116	355,495	634	1,268,215	514	1,211,310	305	1,033,330	370	1,358 250	172	504,954
Macleod	53	80,000				120,000	152	227,460		200,000	124	220,150	43	150,535
Red Deer	68	96,945	40	40,000	26	20,080	35	77,770	101	215,790	94	389,015		149,250
B. Columbia:														
Vancouver	1770	5,596,594	1697	5,950,893	2052	7,258,565	2250	13,150,365	2764	17,652,485	3221	19,388,822	2020	10,423,197
Victoria		†1,500,000	570	1,130 740	573	1,773,420	746	2,373,045	1201	4,083,765	1831	8,208,155	1167	4,037,992
New Westminster		520,000							411	1,126 355	623	1,634,508	471	958,975
Nanaimo		20,000					46	105,234	91	159,461	219	321,422	146	295,360
Nelson		96,178	35	440,000	31	175,000		175 000	132	166,700		273,865	66	131,276
Prince Rupert							119	610,590	217	266,027	180	316,717	124	198,332

† Estimated.

Bank Premises.—A sidelight on the manner in which "equipment" has been increased since 1900 is afforded by Table XXIII, showing the number of branch banks from year to year and the valuation of bank premises. The latter with its increase of over seven times has, of course, a strong infusion of the increased valuation of real estate and building materials, but the increase of over four times in the number of branches needs no similar discount.

TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER OF BRANCH BANKS AND VALUE OF BANK PREMISES, 1900–1915.

Year.	No. of Branches.	Value of bank premises.
		$
1900	708	6 103,359
1901	750	6,541,498
1902	904	6,851,226
1903	1,049	8,306,310
1904	1,145	9,662,251
1905	1,454	10,499,682
1906	1,745	12,460,214
1907	1,886	15,939,081
1908	1,927	18,364,317
1909	2,164	19,716,202
1910	....	23,031,758
1911	....	28,229,609
1912	2,790*	35,384,795
1913	3,028	40,349,315
1914	3,140	45,724,197

*November.

Municipal Expansion.—It was impossible within the time limit to ascertain the total expenditures by towns and cities on capital accounts like streets, pavements, sewers, since 1900. In Table XXIV, however, data will be found as to areas, street mileage, and revenues of certain municipalities, from which trends may be observed, and in Table XXV a record of assessments in about 140 municipalities is given.

Assessment figures indicate chiefly the growth in real property valuations: they may be regarded as reflecting the municipalities' own estimate of their value as part of the "capital equipment" of the nation. It will be seen from Table XXVI, which consists of index numbers analyzing Table XXV, that the rise in assessments has been very great, especially in the West. A good deal has been attributed to speculation, though it may be pointed out that fictitious values are in many cases at least partially discounted in assessment figures. In the case of central properties the most important factor in the advance has been the increased availability of the land, for more valuable purposes, *i.e.*, its increased advantages for retail trade, office buildings, etc., its contiguity to transportation facilities, its suitability for manufacturing industries through better access to raw materials, labour supplies, markets, etc. In the case of residential properties, the advances represent the increased demand for housing accommodation, following upon the growth in population, which, by increased rents, increased the capital value of properties. A factor which has increased the value of city property in general has been the heavy expenditures on

TABLE XXIV.—TOWN AREAS, STREET MILEAGE AND REVENUES, 1900 AND 1913.

Locality.	Population.		Area.		Park Area		Street mileage		Total gross revenue.	
	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913
	No.	No.	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.	Acres	Acres	miles.	miles.	$	$
Nova Scotia:—										
Amherst	4,917	10,320	9.3	9.3	15	15	27	40	48,636	124,458
Halifax	40,000	55,000	7	7	.....	.....	110	115		
Truro	7,000	7,500	2.50	2.50	1,000	1000	33	33	48,500	97,700
Westville	3,900	4,460	5	5	.....	.....	30	36	18,195	28,019
Prince Edward Island:—										
Charlottetown	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	836	836	19	19	60,722	84,392
New Brunswick:—										
Fredericton	7,117	7,208	.....	.....	25	25	15	18	81,982	147,710
Moncton	9,000	12,269	2.8	3.3	.....	9	26	30	82,781	335,516
St. John	40,471	42,499	.....	.....	1,027	1027	52.3	52.3	1,412,549	1,514,455
Quebec:—										
Hull	11,887	22,000	6.5	6.5	2	2	50	50	80,000	155,000
Montreal	267,730	650,000	10.4	40.2	742	840	.....	480	3,157,614	12,330,172
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,575,587
Sherbrooke	11,127	19,157	.....	.....	52	68	30	40	68,124	174,033
Sorel	7,678	8,715	3	3	4	6	14	14	36,953	63,163
St. Hyacinthe	9,804	11,116	3	3	7	7	.....	.....	74,351	98,281
St. John's	4,031	7,130	1	1	6	6	15.5	15.5	18,780	38,000
Three Rivers	10,300	15,258	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	65,500	207,225
Ontario:—										
Belleville	8,041	11,201	2.8	2.8	20	25	44.8	44.8	88,764	165,000
Berlin	9,696	18,338	.....	.....	78	131.3	85	100	.....	270,130
Brantford	16,216	25,337	4	5	33	64	60	70	180,356	484,319
Brockville	8,883	9,372	2.6	2.6	.....	10	27	27	95,000	139,900
Chatham	8,777	12,239	2.6	2.6	10	10	.....	.....	104,217	222,284
Cobalt	.....	5,188	.....	.8	.....	10	.....	5	.....	120,000
Guelph	11,087	16,319	5	5	35	70	60	65	167,678	597,208
Hamilton	51,561	88,918	6.4	10	100	270	††	167	1,493,799	5,216,077
Kingston	18,067	19 869	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	178,221	271,051
London	38,902	52,370	7	9.8	322	322	134	136	1,368,739	4,368,757
Niagara Falls	4,078	11,700	1.6	2.2	204	204	.....	47.3	.....	180,945
Ottawa	58,193	100,180	5	7.8	.....	229	100.2	155	812,561	2,024,173
Orillia	4,657	7,377	3.4	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,118	275,542
Owen Sound	8,854	12,385	.....	.....	73.5	160.5	70	80	*	195.264
Peterborough	10,879	20,150	4.3	4.4	.....	78.4	.....	55	132,801	555,368
Sault Ste Marie	4,199	13,006	4.7	4.8	.....	50	15	35	66,501	259,965
St. Thomas	11,156	15,745	3	3	140	140	60	60	352,066	931,036
Stratford	10,422	16,076	4.4	4.4	55	62	61	65		
Toronto	192,907	445,575	17.2	33.8	1,152	1743	259	521	3,087,656	11,744.803
Windsor	12,129	22.080	3	4	.....	6	55	70	.....	413,216
Woodstock	9,224	10,136	2.3	2.3	10	50	45	45	146,566	229,207
Manitoba:—										
Brandon	8,000	15,911	9	9	9	11	7	50	168,581	568,225
Winnipeg	.....	210,000	.....	23.9	.....	577.3	335	500	1,482,404	15,839,333
Saskatchewan:—										
Moose Jaw	4,900	27,000	2	15.2	2.5	163.5	44	371		
Saskatoon	113	27,527	1	13.3	58.3	395.5	17.6	232.6	6,886	1,789,676
Regina	2,645	50,000	.....	13.0	.....	257	.....	112		

††No information available, 1913 figures only approximate. *For 1904 $151,733—1900 not available.

TABLE XXIV.—TOWN AREAS, STREET MILEAGE AND REVENUES, 1900 AND 1913.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Population.		Area.		Park Area		Street mileage		Total gross revenue.	
	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913
	No.	No.	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.	Acres	Acres	miles.	miles.	$	$
Alberta:—										
Calgary	6,557	85,000	2.5	40.5	.....	577.7	.....	300	.....	*4,510,573
Edmonton	3,000	67,243	7.8	42.2	.....	1000	.....	.....	15,956	2,808,698
Lethbridge	.....	13,000	.....	10.8	.....	320.8	.....	32.8	.....	348,034
Medicine Hat	1,200	14,000	.9	17.5	.....	25	13	35		
British Columbia:—										
Nelson	5,000	7,500	.8	.8	25	25	16.2	16.2	75,000	200,000
New Westminster	6,200	17,197	5.4	5.4	.....	.....	50	70	209,907	697,373
Prince Rupert	.....	6,050	.....	3.5	.....	90	58	.....	.....	357,472
Victoria	20,500	54,000	4.8	7.2	176	200	130	146.7	427,803	1,989,738

*Does not include moneys raised by by-law.

improvements, not only by the municipalities themselves, but by public utility corporations and private investors. Assessment figures accordingly should be used in conjunction with the growth of municipal bonds, which reflect expenditures on public as distinct from private property; they reflect the security for such bonds. They will also be of value for reference in connection with the statistics of retail prices, tax rates, rents and wages given in Part I.

It should be added that methods of valuation differ, of course, as between different provinces and different cities, both under the law and in practice. There are differences of methods also of valuing land and improvements. In the East, public opinion is against valuation to the full saleable price, but in certain sections of the West the real estate boom has led to high valuations. The figures of the table are primarily for the purpose of measuring trends from year to year and not for comparisons between place and place.

TABLE XXV.—ASSESSMENTS, 1900, 1905, 1910 AND 1913.

Locality.	1900		1905		1910		1913	
	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia:—								
Halifax	16,948,830	21,169,180	17,843,650	22,798,050	19,219,350	24,604,750	21,924,550	27,928,450
Sydney	3,440,000	4,020,000	4,297,698	5,200,727	4,896,329	6,097,216	6,591,050	7,939,880
Amherst	1,320,590	1,913,791	1,840,650	2,617,905	2,534,995	3,582,360	3,309,020	4,361,040
Dartmouth	1,905,560	*1,905,560	2,033,740	*2,033,740	2,278,744	*2,278,744	2,512,923	*2,512,923
New Glasgow	941,525	1,252,515	1,260,790	1,689,525	1,564,551	2,060,420	2,927,725	3,486,050
Sydney Mines	80,785	385,434	635,635	1,045,720	955,565	1,581,920	1,201,050	1,749,415
Springhill	605,373	616,518	744,220	759,827	796,155	817,669	788,180	811,876
Truro	.....	2,439,000	*1,894,960	2,620,080	*2,327,175	3,281,205	*2,441,140	3,372,685
Yarmouth	*a*	4,194,640	*2,369,910	3,837,315	*2,363,350	3,718,600	*2,454,950	3,690,800
Dominion	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 511,375	.....	*517,035	.....
Inverness	.....	.....	*92,177	*136,275	*297,294	*435,682	*291,232	*461,527
Kentville	404,785	411,955	413,835	428,970	420,875	436,175	444,225	459,825
Liverpool	295,903	482,228	426,295	675,660	520,355	755,065	509,760	736,895
Lunenburg	677,494	1,140,277	719,100	1,130,861	711,830	1,121,493	705,180	1,147,930
Pictou	.....	.....	*1,271,560	*1,392,860	*1,589,075	*1,757,990	*1,611,350	*1,798,170
Stellarton	95,975	237,265	442,700	564,650	622,200	772,050	859,900	1,066,000
Windsor	1,014,970	1,456,812	951,675	1,253,139	1,048,250	1,337,290	1,059,500	1,414,090
Total	27,948,884	39,719,615	31,609,988	44,622,429	35,569,199	50,166,213	42,833,063	58,164,936
New Brunswick:—								
Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,881,210	*4,742,882	*3,326,633	*5,624,538
St. John	13,177,800	25,320,100	13,940,200	26,085,400	16,019,700	28,951,000	18,333,300	33,202,300
Campbellton	.....	.....	.....	.....	*694,200	*922,100	*1,695,400	*2,313,200
Chatham	716,700	1,248,400	865,200	1,322,600	1,138,900	1,644,500	1,128,600	1,617,500
St. Stephen	.....	.....	.....	.....	*855,625	*1,215,975	*1,167,000	*1,705,100
Sackville	.....	.....	*401,100	*825,900	*515,000	*1,001,000	*549,400	*1,066,100
Total	13,894,500	26,568,500	14,805,400	27,408,000	7,158,600	30,595,500	19,467,900	34,819,800
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	2,690,321	.....	2,820,885	.....	3,123,700	.....	3,228,860	.....
Total	2,690,321	.....	2,820,885	.....	3,123,700	.....	3,228,860	.....
Quebec:—								
Montreal	.....	185,744,531	.....	219,047,960	.....	428,585,356	.....	791,820,595
Sherbrooke	.....	4,174,305	.....	5,103,110	.....	6,556,011	.....	8,762,360
Three Rivers	3,485,982	6,550,017	55,068,548	9,279,304	9,608,583	14,622,474	12,977,243	20,722,463
Joliette	1,665,275	1,849,580	1,984,270	2,328,670	2,898,450	3,369,434	4,262,520	4,748,613
Buckingham	1,080,485	.....	1,251,696	.....	1,275,366	.....	1,369,201	
Granby	930,790	.....	1,294,530	.....	1,655,875	.....	1,842,460	
Lauzon	543,525	.....	557,985	.....	635,945	.....	942,675	
Magog	511,223	.....	563,975	.....	645,531	.....	859,150	
Richmond	560,319	.....	560,053	.....	587,793	.....	680,819	
St. Jérôme de Matane	95,495	96,351	149,200	150,032	154,130	157,050	290,375	293,425
Total	8,873,094	198,414,784	11,430,257	235,909,076	17,461,673	453,290,334	23,224,443	826,347,456
Ontario:—								
Toronto	112,594,297	124,992,949	131,822,299	149,159,206	228,615,726	270,153,799	371,915,193	436,058,549
Hamilton	22,724,385	26,515,145	27,161,313	32,571,663	41,434,461	47,712,961	66,020,080	75,585,160
Ottawa	22,730,550	24,478,800	30,295,840	33,002,540	46,460,530	55,175,811	83,245,101	95,720,676
Brantford	5,919,025	6,577,525	7,341,170	8,391,803	10,197,940	11,891,910	13,410,125	15,698,345
London	14,833,668	17,941,744	16,492,397	18,994,622	21,940,379	25,664,484	24,761,358	28,831,650
Berlin	.....	*3,334,920	.....	.....	*5,961,771	*6,781,503	*8,520,902	*9,634,467
Chatham	3,403,345	3,603,695	3,956,613	4,527,713	4,557,007	5,185,258	6,426,561	7,295,449
Fort William	1,243,591	1,321,341	2,969,167	3,107,917	10,573,021	11,443,486	23,169,912	25,169,957
Guelph	3,494,705	3,816,655	4,410 420	5,063,202	8,171,910	8,922,836	9,735,748	10,722,533
Galt	2,620 605	2,844.390	2,856,357	3,068,407	4,096,664	4,728,096	5,840,072	6,759,200
Kingston	6,714,770	7,738,823	6,819,585	7,882,360	7,646,154	8,907,378	8,942,282	10,408,097
Owen Sound	2,478 439	2,653,625	3,833.053	4,514,380	4,757,070	5,420,468	5,768,830	6,486 255
Peterborough	4,038,695	4,392,195	5,364,864	5,874,264	9,891,272	10,836 067	10,969,615	12,365,662
Port Arthur	1,269 932	1,353,657	3,111,007	5,405,241	8,455,352	13,497 080	17,298,182	26,286,062
Sault Ste Marie	1,074,992	1,165,062	3,573,165	3,940,333	4,557 945	5,114 674	10,763 360	11,757,640
St. Thomas	.....	.....	.....	*5,277,909	.....	*7,483,831	.....	*8,600,283
Stratford	4,323,555	4,402,355	5,170.035	5,240,335	7,839,540	8,548 940	8,890,695	9,680,730
Windsor	.....	5,345,950	8,042 405	8,869,270	10,826,700	11,781,790	19,700 425	21,179,925
Belleville	3,664,516	4 003,266	3,461,440	3,927 898	3 740 900	4,332,659	5,077,432	5,736,637

*Not included in total.

*a*Not sub-divided till 1902.

*b*Estimated.

TABLE XXV.—ASSESSMENTS, 1900, 1905, 1910 AND 1913.—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900		1905		1910		1913	
	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Barrie	1,421,871	1,547,686	2,553,810	2,918,458	2,985,045	3,245,668	3,105,540	3,388,954
Brockville	3,256,175	3,522,700	3,296,630	3,762,280	4,034,120	4,516,705	4,538,176	5,084,150
Cobalt					*1,319,140	*2,175,690	*1,107,248	*3,901,403
Cobourg	1,389,650	1,489,550	1,521,419	1,704,978	1,703,484	1,894,603	1,997,881	2,171,871
Collingwood	1,187,397	1,220,922	2 116,115	2,403,480	2,600,837	2,841,616	3,015,640	3,233 538
Cornwall	1,740,225		1 828,749		2,012,601	*2,470.076	2,098,138	*2,541,138
North Bay	435,043	448,643	1,127,524	1,349,207	2,723,772	2,964,451	5,739,696	6,275,699
Orillia		1 260 780		1,500,000		2,472,511		4,140,480
Oshawa	1,053,795	1,137,295	1,300,700	1,390,650	1,794,880	2,014,271	2,761,393	3,142,790
Pembroke	1,025,700	1,174,950	2,007,650	2,319,160	2,354.020	2 683,480	2,786,035	3,169,730
Port Hope	1,225 380	1,444,855	1,355,541	1,576 712	1 815,639	2,080,662	2 057,274	2 334,843
Smith's Falls	1,346,293	1,433,147	1,463,645	1,622 129	1,728,542	1,854,319	3,388,615	3,596.079
Welland	558,717	631,517	601,572	693,326	2,500 925	2 878,820	3,721,860	4,177,525
Woodstock	2,539,450	2,756,250	2,984,925	3,208,975	3,631,115	4,186,975	4 103,860	4,677,167
Niagara Falls		2,016,450		3,402,589		4,617,271		7,799,160
Alexandria				*487,485	*478,965	*521,487	*529,175	*569,251
Amherstburg	439.435	463,985	579,792	638,576	800.546	845,628	1,017,463	1,067,223
Aylmer	611,340	700,875	661,935	756,425	877,550	919,985	931,305	955,740
Bowmanville	970,930	1,090,160	984,115	1,113,965	1,029,115	1,162,221	1,283,090	1,467,955
Bracebridge	409,060	415,310	629,550	771,255	675,375	789,540	730,160	853,022
Brampton		*480,480				*1,619,449		*1,926,214
Carleton Place	816,745	892,545	967,295	1,112,976	986,945	1,065,559	1,219.290	1,310,456
Copper Cliff			*320,170	*458,135	*435,045	*583,900	*1 860,322	*2,460,180
Deseronto	667,685	703,905	930,800	1,093,906	876,355	1,027,591	873,460	1,022,154
Dundas	924,015	1,043,315	954,645	1 142,787	1,170,670	1 334,795	1,714,775	2,056,125
Gananoque	1 069,723	1,129,223	1,132,401	1,308,876	1,344,803	1,500 829	1,407,033	1,588,878
Goderich			*1,334 870	*1,503,562	*1,717,125	*2,012,200	*1,947,370	*2,287,157
Haileybury			*124,918	*137,206	*1,829,910	*2,087,770	*2,189,375	*2,277,200
Hawkesbury			*486,359	*490,943	*800,945	*816,108	*963,175	*1,248,707
Hespeler			*604,630	*693,480	*788,955	*914,015	*893,710	*1,027,314
Huntsville	288,179	358,529	485,916	570,702	516,408	586,586	501,566	565,604
Midland	555,760	577,985	1,039,210	1,126,192	1,609,525	1,793,179	2,141,340	2,366,126
New Liskeard				*291,583		*1,237,008		*1,363,090
Newmarket	477,835	514,835	621,390	710,777	857,105	961,665	1,179,325	1,226,752
Oakville	444,527	456,427	698,603	752,849	879,880	951,078	1,510,950	1,796,980
Orangeville	740,620	772,180	833,928	965,352	838,220	955,084	848,225	946,670
Paris	933,361	1,044,450	1,030,037	1,242,120	1,212,646	1,490,433	1,483,241	1,786,058
Parry Sound					*1,484,428	*1,637,238	*1,631,773	*1,764,976
Penetanguishene	459,815	486,965	617,800	774,810	831,935	969,615	889,450	1,046,882
Perth	1,124,710	1,287,160	1,157,160	1,346.470	1,468,410	1,607.590	1,528,725	1,691,725
Petrolia	1,092,595	1,234,745	1,239.625	1 376 355	1,330,808	1,466,756	1 406 650	1,542,900
Prescott	934,190	947 690	935,205	1,160,456	983,530	1,159,101	1,114,400	1,320,927
Preston					*1 133 968	*1,280,838	*2,266,940	*2,486,187
Renfrew	963,825	1,046,425	1,118,925	1,297,092	1,202,514	1,372,055	2,360 653	2,658,982
Rockland		74,825		95,298		310 747		329 970
St. Mary's	1,094,175	1,195 275	1,323,055	1,476,210	1,528,295	1,685,602	1,648,270	1 839,913
Simcoe	832,150	922,817	877,700	1 052,346	1 084,585	1,263,665	1,949,677	2,256,943
Steelton			*900,165	*930,802	*1,433,241	*1,458,903	*4,364,366	*4,393,742
Strathroy	1 055,960	1,124,600	1,071,529	1,208,264	1 128,975	1,264,320	1,181,730	1,310,252
Sturgeon Falls							*1,435,213	*1,814,617
Tilsonburg		739,700	*849,245	949,096	*1,081,285	1,232,610	*1,272,005	1,425,455
Walkerville	1 081 307	2,000,935	2,927,319	3,391,149	3,278,417	4,702,032	4,386,665	6,207,618
Waterloo	1,214,545	1,389,970	1,499,850	1,859,236	1,993,620	2,415,178	2,660,060	3,314.003
Wingham	501,474	567,614	590,860	680,780	715,615	797,477	729,755	842,834
Total	250,909,727	286,417,347	313,748,052	361,367,897	492,870,398	583,199,970	767,946,337	903,732,740
Manitoba:—								
Winnipeg	21,316,000	25,077,460	53,786,070	62,727,630	157,608,220	160,970,227	259,419,520	265 302,478
Brandon	1,660,548	2,130,843	4,124,820	5,302,887	8,013,110	9,573,740	13,683,820	15 238,844
Portage la Prairie	1 779,145	2 064,290	2,293,467	2,714,627	4,877,749	4,900,344	5 932,617	5,968,622
St. Boniface	606,680	705,242	2,920,025	3,224,505	9,015,960	9,673,430	17,206,870	18,253,480
Selkirk	569,078	771,713	1,148,433	1,388,199	1,872,587	2,114,722	3,448,601	3,741,281
Total	25,931,451	30,749,548	64,272,815	75,357,848	181,387,627	187 232,463	299,691 428	308,504,705
Saskatchewan:—								
Regina		§979.149		3,116,943		18 359,302		91,677,445
Moose Jaw		667,456		2,916,840		13,505,532		63,001,221
Saskatoon				*559,333	*10,687,350	*11,491,760	*58,037,910	*60,048,376
Prince Albert	635,486	793,186	1,086,343	1,344,730	5,580,590	6,018,727	28,968,450	29,195,723
N. Battleford	*	*	*	*	*850,185	*1,017,881	*9,469,752	*9,818,681
Weyburn						*1,455,454	*10,267,815	*10,704,925
Yorkton		308,556		572,875	*373,139	1,974,058	*516,747	8,004,810
Total	635 486	2,748,347	1,068,343	7,951,388	5,580,590	39,857,619	28,968,450	191,879,199

* Not included in total. § 1901 figures taken.

TABLE XXV.—ASSESSMENTS, 1900, 1905, 1910 AND 1913.—*Concluded.*

Locality.	1900		1905		1910		1913	
	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment	Total Real property	Total Assessment
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alberta:—								
Calgary	1,803,520	2,165,520	4,616,919	5,433,469	28,180,732	30,796,092	128,094,648	133,023,618
Edmonton	893,681	1,244 731	5,314,405	6,620,985	27,521,000	30,105,110	188,539,110	188,539,110
Lethbridge	.....	§118,605	.....	1,279,530	.....	9 903,000	*16,168,405	16,919,655
Medicine Hat	.....	650,000	.....	1,249,265	.....	4,153 425	.....	20,393,950
Red Deer	.....	.....	*739,200	*880,600	*1,265,780	*1,459,930	*4,383,380	*4,383,380
Wetaskewin	.....	.....	*688,240	*858,420	*2,617,765	*3,058,962	*3,172,559	*3,629,084
Total	2,697,201	4,178,856	9,931,324	14,583,249	55,701,732	74,957,627	316,633,758	358,876,333
British Columbia—								
Vancouver	19.533.645	.....	28,543,890	.....	106,454,265	.....	212,985,179	
Victoria	17,167,370	.....	18,136,154	.....	37,890,000	.....	112,282,690	
New Westminster	3,299.920	.....	3,402,260	.....	7,235,705	.....	24,340,275	
North Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,025,524	.....	*20,647,890	
Fernie	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,973,120	.....	*2,200,869	
Kamloops	647.460	.....	930 965	.....	2,089,758	.....	5,253,220	
Nelson	2,059,835	.....	2,485,250	.....	3,022,370	.....	4,316,896	
Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	*15,292,001	.....	*28,215,970	
Revelstoke	561,792	.....	822,923	*884,923	2,040,726	*2,135,726	3,181,503	*3,298,503
Vernon	447,678	.....	733,922	.....	1,886,825	.....	4,101,791	
Total	43,773,700	.....	55,055,364	.....	160,619,649	.....	366,461,554	
Canada—								
Total	377,354,364	588,796,997	504,742,428	767,199,837	969,393,168	1,419,299,726	1,895,455,793	2,682,325,167

* Not included in total.

§ 1901 figures used

TABLE XXVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ASSESSMENTS.

Locality.	1900		1905		1910		1913	
	Total Real Property	Total Assessment	Real Property	Assessment	Real Property	Assessment	Real Property	Assessment
Nova Scotia	100.0	100.0	113.1	112.3	127.3	126.3	153.3	146.4
New Brunswick	100.0	100.0	106.5	103.2	123.5	115.2	140.1	131.1
Prince Edward Isl'nd	100.0	.....	104.8	.....	116.1	.....	120.0	
Quebec	100.0	100.0	128.8	118.8	196.8	228.5	261.8	416.5
Ontario	100.0	100.0	125.1	126.2	196.4	203.6	306.0	315.5
Manitoba	100.0	100.0	247.8	245.1	699.5	608.9	1155.7	1003.1
Saskatchewan	100.0	100.0	168.0	289.4	877.5	1450.4	4562.0	6982.5
Alberta	100.0	100.0	368.2	348.9	2065.3	1793.7	11740.2	8587.6
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	125.8	.....	366.9	.....	837.2	
Canada	100.0	100.0	133.8	130.3	256.9	241.1	502.3	548.7

Government Expenditures.—Statistics of capital expenditures by the Dominion and Provincial Governments might next be examined. There has been, however, some variation in practice as to the sums charged to this account, especially during recent years of buoyant revenues. The sum of expenditures on capital account, therefore, would not afford a complete index; moreover a considerable portion has been spent on railways and is already accounted for. Others on public works are reflected to a certain extent in the statistics of

general building. The figures in Table XXVI, however, showing the increase in the number of post offices and the capital expenditures on canals and public works by the Dominion Government reveal the trend.

TABLE XXVI.—TYPICAL GOVERNMENTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Year	Number of Post Offices	Capital expenditures on Canals	Capital expenditures on Public Works
		$	$
1900	9,627	2,639,365	3,563,026
1901	9,834	2,360,570	4,699,680
1902	9,958	2,114,690	6,786,799
1903	10,150	1,823,273	5,830,518
1904	10,460	1,880,787	6,492,273
1905	10,879	2,071,593	8,304,009
1906	11,141	1,552,121	9,347,527
1907	11,377	887,838	7,155,396
1908	11,823	1,708,156	11,199,384
1909	12,479	1,868,834	14,784,739
1910	12,887	1,650,706	11,342,365
1911	13,324	2,349,474	11,807,035
1912	13,859	2,554,938	13,928,666
1913	14,178	2,255,445	18,884,224

Summary.—Anything in the way of summary of the preceding is difficult. The situation may perhaps be described as follows: In the opening decade of the century Canada entered into possession of new agricultural areas representing an increase of about 60 per cent in improved acreage, and valued in 1910 (with the increase in value of the old) at approximately $1,500 millions. To this must be added the uncovering of new mining and timber resources, as to the value of which not even an estimate is possible. In the process of increasing machinery for the development and utilization of these resources, and against their future enlargement, Canada had expended up to 1910 (the date for which the above figures hold) new capital* as follows:

(1) INDUSTRIES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION:

Agriculture:	
Farm Buildings	150
Implements	125
Livestock	150
Fishing	10
Mining	30
Total	465

(2) OTHER UNDERTAKINGS:

Railways	700
Electric Railways	50
Manufacturing (working capital)	355
Canals & Public Works	100
Municipal growth§	600
Total	1,805

It would appear that the capital applied to the second series of undertakings between 1900 and 1910 stands to that expended on the industries of primary production in the proportion of about 4 to 1. With the well-known

*Estimated by discounting the price-rise included in the 1910 valuation and subtracting the 1900 valuation.

§New factories alone represent $223 millions of new capital; this with the records of bond issues and building permits in view renders the estimate conservative.

intensification of this tendency in 1910-11-12, the proportion probably stands to-day at 5 or 6 to 1.

IV. Capital Growth in Other Countries.

It was, of course, impossible to attempt any thoroughgoing inquiry into conditions of capital growth and distribution in other countries. The great capital producing countries like Great Britain and France have spent, as previously remarked, large sums of newly accumulated capital within their own boundaries. To estimate this would require an analysis for which space is lacking here, and in any event the effect of such expenditures from a price standpoint is minimised by the fact that they represent additions to an industrial system already large and complex. Something, however, may be done to note conditions in the newer countries, on which light may be thrown by international trade statistics. In addition certain figures of capital exports from Great Britain are illuminating.

(1) *International Trade Balances.*

Table XXVII affords a passing glance at the trend of trade balances in eighteen countries. Taking the years 1902 and 1912 for comparison, the figures of exports and imports are given for each country, with an analysis showing the nature of the balance, and the volume of the trade figures *per capita.*

It may be noted incidentally that Canada's foreign trade has grown at a more rapid rate than that of any other country. How much above the average the rate has been may be gathered from the following index numbers of commercial expansion for Canada and the world as a whole, (the latter from the U. S. Statistical Abstract):

	1900	1906	1910	1911	1912
Canada	100.0	144.4	180.7	201.7	229.2
World	100.0	136.4	167.4	178.4	196.8

But the point of importance here is that for rapidity of growth in the "adverse" feature of the trade balance, Canada occupies a very prominent if not the first place in the table. Statistics of this kind, as already emphasized, must be interpreted in the light of other information as to what they represent, but it may be pointed out that even in actual amount, the Canadian "adverse" balance is now exceeded only by those of Great Britain and Germany (where, of course, they represent primarily the earnings on capital invested abroad, and not capital imports), while in actual volume of growth it has been exceeded by the former alone. For rate of growth,—that is, rapidity with which the conditions reflected by the adverse balance have developed—Canada, as already pointed out, is the first on the list. On a per capita basis the Canadian record of imports over exports is now the highest shown, viz., $42.1. In 1902, with a per capita "spread" of only 10 cents between exports and imports, Canada stood as the lowest country having an unfavourable balance at all.

TABLE XXVII.—THE TREND OF TRADE BALANCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.[1]

	1902		1912		Balance§		Per Capita			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	1902	1912	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	$	$	$	$	$	$				
Canada	212,270,158	211,640,286	(3)670,089,000	355,755,000	— 629,872	— 314,334,000	39.5	39.4	89.7	47.6
United Kingdom	2,571,504,200	1,699,628,725	3,623,794,000	2,371,073,000	—871,875,475	—1,252,721,000	61.3	40.5	79.4	51.9
United States, (inc. Alaska, Hawii & Porto Rica	903,320,948	1,355,481,661	1,813,008,000	2,428,506,000	+452,160,713	+ 615,498,000	11.4	17.1	18.4	24.6
France	1,964,692,800	1,129,374,933	1,588,553,000	1 295,528,000	—835,317,967	— 293,025,000	50.3	28.9	40.1	32.7
Germany	2,810,427,000	2,353,909,335	2,544,557,000	2,131,718,000	—456,517,665	— 412,839,000	48.5	40.6	38.3	32.1
Austria-Hungary	348,847,533	388,033,935	722,030,000	554,973,000	+ 39,186,402	— 167,057,000	9.6	10.6	14.0	10.7
Italy	696,804,467	581,088,193	714,471,000	462,607,000	—115,716,274	— 251,864,000	21.2	17.7	20.5	13.3
Holland	875,192,135	739,679,800	1,452,458,000	1,251,472,000	—135,512,335	— 200,986,000	163.7	138.3	236.4	203.7
Belgium	1,230,342,000	1,050,937,535	956,896,000	762,635,000	—179,404,465	— 194,261,000	178.4	152.4	126.2	136.7
Denmark	269,365,135	206,882,000	219,093,000	159,922,000	— 62,483,135	— 59,171,000	108.0	82.1	78.9	57.6
Norway	154,127,335	94,987,600	140,879,000	86,999,000	— 59,139,735	— 53,898,000	68.1	41.9	58.9	36.3
Russia	307,787,467	441,951,735	603,463,000	782,181,000	+134,164,268	+ 178,718,000	2.2	3.2	3.6	4.6
Japan	279,809,000	272,644,800	308,258,000	261,258,000	— 7,164,200	— 47,000,000	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9
Australia	197,956,290	213,720,090	380,359,000	369,667,000	+ 15,763,800	— 10,692,000	52.5	56.6	79.6	77.4
New Zealand	55,123,385	66,405,554	102,082,000	103,522,000	+ 11,282,169	+ 1,440,000	71.3	85.9	95.3	96.6
South Africa (4)	163,5.6,900	137,617,420	183,039,000	316,644,000	— 25,909,480	+ 133,605,000	32.1	26.9	30.6	53.0
India (Br.) (5)	322,426,220	393,189,690	522,389,000	782,413,000	+ 70,763,470	+ 260,024,000	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.5
Argentina (6)	100,292,266	174,698,733	371,384,000	468,578,000	+ 74,406,467	+ 92,194,000	21.1	36.8	42.7	53.3

—§ "Unfavourable"; + "Favourable."

(1) Figures include merchandise only, and are for calendar years or nearest fiscal periods.

(3) Year ended 31st March, 1913 (4) Natal, Orange R. Colony, Transvaal and Cape of Good Hope. (5) 15 Rupees to £ sterling. (6) Official values, 25% below real values.

A Wider View.—An effort has been made in the accompanying charts to visualize certain international movements of goods and labour since 1870, so as to "place" developments of the past few years. Three leading lending and "emigration" nations—the United Kingdom, France and Germany—are shown in contrast with three important borrowing and "immigration" countries, namely, the United States, Argentina and Canada.

The cyclical character of trade is plainly indicated in the charts, where the reader may trace the commercial history of the last half century in its bearing upon Canada: the depression in Europe and America following the panic of 1873; the recovery of America largely through harvest failures in England in 1879; the crisis of 1884 and the subsequent era of general prosperity and of railway-building in the United States; the depression following the "Baring" crisis of 1890 in Argentina and in the entire commercial world; the monetary crisis of 1893 in the United States; the general revival in 1895, continuing in America until the "rich man's panic" of 1903-4, but interrupted in Europe by the crisis of 1900 and subsequent depression; the prosperous times in both Europe and America of 1905-6; the crisis of 1907 and the depression of 1908-9; the revival in England and Germany of 1909-11 and later in America; and finally the set-back of 1913.

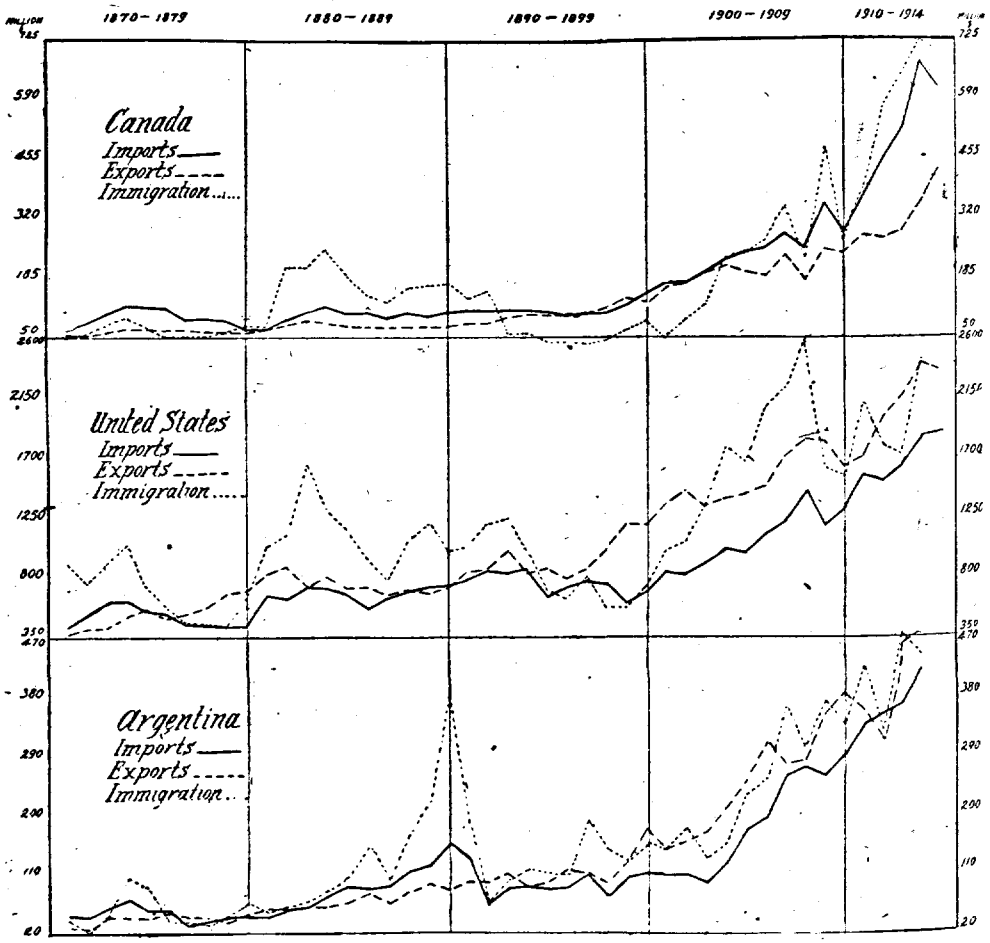
As above stated, the charts visualize effectively the period of expansion upon which all the leading nations of the world entered in the late 90's, and the relative importance of their expansion. It will be seen that in the borrowing countries there has been a great rise in the imports of goods and a rapid increase in population through immigration. The great rises which all show since 1900 is the outstanding feature. But it is interesting to glance at earlier experiences. The expansion which the United States experienced in the period 1880-1890—similar to the Canadian expansion of the last decade—was due to the development of her railway systems and the opening up to settlement of free farm lands; it is particularly indicated in the rapid increase of immigration. The borrowings of the United States on account of railway securities during this period are indicated in the occasional unfavourable balance of trade. The much more unfavourable trade balances of Argentina and the heavy immigration at about the same period are still more striking. The Argentine situation of 1885-1890 is a close approximation of that in Canada in 1905-13. Both Argentina and the United States, however, have since increased their exports and have had favourable trade balances now for some years. It will be noted that in the recent period of expansion, Canada has led all the borrowing countries in immigration and in imports, and her present unfavourable trade balance, due to her large borrowings, appears in sharp contrast with the excess of exports on the part of the United States and Argentina. In the near future—if the experience of these countries counts—we may confidently expect Canada's exports also to increase greatly and a period of favourable balances to ensue.

The chart dealing with the lending countries shows imports in excess of exports because of interest on loans to the borrowing nations. The United Kingdom as the most important lending country is most conspicuous, occupying a position possible only to a nation lending eight hundred million dollars a year and possessing a vast carrying trade. It will be noted that the United Kingdom contributes most to the borrowing nations in men as well as money. Her emigration has been materially increasing in recent years while that of France and Germany has been comparatively insignificant.

The remarkable powers of recovery of the trade of France after crises like those of 1900 and 1907 is noticeable.

The chart on Germany indicates the extraordinary industrial development which that country has experienced during the last quarter century. In the period 1881-90, about 1,500,000 Germans settled in the United States. The decline in emigration bears witness to the rapidity and completeness of the industrialization which brought the number of persons in Germany engaged in

(FOREIGN TRADE AND IMMIGRATION, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA, 1870-1914).



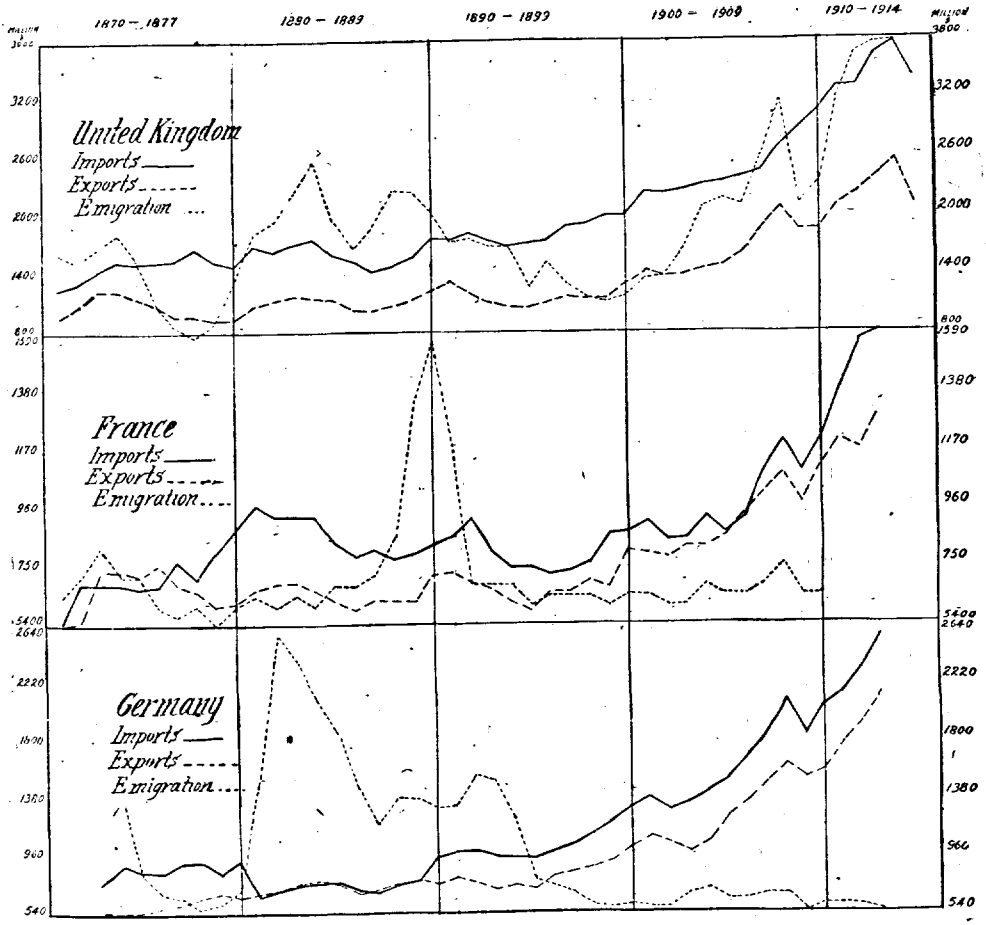
Note on Immigration line:

Canada: Spread is from 25,000 to 400,000. 1900 is for 6 months only.

United States: Spread is from 100,000 to 1,300,000.

Argentina: Spread is from 20,000 to 320,000.

manufactures and commerce from 45 per cent of the total population in 1882 to 56 per cent in 1907. German emigration to the United States in the period 1901-10 was only 341,498. The rise in imports shows the extent to which Germany has become dependent upon imported raw materials and food supplies—like the United Kingdom.



Note on Emigration lines:

United Kingdom: Spread is from 100,000 to 475,000.

France: Spread is from 2,000 to 32,000.

Germany: Spread is from 18,000 to 228,000.

(2) *Capital Exports from the United Kingdom.*

(2) The second series of figures on this point are of more specific character. It has already been shown to what a preponderating extent Canada has drawn upon Great Britain for new capital since 1900. It will now be of interest to review these borrowings from the opposite end, that is, as a part of the general flow of investment capital from the British Isles to other countries. This will not give an absolutely comprehensive view of the situation, but as the United Kingdom is the great lending nation of the world it will cover the major part and will throw a strong light on the whole. It will show Canada in the world-setting, in so far as the main avenue of capital supply is concerned, and in so far as concerns the part of the general financial scheme to which she belongs.

The investigation of Sir George Paish, Joint Editor of the London *Statist*, enables a survey of this nature to be made. In a paper read before the Manchester Statistical Society, and published as a supplement to the *Statist* of February 14, 1914, a very complete analysis was given of the amount and distribution of British capital exports since 1907, the distribution figures including not only the countries receiving the capital but the purposes for which it was obtained. The more important summaries of Sir George Paish are published in Tables XXVIII-XXXII herewith.

First as to the amounts thus loaned by British capitalists and the countries in which they were invested, Tables XXVIII and XXIX may be consulted. Briefly it is shown (Table XXVIII) that of £1,127 millions exported from Great Britain in the seven years 1907-13, Canada received £250 millions, or nearly one-quarter of the whole, being more than was received by any other country. The United States, which stands next to Canada on the list, received £164 millions. Argentina £118 millions, whilst the only other countries receiving more than £50 millions were Brazil and India. In Table XXIX it is shown that of £3,714 millions of British capital now invested in other countries, £514 millions is invested in Canada and Newfoundland, which now stand second only to the United States (£754 millions) as the home of British investments abroad.

Turning now to the kinds of enterprises in which these large investments have been made, it will be seen at a glance in Table XXX that railways have absorbed more than any other field. Government loans stand second, municipal loans third, commercial and industrial enterprises fourth, financial land and trust concerns fifth, mines sixth and rubber and oil companies seventh and eighth respectively. The figures of total outstanding British loans (Table XXXI) give a somewhat different order to these items, but railways and governments still lead. The enormous extent of the railway totals, in fact, suggested to Sir George Paish the compilation of the actual mileage of railways constructed in various countries since 1900 (Table XXXII). Approximately 140,000 miles will have been added to the railways of the United States, Canada, India, Argentina, Australia, Newfoundland and Russia by 1915—an increase of 47 per cent compared with 1900. Side by side with these figures, certain estimates found in the United States Statistical Abstract of the growth in tonnage of vessels and in miles of telegraphs, cables and railways are given. (Table XXXII). All show an enormous increase in the world's investment in this costly "equipment" and point strikingly to what has been the trend of developments since 1900.

In the comparison of the Canadian situation with these figures a further significant fact emerges, namely that British capital as a whole has gone to support much the same class of undertakings in other countries as in Canada. Thus

TABLE XXVIII.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS SUPPLIED CAPITAL,* AND AMOUNTS SUBSCRIBED, DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

INDIA AND COLONIES	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total Seven Years
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Canada and Newfoundland	66,255,540	37,400,488	36,793,419	33,029,566	37,687,464	31,309,558	7,601,550	250,087,585
Other American	186,600	30,000	263,958	2,167,000	567,100	124,144	100,000	3,438,802
New South Wales	4,757,500	5,778,000	375,000	220,000	4,730,559	1,766,908	432,000	18,668,967
New Zealand	3,658,900	1,969,405	176,742	5,258,717	849,135	645,717	252,000	12,810,616
Queensland	2,216,500	2,490,485	2,064,000	75,000	1,990,000	.....	266,000	9,101,985
South Australia	970,000	50,000	100,000	897,204	117,600	.....	.....	2,134,804
Tasmania	251,250	277,750	.....	6,249	295,500	247,000	21,500	1,099,249
Victoria	2,056,900	12,549	109,206	5,000	1,663,000	135,000	252,144	4,234,299
West Australia	3,460,000	2,866,678	757,343	2,884,686	1,618,925	1,047,833	1,090,000	13,725,565
Other Australasian	1,936,000	.....	60,000	224,485	750,000	50,000	.....	3,020,485
British West Africa	1,073,412	1,166,262	5,568,352	2,490,906	1,899,003	3,382,992	50,500	15,631,427
Rhodesia	175,000	1,158,421	1,339,697	6,686,176	2,422,050	1,526,323	61,850	13,369,517
Transvaal	1,284,630	4,008,368	3,503,003	2,767,828	8,858,093	2,487,435	332,100	23,241,457
Other African	5,138,450	220,005	1,997 661	1,005,312	1,161,150	3,833,854	5,285,213	18,641,645
India and Ceylon	3,752,909	4,391,320	5,278,488	14,675,502	15,884,581	13,469,787	7,260,387	64,712,975
Straits Settlements	1,136,070	1,972,638	2,186,598	9,246,237	3,092,513	233,502	5,268,000	23,135,538
British North Borneo	.....	490,000	198,927	848,948	1,159,126	164,000	208,000	3,069,021
Unenumerated	400,000	125,000	160,000	300,000	250,000	171,000	.....	1,406,000
Total India and Colonies	98,709,661	64,407,369	60,932,394	83,407,907	84,995,799	60,595,553	28,481,244	481,529,927

* Calculated at prices of issue, and excluding all conversion loans and shares issued to vendors.

TABLE XXVIII.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS SUPPLIED CAPITAL,* AND AMOUNTS SUBSCRIBED, DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total Seven Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argentina	18,641,366	15,664,159	15,451,892	16,595,020	23,987,070	15,905,706	12,094,372	118,339,585
Brazil	20,870,449	13,342,872	19,313,821	10,988,686	7,497,928	10,945,280	5,268,000	88,227,036
Chili	2,584,487	3,911,995	8,270,712	4,684,661	4,158,750	1,379,985	2,572,750	27,563,340
Cuba	2,114,496	842,500	6,331,632	1,916,153	2,312,404	.....	1,046,200	14,563,385
Mexico	5,562,483	2,818,475	3,303,923	4,946,139	9,109,694	7,250,528	831,080	33,822,322
Peru	90,000	100,000	1,996,921	2,465,770	.....	2,037,000	300,000	6,989,691
United States	22,752,318	23,004,803	20,781,665	31,544,554	21,778,159	19,949,174	24,391,177	164,201,850
Other American	1,439,200	1,201,666	1,249,288	1,595,693	2,131,530	2,626,979	883,832	11,128,188
Austria	820,500	935,753	1,993,643	2,368,000	130,000	.....	.....	6,247,896
Bulgaria	.....	.....	215,899	3,603,600	.....	.....	.....	3,819,499
Denmark	.....	2,925,000	.....	1,089,000	487,500	2,343,200	.....	6,844,700
Egypt	250,000	708,750	200,900	1,002,407	796,670	1,755,400	1,713,450	6,427,577
Finland	.....	.....	970,000	143,050	2,328,400	.....	.....	3,441,450
Greece	.....	35,000	686,810	2,345,834	.....	194,000	40,000	3,301,644
Hungary	57,240	.....	70,000	1,950,000	.....	.....	.....	2,077,240
Norway	1,286,250	482,500	3,008,500	.....	.....	.....	56,000	4,833,250
Roumania	2,113,800	260,500	270,125	1,202,000	381,150	155,000	47,300	4,429,875
Russia	9,476,071	12,681,243	6,082,123	3,936,655	9,672,485	3,810,496	555,833	46,214,906
Sweden	485,000	50,000	200,000	.....	881,000	2,940,000	.....	4,556,000
Turkey	.....	.....	350,000	1,431,683	2,759,381	204,800	.....	4,745,869
Other European	105,750	3,321,035	962,064	1,353,500	990,167	1,041,893	1,505,767	9,280,176
China	6,675,012	8,845,000	1,554,500	1,610,100	740,000	5,031,125	3,350,000	27,805,737
Dutch Indies	1,885,528	657,987	1,573,750	6,328,916	1,195,690	145,300	449,800	12,236,971
Japan	.....	3,230,937	5,880,000	31,950	4,230,523	4,880,000	4,193,830	22,447,240
Persia	.....	.....	1,506,250	.....	1,200,000	.....	.....	2,706,250
Philippines	15,000	.....	.....	403,890	.....	1,819,393	.....	2,238,283
Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102,500	1,102,500
Siberia	.....	.....	497,493	257,500	.....	.....	240,000	994,993
Other Asian	100,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,000
Africa	506,460	240,000	318,150	1,138,493	135,000	101,000	263,500	2,702,603
Unenumerated	127,535	300,000	.....	712,539	508,750	766,488	20,834	2,436,146
Total foreign	97,958,945	96,635,175	103,040,061	105,645,798	97,412,251	85,282,747	60,926,225	645,901,202
Total Indian, Colonial and Foreign	196,668,606	160,042,544	163,972,455	189,053,705	182,508,050	145,878,300	89,407,469	1,127,431,129

* Calculated at prices of issue, and excluding all conversion loans and shares issued to vendors.

of the grand total of £1,127 millions of British capital exported since 1907, £396 millions or about one-third went into railways. This is practically the same proportion that has been assigned to railways in Canada of the British capital exports to this country. British capitalists also have loaned to foreign and colonial governments in much the same degree as to Canadian governments, Dominion and Provincial. In the case of municipal borrowings, however, the proportion in Canada is distinctly higher than in outside countries. The general consilience of the Canadian and the world trends shows that the "expansion" in other countries has been along very much the same lines as in Canada, a fact which would probably account for some intensification of the effects locally. The exception in the case of municipal borrowings points to the exceptional proportions of the Canadian real estate boom. The figures also indicate that of the total world "boom", in so far as financed by British capital, the Canadian "boom" constitutes a full quarter.

TABLE XXIX.—CAPITAL PUBLICLY INVESTED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN OTHER COUNTRIES, DECEMBER, 1913.

INDIA AND COLONIES.	
North America:	
Canada and Newfoundland	£514,870,000
Australasia:	
New Zealand	84,334,000
Australia	332,112,000
Africa:	
South	370,192,000
West	37,305,000
Asia:	
India and Ceylon	378,776,000
Straits Settlements	27,293,000
Hong Kong	3,104,000
British North Borneo	5,820,000
Other colonies	26,189,000
Total India and colonies	£1,779,995,000
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
United States	£754,617,000
Cuba	33,075,000
Philippines	8,217,000
Argentina	319,565,000
Brazil	147,967,000
Mexico	99,019,000
Chili	61,143,000
Uruguay	36,124,000
Peru	34,173,000
Miscellaneous American	25,538,000
Russia	66,627,000
Egypt	44,912,000
Spain	19,057,000
Turkey	18,696,000
Italy	12,440,000
Portugal	8,136,000
France	8,020,000
Germany	6,364,000
Miscellaneous European	54,580,000
Japan	62,816,000
China	43,883,000
Miscellaneous Foreign	69,697,000
Total foreign	£1,934,666,000
Grand Total	£3,714,661,000

TABLE XXX.—PURPOSES FOR WHICH CAPITAL HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

Class of Security.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	Total Seven Years
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government:								
Indian	Nil.	2,790,000	3,360,000	7,237,500	8,752,500	4,950,000	3,447,500	30,537,500
Colonial	26,888,924	12,106,534	7,430,000	13,495,775	24,273,124	14,942,614	11,973,383	111,110 354
Foreign	28,027,165	11,114,495	21,587,209	17 275,856	18,836,284	18,251,125	7,330,767	122,422,901
Totals	54,916,089	26,011,029	32,377,209	38,009,131	51,861,908	38,143,739	22,751 650	264,070,755
Municipalities:								
Indian	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	487,500	2,048,950	985,000	Nil.	3,521,450
Colonial	14.810,371	10,643,386	4,414,278	3,929,200	3,487,159	4,652,905	1,436,732	39,021,031
Foreign	8,536,750	10,643,495	2,584,000	6,809,514	10,234,011	4,485,512	313,830	43,606,932
Totals	23,346,941	16,933,881	6,998,278	11,226,214	15,770,120	10,123,417	1,750,562	86,149,413
Railways:								
Indian	3,010,000	495,000	772,000	3 100 000	3 183,875	6,894,250	2,200,000	19,655,125
Colonial	34,434,522	19,012,057	15,492,766	11,687 905	19,378,402	14,851,476	3,766,648	118,623,776
Foreign	30,815,846	25,685,298	46 160 863	41,977,408	39,400,633	43,457,446	30,959,555	258,457,049
Totals	68,260,368	45,192,355	62,425,629	56,765,313	61,962,910	65,203,172	36,926,203	393,735,950
Banks	2,823,750	5,888,337	3,352,000	1,681,039	625,000	2,822,500	5,459,333	22,651,959
Breweries	Nil.	834 240	40,000	Nil	Nil.	120,000	47,120	1,041,360
Canals and Docks	689,500	Nil.	Nil.	182,000	450,000	Nil.	Nil.	1,321,500
Commercial, industrial, etc	15,535,492	10,777,011	15,296,976	10 504,424	8,368,397	5,808,647	1,549,161	68,840,108
Electric light and power	2,969,061	5 360,720	4,784,479	3,102,726	2,413,490	1,220,271	959,169	20,809,916
Financial, land investment and trust	5,261,269	11,146,208	11,245,217	13,473,333	4,896,369	8,892,643	2,645,780	57,560,819
Gas and water	1,133,910	1,847,887	1,700,820	102,500	1,578,000	1,339,322	435,000	8,137,239
Insurance	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	246,000	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	246,000
Iron, coal, steel and engineering	2,484,222	6,536,505	1,384,580	4,396,195	2,444,034	1,027,180	514,597	18,787,319
Mines	3,841,257	5,728,390	8,881,281	10,802,352	8,300,688	5,084 376	3,390,772	46,029,116
Motor traction	Nil.	Nil.	170,000	276,149	595,000	58,000	337,000	1,436,149
Nitrate	359,300	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	145,500	215,700	370,250	1,090,750
Oil	5,683,700	6,384,742	3,771,375	10,508,086	2,428,250	795,540	1,105,000	30,676,693
Rubber	1,387,945	2,720,195	4,316,186	20,774,055	5,774,870	810,012	1,367,520	37,150,783
Shipping	594,000	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	677,500	200,000	Nil.	1,471,500
Tea and coffee	255,342	239,400	582,500	104,500	40,000	10,000	118,950	1,350,692
Telegraphs and telephones	1,642,710	2,385,625	1,031,919	2,637,500	3,363 000	150,000	7,940,000	19,150,754
Tramways	4,483,750	12,056,219	4,614,000	4,262,188	10,713,014	3,853,781	1,739,402	42,722,354
Grand Totals	196,668,606	160,042,544	163,972,455	189,053,705	182,408,050	145,878,300	89,407,469	1,127,431,129

TABLE XXXI.—OUTSTANDING LOANS OWED TO GREAT BRITAIN BY OTHER COUNTRIES. 1913, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KINDS OF ENTERPRISES.

	£
Governments:	
Colonial	675,464,000
Foreign	284,059,000
Tota Government loans	959,523,000
Municipal	147,547,000
Railways:	
Colonail	306,460,000
Indian	140,769,000
American	616,581,000
Foreign	457,177,000
Total railways	1,521,014,000
Banks	72,909,000
Breweries	17,980,000
Canals and docks	7,111,000
Commercial, industrial	145,332,000
Electrical lighting and power	27,310,000
Financial, land and investment	244,187,000
Gas and water	29,216,000
Insurance	246,000
Iron, coal and steel	30,535,000
Mines	272,789,000
Motor traction, etc	1,059,000
Nitrate	11,623,000
Oil	40,579,000
Rubber	40,982,000
Shipping	794,000
Tea and coffee	22,443,000
Telegraphs and telephones	43,692,000
Tramways	77,790,000
Grand Total	3,714,661,000

TABLE XXXII.—MILES OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES	1900	1905	1910	1912	Est'mtd 1913	Est'mtd 1915	Increase Mileage 1915 over 1900	Increase per cent.
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles		
United States	194,334	225,196	249,992	257,729	260,800	266,000	71,666	36.8
Canada	17,657	20,487	24,731	26,727	29,000	36,000	18,343	103.9
India	24,633	28,295	32,099	33,484	34,300	36,000	11,664	47.4
Argentina	10,412	12,223	17,381	21,000	22,000	24,000	13,588	130.5
Australia and New Zealand	15,531	17,313	20,222	21,527	22,200	23,000	7,469	48.0
Russia	35,623	41,503	47,815	49,733	50,700	53,000	17,377	48.8
Total	298,190	345,017	392,240	410,200	419,500	438,000	139,810	46.9

TABLE XXXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WORLD CAPITAL GROWTH.

	1900	1906	1910	1911	1912
Nominal tonnage of vessels	100.0	124.3	129.9	137.8	141.5
Railways	100.0	112.8	127.4	133.2	136.7
Telegraphs	100.0	101.7	110.8	114.9	118.6
Cables	100.0	135.0	145.5	159.0	160.0

CHAPTER II.—THE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE IN CANADA DURING 1900-1913.

"The quantity of labour is simply the question of population,"* and our first concern, therefore, in turning to consider the growth and distribution of Canadian labour force since 1900, is with the primary figures of the Census. An index number of the population of Canada yearly from 1890 until the present is given in Table I, while the comparative statistics for various other countries and for the world as a whole, which are necessary in order to grasp the significance of the Canadian situation, will be found in Tables II, III and IV. Table III, which shows the per cent rates of increase in eighteen other leading countries is perhaps the most illuminating.

The Increase in Labour Force, 1900-1913.

The most notable fact revealed by the tables is that Canada since 1900 has led all other countries in per cent rate of increase in population. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase amounted to 34.1 per cent, compared with 30.5 in New Zealand, 20.9 in the United States, 18.1 in Australia, 15 per cent in Germany, 14.4 in Holland, 13.4 in Japan and Denmark, 10 in Argentina and Belgium, and 9.1 in the United Kingdom, seven other countries being lower. In the preceding decade, on the contrary, Canada stands low on the list of increases, being in fact fifteenth, or fourth from the last. For the world as a whole the population gain during the period above covered was 6.5 per cent.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF CANADA, 1890-1913.§

Year	Population	Index Number	Year	Population	Index Number
1890	4,793,000	90.1	1902	5,532,000	103.1
1891	4,844,000	91.0	1903	5,673,000	106.6
1892	4,889,000	91.9	1904	5,825,000	109.5
1893	4,936,000	92.8	1905	5,992,000	112 6
1894	4,984,000	93.6	1906	6,171,000	116.
1895	5,034,000	94.6	1907	6,302,000	118.4
1896	5,086,000	95.4	1908	6,491,000	122.
1897	5,142,000	96.6	1909	6,695,000	125.8
1898	5,199,000	97.6	1910	6,917,000	130.
1899	5,259,000	98.8	1911	7,158,000	134.5
1900	5,322,000	100.0	1912	7,467,000	140.3
1901	5,403,000	101.5	1913	7,758,000	145.8

§ Canada Year Book, 1913, p. 519: The Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Vol. I.

*Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Economics*, I, 55.

TABLE II.—POPULATION OF LEADING COUNTRIES, 1891–1911.*

COUNTRY	1891	1901	1911
British Dominions:			
United Kingdom	37,732,922	41,458,721	45,216,665
Australia	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand	626,658	772,719	1,008,468
South Africa (Cape)	1,527,224	2,409,804	2,563,024
Argentina	3,500,000	4,625,000	5,106,378
Austria	23,895,413	26,408,000	28,826,000
Belgium	6,069,321	6,800,000	7,490,000
Denmark	2,185,335	2,449,540	2,772,000
France	38,218,903§	38,961,945	39,601,509
Germany	49,416,476	56,874,000	65,429 000
Holland	4,511,415‡	5,263,232	6,022,000
Italy	29,943,607§	32,475,253	34,671,377
Japan	40,072,020‡	45,437,000	51,547,000
Norway	2,000,917	2,265,000	2,412,000
Russia	95,870,810§	106,264,136†	150,755,000††
Sweden	4,784,675	5,175,000	5,562,000
Switzerland	2,933,334§§	3,341,000	3,788,000
United States	62,622,250	77,613,000	93,793,000

§ 1886. §§ 1888. ‡ 1889. † 1897. †† 1912.

*United Kingdom Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 1913; The Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1891 and 1901.

TABLE III.—PER CENT RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1891–1911.

COUNTRY	During Decade 1891–1901	During Decade 1901–1911
British Dominions:		
Canada	9.1	34.1
United Kingdom	9.9	9.1
Australia	18.9	18.1
New Zealand	23.3	30.5
South Africa	57.8	6.4
Argentina	32.1	10.4
Austria	10.5	9.1
Belgium	12.0	10.1
Denmark	12.1	13.2
France	1.9*	1.6
Germany	15.1	15.0
Holland	16.7§	14.4
Italy	8.5*	6.8
Japan	13.4§	13.4
Norway	13.2	6.5
Russia	10.8*	41.9†
Sweden	8.2	7.4
Switzerland	13.9	13.4
United States	23.9	20.9
Hungary	11.3	8.3

*1886–1901. § 1889–1901. † 1897–1912.

TABLE IV.— POPULATION OF THE WORLD, 1900–1912.*

Year	Population (millions)	Index No.
1900	1,543	100.0
1906	1,579	102.3
1910	1.616	104.7
1911	1,630	105.6
1912	1,643	106.5

*Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913.

Immigration. — It is commonly understood that the chief element in the above great increase has been immigration, and a very brief analysis of that movement yields a point that is important in the present connection. The number of immigrant arrivals recorded from year to year since 1900 is given in Table V; altogether nearly three million arrivals are shown. These figures, however, are "gross", *i.e.*, they do not take departures into account, and therefore do not represent a permanent accretion to the population. Indeed, the significant feature of the immigration of the past fifteen years has been its fluidity. This may be demonstrated through the census returns of native-born and foreign-born, which show an increase of 947,867 in the former and of only

	1901	1911
Native born	4,671,815	5,619,682
Other	699,500	1,586,961

887,461 in the latter during 1901-1911. But during the decade in question, immigrant arrivals totalled 1,715,326, or nearly double the increase in foreign-born. Clearly, then, a full half of the immigrant arrivals of the past ten years must be regarded either as having merely passed through the country on their way to the United States or elsewhere, or as constituting a temporary or "short-term" loan of labour by other countries to Canada (with interest paid in the form of wages), presumably in view of the large development undertakings in progress. That the latter interpretation holds as to the great majority may be deduced from the figures of money orders payable abroad* already given. The significance of this fact from the present standpoint is twofold: (1) these large

TABLE V.—IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1900-1913.†

Fiscal Year	Totals	Index Number.
1900-01	49,149	100.
1901-02	67,397	137.1
1902-03	128,364	261.2
1903-04	130,331	265.2
1904-05	146,266	297.6
1905-06	189,064	384.7
1906-07 (9 months)	124,667	253.7
1907-08	262,469	534.02
1908-09	146,908	298.9
1909-10	208,794	424.8
1910-11	311,084	632.9
1911-12	354,237	720.7
1912-13	402,432	839.1
1913-14	384,878	783.08
Total	2,906,022	.....

†From "Immigration Facts and Figures," published by the Department of the Interior, Canada.

*See page 894. Briefly, the evidence against the first mentioned interpretation lies in the heavy increases in the volume of Canadian money orders payable in countries from which the immigration has been chiefly derived.

numbers have had to be fed by existing arrangements, and thus must have caused a considerable increase in the demand for foodstuffs; (2) the fact that such numbers have come and gone may be regarded as a measure of a period devoted mainly to short-time employment, *i.e.*, construction undertakings.

With regard to the increase, therefore, in labour force since 1900, the conclusion is, that not only has Canada added to her permanent supply at a rate exceeding that of any other country, but that during the continuance of this process she has taken from other nations several hundreds of thousands whom she has employed temporarily on works connected with "expansion". In this way she has added to her food consumption by 50 or 60 per cent, while the new labour has not to any like extent been applied to food production. On this last point, however, the evidence is to follow.

Distribution of Labour Force, 1900-1913.

Having noted the extent of the additions to labour force since 1900, it is important to observe how these additions have been applied.

A first and broad analysis will serve to define the areas which have been affected by the growth. Table VI gives the census of population by provinces since 1890 and also the relative importance of each province in the Dominion as a whole in 1891, 1901 and 1911 respectively.

The table shows, of course, at a glance that the population increase has been pre-eminently a western phenomenon. Saskatchewan and Alberta have increased over 400 per cent since 1900, British Columbia 119 per cent, and Manitoba 78 per cent,—no other province approaching these ratios, though all except Prince Edward Island have grown. Even considered absolutely, the gain west of the Great Lakes has been more than half again as great as in the East. The West, then, has been the "storm centre" of the labour expansion, though the present table, of course, measures the fact only in a partial and preliminary way.

Examining into the sources of this remarkable increase recourse is suggested at once to the immigration returns, (a growth of such proportions pre-

TABLE VI.—POPULATION BY PROVINCES, AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH PROVINCE, 1890-1911.*

Province	Increase				Per cent. of Total population.		
	1890-1901		1901-1911		1891	1901	1911
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent			
Nova Scotia	9,178	2.04	32,764	7.13	9.3	8.6	6.8
Prince Edward Island	—5,819	—5.34	—9,531	—9.23	2.3	1.9	1.3
New Brunswick	9,857	3.06	20,769	6.27	6.6	6.2	4.9
Quebec	160,363	10.77	354,334	21.49	30.8	30.7	27.8
Ontario	68,626	3.25	340,327	15.58	43.8	40.6	35.0
Manitoba	102,705	67.16	200,403	78.52	3.2	4.8	6.3
Saskatchewan	91,279	.....	401,153	439.48	.2	1.7	6.8
Alberta	73,022	.....	301,641	413.08	.5	1.4	5.2
British Columbia	80,484	81.98	213,823	119.68	2.0	3.3	5.4
Yukon	27,219	.....	—18,707	—68.73	.....	.5	.01

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

cluding considerations of native increase).§ Table VII shows the distribution of immigrants by provinces since 1900. The gains, it will be seen, have been on all sides great; but although in each year until 1912-13 and 1912-14 the West has received a larger number of immigrants than the East, the final excess is not particularly striking. Altogether the West has received 54 per cent of the immigrants to the East's 45. Ontario and Quebec received practically the same

TABLE VII.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING DESTINATION BY PROVINCES, FROM JULY 1, 1900 TO MARCH 31, 1914.*

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Not shown
1900-1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567
1901-1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348
1902-1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838
1903-1904	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397		6,994	1,093
1904-1905	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289		6,008	1,977
1905-1906	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766
1906-1907 (9 months)	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395
1907-1908	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195
1908-1909	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32
1909-1910	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	.....
1910-1911	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	.....
1911-1912	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	.....
1912-1913	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	.....
1913-1914	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	.....
Totals	126,010	454,625	750,716	438,553	786,925		335,982	13,211
Percentage distribution	4.3	15.6	2.58	1.51	2.71		1.16	.5

*From "Immigration Facts and Figures," issued by direction of the Minister of the Interior, 1914.

number of immigrants as the Prairie Provinces and it is only the increase of British Columbia over the Maritime Provinces that creates the final western preponderance. Thus it is not altogether to immigration that the high rate of western increase is to be attributed, though the relatively small population in the West in 1900 to which the immigration was added accounts for a good deal.

The key is offered by the figures of Table VIII on the migrations of Canadians within Canada. They show that concurrently with the immigration influx there has been a considerable movement of natives of the Eastern Provinces into the West. Though the volume of the movement has been much smaller than that of the immigration movement, namely, three hundred and fifty thousand, the deduction of that number from the East and their addition to the West has contributed not a little to the wide disparity shown in the rate of increase as between the two sections. The fact may be mentioned with some emphasis here, as a movement of these proportions within the country itself cannot have taken place without considerable interruption to productive industry, even if the original activities of the migrants were in every case resumed in the new habitat, which of course they were not. Even where no apparent change has occurred, as in the case of a farmer moving from an Ontario to a western farm, there has been a change from mixed farming to wheat farming. In any event, nearly a quarter of the population gain of the West since 1900 has been at the expense of other parts of the Dominion.*

§The excess of births over deaths in Canada in 1912 was only 102,569.

*Ontario has been the chief loser. Incidentally the pre-eminence of Quebec for native increase may be inferred from these tables.

TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION IN WESTERN CANADA OF NATIVES OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES, 1911.*

Province of Birth	Migrants		Distribution of migrants in Western Provinces.			
	Total	Living in the West	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Prince Edward Island	13,966	6,810	967	1,515	1,846	2,482
Nova Scotia	32,311	19,755	2,949	3,400	5,003	8,403
New Brunswick	25,961	12,507	1,563	1,916	2,876	6,152
Quebec	113,077	41,332	10,755	12,969	10,112	7,496
Ontario	296,744	272,331	73,077	96,206	57,530	45,518
Total	482,059	352,735	89,311	116,006	77,367	70,051

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

The above, however, is merely a preliminary and broad analysis. The chief light on the disposal of the population from the present standpoint is furnished by statistics of (1) occupations of the people at the beginning of the century and recently, and (2) the process of urban concentration. These are now dealt with in turn.

(1) *Distribution of Labour Force by Occupations.*

Table IX, for which the primary data were kindly supplied in advance of publication by the Superintendent of Compilation of the Census Office, shows a classification of workers according to the industry in which they were employed in 1901 and 1911, respectively. The columns showing the percentage which

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED, 1901 AND 1911.§

Industry or Occupation	1901		1911		1901-1911
	Number of persons in Industry	Per cent persons occupied in Canada	Number of persons in Industry	Per cent of persons occupied in Canada	Per cent increase in number of persons occupied
Agriculture	716,937	39.8	934,013	34.3	30.2
Building Trades	211,387	11.7	240,843	8.8	13.9
Domestic and Personal Service	166,918	9.3	214,531	7.9	28.9
Civil and Municipal Service	17,589	1.0	76,604*	2.8	335.5*
Fisheries and Hunting	27,353	1.5	34,812	1.3	27.2
Forestry and Lumbering	39,895	2.2	121,532	4.5	204.6
Manufactures, Mechanical and Textiles	112,592	6.2	195,952	7.2	74.0
Manufactures, Food and Clothing	133,083	7.4	188,074	6.9	41.3
Miscellaneous	505	.2	.....	.....	.....
Mining	37,452	2.1	64,255	2.4	71.6
Professional Pursuits	79,358	4.4	109,263	4.0	37.7
Trade and Merchandising	168,764	9.4	297,274	10.9	76.1
Transportation	87,176	4.8	246,624	9.0	182.9
All occupations	1,799,009	100.0	2,723,777	100.0	51.4

*Includes 34,754 Male and 543 Female labourers who work under Government or Municipal engagements.

§Supplied in advance of publication by courtesy of the Superintendent of Compilation, Census and Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

employees in each industry constituted of the total number of persons employed in Canada in 1901 and 1911 respectively are perhaps the most significant. The table shows at a glance that in the primary productive occupations of agriculture and fishing, the number of persons occupied, though showing a gain absolutely, has shrunk relatively during the past decade,—in agriculture from 40 to 34 per cent of the whole, and in fishing from 1.5 to 1.3 per cent of the whole. In mining, on the other hand, there has been a rise from 2.1 to 2.4 per cent. Even with this offset, however, the three taken together show a decline from 43.4 per cent to 38.0 per cent of the whole. Turning to the occupations that are not engaged in primary production exactly the opposite is seen to be the case. Transportation has doubled in relative importance, as has forestry and lumbering.§ Trade and merchandizing and the manufacture of mechanical and textile products has also advanced. The figures under the heading of building trades show a decline, but this is probably to be accounted for by the fact that the census of 1911 included 34,754 male labourers under the heading of "civil and municipal employees", a considerable portion of which were in the previous census credited to the building trades. Those employed in professional pursuits have been about stationary, but the 1901 return included school teachers who are now classified among municipal employees. Those engaged in domestic and personal service have declined in relative importance, this probably being a reflection of the attraction of female labour to other employments. It is significant also that the numbers engaged in the manufacture of goods and clothing are relatively less in 1911 than in 1901. It is to be observed, finally, that a greater proportion of the population is "working" in 1911 than in 1901, the increase being 51.4 per cent compared with an increase of 34.1 per cent in total population. A possible explanation is that the "expansion" has not only drawn larger numbers of immigrants into its vortex but has also increased the number of female labourers.

Certain supplementary figures on occupations are collected in Table X, which is confined to Fishing, Manufacturing and Mining Employees. The trend shown is not materially different from the above. One significant fact in the fisheries return may be pointed out in passing, namely, that within the industry itself there has been a drift from the primary occupation of catching the fish to the secondary occupations of the canneries and fish-houses. This is typical of conditions in general.

TABLE X.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS.

		1900	1910	Per cent increase
Fisheries+	Fishermen in vessels and boats	81,064	65,081	— 19.7
	Employees in canneries and fish houses	18,205	23,327	20.7
Manufacturing*	Employees	339,173	515,203	51.9
	Salaries and Wages	$113,249,350	$241,008,416	113.0
Mining*	Employees on Salaries	1,527	2,884	88.8
	Employees on Wages	37,065	67,150	81.1
	Wages	$16,336,273	$39,129,941	130.9

+From Annual Reports of Department of Fisheries.

*Census Statistics. In compiling Table IX. the Census would regard, say, a carpenter employed about a mining plant as in the building trades. Here, this employee would be classified under "Mining". Hence discrepencies in the tables. The Mines Department reports continue the record as follows: 1911, 60,752; 1912, 66,734; 1913, 71,011.

§Log production may be regarded as "primary," but not the manufacture of lumber products.

The same tendency is seen in the statistics of Table XI in which the occupations of the immigrants arriving during the decade. 1903-13, are shown. Of a grand total of 2,392.353 immigrant arrivals, the number classified in productive industry (agriculture and mining) was 1,019,532, while 1,372.821 were classified as labourers, mechanics, clerks, traders and domestics, *i.e.*, 57.4 per cent in the latter and 42.6 per cent in the former.

TABLE XI.—CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, 1900-1913, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.*

Occupations	Arrivals via Ocean Ports	From the United States	Total
Farmers and farm labourers	494,827	467,254	962,081
General labourers	482,633	169,559	652,192
Mechanics	350,953	90,607	441,560
Clerks, traders, etc	115,861	30,986	146,847
Miners	41,977	15,474	57,451
Domestics	121,162	11,060	132,222
Totals	1,607,413	784,940	2,392,353

*Immigration Facts and Figures," Department of the Interior, 1914.

It is interesting to note that in the United States the same tendency is visible. (See Table XII.) Those in agricultural pursuits have shrunk from 35.7 per cent of the whole in 1900 to 32.9 per cent in 1910. Meanwhile trade and transportation occupations have increased from 16.4 per cent to 19.9 per cent, and manufacturing from 24.4 per cent to 28.3 per cent.*

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900, 1910.

Sex and General Division of Occupation	1910		1900	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
Both Sexes				
All occupations	38,167,336	100.0	29,073,233	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	12,567,925	32.9	10,381,765	35.7
Professional service	1,825,127	4.8	1,258,538	4.3
Domestic and personal service	5,361,033	14.0	5,580,657	19.2
Trade and transportation	7,605,730	19.9	4,766,964	16.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical pursuits	10,807,521	28.3	7,085,309	24.4

*The British Census also shows the same trend. "The main changes in the relative numbers of men employed in different occupations in the last twenty years have been that fewer are employed in agricultural pursuits and more in building, railways, coal mines, and the great group of iron and steel industries." (Bowley, *National Progress*, 1904.)

(2) *Rural and Urban Distribution.*

But an equally valuable though less direct index of the distribution of the new labour force may be obtained by an analysis of the population as between rural and urban. Tables XIII and XIV place the primary data on view. The outstanding fact which they display is, of course, that in Canada, an agricultural country, the growth of urban population has been out of all proportion to rural increase. That after the initial settlement of a new country there should follow a period of development in the towns which are required to meet the business needs of the rural community is natural enough.

TABLE XIII.—INCREASE OF THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES, DURING THE DECADE 1901-1911.*

Province.	Total Increase.	Rural Increase.	Urban Increase.
Nova Scotia	32,764	—23,981	56,745
Prince Edward Island	—9,531	—9,546	15
New Brunswick	20,769	—1,493	22,262
Quebec	353,814	39,951	313,863
Ontario	340,327	—52,184	392,511
Manitoba	200,403	70,511	129,892
Saskatchewan	401,153	287,338	113,815
Alberta	301,641	180,327	121,314
British Columbia	213,823	100,318	113,505
Yukon	—18,707	—13,430	—5,277
Northwest Territories	—2,933	—2,933	
Canada	1,833,523	574,878	1,258,645

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

TABLE XIV.—PROPORTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.*

	1891		1901		1911	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rura
Nova Scotia	87	13	72	28	62	38
Prince Edward Island	91	18	77	23	72	28
New Brunswick	82	9	86	14	84	16
Quebec	75	25	60	40	52	48
Ontario	75	25	57	43	47	53
Manitoba	83	17	72	28	56	44
Saskatchewan	100	..	81	19	73	27
Alberta	..	..	71	29	62	38
British Columbia	57	43	50	50	48	52
Yukon	100	..	66	34	55	45
Canada	29	71	38	62	45	55

*Canada Year Book, 1913.

This was the experience in earlier Canadian history. During the past fifteen years, however, the order has been reversed. The basic factor was undoubtedly the opening of the West to agriculture, which would stamp the period as pre-eminently one of rural rather than urban development. Nevertheless, the figures show that the urban increase has been considerably more than double the rural (1,258,645 compared with 574,878) while the proportion of city population to the whole moved up from 38 in 1901 to 45 in 1911, (see accompanying diagrams). In other words, city development, instead of succeeding agriculture, has paralleled and even overshot it. The whole phenomenon is worthy of close analysis.

In the first place it is to be noted (Table XIII) that the urban population has increased in every province, but most markedly in Ontario and Quebec. On the other hand rural population has increased in only five of the nine provinces, namely the four Western provinces and Quebec (the latter a very slight increase)—having actually decreased in Ontario and all three of the Maritime provinces. In other words, while the West increased somewhat the numbers on the land, the East did the opposite, drawing her population off (1) as previously noted in the drain to the West, and (2) to feed her own cities.*

Turning next to a brief consideration of the characteristics of urban growth: four tables of analyses are given herewith, (Tables XV, XVI, XVII and XXVIII). Table XV shows the number of towns and cities of 2,000 and over and their aggregate population by groups according to size in 1891, 1901 and 1911 respectively. Tables XVI and XVII summarize and analyze these results. Extended comment is not called for. It will be seen (Table XV) that Canada had in 1901, 21 cities of over 10,000 inhabitants aggregating 996,806 in population; in 1911, there were 44 places of this class whose total inhabitants numbered 2,030,075. In 1901 only 12 per cent of the population was in cities of over 50,000 people; in 1911 the percentage was 18.

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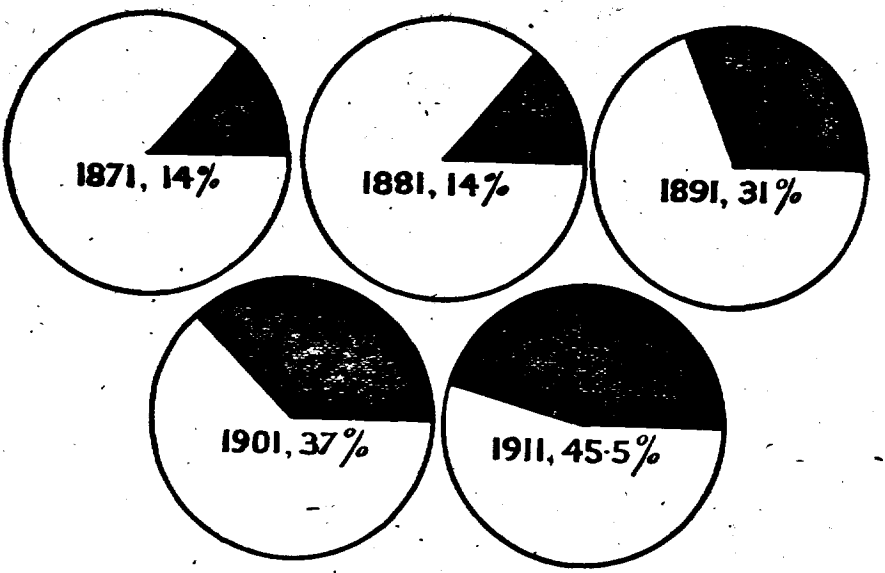
*Prof. W. J. A. Donald of MacMaster University, in an excellent article on "The Growth and Distribution of Canadian Population" in the Journal of Political Economy, April, 1913, discusses this more at length as follows: "The increase of urban population has been greatest in Ontario where the rural population has actually decreased by 52,184. No doubt part of this rural depopulation is due to the westward movement. . . . The increase in urban population in Ontario is caused very largely by the influx of artisan immigrants, most of whom settle in industrial and commercial centres. For the ten-year period comprising the fiscal years, July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1911, the total immigration to Ontario amounting to about 397,000, might explain the increase to urban population of 392,511. However, some part of this total of immigration must later have moved to Western Canada. Altogether one is inclined to believe that there has been a definite movement of the rural population of Ontario to the urban centres of Ontario. . . . One is led to the same conclusion by a consideration of the conditions in Quebec where the immigration for the same period, 1901 to 1911, amounted to only 240,000, while the increase of urban population amounted to 313,863. Obviously there must have been a certain concentration of the rural French Canadian population into the urban centres of Quebec. Statistics for the Maritime Provinces, which received only 4.3 per cent of the immigration during the fiscal period 1900 to 1912, suggest a like probability. . . . That the westward movement is one factor in the increased proportion of total population in Eastern Canada is shown by the fact that, while there has been a loss of 9,546 in the rural population of Prince Edward Island, the urban population increased by 15. . . . One of the most striking features of the urban movement has been its extension to Western Canada. Of course, one would expect an increase of urban population in the West, especially in British Columbia and Manitoba. *But in each of these provinces the increase of urban population actually exceeded the increase of rural population.* In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the only provinces where the increase of rural exceeded the increase of urban population, the increase of urban was about one-third of the total increase of the population in those provinces. One may well be inclined to believe that the increase of urban population in Western Canada has been excessive."

In Mr. John MacDougall's *Rural Life in Canada*, (Toronto, 1913) will be found a very full discussion of the "depletion of rural life," the subject being considered "in three of its dimensions, physical, social and moral." (pp. 21-53).

This last fact is of special importance. The growth of Canadian urban population of the past ten years has been pre-eminently a growth of the large centres. Thus the ten largest cities alone (Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, London and Calgary) have increased over 650,000 in 1901-11, or considerably more than half the rise shown by the entire list of places of 2,000 and over. In Table XVII the tendency for the proportions to increase in 1911 is marked as one proceeds from the smaller to the larger groups. In point of fact the increase of the large centres has been partly at the expense of the small towns. Seventy-seven places ranging in population from 1,000 to 10.000 and 84 villages of lesser size have declined since 1901, while only two places of over 10,000 have lost population. Table XVIII shows this process of urban depopulation by provinces. Of course, many towns and villages have sprung up.



Finally, when the statistics of other countries are examined (Table XIX) it will be seen that Canada again stands out for rapidity of drift from country to town. While the urban percentage in England and Norway has increased since 1901 by one point, Frace probably by about two, Denmark by three, New Zealand by five, and the United States and Germany by six points each, the rise in Canada is eight points.§ These trends, it will be seen, coincide to a degree with the price lines of the several countries, though, of course, they are to be considered only in conjunction with economic conditions in general.

§See Weber's *Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century* for exhaustive treatment of this subject in earlier years.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE BY PROVINCES IN 1891, 1901 & 1911.

Province.	Over 50,000						20,000 to 50,000						10,000 to 20,000						5,000 to 10,000						2,000 to 5,000					
	1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Nova Scotia	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	38,556	1	40,832	1	46,619	..	.....	..	.....	2	33,792	3	17,440	4	28,277	8	51,722	5	17,795	13	47,562	11	32,991
New Brunswick	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	39,179	1	40,711	1	42,511	..	.....	..	.....	1	11,345	2	15,267	2	16,145	1	7,208	4	10,871	6	18,555	6	20,157
Prince Edward Island	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	11,374	1	12,080	1	11,203	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	2,875	1	2,678
Quebec	2	279,740	2	336,570	2	548,670	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	34,790	3	36,813	7	103,909	6	44,129	7	52,668	9	67,282	18	54,605	23	70,292	33	98,854
Ontario	1	181,220	3	320,602	3	545,569	3	125,111	1	37,976	2	69,432	5	63,428	6	80,953	14	197,248	15	117,387	19	144,223	20	140,386	53	160,836	61	182,224	61	190,409
Manitoba	..	.....	..	.....	1	136,035	1	25,642	1	42,340	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	13,839	..	.....	1	5,620	2	13,375	2	7,141	3	8,108	2	5,792
Saskatchewan	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	30,213	..	.....	..	.....	2	25,827	..	.....	..	.....	1	6,254	..	.....	1	2,249	3	6,624
Alberta	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	68,604	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	9,096	3	19,237	..	.....	..	.....	2	4,529
Br. Columbia	..	.....	..	.....	1	100,401	..	.....	2	47,929	1	31,660	2	30,526	..	.....	1	13,199	1	6,641	4	24,057	2	16,502	..	.....	..	.....	9	30,477
Yukon	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	9,142	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	3,013
Canada	3	460,960	5	657,172	7	1,330,675	6	228,448	6	209,788	8	289,039	11	139,938	10	129,846	29	410,362	27	200,864	41	289,228	46	322,966	82	251,248	108	330,865	129	332,526

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE BY PROVINCES IN 1891, 1901 AND 1911.—*Continued*

Province.	Total over 2,000						Total over 5,000						Total over 10,000						Total over 20,000					
	1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911		1891		1901		1911	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Nova Scotia	9	79,791	18	116,671	22	165,124	4	55,996	5	69,109	11	132,133	1	38,556	1	40,832	3	80,410	1	38,556	1	40,832	1	46,619
New Brunswick	7	59,317	9	75,411	9	81,223	3	54,446	3	56,856	3	61,064	1	39,179	1	40,711	2	53,856	1	39,179	1	40,711	1	42,511
Prince Edward Island	1	11,374	2	14,955	2	13,881	1	11,374	1	12,080	1	11,203	1	11,374	1	12,080	1	11,203						
Quebec	29	413,264	35	496,343	51	818,715	11	358,659	12	426,051	18	719,861	5	314,530	5	373,383	9	652,579	2	279,740	2	336,570	2	548,670
Ontario	77	647,802	90	765,978	100	1,140,044	24	487,146	29	583,750	39	954,635	9	369,759	10	439,531	19	812,249	4	306,331	4	358,578	5	615,001
Manitoba	3	32,783	5	56,073	6	169,041	1	25,642	2	47,960	4	163,249	1	25,642	1	42,340	2	149,874	1	25,642	1	42,340	1	136,035
Saskatchewan	..	.....	1	2,249	7	68,918	..	.....	..	.....	4	62,294	..	.....	..	.....	3	56,040	..	.....	..	.....	1	30,213
Alberta	..	.....	3	9,096	7	92,370	..	.....	3	9,096	5	87,841	..	.....	..	.....	2	68,604	..	.....	..	.....	2	68,604
British Columbia	3	37,167	6	71,986	14	192,239	3	37,167	6	71,986	5	161,762	2	30,526	2	47,929	3	145,260	..	.....	2	47,929	2	132,061
Yukon	..	.....	1	9,142	1	3,013	..	.....	1	9,142														
Total	129	1,281,498	170	1,616,899	219	2,748,568	47	1,030,430	62	1,286,028	80	2,354,642	20	829,566	21	996,806	44	2,030,075	9	689,443	11	863,960	15	1,628,714

TABLE XVII.—PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA, LIVING IN CITIES AND TOWNS OF A CERTAIN SIZE IN 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

Province	Over 50,000			Over 20,000			Over 10,000			Over 5,000			Over 2,000		
	1891	1901	1911	1891	1901	1911	1891	1901	1911	1891	1901	1911	1891	1901	1911
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	8.5	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.9	16.3	12.4	15.0	26.8	17.7	25.4	33.7
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	15.3	16.9	17.2	17.3	18.5	22.7	23.1
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	14.5	14.8
Quebec	18.8	20.4	27.4	18.8	20.4	27.4	21.1	22.6	32.5	24.1	25.8	35.9	27.7	30.1	40.9
Ontario	8.6	14.7	21.6	14.5	16.4	24.3	17.4	20.1	32.1	23.0	25.8	37.8	30.6	35.1	45.2
Manitoba	.....	.....	29.8	16.8	16.6	29.8	16.8	16.6	32.9	16.8	18.8	35.8	21.5	21.9	37.1
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.1	.....	.....	11.3	.....	.....	12.6	.....	2.5	14.0
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.3	.....	.....	18.3	.....	12.4	23.5	.....	12.4	25.1
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.8	.....	.....	33.8	35.4
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	.....	25.5	.....	26.8	33.7	31.1	26.8	37.0	37.9	40.4	41.2	37.9	40.4	49.0
Canada	9.5	12.2	18.5	14.3	16.1	22.6	17.1	18.5	28.2	21.5	23.9	32.6	26.5	30.1	38.1

N. B.—These tables do not distinguish certain suburban populations incorporated as "rural municipalities." Some of these are of considerable size, *e.g.*, South Vancouver (30,000) and their inclusion would in some of the provinces materially increase the disproportion of the rural to the urban figures.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF SMALL TOWNS AND CITIES, BY PROVINCES WHICH HAVE EXPERIENCED A DECLINE OF POPULATION IN THE DECADE 1901 TO 1911.*

Province.	Cities over 10,000	Towns.			Villages.
		7,000 to 10,000	4,000 to 7,000	1,000 to 4,000	
Ontario	..	1	2	47	49
Quebec	1	1	..	5	26
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	7	1
New Brunswick	..	..	1	5	2
Manitoba	..	..	..	3	4
Prince Edward Island	1	..	..	2	..
British Columbia	..	..	1	1	1
Alberta	..	..	..	..	1
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	..	1	..	..	..
Territories	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	2	3	4	70	84

*From article by Professor W. J. A. Donald, *Journal of Political Economy*, April, 1913.

TABLE XIX.—CHANGES IN PROPORTIONS OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1901		1911	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Canada	62	38	54	46
England and Wales	77	23	78	22
United States	60	40	54	46
France	59	41	58*	42*
Germany	45	55	39	61
Norway	71	29	72	28
Denmark	59	41	56	44
New Zealand	54	45	50	50

*1906.

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION.

Production figures will afford the final interpretation of the developments already outlined,—on the principle of judging the tree by its fruits. The view should be extended to include economic activities in general, in so far as such measurement is possible. In estimating progress by production standards, it is, of course, unfair at a time like the present to consider present results alone; the application of capital and the direction of effort in general are always to a degree against the future. In the subjoined matter, the leading industries are discussed in turn; this is followed by a summary analysis, and by a section on world production.

Records of Production by Industries.

Agriculture.—A broad estimate of the increase which has taken place in Canadian agricultural production in the first decade of the century places it at 36.8 per cent. The details of the calculation will be found in Table I where the yields of the different classes of products are given for 1901 and 1911, with a revaluation of the latter at 1901 prices (the Department of Labour index numbers of the several agricultural groups being taken as reflecting the change in prices.) The effect of the revaluation is to reduce the original estimate for 1911 of $663,349,100 to $499,496,979, which, as above stated, measures a gain of 36.8 per cent over 1901.

Two observations are at once suggested by this finding in the light of the data of Chapters I. and II. (1) In the first place it will be recalled that the estimate of the increase in food consumption based on population statistics was over 50 per cent. When it is noted in Table I. (though the point is more fully developed in Tables II and III) that the aggregate increase of 36.8 per cent. in production has chiefly taken place in cereals for the world market, following the development of the West, the "spread" between the figures obtains additional significance. (2) Secondly, it will be noted that the increase in agricultural production has not kept pace with the increase in agricultural capital. The figures follow:—

	Total capital.	Value of product.	Per cent return.
	$	$	
1901	1,787,102,630	364,906,866	20.4
1911	4,224,695,387	663,349,190	15.7

Whether or not a tendency of this kind within the industry itself accounts for the fact that the industry is receiving relatively less capital than others, it accentuates the result from a production standpoint.

In proceeding to consider agricultural production in more detail it will be convenient to examine separately the two main branches of the industry, namely, field crops and animal husbandry, and in each to analyse the production trend from two points of view, namely, according to kinds of products, and according to locality.

(1) *Field Husbandry.*—Tables II and III assemble the figures for field husbandry on a quantity basis. Those for 1913 are added in order to bring the record up to date, though the 1911 figures are made the basis of analysis in order to coincide with the practice in earlier pages. The totals for Canada are first set-forth (Table II.) with the production per head, (*a*) of agricultural population, and, (*b*) of total population. In Table III the same totals are shown as divided between the Eastern Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The field crops of Canada have on the whole increased rapidly since 1900 in volume of production. An aggregate estimate of this growth based on values has been already given. Table II now shows that the growth referred to has been most rapid in wheat, flax, oats and mixed grains. The figures on a per capita basis for wheat and flax, in particular, show a very substantial increase, production of the former having more than trebled, and that of flax having increased fivefold. In hay and clover, however, there has been an increase in production of only 1.2 per cent per head of the agricultural population, a figure which is of importance when it is remembered that this crop yields about one-quarter of the value of the entire field production of Canada.

Table III fixes the location of these gains, and thus outlines the situation as a whole. It is evident at a glance that the great increase in cereal production has been entirely in the West. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans and miscellaneous roots show declines east of the Great Lakes, and the gains in buckwheat, grass, flax, potatoes and hay are nothing extraordinary. Cereal production in the East has fallen from 208 million bushels in 1901 to 201 millions in 1911, while root crops have declined from 126 millions to 121 millions. Fodder crops have advanced from 7 million tons to 15 millions. British Columbia shows more uniform advances, but the totals involved are small. Manitoba, Saskatchewan

TABLE I.—COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1901 AND 1911,—VALUES.

	(1) 1901	(2) 1911	(3) 1911 at 1901 prices	(4) Per cent of increases or decreases of col. (3) over col. (1)	(5) Index numbers* used in col. (3). 1901	1911	Articles included.
	$	$	$				
Field Crops	194,953,420	383,366,856	276,999,173	+ 42	107.3	148.4	Average of index numbers of wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, peas, shorts, straw and flax.
Vegetables	12,994,900	20,581,504	14,617,545	+ 13	116.1	163.5	Average of Index numbers of fresh beans, onions, potatoes, (Montreal and Toronto) turnips and tomatoes.
Orchard & small fruits	.....	9,789,568 3,203,363	11,417,338	.....	102.4	116.1	Average of Index numbers of grapes, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries.
Nursery stock sold in year	469,501						
Live Stock	52,755,375	151,316,905	125,282,252	+ 137			
Animals slaughtered on farm	22,951,527	27,678,646	22,916,580	—0015	110.65	133.65	Average of Index numbers of prime and choice steers, hogs and sheep.
Cream	.....	8,249,471	6,208,211				
Butter (home made)	66,470,953	30,280,608	22,787,974	— 156	102.5	136.2	
Cheese " "	.....	153,036	115,168				
Wool	1,887,064	1,834,150	1,345,079	— 28	89.1	121.5	
Eggs	10,286,828	23,501,173	14,615,159	+ 42	97.7	157.1	
Honey & Wax	356,816	823,627	715,637	+ 100	114.6	131.9	
Maple sugar & syrup	1,780,482	2,570,283	2,476,903	+ 39	124.7	129.4	
Total	364,906,866	663,349,190	499,496,979				

*Department of Labour.

and Alberta on the other hand show enormous gains, especially in wheat, oats, barley, flax and potatoes. The best index of these will be found in the columns of the table which show the standing of the West relatively to the whole Dominion in 1901 and 1911-'13 respectively. In wheat, for instance, the Prairie Provinces in 1901 produced 42 per cent of the whole, they now produce 90 per cent; in oats they produced 11 per cent in 1901, they now produce 60 per cent; in barley they produced 14 per cent in 1901, they now produce 64 per cent; and in flax they now produce practically the entire crop, whereas formerly they produced less than one-half.

(2) *Animal Husbandry.*—The animal husbandry branch, on the other hand, shows no such increase as that which has taken place in field husbandry. The number of horses and swine has increased materially, but cattle, and especially milch cows, show only a moderate increase, while sheep show a decline. The division of production according to sections of the country shows the same results in the case of field husbandry, namely, very marked progress in the Prairie Provinces (which may be said to have doubled their relative importance) and stationary conditions throughout the East. (See Table IV.)

As reflecting conditions in the dairying industry it may be pointed out that the increase in the number of milch cows is only 13.8 per cent. It follows, therefore, that there can have been no large increase in production except through improved breeding, better feeding and better care. The following would indicate that this has taken place:—

	Census of 1901	Census of 1911	Per cent increase or decrease.
Total production of milk (pounds)	(a) 6,866,834,000	9,871,178,103	+ 43.75
No. of milch cows in Canada	2,408,677	(b) 2,594,179	+ 7.7
Average pounds milk per cow	2,850	3,805	+ 33.5
Cheese (pounds)	1,971,725	1,784,859	— 4.8
Butter (pounds)	322,024	577,662	+ 79.4

(a) As milk production was not included in the 1900 Census the quantity shown in 1901 column was arrived at as follows:—The total value of all dairy products in 1900 was $66,470,953 which included the manufactured value of cheese and butter made in factories, and the average gross value of the milk supplied to factories was 96.8 cents per hundred lbs. Taking this figure as a basis the above total value represents a total milk production of 6,866,834,000 lbs.

(b) At the average production per cow of 1901 it would have required 3,463,571 cows to produce the quantity of milk shown by the 1911 census an increase of 1,054,894 cows, or 43.79 per cent.

TABLE II.—PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS, CANADA, 1901, 1911 AND 1913.—QUANTITIES.

Description.		Total for Canada			Per cent increase		Production per head of agricultural population*		Production per head of entire population†	
		1901	1911	1913	1911 over 1901	1913 over 1901	1901	1911	1901	1911
Wheat	Bu.	55,572,000	230,924,000	231,717,000	315.5	316.9	16.6	58.8	10.3	32.0
Oats	"	151,498,000	365,179,000	404,669,000	141.4	167.1	45.2	93.0	28.2	50.6
Barley	"	22,224,000	44,415,000	48,319,000	99.1	117.4	6.6	11.3	4.1	6.1
Rye	"	2,317,000	2,492,000	2,300,000	7.5	—.7	.7	.6	.4	.3
Peas	"	12,348,000	4,666,000	3,952,000	—62.2	—68.0	3.7	1.2	2.3	.6
Beans	"	861,000	1,027,000	801,000	19.2	—7.0	.2	.3	.1	.1
Buckwheat	"	4,547,000	8,441,000	8,372,000	85.6	84.1	1.3	2.1	.8	1.1
Mixed Grains	"	7,267,000	15,712,000	15,792,000	116.2	117.3	2.1	4.0	1.3	2.2
Flax	"	172,000	10,075,000	17,539,000	5,757.5	10,097.1	.05	2.6	.03	1.4
Corn (husking)	"	.....	19,185,000	16,772,000	.....	.....	.....	4.9	.....	2.6
Potatoes	"	55,362,000	71,238,000	78,544,000	28.6	41.8	16.5	18.1	10.3	9.9
Other Roots	"	76,465,000	78,497,000	66,788,000	2.6	—12.7	22.7	19.9	14.1	10.9
Hay and Clover	tons	8,840,000	13,989,000	10,859,000	58.2	22.8	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.9
Fodder Corn	"	.....	2,671,000	2,616,000	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....	.3

*Agricultural population 1901=3,349,000; 1911=3,925,000.
Total population 1901=5,371,315; 1911=7,206,643.

TABLE III.—FIELD PRODUCTION OF CANADA BY SECTIONS.—QUANTITIES.

		Yield in			Per Cent of Total		
		1901	1911	1913	1901	1911	1913
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario:—							
Wheat	Bu.	31,756,000	22,171,000	22,069,000	57.1	9.6	9.5
Oats	"	133,401,000	136,136,000	159,564,000	88.0	37.2	39.4
Barley	"	19,010,000	16,333,000	17,171,000	85.5	36.7	35.5
Rye	"	2,263,000	1,933,000	1,731,000	97.6	77.6	75.3
Peas	"	12,283,000	4,596,000	3,901,000	99.4	98.5	98.7
Beans	"	858,000	1,019,000	793,000	99.6	99.2	99.0
Buckwheat	"	4,544,000	8,441,000	8,372,000	99.9	100.0	100.0
Mixed Grains	"	7,235,000	15,441,000	15,446,000	99.5	98.3	97.8
Flax	"	87,000	137,000	173,000	50.5	1.4	1.0
Corn for husking	"	.....	19,185,000	16,772,000	.....	100.0	100.0
Potatoes	"	51,206,000	51,854,000	60,826,000	92.5	72.8	77.4
Other roots	"	74,972,000	70,001,000	59,251,000	98.0	89.2	88.7
Hay and Clover	Tons	7,931,000	13,083,000	9,924,000	89.6	93.5	91.4
Fodder corn	"	.....	2,581,000	2,511,000	.....	96.6	95.9
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:—							
Wheat	Bu.	23,457,000	208,366,000	209,262,000	42.2	90.2	90.3
Oats	"	16,654,000	226,665,000	242,413,000	10.9	62.0	59.9
Barley	"	3,141,000	27,966,000	31,060,000	14.1	62.9	64.3
Rye	"	37,000	559,000	569,000	1.6	22.4	24.7
Peas	"	5,935	25,000	15,500	.004	.5	.4
Beans	"	763	.....	.....	.09		
Buckwheat	"	1,594	.....	.....	.04		
Mixed grains	"	19,000	204,000	191,000	.2	1.3	1.2
Flax	"	85,000	9,938,000	17,366,000	49.4	98.6	99.0
Corn for husking	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	"	3,199,000	15,606,000	14,608,000	5.8	21.9	18.5
Other roots	"	857,000	6,773,000	5,550,000	1.1	8.6	8.3
Hay and Clover	Tons	909,000	597,000	629,000	10.3	4.2	5.8
Fodder corn	"	.....	87,000	102,000	.....	3.2	3.9
British Columbia:—							
Wheat	Bu.	359,000	378,000	386,000	.7	.2	.2
Oats	"	1,443,000	2,378,000	2,692,000	1.1	.8	.7
Barley	"	73,000	116,000	88,000	.4	.4	.2
Rye	"	17,000	.....	.....	.8		
Peas	"	60,000	45,000	35,000	.5	.1	.9
Beans	"	2,000	7,800	7,600	.3	.8	1.0
Buckwheat	"	2,000	.....	.....	.06		
Mixed Grains	"	13,000	67,000	155,000	.3	.4	1.0
Flax	"	570	.....	.....	.1		
Corn for husking	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	"	956,000	3,778,000	3,110,000	1.7	5.3	4.1
Other roots	"	636,000	1,723,000	1,987,000	.9	2.2	3.0
Hay and clover	Tons	260	309,000	306,000	2.1	2.3	2.8
Fodder corn	"	.....	3,300	3,000	.1	.2	.2

Thus the agricultural progress of Canada, measured by production, may be said to have consisted practically in its entirety of an expansion in the output of cereals and live stock in the new areas of the West and of an improvement in dairying methods in the East. Apart from these features, the industry has stood still or has declined. Cereal production and root crops in the East have fallen, and though fodder crops are up, the live stock figures are practically stationary.

TABLE IV.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION, CANADA, 1901, 1911 AND 1913.

Description.	Total for Canada.				
	1901	1911	1913	Per cent increase.	
				1911 over 1901	1913 over 1901
	No.	No.	No.		
Horses	1,577,000	2,595,000	2,866,000	64.5	81.7
Milch cows	2,408,000	2,594,000	2,740,000	7.7	13.8
Other cattle	3,167,000	3,939,000	3,916,000	24.3	23.6
Sheep	2,510,000	2,175,000	2,128,000	—13.4	—15.2
Swine	2,354,000	3,610,000	3,448,000	53.3	46.5

Description.	Number raised in			Per cent of Total.		
	1901	1911	1913	1901	1911	1913
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario:	No.	No.	No.			
Horses	1,199,000	1,344,000	1,437,000	76.0	51.7	50.1
Milch cows	2,140,000	2,076,000	2,188,000	88.8	80.0	79.8
Other cattle	2,369,000	2,510,000	2,480,000	74.8	63.7	63.3
Sheep	2,294,000	1,851,000	1,746,000	91.3	85.1	82.9
Swine	2,113,000	2,864,000	2,491,000	89.7	79.3	72.3
Manitoba, Saskatchewan & Alberta:—						
Horses	341,000	1,194,000	1,369,000	21.6	46.0	47.7
Milch cows	244,000	484,000	516,000	10.2	18.7	18.9
Other cattle	697,000	1,324,000	1,336,000	22.0	33.6	34.2
Sheep	183,000	285,000	337,000	7.3	13.1	15.8
Swine	200,000	712,000	922,000	8.5	19.8	26.7
British Columbia:—						
Horses	37,000	57,000	60,000	2.4	2.3	2.2
Milch cows	24,000	34,000	36,000	1.0	2.3	1.3
Other cattle	101,000	105,000	100,000	3.2	2.7	2.5
Sheep	33,000	39,000	45,000	1.4	1.8	1.3
Swine	41,000	34,000	35,000	1.8	.9	1.0

Fishing.—There has been a considerable rise in the value of the annual fish catch in Canada, namely, from $21 millions in 1900 to $33 millions in 1913, an increase of 55 per cent. It may be pointed out, however, that the index number of prices maintained by the Department of Labour, based on ten principal fish products, shows a rise of over 50 per cent in 1913 compared with 1900. This would indicate that the rise in the value of the catch is over ninety per cent a matter of the rise in prices, and only to a small extent "real." (See Table V.)

A complete record of quantities has been kept only since 1910, and therefore is not available as a check over the period under examination. The estimates of the Department of Fisheries for 1900 and 1905, 1900-13, are given in Table VI.

It is interesting, as in the case of Agriculture, to define the areas to which any expansion that has taken place may be credited. Table V indicates that British Columbia records an increase of over $9 millions in 1913 compared with 1900, whereas all the other Provinces together show an increase of only $2 millions. British Columbia which in 1900 contributed 22 per cent of the total value, in 1913 contributed 43 per cent.

The per cent return which the annual catch has represented on capital from year to year since 1890 is shown in the following:—

Year.	Per cent return	Year.	Per cent return
1890	140.2	1901	123.9
1891	157.3	1902	94.2
1892	147.7	1903	88.7
1893	138.1	1904	90.3
1894	119.5	1905	128.9
1895	118.2	1906	80.5
1896	107.7	1907-'08	71.9
1897	143.1	1908-'09	64.1
1898	99.4	1909-'10	70.7
1899	115.6	1910-'11	57.5
1900	96.1	1911-'12	65.6
		1912-'13	36.9

The figures show a tendency to shrink in recent years. The fish catch of 1913 was only 37 per cent of the total capital employed in that year, whereas in 1900 it was 96 per cent, and, it was still higher in earlier years. The average for the past five years was 58.9 compared with 92.0 for the five immediately preceding years. This chiefly reflects the heavy additions made to capital equipment. In fishing, as in agriculture, the additional equipment within the industry itself has not been wholly reflected in production. If the increase in capitalization represents an increase in efficiency, the full benefit has plainly not yet been reaped. The diminishing return may also reflect in part the modern tendency towards larger business at smaller margins.

TABLE V.—VALUES OF FISH PRODUCT, CANADA, 1890-1913.

Year.	Value for Canada	British Columbia.		All other Provinces.	
		Value of production.	Per cent of total.	Value of production.	Per cent of total.
	$	$		$	
1890	17,714,902	3,481,432	19.7	14,233,470	80.3
1895	20,199,338	4,401,354	21.8	15,797,984	78.2
1900	21,557,639	4,878,820	22.6	16,678,819	77.4
1901	25,737,153	7,942,771	30.9	17,794,382	69.1
1902	21,959,433	5,284,824	24.1	16,674,609	75.9
1903	23,101,878	4,748,365	20.6	18,353,513	79.4
1904	23,516,439	5,219,107	22.2	18,279,332	77.8
1905	29,479,562	9,850,216	33.4	19,629,346	66.6
1906	26,279,485	7,003,347	26.6	19,276,138	73.4
1907-'08	25,499,349	6,122,923	24.0	19,376,426	76.0
1908-1909	25,451,085	6,465,038	25.4	18,986,047	74.6
1909-1910	29,629,169	10,314,755	34.8	19,314,414	65.2
1910-1911	29,965,433	9,163,235	30.6	20,802,198	69.4
1911-1912	34,667,872	13,667,125	39.5	20,990,747	60.5
1912-1913	33,389,464	14,455,488	43.3	18,933,976	56.7

TABLE VI.—RETURN OF THE PRINCIPAL FRESH AND SALT WATER FISH CAUGHT IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1910-1911.—QUANTITIES.

Kinds of Fish.	1901	1905	1906–07	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	Increase per cent 1913–14 over 1901
Fresh Water:								
Whitefish..Cwts.*	138,439	145,483	122,937	127,723	131,515	140,404	137,887	— .4
Trout..... "	69,463	82,888	80,271	79,112	80,638	73,664	73,164	+ 5.3
Pickerel.... "	89,020	109,668	99,247	78,306	79,610	64,839	61,603	— 29.7
Pike..... "	64,276	63,378	56,255	90,244	80,328	62,492	64,925	+ 1.0
Sturgeon... "	15,601	14,785	9,959	10,364	9,145	10,035	4,811	— 69.2
Tullibee... "	.....	.....	.....	23,887	9,236	13,463	20,157	— 16.6
Herring.... "	85,077	56,809	46,743	95,974	113,935	182,177	131,614	+ 54.7
Salt Water:—								
Salmon....Cwts.	1,743,625	1,372,993	929,718	970,439	1,133,790	1,251,033	1,548,609	— 11 2
Cod..... "	3,013,758	2,234,677	2,034,031	3,146,897	2,097,260	1,729,070	1,664,599	— 44.8
Lobsters... "	667,025	678,895	606,608	579,103	589,141	555,138	514,646	— 22.9
Herring.... "	1,349,833	1,367,977	1,558,271	2,035,331	2,137,343	2,302,496	2,352,605	+ 74.3
Halibut.... "	67,907	106,180	156,654	235,781	245,609	282,658	255,096	+ 273.6
Haddock... "	540,022	468,489	407,770	456,719	530,221	503,822	405,633	— 26.7
Smelts..... "	97,174	86,629	84,590	86,518	81,748	102,360	88,728	— 8.7
Sardines...Bbls.	244,843	359,056	244,526	180,488	404,383	281,548	141,384	— 42.3
Hake & cusk, Cwts.	350,694	521,082	380,181	283,479	275,755	349,395	353,598	+ .8
Pollock.... "	340,737	484,548	430,986	230,813	250,881	143,324	150,094	— 66.0
Mackerel... "	200,874	150,567	205,275	55,241	90,141	107,964	215,442	+ 7.2
Clams and quahaugs, Bbls.	49,262	89,950	132,878	96,972	103,347	105,303	121,335	+ 146.3
Oysters.... "	44,122	34,449	32,355	29,727	31,746	23,377	29,828	— 32.4

*100 pounds.

Hunting and Trapping.—According to the census returns the value of skins and furs for the year 1900 was $899,645, and for the year 1910, $1,927,530. The Department of Labour's index number for furs (including mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk) was 147.3 in 1900 and 234.5 in 1910, respectively, a rise of 59 per cent. The 1910 production valued at 1900 prices would therefore be $1,212,205, a gain of 35 per cent.

Forestry.—According to the 1911 census, the cost of the raw material of log products in 1900 was $26,313,059, and in 1910 $56,208,575. Taking the Department of Labour's index numbers for the average price of lumber products in 1900 and 1910 (114.0 and 158.5 respectively,) a rise of 39 per cent is indicated. The value of the 1910 production of $56,208,575 on a 1900 price basis would therefore be $40,437,823—a gain of 54 per cent over 1900. Other lumber products are included under manufactures.

Mining.—The census return of 1911 shows the value of Canadian mining production to be $122,004,932, compared with a 1901 return of $47,956,862, a gain of 154 per cent. Table VII gives details by provinces.

The larger share of this increase has taken place in the Eastern provinces, especially in Ontario, where the production of $10,417,576 of 1900 was increased to $49,727,400 chiefly through developments at Cobalt. This rise has given the Eastern provinces first place (64.6 per cent of the whole) a reversal of the position at the beginning of the century, when the Western provinces contributed more than one-half of the mineral production.

The annual records of production maintained by the Mines Department are on different basis. For 1901 the Mines Department estimate of

production is $65,797,911* and for 1911, $103,220,994, a gain of only 57 per cent. The Mines Department returns are obtained by correspondence, but the method of compiling has been continuous and the results are on the same basis throughout. They require, however, as in the case of other products, to be analysed in the light of price variations during the decade. On the whole, the price of minerals has been steady, or if anything, has tended to decline during 1900-1911, in somewhat sharp contrast with other groups. The index number of the Department of Labour stood at about 3 points lower in 1913 than in 1900. The average prices, for all the minerals included in the Department of Mines reports were not obtainable, but those for about 90 per cent of the production will be found in Table VIII. By directly comparing the 1901 and 1911 production values, a gain of 54 per cent is obtained. Revaluing, however, the 1911 production at 1901 prices, the gain is 64 per cent.

The mineral return of 1910 bears a considerably smaller proportion to capital than did the return in 1900. Taking the Mines Department figures of production as basis, the decline is from 154 per cent to 95 per cent. The Census figures of production show practically stationary conditions.

TABLE VII.—VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1900 AND 1910.

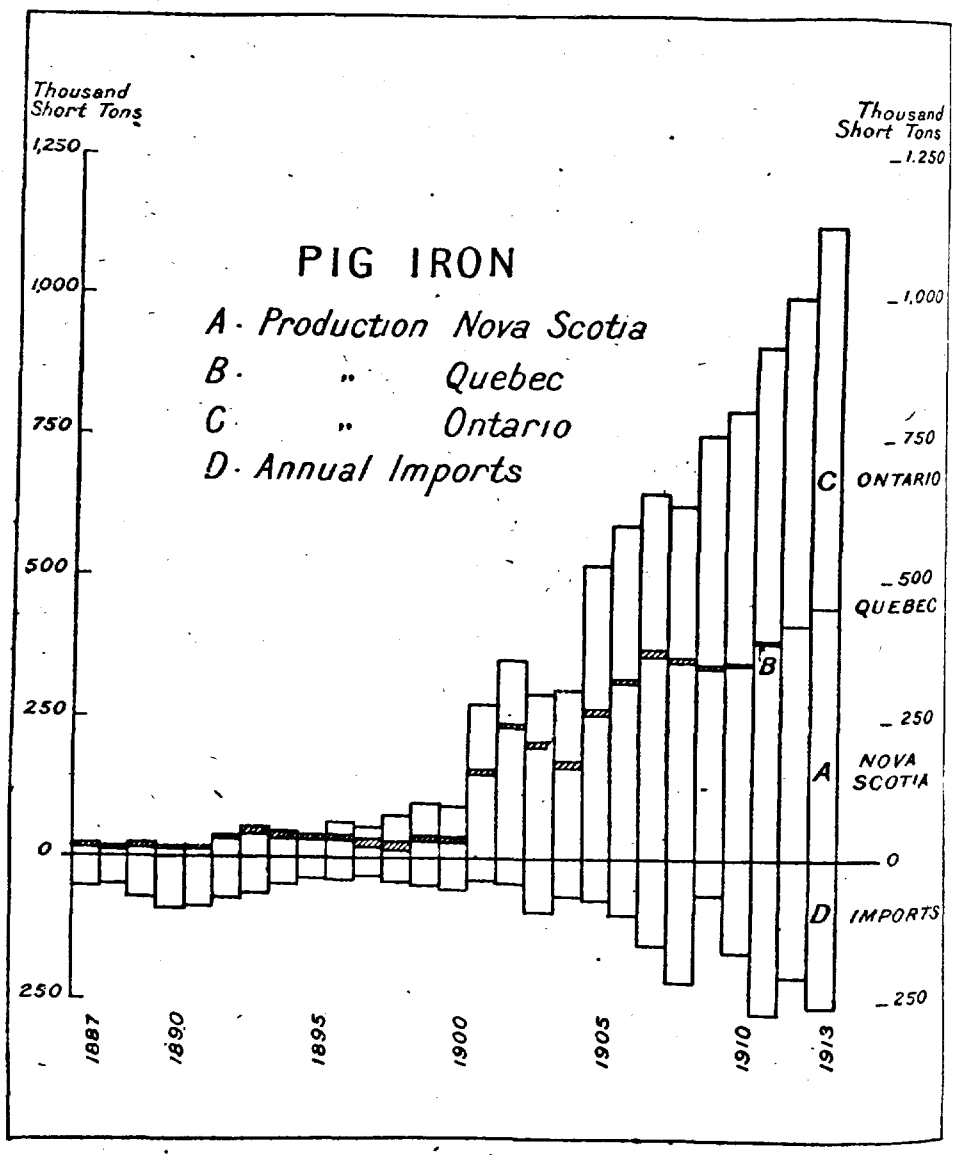
Provinces.	1900	1910	Per cent of Total.		Rank.	
			1900	1910	1900	1910
Prince Edward Island	15,735	12,320	.04	.01	10	10
Nova Scotia	9,042,003	17,059,122	18.85	13.98	4	3
New Brunswick	650,679	1,087,113	1.37	.89	7	8
Quebec	2,960,704	11,002,232	6.18	9.02	5	4
Ontario	10,417,576	49,727,400	21.73	40.76	2	1
Manitoba	216,830	2,928,316	.45	2.40	8	7
Saskatchewan	91,480	541,671	.19	.44	9	9
Alberta	718,635	10,515,074	1.48	8.62	6	5
British Columbia	14,679,777	24,581,338	30.60	20.15	1	2
Yukon	9,163,443	4,550,346	19.11	3.73	3	6
Totals for Canada	47,956,862	122,004,932	100.0	100.0		
Eastern Provinces	23,086,697	78,888,187	48.14	64.66	2	1
Western Provinces	24,870,165	43,116,745	51.86	35.34	1	2

*Includes $13½ millions gold production, $2 millions coal and $1 million petroleum not recorded by the census.

TABLE VIII.—COMPARATIVE VALUES OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1901 AND 1911.

Mineral	1901	1911	1901 Price.	1911 Price.	Value of 1911 production at 1901 Price.
	$	$	$	$	$
Total Minerals.....	65,797,911	103,220,994			
Certain Minerals:—					
Copper.....	6,096,581	6,886,998	.16117 per lb.	.12376 per lb.	8,968,790
Lead.....	2,249,387	827,717	.433 "	.348 "	1,029,889
Nickle.....	4,594,523	10,229,623	.50 "	.30 "	17,049,372
Silver.....	3,265,354	17,355,272	.5895 per oz.	.5330 per oz.	19,193,556
Zinc.....	1,659	101,072	(a) 10.50 per ton	39.02 per ton	27,195
Asbestos.....	1,248,645	2,922,062	37.96 "	28.82 "	3,848,878
Asbestic.....	11,114	21,046	1.52 "	.81 "	39.552
Coal.....	12,699,243	26,467,646	1.96 "	2.34 "	22,193,840
Gypsum.....	340,148	993,394	1.16 "	1.92 "	601,324
Petroleum.....	1,008,275	357,073	1.62 per bbl.	1.22½ per bbl.	471,569
Portland Cement.	660,030	7,644,537	1.78 "	1.34 "	10,133,388
Salt.....	262,328	443,004	4.41 per ton	4.82 per ton	403,876
Lime (in Ont.)....	550,000	402,340	.13 per bushel	.162 per bushel	321,070
Clay products....	3,382,706	8,359,933	(b) 90.1 "	(b) 153.6 "	4,903,840
Arsenious oxide...	41,676	76,237	59.96 per ton	36.35 per ton	125,736
Corundum.....	46,415	161,873	119.93 per ton	5.5d. per lb.	176,537
Feldspar.....	10,700	51,939	2.00 "	2.93 per ton	103,878
Graphite.....	38,780	69,576	17.54 "	54.83 "	22,258
Grindstones.....	45,690	52,942	9.97 "	11.59 "	45,523
Ochres.....	16,735	28,333	7.49 "	(c) 7.82 "	27,128
Phosphate.....	6,280	5,206	6.07 "	8.38 "	3,769
Pyrites.....	130,544	365,820	3.70 "	4.42 "	305,864
Quartz.....	(d) 1,260	83,865	2.10 "	1.38 "	(d) 127,104
Talc & Soapstone	842	22,100	3.25 "	3.02 "	23,725
Iron Ore.....	784,978	522,319	2.49 "	2.48 "	524,422
Sand & Gravel...	117,485	408,110	.60 "	.71 "	344,096
Chromite.....	16,744	2,587	13.14 "	16.48 "	2,063
	37,628,102	84,862,624	.....	.....	91,018,242
Gold.....	24,128,503	9,781,077	.....	.....	9,781,077
	61,756,605	94,643,701	.....	.....	100,799,319

(a) Price 1902. (b) Department of Labour's Index number for Building brick.
(c) Crude and calcine, average prices. (d) At 1899 price, production 1899. No quotations 1900-'05.


Thousand Short Tons
1,250
1000
750
500
250
0
250
PIG IRON
A · Production Nova Scotia
B · " Quebec
C · " Ontario
D · Annual Imports
Thousand Short Tons
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0
250
C ONTARIO
QUEBEC
B
A
NOVA SCOTIA
D IMPORTS
1887
1890
1895
1900
1905
1910
1913

Manufacturing.—Table IX shows the increases in the output of manufactures by groups and the returns which 1900 and 1910 production respectively represent on capital. A revaluation of 1910 products at 1900 prices is not feasible on account of the number of articles represented. It will be noted that the second smallest rate of increase in the table has been in food products, and the third in textiles, (leather showing the lowest), and that the heavy increases follow the trends of capital already indicated. Table X enables this to be observed in more detail. It includes every article in which the production in 1900 amounted to more than one million dollars, a broad subdivision being made between industries engaged in the production of food, clothing, and household articles, and industries engaged in the production of "materials." It will be seen that the increases in the production of materials are generally much higher, averaging 126.5 per cent compared with 87.9 per cent in the case of household articles (89 per cent in the case of the food products alone). The accompanying diagram of the supply of pig iron strikingly illustrates one important phase and supplies what has been called the "pig iron test of prosperity."

It is to be pointed out, in comparing the returns on capital on a "real" basis, that a heavier reduction would have to be made from capital values than from production values. Buildings, which represent a large part of the increased capitalization, went up in value, say, 40 per cent in the decade, whereas manufactured products went up only 10 per cent. This would probably reduce the rates of increase in capital and production in manufacturing, if not to parity, to a nearer approach than in the case of agriculture. In any event, on the basis of values, the "spread" between the increases in capital and product is less in manufacturing than in agriculture. While the agriculture return went down 25 per cent, the manufacturing return went down only 13 per cent.

TABLE IX.—PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, 1900 AND 1910.—VALUES.

Groups of Industries.	Value of Products.		Increase 1910 over 1900		Per cent return on capital.	
	1900	1910	Amount	Per cent	1900	1910
	$	$	$			
Food products	125,202,620	245,669,321	120,466,701	96.2	219.0	184.6
Textiles	67,724,839	135,902,441	68,177,602	100.6	111.7	124.9
Iron and steel products	34,878,402	113,640,610	78,762,208	225.8	85.3	91.9
Timber & lumber & their re-manufactures	80,324,204	184,630,376	104,289,172	129.8	89.3	71.0
Leather and its finished products	34,720,513	62,850,412	28,129,899	81.0	161.9	128.8
Paper and Printing	20,653,028	46,458,053	25,805,025	124.9	76.9	74.1
Liquor and beverages	9,191,700	28,936,782	19,745,082	214.8	44.9	66.9
Chemicals and allied products	11,437,300	27,798,833	16,361,533	143.0	111.3	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products	7,318,582	25,781,860	18,463,278	252.2	84.1	56.2
Metals and metal products other than steel	19,561,261	73,241,796	53,680,535	272.4	95.9	109.1
Tobacco and its manufactures	11,802,112	25,329,323	13,527,211	114.6	162.9	116.9
Vehicles and land transportation	19,971,605	69,712,114	49,740,509	249.0	124.9	141.1
Vessels for water transportation	2,043,668	6,575,417	4,531,749	221.7	61.9	63.5
Miscellaneous industries	35,607,212	104,618,560	69,011,348	193.8	56.4	44.4
Hand trades	599,329	14,829,741	14,230,412	2,375.8	97.7	133.3
Totals	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	684,922,264	142.3	107.6	93.4

TABLE X.—PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES, 1900, 1905 AND 1910.

Kinds of Industry.	Value of Products. 1900	Value of Products. 1905	Value of Products. 1910	Increase 1900-1910	
				Amount.	Per cent.
Food, Clothing and Ordinary Household Articles:—	$	$	$	$	
Boots and shoes	18,481,216	20,264,686	33,766,836	15,285,620	82.7
Bread, biscuits, etc.	11,637,808	17,242,605	25,439,166	13,013,358	118.5
Butter and cheese	29,462,402	32,402,265	37,232,969	7,770,567	26.3
Cottons	12,033,052	14,223,447	24,578,866	12,545,814	104.2
Fish, preserved	8,025,630	7,929,064	12,308,639	4,283,009	53.3
Flour, grist mill products	31,835,873	56,703,269	81,735,381	49,899,508	156.7
Fruits and vegetable canning	2,831,742	3,598,900	5,970,932	3,139,190	110.8
Furnishing goods	4,623,652	4,966,267	6,938,083	2,314,431	50.0
Furniture and upholstering	6,949,384	9,003,688	12,291,616	5,342,232	76.8
Hats, caps and furs	5,876,467	9,104,297	10,801,314	4,924,847	83.8
Hosiery and knit goods	3,857,519	6,682,195	13,393,854	9,536,335	247.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	22,217,984	27,220,363	41,208,381	18,990,397	85.4
Sugar, refined	12,595,000	18,268,260	21,260,011	8,665,011	68.8
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6,553,957	11,409,671	9,434,075	2,880,118	43.9
Soap	2,143,945	3,000,821	5,029,451	2,885,506	134.1
Woollen goods	7,359,541	5,764,600	5,702,654	1,656,887	—22.5
All	186,485,172	247,784,398	347,092,228	163,920,830	87.9
Materials and "Equipment":—					
Agricultural Implements	9,597,389	12,835,748	20,507,689	11,010,300	114.7
Bags, cotton	1,114,213	.....	5,721,978	4,607,765	413.5
Boilers and engines	4,626,214	3,473,899	11,155,435	6,529,221	141.1
Bricks, tile pottery	3,299,917	4,774,305	8,283,572	4,983,655	151.0
Bridges, iron and steel	1,693,000	3,709,092	6,496,146	4,803,146	283.7
Car repairs	7,546,644	12,290,330	31,789,242	24,242,598	321.2
Car and car works	3,954,172	14,430,190	16,017,822	12,063,650	305.0
Cement, Portland	765,876	2,271,002	5,683,036	4,917,160	641.9
Electrical apparatus and supplies	3,032,252	8,996,906	14,678,333	11,646,081	384.0
Electric light and power	2,008,017	7,587,899	12,916,632	10,908,615	543.2
Foundry and machine shop	15,292,445	24,013,094	43,353,232	28,060,787	183.5
Iron and steel products	6,912,457	9,941,385	34,401,475	27,489,018	397.7
Log products	50,805,084	69,084,920	104,560,317	53,755,233	211.6
Lumber products	10,754,959	21,078,158	37,660,138	26,905,179	250.2
Oils	3,519,493	4,519,929	7,682,510	4,163,017	118.3
Paints and varnishes	2,786,593	3,779,181	8,041,154	5,254,561	188.6
Paper	4,380,776	9,449,842	14,109,014	9,728,238	231.2
Printing and binding	2,748,356	6,899,149	11,673,077	8,924,721	324.7
Printing and publishing	10,319,241	13,038,104	13,275,219	29,559,978	28.6
Rubber and elastic goods	1,173,422	2,335,358	5,843,221	4,669,799	397.9
Smelting	7,082,384	28,426,328	33,669,700	26,587,316	375.4
All	153,412,904	262,934,819	447,518,942	294,206,038	126.5

Transportation.—The figures under this heading bulked so large in Chapter II that it may be well here to regard transportation as a productive process. The activities of transportation agencies may be measured by the number of passengers and tons of freight carried. Four tables are given on this point. Table XI contains the statistics of steam railway traffic, Table XII those of electric railways, Table XIII those of traffic through canals, and Table XIV those of the coasting and river and lake trade. All show very great gains.

Measuring these gains against the increases in equipment shown in chapter II, it will be seen that the volume of traffic has increased even more rapidly than did the supply of locomotives, cars and vessels. For example, the number of passengers has increased by 115 per cent while the number of first-class cars increased by 89 per cent. The tons of freight carried increased by 263 per cent, while the number of freight cars increased by only 170-180 per cent. This, of course, is not to prove that efficiency has been commensurate with capital outlay. The box car has considerable increased in size, and the reduction of grades and curves enables the locomotives to haul a much larger number of cars. The increase in mileage, moreover, is the largest item in the capital account. A comparison of gross earnings with the capital liabilities recorded in chapter II, however, shows a very material increase in the rate, but as already pointed out the capital liabilities are only a very rough index. Similarly the gross earnings of electric railways have increased by 389 per cent while the paid up capital has increased 261 per cent. Canal tonnage has increased to the extraordinary extent of over ten times on comparatively small additional capital expenditures. The coasting and river and lake trade shows 129 per cent increase, and the sea going tonnage in and out, 84 per cent.

An analysis of the items of railway tonnage yields some interesting results. The items reflect very closely the operations already described, namely, the opening of a new area to cereal production, and a rush to provide the auxiliary equipment. The new provinces of the West have sent the railway tonnage of grain from 5,776,231 in 1907 to 10,386,282 in 1912. Flour has followed, but live stock has stood still. Hay has considerably increased its tonnage, and this doubtless reflects production. Certain other increases in food products, however, are rather due to disturbed distribution and decreased production necessitating imports. The other great rises are all corroborative of the earlier statistics as to the expansion of "equipment." Bituminous coal for manufacturing, the chief item under "mineral products," is up from 11 to 17 million tons, stone and sand from 2,083,336 to 6,350,395, while manufactures in general have risen from 7,974,641 to 19,694,240 the largest group gain in the list. Significant under this last heading are the following figures:—

	1907	1913	Increase per cent.
Iron (pig)	304,136	1,394,725	312.1
Rails	190,380	1,304,551	581.6
Cement, brick, lime	1,393,792	3,958,419	112.2
Castings and machinery	231,159	1,499,084	544.1
Bar and sheet metal	87,958	1,305,682	1,384.4
Oils	270,810	807,062	196.6
Merchandise	2,309,084	4,365,852	89.7

These and similar data reflect the extraordinary activity of constructive enterprise and the assembling of materials in that connection. Even the increase in passenger traffic (which has considerably more than doubled in proportion to population) is an index of a more highly industrialized situation, industrial and commercial pursuits entailing more travelling on the part of employees than the work of the farm, the forest or the mine.

TABLE XI.—STEAM RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, 1900-1913.

Year.	Train Mileage.	Number of passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Gross Earnings.
1900	55,177,871	21,500,175	35,946,183	70,740,270
1901	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749
1902	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	83,666,503
1903	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,526
1904	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,097,519	100,219,436
1905	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,947	106,467,198
1906	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865
1907	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214
1908	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314
1909	79,662,216	32,683,309	66,842,258	145,056,336
1910	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217
1911	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494
1912	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753
1913	113,437,208	46,230,765	106,992,719	256,702,703
Per cent Inc. 1913 over 1900	158.0	115.0	197.6	262.9

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRAFFIC, 1901-1913.

Year.	Car Mileage.	Number of passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Gross Earnings.
1901	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283
1902	35,833,841	137,681,402	266,182	6,486,438
1903	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677
1904	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609
1905	45,959,101	203,467,317	510,350	9,357,125
1906	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871
1907	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430
1908	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049
1909	60,152,846	314,026,671	.....	14,611,484
1910	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789
1911	72,618,806	426,296,792	2,496,072	20,356,952
1912	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250
1913	.....	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,110
Per cent in 1913 over 1901	162.6	394.4	580.0	389.5

TABLE XIII.—CANAL TRAFFIC, 1900-1913.

Year.	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Total tons of freight carried by Canadian & U.S. Vessels.	Total No. Passengers carried by Canadian & U. S. Vessels.
1900	6,538,235	5,013,693	217,036
1901	6,462,538	5,663,259	190,428
1902	8,572,134	7,513,197	188,086
1903	9,449,307	9,203,817	236,823
1904	8,428,005	8,256,236	219,137
1905	10,287,432	9,371,744	233,545
1906	11,211,636	10,523,185	256,500
1907	17,933,745	20,543,639	279,199
1908	15,301,928	17,502,820	280,830
1909	24,270,900	33,720,748	272,222
1910	30,709,087	42,990,608	320,574
1911	27,413,814	38,030,353	304,904
1912	34,873,523	47,582,245	292,267
1913	36,316,829	52,053,913	335,799
Per cent Inc. 1913 over 1900	455.5	938.2	54.7

TABLE XIV.—SEA-GOING, COASTING, RIVER AND LAKE TRAFFIC, 1901-1913.

	Sea-going Vessels.		Coasting Trade.			
	British	Foreign	British		Foreign	
	Tons.	Tons.	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
1900	8,647,119	5,528,002				
1901	8,369,671	6,173,391	17,350,693	15,959,984	577,266	557,053
1902	8,803,151	6,928,337	20,746,567	18,989,926	499,082	465, 332
1903	9,839,356	6,001,819	22,502,640	20,929,466	782,430	775,822
1904	10,025,620	5,801,085	22,095,520	20,793,076	1,317,360	1,299,126
1905	10,304,486	5,283,969	21,992,814	20,810,422	662,790	913,235
1906	11,364,395	5,479,034	22,447,405	21,715,315	1,096,199	1,065,143
1907*	9,475,862	4,429,012	15,189,601	14,025,659	1,226,230	1,249,930
1908	12,936,175	6,555,096	25,096,442	22 259,971	1,638,304	1,535,118
1909	13,211,648	6,554,228	26,038,392	23,034,035	1,606,630	2,021,141
1910	14,537,070	6,267,243	28,541,714	25,485,111	1,370,540	1,353,563
1911	16,054,335	6,242,851	33,095,045	31,108,754	1,185,624	1,238,511
1912	17,961,092	6,628,513	33,756,336	30,051,735	1,219,340	1,240,251
1913	18,427,188	7,803,910	37,068,682	34,940,868	807,235	830,928
Increase per cent 1913 over 1901	+121.7	+27.9	+113.6	+118.9	+39.8	+49.2

*Nine months.

TABLE XIV.—SEA-GOING, COASTING, RIVER AND LAKE TRAFFIC, 1901-1913.—*Continued.*

	River and Lake Trade				Grand total for each year	Index number
	Canadian		American			
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed		
1901	3,459,378	3,373,573	2,231,197	2,392,598	45,931,542	100.0
1902	3,845,239	3,872,062	3,750,502	3,826,113	55,994,823	121.9
1903	4,464,467	3,982,905	4,642,919	4,773,577	62,804,226	136.7
1904	4,494,324	3,481,163	3,628,515	3,771,498	60,880,582	132.5
1905	4,111,759	4,665,854	3,858,531	4,053,221	61,068,626	132.9
1906	4,803,146	4,133,827	4,519,507	4,402,263	64,212,805	139.8
1907	5,117,857	4,565,408	3,485,551	3,522,198	48,382,434	105 3
1908	4,453,306	4,657,880	5,258,746	5,713,828	70,613,595	153.7
1909	5,781,812	5,217,700	4,845,064	5,091,151	73,605,925	160 2
1910	6,602,352	5,579,821	5,482,007	6,099,498	80,514,606	175.3
1911	7,083,300	5,954,848	6,202,802	5,891,409	91,760,293	199.8
1912	7,213,370	6,238,450	7,283,545	7,648,157	94,651,184	206.1
1913	6,510,902	6,139,152	9,636,201	9,332,430	105,266,398	229.2
Increase per cent 1913 over 1901	+86.6	+82.0	+331.8	+290.1	+129.2	+129.2

Summary.—"Activities of the People."

It will be of interest to present a final and more comprehensive view of the activities of the people during the past few years, and it will add to the significance of the figures of this chapter if they are exhibited in their general setting. In Table XV, accordingly, the index numbers of general industrial and trade activity are brought together. Those of primary production, manufacturing, transportation, railway construction, municipal development and general building, as worked out on previous pages, are first given. As reflecting general business, certain barometers like foreign trade, sales on the stock exchange, the number of postage stamps sold, the number of letters posted, the number of telegrams sent, the number of law stamps issued by the Weights and Measures branches of the Department of Inland Revenue, the amount of life insurance outstanding, and the amount of fire insurance, are added. While the latter

TABLE XV.—ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE.—INDEX NUMBERS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1909	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Primary Production:														
Agriculture	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136.8			
Fishing	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.0			
Lumbering	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.0			
Mining	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164.0			
All	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139.4			
Manufacturing:—	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.0*			
Transportation:—														
Steam Railways:														
Tonnage carried	100.0	102.9	117.9	120.6	106.0	141.6	161.2	177.7	175.5	185.9	207.2	222.2	204.9	297.6
Passengers carried	100.0	85.5	106.1	103.0	109.9	117.6	130.2	149.5	158.8	152.0	166.9	172.5	191.3	215.0
Earnings (gross)	100.0	103.0	118.3	135.8	141.7	150.5	177.2	207.4	207.7	205.0	245.8	266.8	310.1	362.9
Electric Railways:														
Tonnage carried	.....	100.0	92.4	128.9	139.0	177.2	175.7	166.6	254.4	.....	296.0	866.9	498.6	680.0
Passengers carried	.....	100.0	113.8	128.7	150.2	168.2	196.5	226.6	247.3	260.0	298.5	352.5	404.2	494.4
Earnings	.....	100.0	112.4	125.4	146.6	162.2	190.1	219.0	242.8	253.3	296.5	352.9	407.6	489.2
Canal traffic:														
Freight	100.0	112.9	149.8	183.6	164.6	186.9	209.9	409.7	349.1	672.5	857.4	758.5	949.0	103.8
Passengers	100.0	87.7	86.6	109.1	100.9	107.6	118.2	128.6	129.4	125.4	157.7	140.5	134.7	154.7
Coasting, River and Lake traffic	.....	100.0	129.9	136.7	132.5	132.9	139.8	105.3	153.7	160.2	175.2	199.8	206.1	229.2
Sea Going Tonnage	100.0	103.7	103.2	111.0	110.9	109.2	118.0	97.4§	136.3	138.5	145.7	156.0	172.3	184.4
Construction:—														
Railway Construction	100.0	118.7	141.0	67.3	108.8	259.5	212.7	270.0	126.2	279.6	154.0	164.4	326.0	663.1
Municipal Developmt.	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	133.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	256.9	.....	.....	502.3
General Building	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	136.0	181.7	173.5	155.7	230.7	332.0	429.6	523.7	416 8
General Business:—														
Foreign trade:††														
Imports	100.0	100.2	112.1	129.3	139.0	144.8	160.5	142.2	198.2	164.9	207.8	255.4	302.7	373.5
Exports	100.0	102.3	110.3	117.7	111.3	105.9	133.7	106.9	145.9	136.2	157.2	154.9	164.3	204.9
Sales on Stock Exchanges														
Toronto	.....	100.0	555.6	224.4	249.0	287.8	686.7	627.6	764.6	782.0	604.5	427.0	367.3	214.1
Montreal	.....	100.0	414.7	160.3	277.9	300.7	332.8	209.4	249.0	306.6	324.3	316.0	334.6	272.5
Postal Statistics.														
Stamps sold	100.0	107.5	115.0	127.7	138.8	151.9	172.7	145.1	211.9	221.5	167.4	264.9	297.1	333.3
Letters posted	100.0	107.5	119.8	188.3	145.9	160.2	181.5	153.2	222.1	232.4	255.8	282.8	317.5	355.3
Telegrams received	100.0	102.9	107.2	105.2	118.2	112.1	121.4	130.9	126.7	111.6	143.8	174.7	203.7	225.3
Inland Revenue														
Stamps sold	.....	100.0	107.6	133.6	134.7	139.4	153.4	114.9	167.4	166.0	190.8	184.5	200.0	208.9
Fire Insurance Risks	100.0	104.6	108.4	114.9	122.4	132.8	145.5	162.7	171.4	187.8	205.0	229.7	270.1	312.1
Life Insurance Risks	.....	100.0	109.7	118.3	118.4	135.9	141.5	147.8	155.1	168.2	184.6	204.9	230.8	248.9†

* Estimating rise in value of manufactured products, 1900-1910, at about 18 per cent.
9 months. † Incomplete. †† Values.

statistics reflect business in general, it is nevertheless true that an increase in commercial and industrial lines will send them up more than will a corresponding increase in primary production. The manufacturer uses the mails and the telegraph more than does the agriculturist.

The heavy increases shown in these figures may accordingly be regarded as still another indication that the main developments of the past fifteen years have been in lines of secondary production and of distribution. While "primary" production has increased by 39 per cent, manufacturing has doubled, transportation operations much more than doubled, while many of the other figures have trebled. As already pointed out, (page 876) the figures in this table may be used as a rough index of the extent to which the "work" which must be performed by the monetary agencies of the country has increased in recent years.

In Table XVI the progress of primary production in Canada is indicated in summary form. Reducing production in 1911 to a 1901 price basis (*i. e.*) from a value of $850,796,888 to one of $668,410,440) it will be seen that primary production has increased 39.3 per cent. In other words it has slightly exceeded the rate of increase in population; primary production per capita in 1901 was $89.29, in 1911 it was $92.74.

TABLE XVI.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1901-1911.

	1901	1911	1911 production at 1901 prices.
	$	$	
Farm products	364,906,866	663,349,190	499,496,979
Minerals	61,756,605	94,643,701	100,799,319
Logs	26,313,059	56,208,575	40,437,823 (1910 at 1900)
Fish	25,737,153	34,667,872	26,464,024
Skings and Furs	899,645	1,927,550	1,212,295 (1910 at 1900)
All	479,613,328	850,796,888	668,410,440
Production per Capita	89.28	92.74	

World Production, 1900-1913.

To examine production in detail in other countries is not possible here, though it would be most illuminating in connection with the prices trend. Certain figures of world production, however, have been assembled in Tables XVII-XXV in an attempt to illustrate general tendencies. The Tables cover: (1) Cereals, (wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, rape and rice.) (2) Live stock, (horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.) (3) Potatoes, Wine, Hops, and Tobacco. (4) Sugar. (5) Textiles, (cotton, wool, silk, flax-fibre and hemp.) (6) Minerals, (coal, iron, copper, manganese, spelter and asphalt.) The sources from which the statistics have been obtained are cited in the tables.

Cereals:—The world production of cereals (Table XVII) shows a considerable advance. Wheat, oats and rye have increased by 30 to 40 per cent, rice and rape somewhat less, and corn and barley considerably more. The opening of new areas and the building of railroads for the transportation of the crops have produced their results. In considering the change that has come over the world situation in cereals as revealed by these statistics, a remark by Mr. R. H. Hooker is pertinent. Discussing the Meat Supply of the United Kingdom

in 1909 (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. LXXII, p. 305), Mr. Hooker says *en passant* of cereals:—

"At the beginning of the seventies a good English harvest still meant cheapness; ten years later a good English harvest had nothing to do with the price, for by that time the trade had become an international one. For yet another ten years it was found that there were still large areas capable of producing corn supply cheaply, and thanks to the improved facilities of transport, areas from which it could be placed on the market without any difficulty. And so prices continued to fall. By the middle of the nineties prices had reached their lowest point; no further areas that could produce corn with equal cheapness were within reach of commerce, or, rather, such new areas were not large enough to effect the total supply or more than satisfy the increasing demand. And so the past ten years have seen relative stability of corn prices; the world's supply and demand are probably not far removed from equilibrium. How long this will continue depends upon the disturbance of the balance. If the developement of new areas such as those in Argentina, Western Canada, and elsewhere—proceeds at a greater rate than the exhaustion of old—such as Europe and the United States—then corn prices will fall; if the reverse be the case, they should rise."

The development of new areas referred to by Mr. Hooker has, as Table XVII shows, produced its expected result on yields. In the matter of prices, it may be pointed out that in 1908, the latest year which Mr. Hooker had in mind, the index number of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and corn, was 137*; it declined to 123 in 1910, rose to 146 in 1912, on account of the bad season, but was down again to 123 in 1913. The effect of the increased production on prices would seem to be visible in a reaction from the rapid advance which characterised the movement from 1897 to 1907. It has to be remembered that although the newly opened areas have added greatly to the world's supply, yet, as they recede farther from the great consuming centres, the price of the product on the world's markets is influenced by the greater cost of production, transportation, etc. In other words the process is subject to the law of diminishing returns.

TABLE XVII.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, 1901-1914.—INDEX NUMBERS FROM STATISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, ROME.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.	Rape.	Rice.
1901	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1902	107.6	115.7	113.5	125.9	143.2	.....	112.1
1903	113.4	116.6	113.0	117.5	134.9	100.0	111.2
1904	108.3	122.7	107.4	124.6	134.6	108.1	115.3
1905	114.7	105.0	107.9	121.6	154.4	100.9	105.7
1906	119.5	100.5	119.4	123.8	166.7	92.3	108.6
1907	108.8	108.3	117.7	125.4	148.9	98.6	100.5
1908	108.5	111.7	117.3	124.6	155.9	72.0	104.2
1909	124.2	122.6	136.6	149.9	150.9	94.9	137.3
1910	123.4	117.2	127.3	145.1	164.4	117.5	134.0
1911	*127.1	*111.6	*130.9	*133.3	†155.9	115.1	†143.4
1912	138.5††	137.8††	137.7††	155.3††	†180.5	117.8	†128.5
1913	148.3††	136.6††	149.8††	156.1††			
1914	134.5††	131.6††	.....	137.9††			

*Compiled from statistics published in the Annual Report 1911-'12, of the International Agricultural Institute.
†Compiled from statistics in the Annual Report, 1911-'12, of the International Institute of Agriculture, prepared by the chain method, more complete statistics being given for the years 1911 and 1912.
††Compiled from statistics received from the Canadian Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture

*A simple average of the world index numbers shown in the final table of Chapter III. Part II. Section (1).

But other considerations than supply are involved in the price of cereals. Speaking at the tenth International Congress of Agriculture held at Ghent, Belgium in 1913, M. Jules Meline, a former President of France, after pointing out that America had increased her yield of cereals by 55 per cent, Europe by 32 per cent and Asia by 6 per cent, said:—

"But in order to be satisfied as to the future of the world's supply of bread, it is not sufficient to show, that the yield of wheat continues to increase. It is necessary to consider two other important factors. One of these, the increase in the population, that is to say, in the number of consumers, may be estimated fairly accurately. The other factor is the growing requirements of consumption, which all over the world tend to concentrate more and more on bread, and especially bread of good quality. The extent of this factor is unknown, but it is increasingly active. When, however, one examines the first-mentioned factor, one finds that in Europe the population increases much more rapidly than the production; if, for instance the latter is compared with the number of inhabitants at different periods, one finds that the average production of wheat in Europe has fallen in thrity years from 277 lbs. to 257 lbs. per head. Europe is, therefore, today deficient in its production of wheat despite the considerable yields of the rich granary of Russia, and it is to the great wheat-producing countries of America that we are more and more obliged to turn for the supplies necessary for our consumption; but on this side also the horizon is darkening, and it is already possible to foresee that in the near future the yield of the new world will no longer increase with the increased population. The United States, which was half a century ago the great wheat reservoir of the world, a reservoir which was believed to be inexhaustible, sees each year its reserves absorbed by the mounting tide of consumers.

Meats.—Three Tables on the production of live stock are given. The first (Table XVIII) consists of index numbers worked out from the data of the International Agriculture Institute for 1900 and 1912, respectively. The second table (Table XIX) contains the estimates made by Mr. R. H. Hooker in the article already mentioned. It likewise shows a rate of growth below that at which population is increasing—the figures in fact, relatively to population, show a decline. In a third table (Table XX) some detailed figures for 1903 and 1913 from reports of the United Kingdom Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are added. The general tendency, apparently, in agriculture has been away from animal husbandry. It would appear, however, from Mr. Hooker's figures that the tendency is most marked in North America, especially in the United States.*

TABLE XVIII.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK, 1900 AND 1912.—INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STATISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.*

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1900†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1912†	106.4	97.8	100.6	103.7

*The index numbers are calculated from statistics in "Publications of the International Agricultural Institute" for December 1914. The countries included are: Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy, France, Norway, Sweden, Servia, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary, Austria, Russia (excluding Finland, 1900), Canada, United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand.

†About.

*The following statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture show the decline has recently been accentuated.

DECREASE IN LIVE STOCK FROM JUNE, 1913 TO JUNE, 1914.

	Canada Per cent	United States Per cent	Great Britain Per cent	France. Per cent
Cattle	9.3	3.3	2.1	9.0
Sheep	3.3	2.0	5.1	15.0
Swine	0.4	6.5	15.8	12.0

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN THE MEAT TRADE, 1900 AND 1907-08.

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		All		Population.
	1900	1907-8	1900	1907-8	1900	1907-8	1900	1907-8	1907-8
Europe	131.7	134.5	196.7	181.4	67.1	74.6	249.3	259.1	447.8
North America	78.5	84.2	67.5	60.9	65.9	60.1	172.4	169.6	105.9
Australia	8.4	9.7	70.4	87.5	1.0	0.7	21.7	25.7	4.2
Total, for S. Hemisphere	41.8	50.7	197.6	208.9	2.6	2.9	78.9	90.3	19.0
Grand total	252.0	269.4	461.9	451.2	135.6	137.6	500.6	519.2	572.7

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1905 AND 1912.

(From Reports of the United Kingdom Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.)

Country.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1905	1912	1905	1912	1905	1912
Canada	7,131,816*	6,431,861	2,783,219*	2,082,381	3,445,282*	3,477,310
United States	61,241,907	57,959,000	45,170,423	52,362,000	47,320,511	65,410,000
Argentina	21,701,526	29,400,000	74,379,562	80,401,486†	652,766	2,900,000†
Australia	8,525,025	11,658,328	74,403,704	83,655,302	1,014,853	844,313
New Zealand	1,819,936	2,020,171†	19,130,875	23,750,153	249,727	348,754†
United Kingdom	11,674,019	11,914,635	29,076,777	28,967,495	3,601,659	3,992,549

*1907 †1911.

Potatoes, Wine, Hops, Tobacco.—The production records of the International Agricultural Institute show declines, except in potatoes, which were up 22.8 per cent in 1912, though the 1911 record showed a decline. Wine, hops and tobacco are down relatively to population.

TABLE XXI.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF POTATOES, WINE, HOPS AND TOBACCO, 1901 AND 1912.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

	Potatoes.	Wine	Hops.	Tobacco.
1901	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1902	99.1	78.2	83.4	105.3
1903	95.0	71.9	85.0	107.9
1904	91.1	105.8	89.1	91.4
1905	110.1	88.2	138.1	91.3
1906	100.2	81.5	89.4	95.3
1907	107.0	110.8	101.7	99.4
1908	110.3	112.8	113.2	102.8
1909	115.7	108.3	57.1	127.0
1910	108.4	62.0	93.7	128.5
1911	99.1	88.7	76.3	92.1
1912	122.8	99.5	106.0	103.2

Sugar.—Sugar production as will be seen by Table XXII has increased, especially cane sugar, but at a rate less than in the case of cereals. The figures of the International Agricultural Institute place the increase at 26.5 per cent between 1900 and 1912; those of the United Kingdom Statistical Abstract at 28.8 per cent.

TABLE XXII.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1900-1912.

Year.	Index numbers of the International Agricultural Institute.				Production of Raw Sugar. (Quantities from U. K. Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 38th Number.)			
	Sugar beets	Raw Sugar			Beet (tons)*	Cane (tons)*	Total (tons)*	Index No.
		Beet	Cane	Total				
1900-'01.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,230,716	6,197,187	12,427,903	100.0
1901-'02.....	82.6	113.3	102.2	108.7	6,362,254	6,325,795	12,688,049	102.1
1902-'03.....	83.5	94.3	103.1	97.9	5,789,379	6,450,150	12,239,529	98.5
1903-'04.....	67.0	99.3	103.5	101.0	5,870,076	6,880,237	12,750,313	102.6
1904-'05.....	98.8	82.0	116.5	96.2	5,941,949	6,602,168	12,544,117	101.0
1905-'06.....	101.9	119.5	108.2	114.8	6,993,575	7,470,415	14,463,990	116.5
1906-'07.....	93.7	118.2	124.3	120.7	7,001,319	7,582,699	14,594,018	117.4
1907-'08.....	92.3	115.8	111.6	114.0	6,998,727	7,180,854	14,179,581	114.1
1908-'09.....	91.3	114.3	124.5	118.5	7,073,285	8,063,273	15,136,558	122.1
1909-'10.....	116.6	110.0	138.2	121.6	6,609,224	8,495,181	15,104,405	121.6
1910-'11.....	96.5	138.5	137.2	135.6	8,166,556	8,497,388	16,663,944	134.1
1911-'12.....	122.7	111.5	146.8	126.5	6,957,752	9,055,187	16,012,939	128.8

*2,240 lbs.

Textiles.—The cotton crop is variable, but there has been a steady upward trend, on the whole about equal to that shown by cereals. Flax fibre and silk have also shown material advances. Wool and hemp, however, would seem to have been stationary. Jute, which reflects industrial consumption, has increased nearly 50 per cent. (See Table XXIII.)

Minerals.—In passing to the world figures of mineral production (Table XXIV) a much more buoyant situation will be observed than in any of the departments thus far described. In coal and iron the production has gone up by three quarters in the past twelve years. Copper production has more than doubled. Manganese has increased 70 per cent. Supplementary statistics from the *Statesman's Year Book* (Table XXV) would indicate that the value of mineral products increased from $2,647,934 in 1902 to $4,429,442 in 1912. The countries included in these summaries are 13 in number, (namely, the United Kingdom; United States, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British India and Canada.) As already pointed out, the prices of minerals have been steady, so that the above may be regarded as fairly accurate for quantities. Statistics of the value of coal production, from the same source, in 10 countries show a rise from $955,654 in 1902 to $1,485,684 in 1912. The countries are: the United Kingdom, United States, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British India and Canada.

When it is remembered that coal and iron are the fundamentals of industrialism the significance of these records is apparent. Incomplete as the figures are, they stamp industrialism as the field in which the world's productive

activity has been chiefly displayed since 1900—an industrialism stimulated, no doubt, by the movement to open up new agricultural areas, but for the nonce outstripping primary food production.

TABLE XXIII.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES, 1900-1912.

Year	Cotton				Wool	Silk.				Flax Fibre	Hemp
	Index number		Bales (500 lbs.)		Clips (1,000 lb.)	Index No.	Quantities			Index No.	Index No.
	International Agricultural Institute	U. S. statistical Abstract	U. K. Statistical Abstract.	Webb.		International Agricultural Institute	L'Economiste Français (Kilos)	Webb 1,000 lb.	1,000 kilos.	International Agricultural Institute	International Agricultural Institute
1900...	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,053(1)				
1901...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	
1902...	111.7	.....	17,313,000	17,331,000	2,651,100	101.0	.....	41,368	.....	149.7	
1903...	105.4	.....	16,902,000	16,702,000	2,621,330	94.3	.....	39,981	.....	137.5	100.0
1904...	136.3	.....	20,459,000	20,369 000	2,604,000	108.8	.....	45,195	20,500	141.3	99.0
1905...	111.6	.....	17,809,000	17,845,000	2,669.420	104.3	.....	41,513	18,830	137.4	87.9
1906...	143.4	122.4	20,671,000	20,993,000	2,605,420	110.7	19,092(2)	46,106	20,913	174.7	129.7
1907...	115.7	.....	20,177,000	19,859,000	.....	124.8	.....	48,868	22,060	196,5	133.0
1908...	134.8	.....	21,324,000	22,467,000	.....	123.8	.....	.....	24,080	186.2	123.4
1909...	113.8	.....	18,416,000	.....	.....	123.7	.....	.....	24,510	128.4	89.7
1910...	126.3	149.8	21,123,000	.....	.....	123.7	23,183 (3)	.....	24,495	113.1	88.0
1911...	151.9	178.5	.....	.....	.....	128.3	24,570	.....	23,803	121.8	79.6
1912...	142.2	171.7	.....	.....	.....	135.4	26,915	.....	.....	174.8	107.8

(1) Average, 1896-1900; (2) Average, 1901-1906; (3) Average, 1906-1910.

JUTE.—ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION IN INDIA, THE TOTAL YIELD, EXPORTS, AND THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN GOLD IN IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.*

Year.	Acreage under cultivation in thousands of acres.	Production in thousands of maunds.	Export in thousands of maunds.	INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES				
				India	United Kingdom.	Germany	Canada	United States.
				Jute.	Jute Native firsts	Jute raw	Jute 1st mark	Jute raw
1900.....	2,101	33,446	26,619	117	114	105	107	113
1901.....	2,282	38,502	31,108	103	86	94	90	104
1902.....	2,145	32,762	29,403	100	102	87	93	114
1903.....	2,503	39,712	30,326	113	109	97	102	120
1904.....	2,943	37,967	29,410	117	102	99	104	115
1905.....	3,140	43,105	33,220	146	134	132	134	103
1906.....	3,524	47,352	36,423	186	185	177	178	140
1907.....	3,942	53,228	36,001	170	160	143	157	127
1908.....	2,839	32,580	40,903	129	123	111	116	96
1909.....	2,759	33,698	39,754	120	109	95	101	82
1910.....	2,833	36,176	37,337	131	111	106	104	89
1911.....	3,091	42,293	39,200	170	.....	155	.....	.....

*From *The Rise of Prices in India*, by K. L. Datta, M.A., Vol I, p. 122.

TABLE XXIV.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF MINERALS, 1900-1913.

Year.	COAL					IRON				
	Quantities			Index Number		Ore		Pig.		Steel.
	From United Kingdom Statistical abstract of Foreign Countries 39th number.									
	Coal Metric tons (000 omitted).	Lignite Metric tons (000 omitted)	Total Metric tons (000 omitted)	Of preceding column.	Of U. S. Statistical Abstract 36th number.	From U. K. Statistical abstract of Foreign countries Metric tons (000 omitted)	Index number from preceding column.	From "The Mineral Industry" Volume XXII by G. A. Roush. Metric tons.	Index number from U. S. Statistical Abstract, 36th number, p. 685.	From "The Mineral Industry" Volume XXII by G. A. Roush. Metric tons.
1890.....	474,579	37,766	512,345	66.6	.....	57,551	63.7			
1895.....	536,162	47,792	583,954	75.9	.....	59,640	66.0			
1900.....	700,156	69,137	769,293	100.0	100.0	90,345	100.0	.....	100.0	
1901.....	717,574	74,180	791,754	102.9	.....	85,427	94.6			
1902.....	734,384	72,319	806,703	104.9	.....	94,444	104.5			
1903.....	807,314	75,212	882,526	114.7	.....	99,835	110.5	.....	.....	36,298,414
1904.....	810,789	78,179	888,968	115.6	.....	94,709	104.9	46,069,501	.....	36,148,079
1905.....	857,589	83,576	941,165	122.3	.....	114,358	126.6	.....	.....	43,900,648
1906.....	924,232	89.442	1,013,674	131.8	110.6	127,111	140.7	59,074,861	145.3	49,635,998
1907.....	1,020,234	97,883	1,118,117	145.3	.....	135,263	149.7	.....	.....	51,273,340
1908.....	965,668	104,198	1,069,866	139.1	.....	114,999	127.3	.....	.....	44,359,522
1909.....	1,010,440	105,234	1,115,674	145.0	.....	131,624	145.7	.....	.....	53,499,974
1910.....	1,059,386	105,270	1,164,656	151.4	142.7	147,368	163.1	65,908,674	162.9	58,656,312
1911.....	1,186,807	110,079	1,297,086	168.6	145.5	139,203	154.1	.....	154.5	58,275,701
1912.....	1,125,913	118,787	1,244,700	161.8	176.7	154,000	170.5	63,210,694	176.7	.....
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIV.—WORLD PRODUCTION OF MINERALS, 1900-1913.—*Continued*

Year.	COPPER		MANGANESE		LEAD		SPELTER	ASPHALT
	Quantity	Index No.	Quantity	Index No	Quantity	Index No.	Quantity	Index No.
	From "The Mineral Industry" Volume XXII. p. 131, by G. A. Roush. Metric tons.	Index number of preceding column.	From "The Mineral Industry" Volume XXII. p. 492, by G. A. Roush. Metric Tons.	Index number of preceding column.	From "The Mineral Industry," Volume XXII. by G. A. Roush, p. 433. Metric tons.	Index number of preceding column.	From "The Mineral Industry", Volume XXII. p. 785, by G. A. Roush. Ton, 2,000 lbs.	From "The Mineral Industry." Volume XXII. p. 40, by G. A. Roush. Metric tons.
1890.....	274,065	55.8						
1895.....	339,994	69.2						
1900.....	491,435	100.0	1,589,075	100.0	849,168	100.0		
1901.....	529,508	107 7	1,643,411	103.4	892,407	105.1		
1902.....	542,606	110.4	2,075,462	130.6	901,970	106.2		
1903.....	630,590	128.3	1,579,589	99.4	916,896	108.0		
1904.....	693,240	141.1	1,416,263	89.1	957,427	112.7	.....	367,986
1905.....	698,931	142.2	2,028,560	127.7	988,727	116.4		
1906.....	715,510	145.6	2,120,463	133.4	986,980	116.2		
1907.....	724,120	147.4	2,922,402	183.9	1,010,605	119.0		
1908.....	758,065	154.3	2,026,650	127.5	1,057,205	124.5	796,896	
1909.....	854,758	173.9	2,621,166	165.0	1,056,326	104.4	854,066	
1910.....	877,494	178.6	2,677,760	168.5	1,093,144	128.7	893,046	
1911.....	879,751	179.0	2,255,635	142.0	1,069,289	125.9	986,061	
1912.....	1,011,312	205.8	2,704,082	170.2	.....	.....	1,070,045	725,915
1913.....	1,022,284	208.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103,359	

TABLE XXV.—VALUES OF MINERALS, 1902 AND 1912.

(Compiled from the Stateman's Year Book)

	Minerals.				Coal.	
	1902		1912		1902	1912
	Values in thousand dollars		Values in thousand dollars		Values in thousand dollars.	Values in thousand dollars.
Canada	(1)	63,231	(1)	135,046	14,483	36,032
United Kingdom		521,390		638,607	455,137	573,882
United States	(1)	1,259,510	(1)	2,243,630	367,062	705,267
France		106,744	(2)	131,876		
Germany	(3)	300,760		580,456		
Austria-Hungary		44,698		96,502	30,372	38,427
Italy	(4)	21,750	(1)	30,604		
Holland		.....		.....	748	4,884
Belgium		128,978		127,927	58,327	74,060
Norway		1,631		3,468		
Australia		96,569		124,727	12,894	21,500
New Zealand		15,353		14,705	3,609	5,793
South Africa	(5)	71,260		256,530	6,370	9,729
British India	(6)	16,240		45,364	6,652	16,110
Total		2,647,934		4,429,442	955,654	1,485,684
Per cent increase 1912 over 1902		.....		67.3		55.5

(1) Includes quarries. From Canadian Report Mines Branch.
(2) 1910.
(3) 20 marks= £1 (Real value 20.43 to £1)
(4) 1903.
(5) Approximate.
(6) Gold and coal only.

NOTE I.—AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The general slackening in agricultural production is evidenced by an examination of the state of farming in such an important agricultural country as the United States. Such an examination has been made by Mr. J. L. Coulter of the Division of Agriculture of the United States Census Bureau, and the results have been set forth in the Quarterly Journal of Economics under date of November 1912, under the heading "Agricultural Developments in the United States 1900-1910." Mr. Coulter states that the remarkable agricultural progress of the last century in the United States came to an end with the beginning of the new. In the decade 1900-1910 the increase in the acreage of land in farms was on the average about 4,000,000 acres per year, but during the thirty years before 1900 the increase was almost 15,000,000 acres per year. During the last century the farmers were free to choose the land which could be readily improved and so it is likely that the lands now under cultivation are in the best agricultural districts. It would seem to follow, therefore, that the expansion of agriculture during the 20th century will be due mainly to the increase of agricultural area through draining and irrigation, and the improvement of land now in farms by these same methods, and by better utilization through the elimination of summer fallow, pulling stumps, removal of stones and, lastly, by more intensive cultivation and better organization.

Agricultural progress of the kind, which in Mr. Coulter's opinion is to be typical of the present century, made a considerable advance in the first decade. The increase of acreage of improved land in farms was 15.4 per cent which was largely due to the splitting up of large farms. The increased acreage of land in crops, 9.9 per cent, was also largely due to this same cause. This progress however has been "so much slower than the increase of population that agriculture has fallen far behind and is at the present time falling further and further behind. There is no question in my mind that this failure to keep pace with the general industrial movement of the country is one of the most important causes of the high cost of living, so much talked about at the present time. Unless some of the movements indicated above progress with much greater rapidity than now the high cost of living will go even higher."

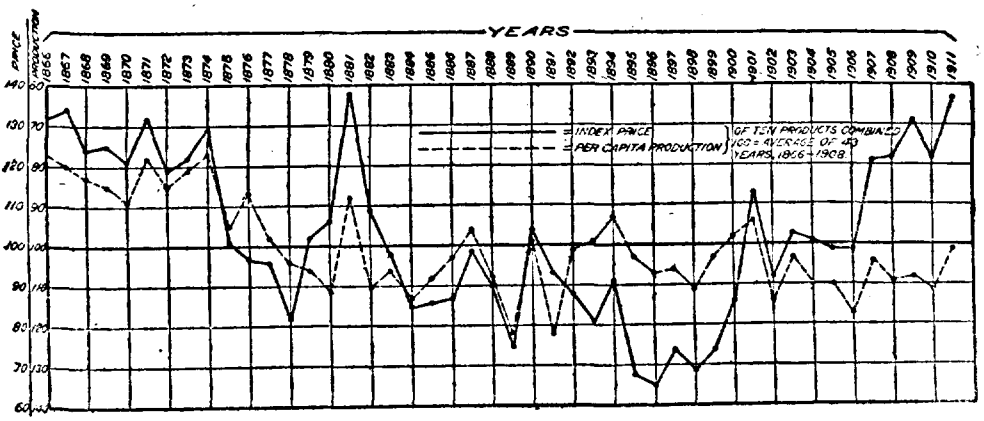
As a result of the tardiness of agriculture as compared with other industries, farmers who own their farms have been able to force up land values. The increase in the value of land in 1900-1910 was from $2,276 per farm to $4,476 per farm; that of buildings from $620.00 to $994.00 and that of implements and machinery from $131.00 to $199.00 and that of live stock from $536.00 to $774 00. As against this increase of value there was a 4.8 per cent increase in the acreage of land in farms, and Mr. Coulter estimates that the increase in the number of farm buildings was not more than 10.9 per cent, and that the increase in the quantity of implements and machinery was probably 15.4 per cent. The agricultural movement of the new century therefore has been "clearly a very small increase in the quantity of agricultural property, but an extraordinarily large increase in the reported value."

This increase in the value of farm land was due partly to the 4.8 per cent increase in the quantity of land in farms, partly to the 15.4 per cent increase in the amount of improved land in farms, but in the main to a 66.8 per cent increase in the average value of crops per acre.

Moreover, Mr. Coulter shows from statistics that the movement during the last decade has been a change in the price of agricultural products rather than an increase in the quantity of agricultural goods produced. For example, taking cereals as a whole, the increase in number of bushels produced was 1.7 per cent as against an increase of 79.8 per cent in the value. This together with a similar examination of the individual cereals leaves no doubt "that the extraordinary increase in the total value of farm crops between 1899 and 1909 is attributable to higher prices rather than to larger quantities of the individual kinds of farm products." Mr. Coulter points out that the increase in rural population was 11.2 per cent as against an increase in urban population of 34.8 per cent and concludes that the movement of the last decade can be summarized as follows:—"There has been a very decided movement towards the cities. The increase in rural population, number of farms, acreage of land in crops, and quantity of crops approximated 10.0 per cent, whereas the increase in city population approximated 35.0 per cent. The farmers of the country have been unable to produce crops in proportion to the increased demands, their increase in production being only sufficient to supply the increased demands of the rural population and an increase of but 10. per cent in urban population. The prices of agricultural products have increased approximately 66.6 per cent and at the same time there was an increase in the average value of crops per acre of 66.8 per cent. Accompanying this increase in the value of crops per acre (supplemented by a small increase in the quantity of land in farms and improved lands in farms) farm property has been capitalized anew at a figure sufficiently high to take advantage of the changed conditions."

Production Per Capita and Prices of Important Farm Products in the United States.

The diagram below from the "Crop Reporter" of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates the yearly trend in the United States of the per capita production, and of the price on December 1st, of 10 products combined (wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton); these 10 crops comprise more than 95 per cent of the total crop area, and more than 80 per cent of the value of all crops grown in the United States. The base, 100, represents the average for the 43 years 1866-1908. The figures on the left of the chart, under the words "price" and "production," represent percentages. Inasmuch as prices tend to decline as production increases, and vice versa, the production percentages were reversed to show the parallel between the trend of prices and production.



The following comment is added:

"The fact most strikingly shown in this chart is that prices during the years between 1892 and 1900 were relatively much lower than might be expected from the consideration of production alone, while since 1901 prices have been higher than might be expected from the consideration of production alone. In other words, it would appear from the chart that causes other than that of crop production in the United States have been of unusual influence upon prices in the last 20 years. During the preceding period of 25 years, from 1866 to 1891, there was a more constant relationship between the trend of production and of price. During that period the trend was toward increasing per capita production, and declining prices. The data upon which the chart is based are the annual estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and are only approximations rather than exact data."

NOTE II.—MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

In close relation to the world figures of supply it is important to note any outstanding factor in demand. Such a factor has undoubtedly been the "growing proportion of the general income of the world expended upon wars and armaments."

On wars, the London Economist recently estimated,† about $5,000 millions have been spent from the beginning of the century to the end of 1913. The details of the statement are as follows:—

Boer War, about	$1,250	millions
Russo-Japanese War	2,000	"
Italo-Turkish War	200	"
Morrocco War and increased armaments to France	250	"
German levy for armaments	250	"
Russian and Austrian mobilisation with increased armaments	300	"
Balkan War—Cost to Turkey	250	"
Bulgaria	150	"
Servia	150	"
Greece	150	"
Roumania	60	"
Total	$5,010	"

But the race in armaments has imposed a much more serious drain than actual warfare. The following table showing the annual combined expenditures upon Army and Navy by the seven great powers in 1891, 1901 and 1911, illustrates how large are the sums involved and how considerable their increase has been:—*

	1891	1901	1911
	$	$	$
Austria-Hungary	64,317,000	68,424,000	87,244,000
France	185,448,000	204,580,000	270,908,000
Germany	144,434,000	205,785,000	318,446,000
Great Britain	157,575,000	445,115,000	341,820,000
Italy	80,777,000	78,709,000	120,676,000
Russia	142,206,000	208,811,000	319,770,000
United States	66,589,000	190,728,000	283,086,000
Total	841,346,000	1,402,152,000	1,741,950,000

More than a third as much has recently been spent each year on armaments as was destroyed in the four great wars which have occurred since 1900. Translated into terms of Canadian progress, more has latterly been spent on the armaments of a single year than the sum of the borrowings of Canada from Great Britain since 1902, which as already seen has been the mainspring of the ten years of most rapid expansion in the history of the Dominion.

Additional expenses of militarism from an economic standpoint are:

(*a*) The withdrawal of several millions of soldiers from industrial pursuits.
(*b*) The employment of vast numbers in the manufacture of war materials.
(*c*) The dwarfing effect of fear and suspicion on the national pursuit of the industrial arts.
(*d*) The lowering of physical standards.

†As quoted in the Montreal "*Chronicle*," Dec. 26, 1913.
*Quoted by J. A. Hobson (*Gold, Prices and Wages*) from Dr. Jordan's *Unseen Empire*, p. 194.

CHAPTER IV.—DISTRIBUTION.

A failure in supply—either through a falling off in production or an increase in demand—works out its effect on prices largely through the medium of increased distribution costs. It does not follow, of course, that a change in the source of supply—even a change from a nearby to a distant source,—necessarily implies dearness. The abundance of Pacific halibut, for example, has enabled it to be marketed in England in competition with North Sea product. Where, however, the initiative in recourse to distant sources is found in local failure, the change under ordinary circumstances means higher prices.

The differing degree to which a shifting of the source of supply affects the prices of foods and materials respectively has been already touched upon, but the point may be recalled with some amplification here. In materials the disturbance to prices tends to be less than in the case of foods. Materials may be shipped anywhere, by the cheapest methods of carriage, by the widest choice of routes, and without regard to time in transit. Moreover, materials tend to be produced in more or less restricted areas, and their price accordingly has normally a considerable infusion of transportation costs, which a change of source does not always increase. Supplies, too, can usually be increased with rapidity, so that a shortage is seldom long-continued. Of foods, on the other hand, the opposite obtains. The food supply is local to a greater extent than in the case of materials; and when a distant source must be drawn upon, the difficulties of reaching it, if not prohibitory, are to be overcome only by expensive methods like refrigeration and rapid transit. Finally, the food supply as a rule can be increased only after considerable intervals—cereals, fruits, vegetables, not before the next harvest, cattle not for a matter of years. These remarks, of course, are generalizations, and apply with greater precision in some cases than in others.

It will also be as well, in close connection with this differentiation, to recall and amplify certain analyses of the price movement in Canada which bear on the phase of the question now to be finally discussed. In Part I, Section 1, it was pointed out that the rise in food prices in Canada in recent years had been considerably greater than the rise in prices of materials. Table I and chart herewith show, however, that this has not been a constant characteristic in the price rise. It will be seen that when the expansion period set in, with 1898, materials were the first to show a decided upward tendency. There had been a preliminary sharp recovery in foods from the abnormally low ebb of 1896 (whither materials had not followed), but once this readjustment was made, materials forged steadily ahead. By 1900 they had established a decided lead.

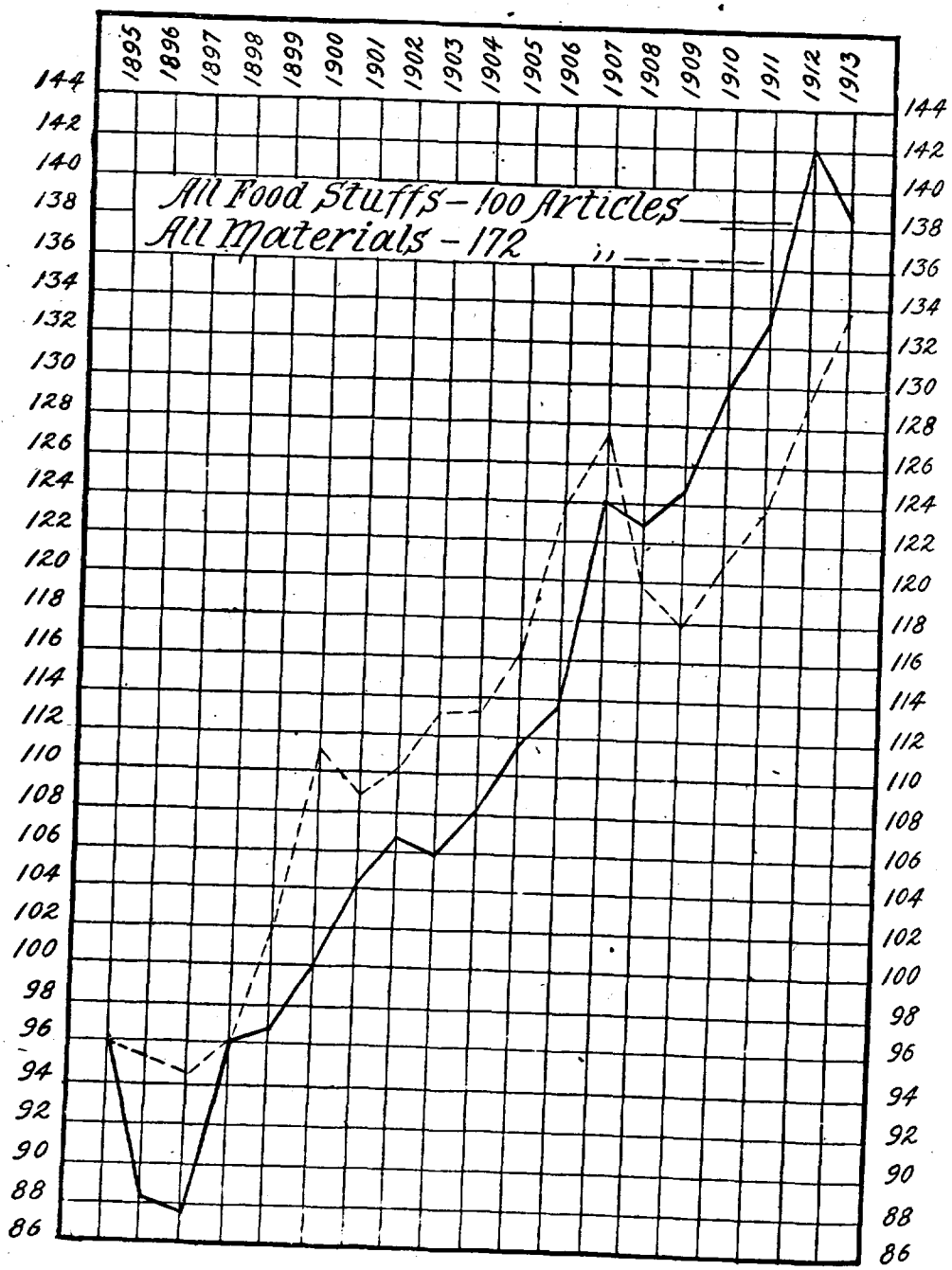
TABLE I.—PRICES OF FOODS AND MATERIALS IN CANADA, 1895-1913.

(*Prices 1890-1899=100.*)

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
All food stuffs: 100 Articles..	96.2	88.2	87.4	96.1	96.8	100.0	104.2	106.7	105.8	108.2	109.5	113.6	124.1	122.9	126.7	129.8	133.1	142.1	138.5
All materials 172 articles..	95.9	95.2	94.4	96.1	101.8	111.1	108.8	110.3	113.1	113.2	116.3	123.8	127.4	119.8	117.8	120.9	123.7	129.2	133.7

Some slackening was apparent in the early years of the century, but it was not until 1907 that foods overtook materials, to maintain the lead ever since. The bad seasons of 1907 and 1911 (the latter a European phenomenon as well) had, of course, a considerable influence on grain and meat prices in these years.

PRICES OF FOODS AND MATERIALS IN CANADA, 1895–1913.



Earlier in this memorandum the hypothesis was advanced as a basis for investigation that the immediate factor in the great rise in Canadian prices was a construction "boom" which first created a very keen demand for materials, but later by attracting labour and capital to the detriment of primary production, and at the same time increasing the number of consumers, led to such derangement in food supply that the effect on prices was eventually greater in the case of foods than in the case of materials. The first assumption, namely, as to the diversion of capital and labour, the stagnation of primary food production, and the increase in consumption by at least 50 per cent, has now been established (Chapters I, II, and III). It remains to ascertain whether the hypothesis as to the effect on distribution can be verified. Have the developments just noted been sufficient to disturb the distribution system seriously? Is it the case that Canada has been going further afield for her supplies,—more particularly is this true to any material extent of food supplies, where the more pronounced effect on prices would ensue? In a general way it is known that problems of food distribution have been acute in Canada, such phenomena as the decay of municipal markets, the multiplying of middlemen, the operations of alleged combines, the tariff as affecting the channels in which trade flows, having been widely blamed for the rise in the cost of living; practically every complaint to reach the Government, in fact, has had its root in one phase or other of distribution. Can any broad light be obtained on the trend which has brought these phenomena into such prominence?

The remaining tables of this chapter are designed in answer to these questions. They consist of analyses of external and internal trade, with the special purpose of illustrating the channels through which it has been conducted, and whether any broad change in these channels occurred which would indicate new distribution problems.

External Trade.—Tables II and III show the import and export trades of Canada in certain groups of foods and materials and the countries with which that trade has been conducted. The food groups are (a) agricultural products, (b) animals and their products, and (c) fisheries products; while the groups of materials are (a) forestry products, (b) manufactures, (c) minerals, and (d) miscellaneous. The countries shown under each of these headings are: (a) the United Kingdom, (b) the United States, and (c) all other countries combined. The import figures have been officially classified in this way only since 1905 so that the examination is possible only over the past eight years; exports, however, have been so analyzed since Confederation. The United Kingdom and the United States, of course, account for the great bulk of Canadian external trade, and the agencies through which this trade is conducted are naturally the most convenient and the cheapest. The countries of the third group are not only more distant, but are less efficiently served. Obviously any shifting of trade from Great Britain and the United States to the group "other countries" means, other things being equal, an increase in distribution costs.

The tables show that a shifting of this kind is precisely what has taken place. Tables IV, V, VI and VII, which analyze the figures of Tables II and III enable this to be appreciated at a glance. The statistics of imports are of chief significance here. In the first place it is apparent that there has been a very rapid rise in imports; more goods than ever before are being obtained outside the country. On the top of this, there has been a decided set in the direction of distant sources. Thus under the heading of agricultural and animal products, Canada in 1905 imported $30 millions from the United Kingdom and the United States, whereas in 1913 she imported $64 millions, a gain of 103 per cent; from "other countries" she imported $6 millions in 1905 and $23 millions in 1913, a gain of 283 per cent. Of a total gain in food imports of

TABLE II.—IMPORTS BY VALUES, FROM UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, 1905, 1908 AND 1913.

	Agricultural Produce			Animals and Produce.		
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries
1905	2,063,267	16,208,660	2,464,976	3,535,388	8,156,685	3,721,467
1908	1,274,709	24,543,472	4,866,933	3,042,913	10,085,695	4,557,596
1909	2,186,840	19,890,388	3,806,329	2,523,213	9,813,929	4,314,105
1910	2,103,366	21,233,419	4,546,197	4,386,139	11,836,463	6,982,725
1911	2,435,999	27,337,161	5,531,523	3,177,213	12,295,021	7,786,130
1912	3,251,404	33,755,606	6,929,610	3,718,703	16,746,586	9,033,828
1913	3,033,820	35,097,375	8,524,622	4,842,861	21,671,491	14,574,626

	Fisheries Produce.			Forest Produce.		
1905	85,755	563,751	854,454	19,382	6,129,137	42,934
1908	98,341	603,762	1,239,583	38,299	10,043,265	45,301
1909	114,351	501,232	1,093,766	19,021	6,204,843	102,099
1910	148,902	610,063	1,013,740	32,785	8,050,772	48,406
1911	206,544	664,697	1,123,850	33,626	12,775,449	64,800
1912	224,641	754,462	1,430,515	82,004	15,030,290	89,232
1913	247,971	915,759	1,511,046	63,145	20,016,029	59,214

	Manufactures.			Minerals.		
1905	49,743,726	89,113,337	26,685,551	989,624	24,712,948	1,473,932
1908	82,249,276	116,577,079	36,387,561	1,390,161	34,490,499	1,662,835
1909	60,175,413	93,723,441	32,273,691	1,464,513	32,735,517	1,512,273
1910	82,302,756	131,691,421	37,358,503	1,346,498	34,798,366	2,106,345
1911	95,986,590	169,933,386	44,594,168	1,597,181	39,840,61[illegible]	2,582,283
1912	99,108,374	201,111,934	48,285,461	1,869,026	50,637,307	2,459 384
1913	119,870 910	285,197,846	60,129,929	2,248,175	59,843,903	3,728,155

	Miscellaneous Produce			Totals		
1905	3,805,567	17,854,053	3,713,380	60,342,704	152,431,626	38,842,799
1908	5,965,772	14,309,053	4,056,511	94,417,314	204,648,885	52,813,756
1909	4,199,593	17,157,800	4,394,200	70,682,101	170,056,178	47,479,236
1910	5,029,854	15,281,305	4,924,691	95,336,427	217,502,415	56,976,585
1911	6,499,309	22,088,415	5,397,363	109,934 665	274,844,858	66,965,585
1912	8,652,870	38,318,293	6,022,660	116,906 212	330,428,502	74,113,595
1913	8,444,828	18,400,190	7,095,050	138,742 767	435,769,050	95,577,249

TABLE III.—EXPORTS BY VALUES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901, 1905, 1908 AND 1913.

	Agricultural Produce			Animals & Produce		
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries
1901	17,337,633	2,907,969	4,535,884	49,186,025	5,331,657	977,629
1905	18,884,067	5,034,640	6,075,443	56,097,451	5,906,259	1,333,748
1908	55,453,583	3,123,689	7,492,667	46,335,833	7,729,137	1,036,290
1909	58,933,165	4,120,244	8,943,798	42,997,405	7,364,546	987,695
1910	71,004,416	8,204,250	11,225,081	41,860,777	10,629,614	1,436,124
1911	61,393,720	10,385,705	10,821,859	40,636,675	10,063,544	1,544,055
1912	81,784,731	11,685,611	13,673,033	36,923,024	9,864,524	1,423,106
1913	106,537,156	27,215,879	16,392,626	30,335,784	12,866,948	1,581,647

	Fisheries Produce.			Forest Produce.		
1901	3,113,306	4,224,948	3,382,098	15,662,749	12,190,617	2,156,491
1905	2,524,495	4,593,564	3,996,259	12,214,007	17,837,049	3,184,217
1908	3,502,590	4,817,904	5,546,874	11,843,094	27,470,754	4,856,622
1909	3,579,627	4,312,121	5,427,916	9,845,422	26,421,373	3,400,592
1910	5,136,215	4,627,051	5,899,896	11,033,074	31,835,326	4,648,635
1911	4,435,891	4,980,741	6,258,912	11,965,131	28,785,427	4,688,499
1912	5,132,047	5,378,664	6,193,967	10,950,840	25,483,532	4,458,302
1913	3,946,471	5,747,688	6,642,562	10,103,469	29,951,880	3,199,711

	Manufactures.			Minerals.		
1901	6,652,336	4,963,247	4,396,625	877,880	38,355,930	1,133,873
1905	6,378,419	8,280,842	6,532,072	991,874	28,764,461	2,175,994
1908	7,472,357	12,427,258	8,607,509	1,560,842	35,219,840	2,396,451
1909	8,024,308	11,828,241	9,104,501	2,986,967	31,260,862	3,009,870
1910	6,610,756	15,350,280	9,533,880	3,820,574	33,488,464	2,777,979
1911	6,973,820	16,524,005	11,785,293	6,726,015	33,129,505	2,932,041
1912	6,852,710	16,312,751	12,670,823	5,555,599	33,259,580	2,509,337
1913	7,158,746	21,321,458	15,212,504	12,066,622	42,541,751	2,834,173

	Miscellaneous Produce			Totals.		
1901	27,596	9,305	7,588	92,857,525	67,983,673	16,590,188
1905	24,554	9,950	15,171	97,114,867	70,426,765	23,313,314
1908	25,825	26,289	15,560	126,194,124	90,814,871	29,951,973
1909	17,830	27,419	9,682	126,384,724	85,334,806	30,884,054
1910	17,133	64,690	43,338	139,482,945	104,199,675	35,564,931
1911	25,772	246,896	13,147	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806
1912	41,462	56,560	13,654	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222
1913	13,665	80,349	3,307	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744

TABLE IV.—IMPORTS OF CANADA, 1905 AND 1913.

Year.	Foods.				Materials.			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	Total
1905	5,684,410	24,929,096	7,040,897	37,654,403	54,558,299	137,809,475	31,915,797	224,283,571
1913	8,124,652	57,684,625	24,610,294	90,419,571	130,627,058	383,457,968	130,167,968	644,252,160
Increase p. c. 1913 over 1905	42.9	131.4	249.5	140.1	139.4	178.2	307.8	187.2

TABLE V.—EXPORTS OF CANADA, 1901, 1905 AND 1913.

Year.	Foods.				Materials.			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	Totals	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	Total.
1901	69,636,964	12,464,574	8,895,611	90,997,149	23,220,561	55,519,099	7,694,577	86,434,237
1905	77,506,013	15,534,463	11,405,450	104,445,926	19,608,854	54,892,302	11,907,864	86,409,020
1913	140,819,411	45,830,515	24,616,835	211,266,761	29,342,492	93,895,438	21,248,695	144,487,625
Increase p. c. 1913 over 1905	81.7	195.0	115.8	102.3	49.6	71.0	78.4	67.2

TABLE VI.—PROPORTION OF IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, 1905 & 1913.

Year.	Foods.			Materials.		
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.
1905	15.1	66.2	18.7	24.3	61.4	14.2
1913	9.0	63.8	27.2	20.3	59.5	20.2

TABLE VII.—PROPORTION OF EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, 1901, 1905 & 1913.

Year.	Foods.			Materials.		
	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries.
1901	76.5	13.7	9.8	26.9	64.2	8.9
1905	74.2	14.9	10.9	22.7	63.5	13.8
1913	66.6	21.7	11.6	20.3	65.0	14.7

$53 millions, one-third has been from "other countries"; notwithstanding the great preponderance of the trade with the United Kingdom and the United States, the increase with "other countries" has been *pari passu*. In materials, it may be worth pointing out, less than a quarter of the gain has been from "other countries"; the "reaching out" process has been proportionately greater in foods than in materials. The clearest summing up is in Table VI which shows the proportion of the trade through each channel to the whole in 1905 and 1913 respectively. Whereas in 1905, 15.1 per cent of Canadian food imports were brought in from the United Kingdom, and 66.2 per cent from the United States, in 1913 these proportions had declined to 9.0 and 63.8 per cent respectively. On the other hand, importations of foods from "other countries," which in 1905 were only 18.7 per cent of the total, had risen in 1913 to 27.2 per cent. It is significant, as already remarked, that although the same drift may be observed in materials, the change has been less; the proportion in the imports of materials from other countries rose only from 14.2 to 20.2 per cent, whereas in foods the rise was from 18.7 to 27.2 per cent.

Still another analysis is offered in Table VIII which shows the per capita value of certain imports of food in 1900 and 1913. In 1900, the average Canadian imported these foods to the value of $5.28; this had risen in 1913 to an average value of $10.04. Some of the most important rises are in such typically Canadian products as breadstuffs, fish, fruit, provisions and vegetables.*

TABLE VIII.—PER CAPITA VALUE OF CERTAIN IMPORTS OF FOOD, 1900 AND 1913.

	United Kingdom.		United States		Other Countries.	
	1900	1913	1900	1913	1900	1913
Breadstuffs	0.048	0.117	1.465	1.090	0.044	0.293
Cocoa, etc	0.022	0.086	0.032	0.104	0.018	0.062
Coffee	0.014	0.045	0.022	0.029	0.070	0.276
Fish	0.010	0.032	0.090	0.108	0.098	0.181
Fruit	0.520	0.161	0.426	1.595	0.170	0.365
Provisions	0.011	0.075	0.335	1.205	0.009	0.270
Sugar, etc	0.030	0.213	0.318	0.185	1.254	2.257
Tea	0.139	0.338	0.007	0.004	0.525	0.540
Vegetables	0.004	0.043	0.061	0.309	0.010	0.066
Total	0.330	1.110	2.756	4.629	2.198	4.310

Table IX merely amplifies the more general statement made above as to the increase in imports from distant sources. It includes all countries from which the imports in 1913 were valued at more than one million dollars. In a list of twenty sources, the United States occupies the eleventh and Great Britain the fifteenth place for rate of increase.

*The fact that the U.S., the nearest country to Canada, is relatively less important as an exporter of food supplies than a few years ago has had, of course, a powerful bearing on the Canadian situation.

TABLE IX.—IMPORTS OF CANADA FOR THE YEARS 1901 AND 1913 FROM ALL COUNTRIES SENDING MORE THAN $1,000,000 IN GOODS IN 1913.

Country.	Value of Imports.		Per cent increase
	1901	1913	
	$	$	
Britain	42,819,995	138,742,767	224.0
Australia and New Zealand	426,467	3,510,080	723.1
British East Indies	1,370,860	6,898,456	403.2
British West Indies	1,198,022	5,982,406	399.3
Newfoundland	624,568	2,056,174	229.2
Argentina	263,353	4,166,895	1,482.2
Austria-Hungary	286,237	1,700,429	494.0
Belgium	3,828,450	4,020,178	5.0
Brazil	347,555	1,295,521	272.7
Dutch East Indies	147,259	3,209,394	2,079.4
France	5,397,793	15,375,848	184.8
Germany	7,020,100	14,214,547	102.5
Holland	797,462	3,109,554	289.9
Italy	327,301	1,713 585	423.5
Japan	1,619,102	3,503,533	116.4
Mexico	16,000	3,104,072	19,300.4
Spain	742,539	1,258.970	69.5
Switzerland	602,658	4,296,702	612.9
United States	107,149,325	435,769,050	306.7
West Indies	602,756	4,594,560	662.2

Table X, containing statistics of sea-going tonnage, may be noted as confirming the figures of import and export trade. Tonnage inward in Canadian and British vessels has shown a considerable decline (from 61.9 per cent to 50.5 per cent), but the similar tonnage in foreign vessels has increased (from 38.3 per cent to 49.5 per cent).

TABLE X.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FREIGHT TONNAGE, 1900-1913.

	In Canadian Vessels.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward.	Outward	Inward.
1901	9.0	15.5	52.0	46.3	39.0	38.3
1902	12.0	13.0	53.0	55.5	35.0	31.8
1903	13.0	10.2	53.0	64.1	33.6	25.9
1904	12.8	13.8	56.8	60.9	30.5	25.3
1905	16.0	12.9	55.5	59.5	28.8	27.8
1906	13.0	11.5	58.5	54.6	29.5	34.2
1907 (9 months)	12.0	10.4	57.7	52.0	30.0	37.7
1908	13.0	8.8	56.8	54.6	30.0	36.9
1909	12.0	9.0	59.0	45.8	28.9	45.2
1910	12.0	8.3	55.0	50.7	33.0	40.9
1911	13.5	9.4	54.6	52.3	31.9	38.6
1912	11.8	8.7	60.9	49.0	27.0	42.5
1913	11.0	7.3	64.0	43.2	25.0	49.5

The export figures from the present point of view are of less immediate bearing. It will be seen that they conform to the change in imports; imports are to a certain extent paid for by exports. It is important, however, to notice how the production figures of Chapter III are reflected in the export trade of the country. It is true that the export of agricultural products has increased from $30 millions in 1905 to $150 millions in 1913; this, however, is largely due to an increased export of wheat from $16,368,889 in 1900 to $95,988,662 in 1913, and of flaxseed from $1,039,689 to $16,448,899. Now, Canada has always had a large surplus of wheat so that these gains represent no change in home conditions. The great decline in the exports of animals and their products is, however, most significant of the change that has come over the home supply of Canadian food products through the stagnation of mixed farming.

Internal Trade.—There are no statistics of interprovincial trade, except in the case of British Columbia, which province maintains a record of its imports from other sections of the Dominion. It is undoubtedly the case, however, that a prominent feature of distribution during the past fifteen years has been an enlargement of the areas from which supplies are obtained within the country itself. Many cities which a few years ago drew upon their own suburbs for milk and vegetables, now go many miles into the country for these staples. Small towns once obtained their meats from local butchers, who purchased the animals from neighbouring farmers; these are now in many cases fed by the large packing and abattoir houses whose supplies in turn are collected over wide areas. (Recently, for example, the West has been a large factor in the supply of hogs for Eastern packing houses.) Eggs, poultry, fish and potatoes are other commodities affected by similar transformations. Where such transformations have their mainspring in failure of local supply they may be regarded as making for higher prices—though of course each case must be examined by itself. The rapid settlement of the Prairie Provinces and their specialization on cereal production created an immediate and large demand for foodstuffs in other parts of Canada; during 1912 a carload of butter left Montreal daily for the supply of this market. The whole subject, however, is one that in the absence of statistics can be illustrated rather than measured.

One sidelight may be added: It is in this connection that cold storage, of which so much has been recently heard, emerges as a factor in the cost of living. The first cold storage warehouse in Canada to be equipped with mechanical refrigeration dates from 1894; there are at present in operation some 46 public cold storage and over 50 private establishments, with a total refrigeration space of about 20 millions cubic feet. Meanwhile the number of refrigerator cars in use on Canadian railroads has increased from 728 in 1900 to 3,911 in 1913. It is true, of course, that cold storage by increasing the areas from which supplies may be drawn effects reductions in prices: the refrigerator car, for example, has halved the price of Pacific halibut in Eastern Canada. Moreover, the cold storage warehouse, by providing the means of saving surplus supplies in periods of glut, works for economy. It is none the less true, however,—and this is the sole aspect under discussion here—that refrigeration is a device whose employment has been rendered necessary primarily by the widening of the process of bringing producer and consumer together; and it is an outlet as well as an inlet for food supplies. It is a device which, however necessary and beneficial, derives speaking broadly from a more complex and expensive system of distribution as compared with the system that until recently existed in many sections of Canada. That under certain conditions, it may facilitate the monopolistic control of prices, (though this is attended with difficulties that are popularly underestimated) is an important element in this situation. It should be remembered, of course, that probably less than five per cent of the perishable

food products of Canada are handled by means of refrigeration. (See Note A to this Chapter.)

But a view of the subject wider than one embracing Canada alone is necessary. "There is one broad feature of the past thirty years," says Mr. R. H. Hooker,* "of which it is not too much to say that its bearing upon almost all questions of supply and prices is fundamental. . . . With nearly all kinds of produce, prices are nowadays determined by the supply and demand, not of a particular country, but of the whole world. Means of communication and transport have developed so enormously of late years as to produce a complete revolution in the conditions governing prices, and trade is no longer regulated by internal concerns, but by the sum total of the varying influences in all countries of the globe." The change referred to is that from a national to an international trade, and it has been in constant development during the past half century.§ The point to be noted here is that Canada has recently been brought more closely into the general trade scheme as a source of supply. Cereals afford the leading instance, but there are others. One of the most familiar is the apple trade. In the early years of the century, improvements in overseas communication were effected on a considerable scale between Canada and several countries, and a part of the food rise may be attributed to the tendency from a national to an international basis. These were the years, it may be recalled, of favourable or only slightly unfavourable trade balances. Later, however, as already pointed out, the rise is due rather to failure in production, relatively to home demand, than to increasing exports. A change from an export to an import basis affects prices largely through distribution costs. With the butter trade on an export basis, for example, the Canadian price is that of London *minus* freight; with butter on an import basis the price is London *plus* freight.

A rise in prices through increased distribution costs following the enlargement of the area over which demand and supply are equalized, has, accordingly, been a large factor in the recent rise in the cost of living. As already remarked, this is a phenomenon which can be illustrated, but which it is hard to measure statistically. One or two facts of a general nature in confirmation of the view advanced may be noted here:

It has already been pointed out in the review of world prices (pages 248-9) that foods in 1912-13 were up more than materials in the countries which, like Canada, have seen marked expansion in progress. It is very interesting to note, however, the further circumstance, emphasized above in the case of Canada, that in the countries where the boom was pronounced the rise in materials was, at first, greater than the rise in foods, but that in countries where conditions have been more stable materials have been the more buoyant throughout. This can be verified by reference to the figures of Part I, Section I, Chap. 3, but it will be interesting to repeat in diagram form the statistics for Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain, as is well known, has for many years obtained her main food supply from distant countries. Food prices, accordingly, have been uncomplicated in recent years by any such change in methods as has taken place in Canada. They are accordingly only slightly up, materials contributing most to the British price rise. In the United States, on

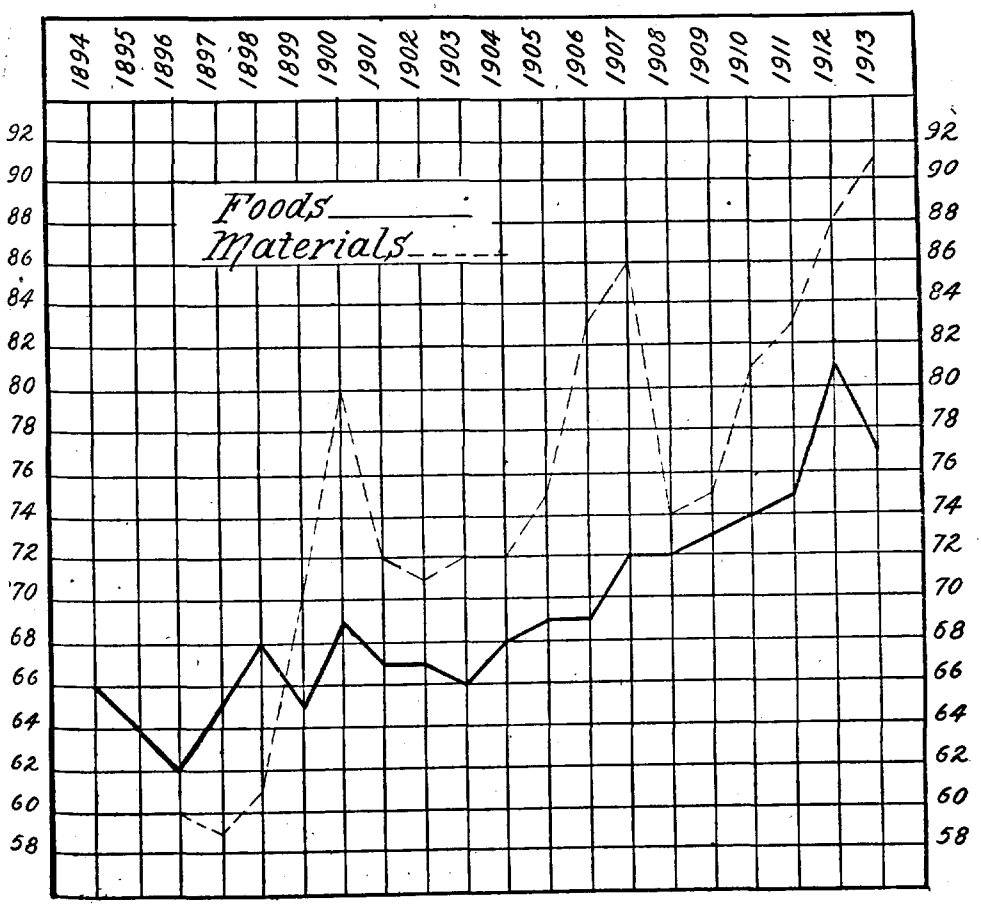
Journal of Royal Statistical Society, June 1909, p. 304.

§Mr. Hooker on this development may be further quoted (*loc. cit.*) "The change from a national to an international trade has mainly occurred during the past half century. It has affected different commodities at different times; indeed, there are still certain kinds of produce which have yet to feel its full effect. The earliest commodities subjected to outside competition were—speaking very generally—those which could be stored for a considerable period without deterioration of quality, and which could therefore be transported without loss. It is perhaps hardly fair to reckon among them such exotic products as cotton, tea, and the like; these have been for long drawn from the world at large, and the chief causes of permanent changes in their price are due to the opening up, or rapid extension, of new countries of supply and demand; and possibly the effects of over-sea competition in the case of wool may also be said to be prehistoric—in the statistical sense."

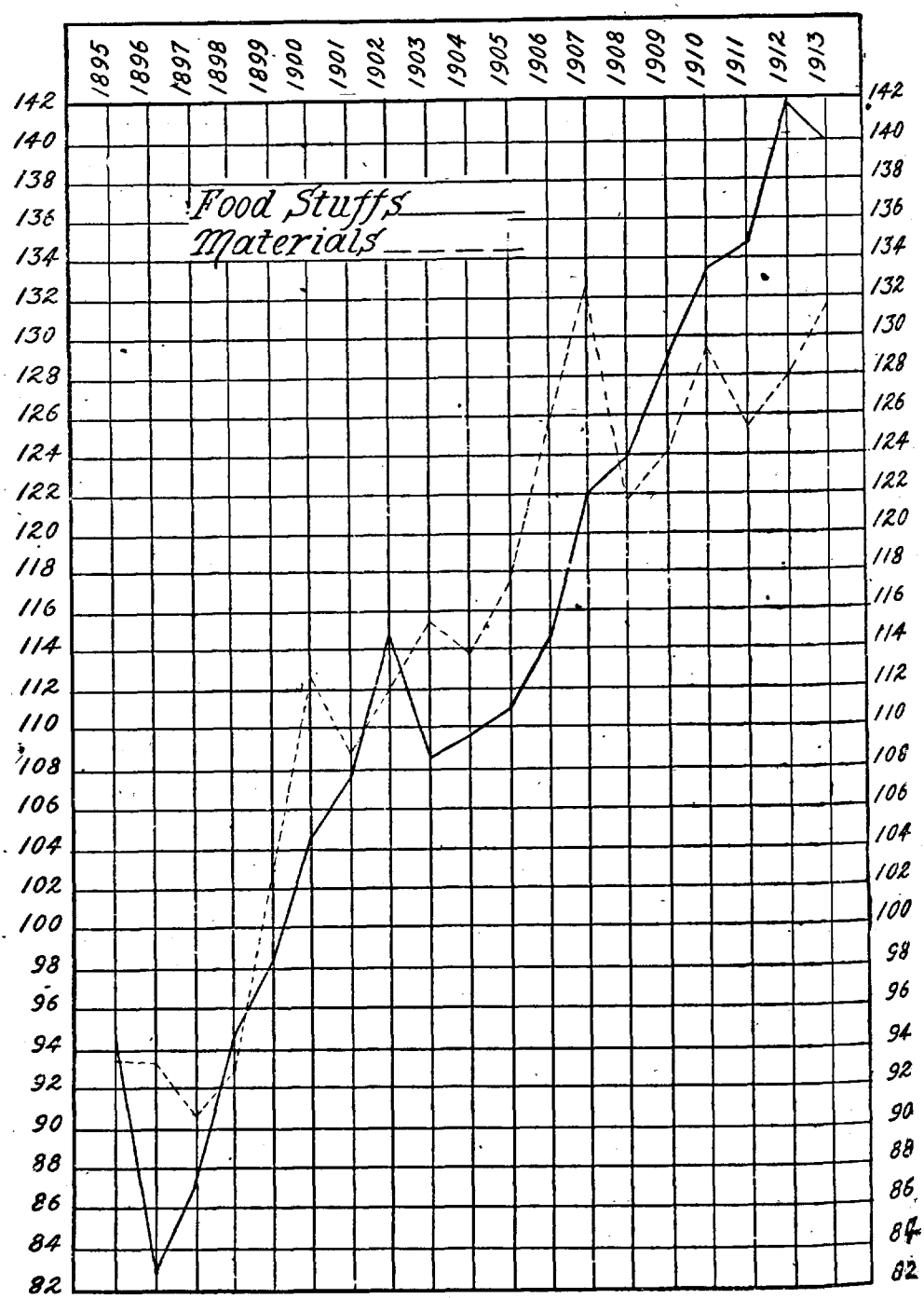
the other hand, the experience has been essentially similar to that of Canada, though on account of the more self-contained character of the country the disturbance was within her own boundaries; materials were the first to rise but were afterwards outdistanced by foods. Australia's somewhat unique experience may be noted in the third diagram.

But a further confirmation of the point may be found in the Canadian statistics themselves. Foreign-grown foods (see Part I, Section I, Chap. I) have not gone up very much in Canada (the rise was 10.7 per cent in 1913, and it occurred entirely since 1910): they have always been brought from a distance and there has been no great change of late in the methods by which they reach the Canadian consumer. Canada in this one compartment is in much the same position as England for her food supply as a whole. Hence an essential similarity in the character of the price movements.

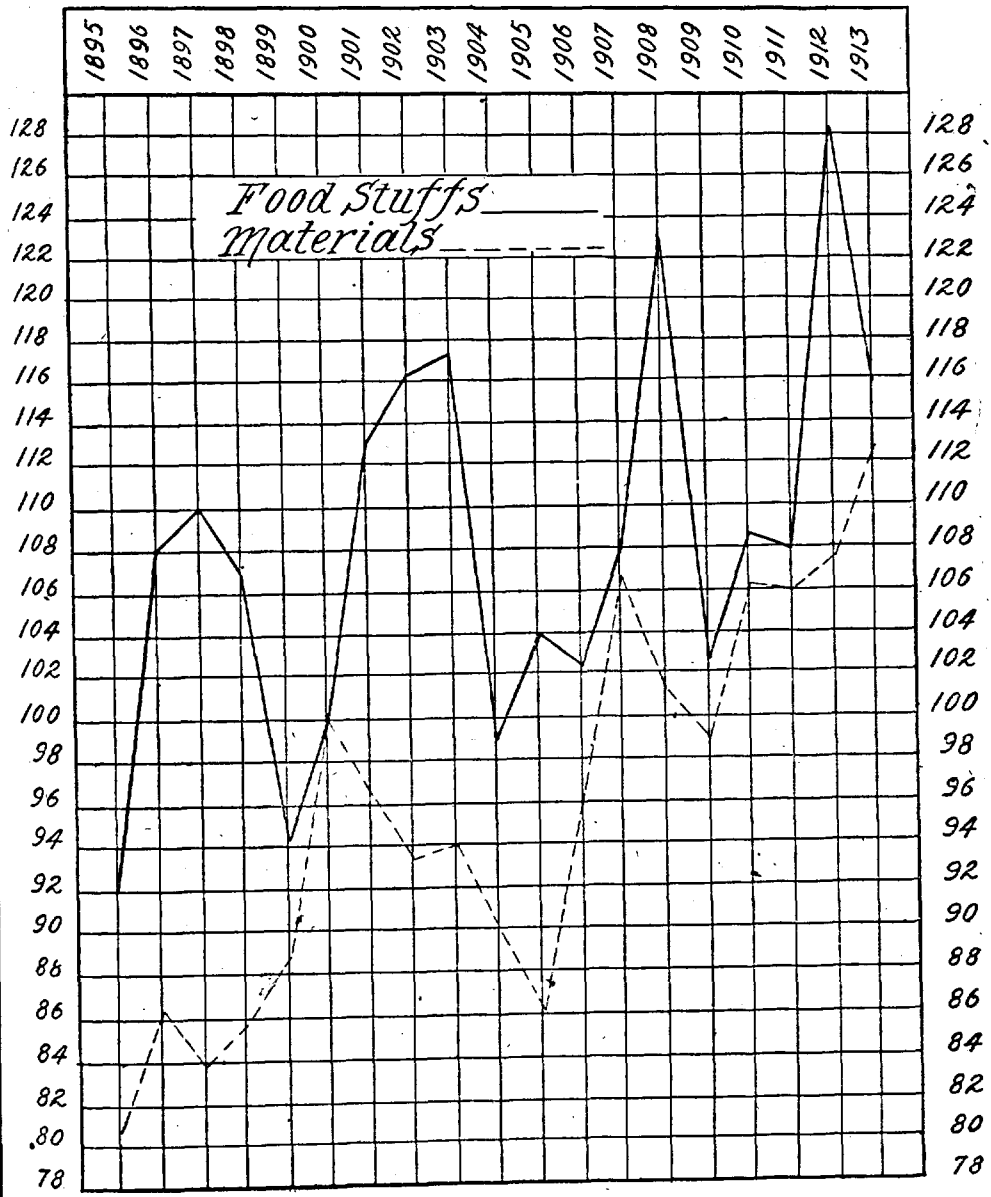
PRICES OF FOODS AND MATERIALS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1894–1913.



PRICES OF FOODS AND MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895–1913.



PRICES OF FOODS AND MATERIALS IN AUSTRALIA, 1895–1913.



An examination of the price trends as between raw materials and manufactured articles leads to much the same results as the analysis between foods and materials. Raw products have advanced more rapidly than manufactured articles for much the same kind of reason that foods have advanced more than materials. Manufactured articles, of course, reflect a rise in raw products and labour almost immediately, but there is a possibility of adjustment in the process of manufacture which tends to keep prices relatively less buoyant than either of the two costs just mentioned. Especially is this true of late in Canada in view of the introduction of large-scale production. The figures given herewith for Canada and the United States bear out this opinion. It will be noticed that in 1897 raw materials were lower than manufactured articles, but that in the next ten years they established a decided lead which has been gradually increasing since. Raw products, however, forged ahead of manufactured articles apparently at an earlier period than foods overtook the price of materials.

It is not the purpose of the present memorandum to do more than point out broad tendencies, but the illustration of these tendencies at work, afforded by dairy products, was thought to warrant Table XI, where the production, import and export of eggs, butter and cheese may be examined.

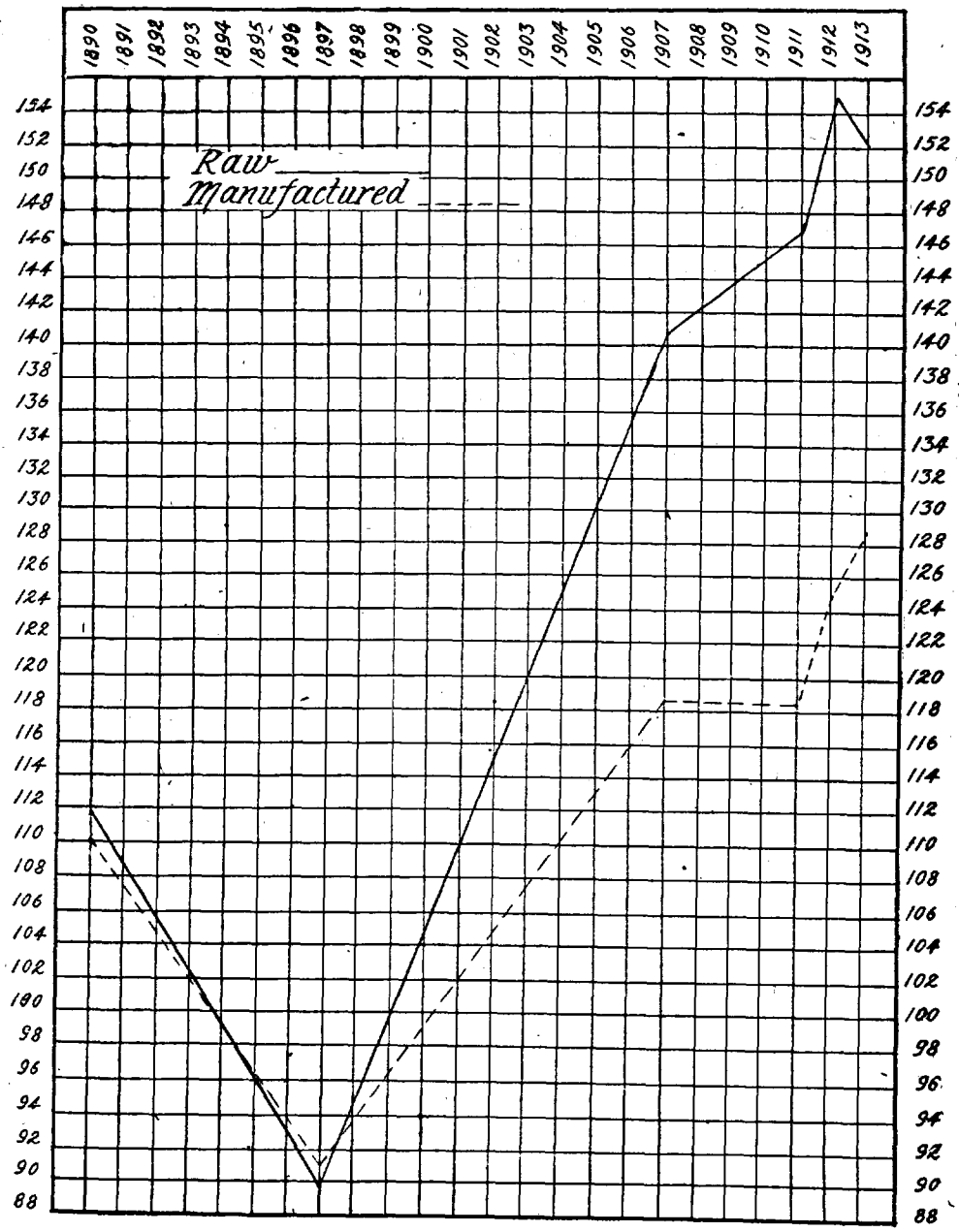
TABLE XI.—THE SUPPLY OF EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1900 AND 1913.

Year.	Eggs.			Butter.			Cheese.		
	Production. doz.	Exports doz.	Imports doz.	Production lb.	Exports. lbs.	Imports lbs.	Production lb.	Exports lb.	Imports lb.
1900.	84,132,802	10,187,906	709,829	.....	25,259,737	2,936,992	220,833,469	185,984,430	4,481,016
1901.	.....	11,363,064	951,745	141,409,815	16,335,528	1,445,627	.....	195,926,397	5,581,664
1902.	.....	11,635,064	772,572	.....	27,855,978	782,210	.....	200,946,401	2,421,015
1903.	.....	7.404,100	559,236	.....	34,128,994	530 445	.....	229,099,925	1,081,255
1904.	.....	5,780,316	972,242	.....	24,568,001	630,653	.....	233,980,716	902,255
1905.	.....	3,601,427	306,567	.....	31,754,303	583,831	.....	215,733,259	415,257
1906.	.....	2,921,725	462,669	.....	34,037,525	292,212	.....	215,834,543	509,416
1907*	.....	2,591,205	661,104	.....	18,078,508	868,348	204,788,583	178,141,567	879,089
1908.	.....	1,365,890	1,149,986	.....	4,786,954	835,270	.....	189,710,463	1,032,112
1909.	.....	552,850	1,136,120	.....	1,326,355	1,227,046	.....	164,907,139	737.136
1910.	123,319,378	169,650	884,073	.....	4,615,380	687,454	199,904,205	180,859,886	945,896
1911.	.....	92,164	2,378,640	202,796,699	3,142,682	1,328,792	.....	181,895,724	1,186,279
1912.	.....	203,231	7,577,826	.....	8,844,402	3.987,332	.....	163,450,684	2,426,217
1913.	.....	126,854	13,240,111	.....	828,323	8,145,527	.....	155,216,392	1,709,481
1914.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228,753	.....	.....	144,478,340	

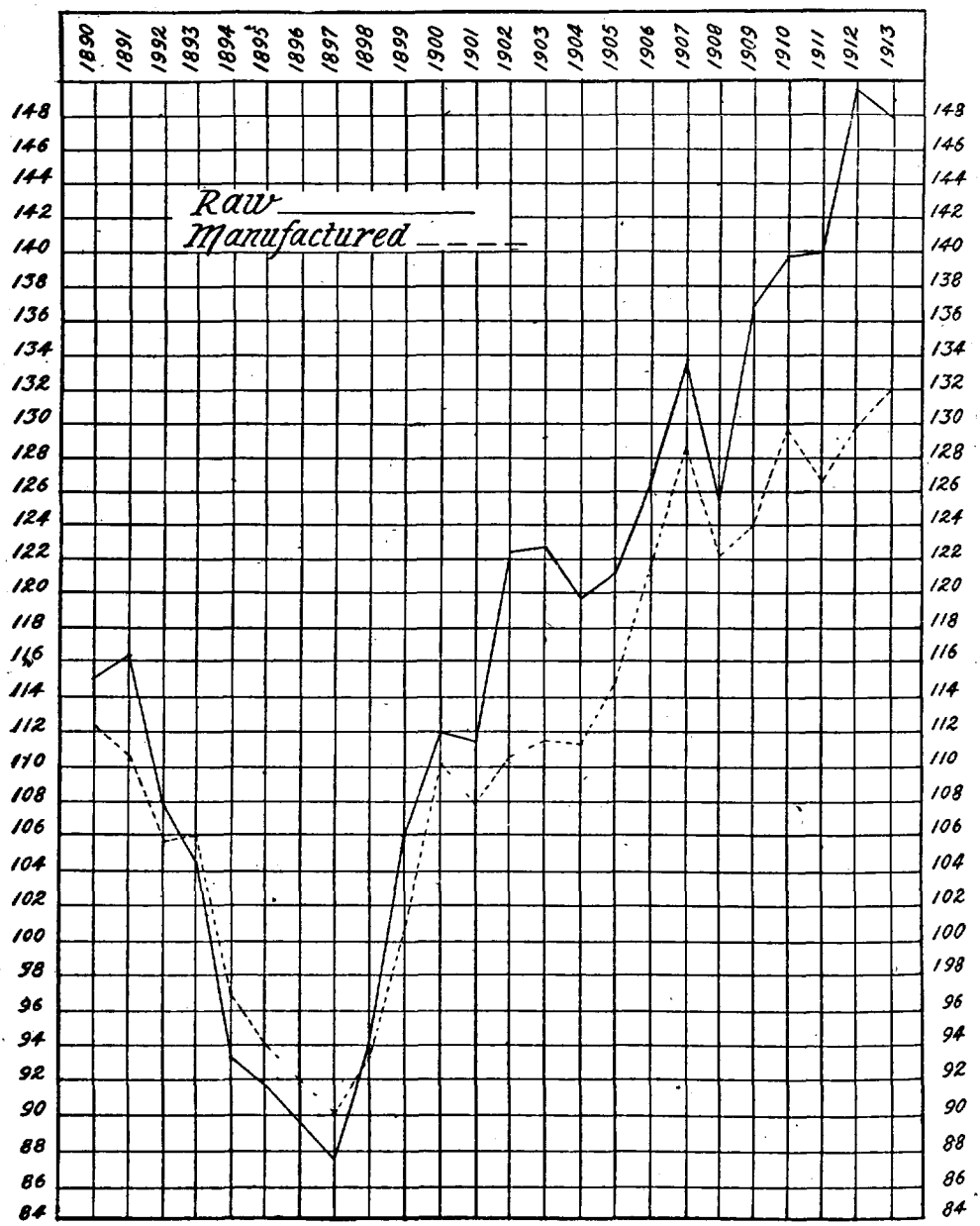
*Nine months only.

Thus the high rise which Canadian prices have shown over those of the United Kingdom, France and certain other countries, and which was found to be located primarily in food prices, now appears to have been caused in large part by enhanced distribution costs resulting from an increase in the area over which supplies must be obtained, this in turn being attributable to a considerable degree to the disturbance and diminution in local production resulting from the attraction of capital and labour on a large scale into construction and industrialism.

PRICES OF RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, CANADA, 1890–1913.



PRICES OF RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, UNITED STATES 1890–1913.



NOTE TO CHAPTER IV.—COLD STORAGE.

The Public Cold Storage Warehouse Companies in Canada are :

PUBLIC COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANIES, IN CANADA.

NAME.	Total Refrigerated Space.
	Cu. feet.
The New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., St. John, N. B.	744,000
Scott & Hogg, Peterborough, Ont.	90,000
The Halifax Cold Storage Co., Port Hawkesbury, N. B.	75,000
Cold Storage, Ltd., Woodstock, N. B.	37,161
The J. D. Moore Co., St. Mary's Ont.	105,000
Lemon Bros., Owen Sound, Ont.	33,600
The Chatham Fruit Growers' Association, Chatham, Ont.	50,000
The Palmerston Cold Storage Co., Palmerston, Ont.	169,984
Davis & Fraser, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	150,000
The B. Wilson Co., Victoria, B. C.	64,000
The Trenton Cooperage Mills, Ltd., Trenton, Ont.	166,446
The Dominion Fish and Fruit Co., Quebec, P. Q.	225,000
The Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. S.	59,940
St. Lawrence Produce Co., Brockville, Ont.	106,000
Flavelles, Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.	131,510
Gunns, Ltd., Harriston, Ont.	57,069
Campbell & Hamilton, Calgary, Alta.	111,050
The St. Thomas Cold Storage Co., St. Thomas, Ont.	174,141
The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Brandon, Man.	27,500
O'Keefe & Drew Abattoir Co., Chatham, Ont.	144,400
The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Co., Prince Rupert, B. C.	781,000
Moose Jaw Cold Storage Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.	189,764
J. H. Sansregret, Joliette, Que.	23,394
City Cold Storage Co., Regina, Sask.	100,672
The Brantford Cold Storage Co., Brantford, Ont.	36,000
The White Packing Co., Mitchell, Ont.	30,600
Algoma Produce Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	55,806
Ottawa Cold Stores, Ottawa, Ont.	94,000
Manning Cold Storage Co., Toronto, Ont.	290,038
The London Cold Storage & Warehousing Co., Ltd., London, Ont.	322,000
Canso Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Canso, N. S.	40,000
The Halifax Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.	75,000
J. B. Jackson, Simcoe, Ont.	36,000
St. Catharines Cold Storage Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	28,000
McDougal Bros., Owen Sound, Ont.	66,400
Pacific Cold Storage, Dawson, Y. T.	45,000
The Gould Cold Storage Co., Montreal, Que.	750,000
Canada Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.	762,307
A. A. Ayer & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.	700,000
Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal, Que.	405,000
Lovell & Christmas, Montreal, Que.	475,000
Manitoba Cold Storage Co., Winnipeg, Man.	800,000
Vancouver Ice & Cold Storage Co., Vancouver, B. C.	700,000
The British Columbia Cold Storage Co., Victoria, B. C.	55,000
Alex. Ames & Sons, Sherbrooke, Que.	110,595
	9,672,977

For a discussion of the effect of cold storage on prices see the 1913 Report of the Dominion Cold Storage Commissioner, p. 14.

In 1912 the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture conducted an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether cold storage was responsible in any degree for the recent rise in food products. The investigation was extended as far back as 1880 so as to include a period ante-dating cold storage. The conclusion was that prices are higher as a result of the "re-distribution of consumption" effected by cold storage. (See "Cold Storage and Prices," by Geo. K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Production and Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, 1913).

A commission was appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1911 to investigate the subject of the cold storage of foods. The conclusions of the Commission with respect to prices were in brief as follows: (1) Cold storage has contributed to increase the volume of production and hence to lower the price of butter and poultry; (2) It lowers prices during the season of scarcity, but raises them in seasons of plenty, and hence lowers fluctuations in the price of perishable foods over the market year; (3) The business of dealing in perishable food products through the medium of cold storage is essentially speculative, but such speculation in so far as it assists in adjusting supply and demand is legitimate and tends to bring about a low and steady range of prices; (4) Nevertheless, the facilities offered by cold storage may be abused to manipulate prices, though the "enormous practical difficulties in the way" reduces the liability to the consuming public; (5) Especially dangerous is the practise of negotiation loans or warehouse receipts which enhances the danger of speculation and market disturbances.

Among the articles chiefly placed in cold storage are butter, eggs, poultry, fish, meats, lard, fruits, vegetables, nuts, beer, nursery stock, bulbs and cider. In the United States where cold storage perhaps is more developed than in Canada, the volume of all perishable foods placed in cold storage has been estimated to represent at least ten per cent of the total production of the same products.

The Board of Inquiry obtained a return from the several plants of the Dominion of products in store as at the beginning of February, 1914. The following compilation of these returns was made by the Secretary of the Board:

COMMODITIES IN COLD STORAGE AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1914, IN ALL PLANTS IN CANADA.

Commodities.		Quebec and Maritime Provinces	Ontario	Manitoba and West.	Total for Canada.
Meat	Pounds	4,536,227	14,764,582	20,573,330	39,874,139
Poultry	"	552,621	357,924	1,397,481	2,308,026
Butter	"	3,047,431	1,207,410	1,385,465	5,640,306
Cheese	"	796,110	447,140	210,157	1,453,407
Fish	"	1,806,763	330,491	6,583,624	8,720,878
Apples	Barrels	18,920	12,637	5,838	37,395
Eggs	Dozen	9,240	33,056	44,385	86,681
Canned Goods	Gallons	7,560	.....	.....	7,560
Canned Goods	Cases	.....	75,620	1,575	77,195
Evaporated Apples	Barrels	78	.....	.....	78
Evaporated apples	Pounds	.....	277,650	.....	277,650
Evaporated apples	Cases	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Evaporated apples	Boxes	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Other Fruits	Barrels	71	.....	.....	71
Other fruits	Pounds	.....	.....	7,292	7,292
Other fruits	Cases	.....	.....	1,663	1,663
Other fruits	Boxes	23,384	965	2,904	27,253
Vegetables	Barrels	659	90	.....	749
Vegetables	Crates	.....	150	.....	150
Vegetables	Sacks	.....	.....	10	10
Lard	Pounds	9,000	95,970	309,557	414,527
Pork Stuffé, being cured	Tierces	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Frozen Eggs	Pounds	.....	78,620	.....	78,620
Honey	"	.....	11,000	.....	11,000
Grape Juice	"	.....	.....	5,730	5,730
Casings	"	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
Sauerkraut	"	.....	.....	6,235	6,235
Milk	Cases	.....	.....	20	20
Rabbits	Pounds	.....	.....	2,400	2,400

CHAPTER V.—THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

In dealing with the standard of living in its bearing upon the price level, it is particularly difficult to distinguish between cause and effect. A rise in the standard of living may without doubt be responsible for an increase in prices; on the other hand a rise of prices, by increasing profits and wages, plays an important part in raising the standard of living and thus increasing consumption.

The "extravagance of the age" is a common subject of popular discussion, and it is important for this reason as well as others to set forth briefly a few of the evidences of the standard which Canadian life has attained since the opening of the century.

In the following, certain expenditures are analyzed under three headings: (1) articles of general use; (2) luxuries; and (3) "the higher life." This should give a fairly general view of the situation.

(1) Articles in General Use.

(a) *Foods.*—Most of the commoner foods show a large increase in consumption. The following are typical examples of home products:

WHEAT.

	1900	1910	1913
	bus.	bus.	bus.
Total Yield	55,572,368	132,018,782	231,717,000
Exports, wheat (domestic produce)	16,844,650	49,741,350	93,166,009
Exports, flour as wheat, (domestic produce)	3,461,729	13,788,126	20,151,193
Seed at 1.75 bushels per acre	7,392,950	15,510,514	19,276,250
Loss in cleaning, 3% of total yield	1,667,171	3,961,463	6,951,510
Grain, not of merchantable quality per cent of total yeild	5	6	7
Domestic product remaining for consumption	23,427,250	41,124,503	75,951,848
Imports of wheat for home consumption	27,262	55,270	616,395
*Imports of flour as wheat for home consumption	227,966	141,561	265,864
Total consumption	23,682,478	41,321,334	76,834,107
Per capita consumption	4.4	5.9	9.9
Grain not of merchantable quality, amount	2,778,618	7,922,826	16,220,190

*1 bbl. flour = 4½ bushels of wheat.

That there has been a very pronounced increase in the consumption of flour is borne out by the above. It is matter of general agreement that the increase has been in "fancy" lines, rather than in bread. Certain of the figures above are estimates, and it is doubtful if the rise is of the extent indicated, but the tendency is unmistakable.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

	Census 1901	Census 1911	Per cent of increase or decrease.
BUTTER:			
Total production	Lbs. 141,409,815	Lbs. 202,796,699	+ 43.41
Exports	16,336,528	3,142,6·2	— 80.76
Imports	1,146,639	1,227,390	+ 8.04
Total consumption	126,220,926	200,881,407	+ 59.15
Per capita consumption	23.49	27.88	+ 18.68
CHEESE:			
Production:—In factories and creameries	220,833,469	199,904,205	
Home-made	3,815,232*	1,363,261	
Total	224,648,701	201,267,466	
Total imports	286,452†	866,653††	
Total production and imports	224,935,153	202,134,119	
Total exports	195,926,397†	181,895,724††	
Total production and imports, less exports	29,008,756	20,238,395	
Per capita consumption	5.4	2.8	
MILK:			
Total production	6,866,834,000	9,871,178,103	+ 43.75
Exports of Dairy products as milk	2,514,596,967	2,236,663,687	— 11.05
Imports of Dairy products as milk	34,886,346	39,871,207	+ 14.28
Total consumption as milk	4,387,123,379	7,674,385,623	+ 74.92
Per capita consumption as milk	816.76	1,065.17	+ 30.41
EGGS:			
Total production	Doz. 84,134,802	Doz. 123,002,132	+ 46.19
Exports	11,363,064	92,164	— 99.19
Imports	951,745	2,378,640	+ 149.92
Total consumption	73,723,483	125,288,608	+ 69.94
Per capita consumption	13.72	17.39	+ 26.75
Population of Canada	5,371,315	7,204,939	+ 34.13

*Not reported, but an estimate is made by taking average for years 1890 and 1910.
†1900-1901 (Fiscal year.)
††1910-1911 (Fiscal year.)

The consumption of dairy products as milk—which may be regarded as the final estimate—shows an increase of 30.4 per cent. It is to be noted that the chief increase is in milk consumption. The great increase in the demand for cream, particularly for use in the manufacture of ice-cream, has been frequently remarked by the Department of Agriculture. Butter, it will be seen, is up 18.6 per cent, but the home consumption of cheese shows a falling off. This doubtless reflects the increasing demand for this product in the English market, which had led to increasing neglect in recent years of the home market.

The same remark applies to apples as shown below.

APPLES.

	1900	1910	1914
	bu.	bu.	
Production	18,626,186	10,618,666	18,034,998(a)
Imports	78,189*	452,883†	754,026††
Total production and imports	18,704,375	11,071,549	18,789,024
Exports	2,035,953*	1,570,974†	2,885,547††
Consumption	16,668,422	9,500,575	15,903,477
Consumption per capita	3.1	1 3	2.0

*Fiscal year 1900-1901.
†Fiscal year 1910-1911.
††12 months ended March 1915, (March estimated.)
(a) Estimated by Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture.

Meat consumption offers a difficult problem. The following is offered as an estimate, by the Meat Inspection Division of the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEATS IN CANADA, 1900 AND 1910.

	1900		1910	
	lb.	% of total	lb.	% of total.
Beef	55.09	50	60.92	45
Mutton	11.74	10	9.08	7
Pork	45.69	40	66.75	48
Total	112.52	100	136.75	100

The method by which these figures were arrived at is illustrated in the following calculation of the consumption of beef in 1910:

ESTIMATE OF BEEF CONSUMPTION IN 1910.

Number of Cattle, Sold off Farms			1,372,569
Less Export	157,402		
Less Feeders, estimated at 10%	137,256		
		294,658	
		1,077,911	
Add Farm killed		139,786	
			1,217,697
Disposition:—			
Farm killed	139,786		
Inspected Establishments killed	411,308		
Others killed	666,603		
			1,217,697
25% estimated as Calves		304,424	
Mature animals		913,273	
			1,217,697
Mature animals.....450 lbs. per head		410,972,850 lbs.	
Calves.....50 lbs. per head		15,221,200 lbs.	
			426,194,050 lbs.
Imports Dressed meats		1,866,922 lbs.	
Exports Dressed meats		1,610,357 lbs.	
Add Difference			256,565 lbs.
			426,450,615 lbs.

Estimated population 7,000,000 gives per Capita consumption of beef as 60.92 lbs.

While the figures are not to be regarded as statistically accurate, the general finding that there has been a considerable increase in meat consumption is doubtless true.

Figures for other countries from the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry may be added for their general interest:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEATS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Beef		Mutton		Pork	
	lb.	%	lb.	%	lb.	%
U. S. A. (1909)	80	47	6½	4	78	45
U. K. (1906–08)	56	47	26	22	33	28
Germany (1909)	36	32	2½	2	67	59
France (1904)	37	46	9	11	26	33

ALL KINDS.

Argentina	140 Lb.
Denmark	76 Lb.
Norway & Sweden	74 Lb.
Belgium	70 Lb.
Austria	64 Lb.
Russia	50 Lb.
Spain	49 Lb.

In the case of fish, the figures are very variable:

FISH.

Year.	Production.	Export.	Domestic product remaining for consumption	Imports.	Consumption.	
					Total	Per capita.
1900	21,557,639	11,169,083	10,388,556	1,125,433	11,513,989	2.16
1901	25,737,153	10,720,352	15,016,801	892,830	15,909,631	2.96
1902	21,959,433	14,143,294	7,816,139	1,154,524	8,970,663	1.62
1903	23,101,878	11,800,184	11,301,694	1,299,865	12,601,559	2.22
1904	23,516,439	10,759,029	12,757,410	1,433,562	14,190,972	2.43
1905	29,479,562	11,114,318	18,365,244	1,407,608	19,772,852	3.30
1906	26,279,485	16,025,840	10,253,645	1,996,527	12,250,172	1.98
1907-'08	25,499,349	13,367,368	11,631,981	1,904,138	13,536,119	2.15
1908-'09	25,451,085	13,319,664	12,131,421	1,626,321	13,757,742	2.12
1909-'10	29,629,169	15,663,162	13,966,007	1,804,335	15,770,342	2.35
1910-'11	29,965,433	15,675 544	14,289,899	1,932,996	16,222,885	2.34
1911-'12	34,667,872	16,704,678	17,963,194	2,355,901	20,319,095	2.82
1912-'13	33,389,464	16,336,721	17,052,743	2,560,789	19,613,532	2.63
1913-'14	33,207,748	20,698,849	12,508,899	2,542,310	15,051,209	1.94

The consumption of foreign-grown commodities is more easily measured, namely, by noting imports less re-exports. A considerable increase, it will be seen by the following, has taken place in the consumption of staples like tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, dried fruits, etc.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COCOA, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, &c., IN CANADA IN 1900 AND 1913.

	1900	1913	Per capita 1900	Per capita 1913
	lbs.	lbs.		
TEA:—				
Imported	24,998,726	40,316,896		
Exported	1,581,751	2,832,499		
Consumption	23,416,975	37,484,397	4.36	4.83
COFFEE:—				
Imported	4,913,233	15,233,920		
Exported				
Consumption	4,913,233	15,233,920	.91	1.96
COCOA:—				
Imported	2,012,816	11,121,974		
Exported				
Consumption	2,012,816	11,121,974	.37	1.43
SUGAR:—(raw)				
Imported	319,815,422	670,517,599		
Exported				
Consumption	319,815,422	670,517,599	59.54	86.43
RICE:—				
Imported	26,373,748	55,759,272		
Exported				
Consumption	26,373,748	55,759,272	4.95	7.18
CURRANTS:—				
Imported	833,435	12,300,720		
Exported				
Consumption	833,435	12,300,720	1.56	1.57
DATES:—				
Imported	1,354,219	4,012,499		
Exported				
Consumption	1,354,219	4,012,499	.25	.52
FIGS:—				
Imported	1,753,683	4,388,886		
Exported				
Consumption	1,753,683	4,388,886	.33	.56
PRUNES:—				
Imported	4,076,419	8,521,919		
Exported				
Consumption	4,076,419	8,521,919	.76	1.09
RAISINS:—				
Imported	11,708,648	24,169,603		
Exported				
Consumption	11,708,648	24,169,603	2.20	3.11
BANANAS:—				
Imported	517,998†	2,145,423†		
Exported				
Consumption	517,998†	2,145,423†	.09†	.27†
ORANGES AND SHADDOCKS:—				
Imported	913,235*	4,156,756*		
Exported				
Consumption	913,235*	4,156,756*	.17*	.53*
PINEAPPLES:—				
Imported	637,268	4,129,662		
Exported				
Consumption	637,268	4,129,662	.12	.53
SPICES:—				
Imported	2,119,717	3,660,749		
Exported				
Consumption	2,119,717	3,660,749	.39	.47

†Bunches. *Values.

(b) *Housing.*—Housing standards are scarcely less a barometer of the general welfare than the consumption of food necessaries. The Census enumerates the number and classes of buildings, and certain of these figures for 1901 and 1911 (the latter supplied in advance of publication by courtesy of the Superintendent of Compilation) are interesting here as throwing light on the trend in the standard of housing comfort during recent years.

(1) According to the Census of 1901 (Vol. IV, p. 332) the number and classes of houses in Canada were as follows:

HOUSES IN CONSTRUCTION, VACANT AND OCCUPIED FOR CANADA, 1901.*

	Materials of Construction.					Total Houses. No.
	Wood No.	Brick No.	Stone No.	Composite No.	All other No.	
In construction	6,476	874	156	163	1,383	9,052
Vacant	22,288	1,944	566	394	4,816	30,008**
Occupied	738,640	164,566	29,200	43,366	41,953	1,018,722

* Not including the unorganized Territories, having 11,169 houses.
** Includes 997 houses for Indian families of which 42 are in British Columbia, 10 in Manitoba and 945 in Ontario

The corresponding return for 1911 below shows a tendency towards the occupation of a more permanent type of dwelling. Thus while the number of wooden houses has increased 34 per cent, the number of brick, stone and composite houses has increased 43 per cent:

Wood	1,043,284
Stone	31,488
Solid brick	250,233
Brick veneer	39,187
Concrete	22,315
Other Materials	29,804
Total	1,416,311

(2) A classification of houses according to the number of families in occupation in 1901 and 1911 is interesting. It will be noticed in the subjoined table that the typical Canadian condition is overwhelmingly that of one family to a house, but that the tendency in this direction is decreasing slightly (94 per cent to 92 per cent). The growth in the number of apartment and tenement houses is reflected in the figures for four families and over:

FAMILIES IN OCCUPIED HOUSES IN CANADA.*

	Number, 1901	Number, 1911	Per cent. increase
Occupied houses having:—			
1 family	985,153	1,338,830	35.9
2 families	29,563	64,885	119.4
3 families	2,618	8,168	211.9
4 families and over	968	4,428	357.4
Total	1,018,302	1,416,311	39.1

* Not including unorganized Territories and unorganized districts in Quebec.

(3) Most illuminating perhaps of all the Census returns on standards of comfort in housing is the following classification of families according to the number of rooms occupied in 1901 and 1911:

FAMILIES GROUPED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

Families occupying.	1901		1911		Per cent. increase.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
1 room	46,154	4.3	80,722	5.7	74
2 rooms	74,715	7.1	94,506	6.6	26
3 rooms	97,674	9.3	100,056	7.1	2
4 rooms	143,874	13.7	147,424	10.4	2
5 rooms	131,781	12.5	155,645	11.0	18
6 to 10 rooms	488,786	46.4	720,660	50.8	47
11 rooms and over	73,632	7.0	117,298	8.3	60

The table, it will be seen, shows the largest increases at the two ends of the scale. The number of families living in a single room has increased 74 per cent, and the number living in 11 rooms or over, 60 per cent. The former were 4.3 per cent of the whole in 1900 and 5.7 in 1910; the latter were 7 per cent of the total in 1900 and 8.3 in 1910. Approximately half the population live in houses of from 6 to 10 rooms; ten years ago the proportion was somewhat smaller. A distinct trend is observable away from the house of 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, both upward and downward. Thus in 1900, 42.6 per cent of the population were housed in this category; in 1910 the percentage had fallen to 35.1. The difference of 7.5 points was made up of a fall of 1.4 per cent into the class living in only one room, and of a rise of 6.1 per cent into the class living in five rooms or over.

(4) Further evidence of the tendency to crowd closer together is afforded by the following:*

City	Population.		Dwellings.		No. per dwellings	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
Vancouver	27,010	100,401	5,964	21,509	4.5	4.8
Calgary	4,398	43,704	1,684	11,350	2.6	3.9
Winnipeg	42,340	136,035	7,496	19,915	5.6	6.8
Toronto	208,040	376,538	39,104	60,595	5.3	6.2
Montreal	267,730	470,480	36,503	35,677	7.6	13.3

Summing up: it would seem that while there has been a strong tendency at work in the direction of greater comfort in housing for the mass of the people, there has been at the bottom of the scale a movement towards very undesirable conditions. Speaking in terms of the working-class: while the skilled mechanic has perhaps improved his standard, the unskilled and immigrant class in the larger cities are crowded together to a degree that is new in the experience of the country.

* See "The housing of our Immigrant Workers' by Bryce M. Stewart, *Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association, 1913.*

(2) Luxuries.

Evidence of the material prosperity of Canada during the period under review is afforded by the statistics of consumption of articles of a more or less luxurious character. The rise in the consumption of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco is indicated by the figures which follow:

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER, AND TOBACCO, 1900-1913.

Fiscal Year.	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Tobacco
1900	0.701	0.085	4.364	2.300
1901	0.757	0.099	4.680	2.375
1902	0.786	0.090	5.035	2.371
1903	0.848	0.094	4.592	2.483
1904	0.917	0.092	4.739	2.664
1905	0.895	0.093	5.123	2.768
1906	0.898	0.095	5.484	2.898
1907*	0.977	0.095	5.765	3.048
1908	0.939	0.102	6.106	3.066
1909	0.860	0.091	5.708	3.105
1910	0.883	0.105	5.713	3.183
1911	0.948	0.114	5.999	3.323
1912	1.030	0.114	6.598	3.679
1913	1.112	0.131	7.005	3.818
Per cent. increase, 1913 over 1900	58.63	54.12	60.51	66.0

* Nine months—calculation on basis of 12 months.

The following statistics showing the increase in the importation of luxuries are also significant:

	1900	1913	Increase per cent.
	$	$	
Precious stones	629,934	4,444,929	605.6
Spirits	1,983,591	7,261,597	266.1
Ale, Beer and Porter	225,571	1,388,721	515.6
Silks	3,515,269	9,252,911	163.2
Jewellry	578,963	2,152,659	271.8
Furs	2,114,761	7,993,651	277.9
Musical Instruments	396,446	2,043,244	415.4
Paintings, Oil and Water Colours	422,583	930,939	131.0
Earthenware and Chinaware	966,254	3,242,735	235.6
Perfumery	55,498	446,277	704.1

In addition to the above, the import of ribbons into Canada increased 161 per cent, and of fancy goods in 1913, 158 per cent. The number of billiard tables imported increased 1,500 per cent, and the import of automobiles increased from 362 valued at $317,700 in 1904, to 8,419 valued at $9,870,554 in 1913. In the year 1912, the value of automobiles manufactured in and imported into Canada, less exports, was over 12 millions, only ten per cent of these cars being for industrial use.*

*The British *Board of Trade Journal* is quoted by the Toronto *Globe* regarding the number of motor cars in use in the principal countries, excluding the British Isles and the United States. From these figures it appears that France had 89,185 motor cars in use at the end of 1911, while Canada, at the end of September 1913, possessed 42,479. Germany, at the end of 1911, had only 15,618 cars, about one-sixth of the number owned in France. Italy had about 16,000; Australia comes next with 12,949—a large number in proportion to population. Next follow Austria-Hungary with 12,000; Russia, 8,000; India, 5,925; New Zealand, 4,469; British South Africa, 4,140; Mexico, 2,000; and Japan with 200. The Provinces of Quebec and Saskatchewan alone possess more motor cars than are to be found in Austria and Russia combined.

It is significant that the number of parlour and sleeping cars on Canadian railways has increased from 243 in 1901 to 557 in 1913, while the number of dining cars has increased from 58 in 1905 to 176 in 1913.

(3) "The Higher Life."

(a) *Education.*—The spread of education is an important index of the advance in the standard of living. In 1901, 82.88 per cent of the people of Canada over five years of age could read and white, 2.72 per cent could read only, and 14.38 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1911 the figures were 88.98, 1.52 and 10.50 respectively. It is also significant in this connection that the value of imports of books, magazines and newspapers in 1913 showed an increase of almost 300 per cent over 1900. The accompanying table shows the per capita expenditure on education by the various provinces in the year 1901 and 1912:

NET EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY PROVINCES, 1901-1912.

Province.	1901		1911-'12		
	Value	Per capita.	Value	Per capita.	
	$		$		
Prince Edward Island.	128,288	1.24	180,106	1.92	Year ended June 30, 1901 and Dec. 31, 1912.
Nova Scotia.....	254,778	.55	369,819	.75	" " Sept. 30, 1901 & Sept. 30, 1912.
New Brunswick.....	200,682	.61	254,447	.72	" " Oct. 31, 1901 and 1911.
Quebec.....	447,857	.27	1,161,233	.58	" " June 30, 1901 and 1912.
Ontario.....	724,813	.33	1,864,982	.74	" " Dec. 31, 1901 and Oct. 31, 1911.
Manitoba.....	158,998	.62	486,579	1.07	" " Dec. 31, 1901 and 1911.
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	497,454	1.01	" " Feb. 29, 1912.
Alberta.....	.....	.....	451,219	1.20	" " Dec. 31, 1911.
British Columbia.....	313,507	1.75	783,295	1.99	" " June 30, 1901 & March 31, 1912.

(b) *Religion.*—From the following statistics of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Canada it would appear that contributions to churches have considerably increased:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1900—1913.

Year.	Total contributions.	Contributions per communicant.
1900.....	$2,549,806	$11.93
1906.....	3,351,284	14.01
1907.....	3,619,749	14.49
1908.....	3,747,481	13.89
1909.....	4,078,304	14.51
1910.....	4,506,634	15.65
1911.....	4,820,062	16.28
1912.....	5,417,163	14.67
1913.....	5,637,099	17.91

The number of families enrolled was 113,146 in 1900 and 173,687 in 1913, making the contribution per family $22.53 and $32.45 for the two years respectively.

Contributions to the Methodist Church in Canada for Missions (Home, Foreign and Women's Missionary Society), Sabbath Schools, Education, Social Service and Superannuation, 1900-1914, are shown in the following:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES, 1900-1914.

Year.	Total contributions.	Contributions per communicant.
1900	$577,353.48	$2.02
1901	586,247.49	
1902	598,606.66	
1903	645,466.36	
1904	700,304.70	
1905	747,691.94	
1906	816,964.28	
1907	920,777.09	
1908	977,671.54	
1909	1,688,191.56	
1910	1,167,550.47	
1911	1,289,815.35	
1912	1,312,809.03	
1913	1,433,467.14	4.07
1914	1,532,671.59	4.24

General Thrift.—No better foundation of higher wellbeing exists than the habit of thrift among the people. An excellent barometer of thrift is afforded by statistics of life insurance, the great bulk of which is represented in small policies. The *per capita* expenditure for life insurance by the Canadian people has increased by over 75 per cent since 1900, as the following table shows:

PREMIUM INCOME OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA, 1900-1913.

Year.	Premium Income	Per capita payment for Life Insurance.
1900	$15,005,941.00	2.81
1901	15,189,854.00	2.83
1902	17,077,560.00	3.08
1903	18,240,265.00	3.22
1904	19,969,324.00	3.43
1905	22,080,717.00	3.68
1906	22,364,456.00	3.62
1907	23,143,872.00	3.67
1908	24,697,939.00	3.80
1909	26,605,295.00	4.39
1910	29,771,903.00	4.34
1911	31,619,626.00	4.38
1912	35,709,516.00	4.78
1913	38,591,100.00	4.97

"Real" Wages.

In the section on wages (Part I, Section 4) the trend of "real" wages was briefly discussed, and index numbers of real wages given for those countries in which they have been calculated. From this it appears that rents and prices taken together have risen about as fast as wages but that rents have shown a greater rise than either prices or wages. This may indicate that in food the workingman's standard of living has been lowered to offset the rise in rent, or that the difference was made up in some other way. It is believed by the best authorities that pride induces families to live in the best possible houses and neighbourhoods at the expense of needs wherein economies can be made less obtrusive, as for instance in diet. It is possible also to offset higher rents by subletting rooms or moving to suburban districts where the street car fares are somewhat less than the difference in rent.

Changes in Percentages of Expenditures.—In order to analyse the situation more fully the accompanying table was constructed. It shows in the first three columns the rise in wages, food costs and rents since 1900.* In the fourth and fifth colunms the percentage which food costs and rents constitute of current income are indicated. Although the proportion of expenditure on foods and rent shown in the table is perhaps a little high (the budget includes a considerable quantity of meat, and the class of house for which figures have been obtained is somewhat more expensive than the majority of workingmen are actually able to afford in many Canadian cities, the changes in percentages indicated are significant. The figures for food show little change; food was proportionately cheaper in 1900 and higher in 1911 and 1912. The increase in the percentage paid for rent, however, is marked—so marked as to indicate that poorer families have been compelled to lower their standard of housing by renting smaller houses, subletting rooms, or changing neighbourhoods. Notwithstnading the progress that has been made in sanitary housing, building by-laws, urban transportation, provisions for parks, playgrounds, etc., since the

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Income.	EXPENDITURES.			
		Food.		Rent.	
		Amount	Per cent of Income	Amount	Per cent of Income
	$	$		$	
1900	600.00	285.00	47.5	125.00	20.9
1905	675.00	300.00	44.4	150.00	22.2
1909	750.00	350.00	46.7	160.00	21.3
1910	780.00	365.00	46.8	175.00	22.4
1911	800.00	385.00	48.1	175.00	22.0
1912	835.00	400.00	47.9	200.00	24.0
1913	850.00	400.00	47.2	210.00	24.7

beginning of the century (by which many benefits are secured free which are really privileges incidental to residence and payment of rent, including taxes, rates, etc.), it may be questioned whether this has offset the adverse conditions incidental to urban growth, congestion, smaller building lots, less open space, greater distances, etc. The increase in rents is, therefore, probably a clear loss,

*The original statistics and methods of calculation will be found page 433 and on.

especially as workingmen who own their own houses are not numerous. Whether this burden has been lightened by economies in housing, by lower standards in other lines of expenditure, such as food and clothing, or by increasing the income through greater earnings from children, from older members of the family, or even from the wife and mother, cannot be answered from the available statistics.

Summary.

Imperfect as the above treatment is (there are no comprehensive Canadian statistics over the period, for example, on the birth, marriage and death rate and public health, nor has any attempt been made to collect family budgets) it will have been sufficient to show that the question is one which must be viewed from a broad standpoint. When it is seen that the increase in expenditures has not been confined to luxuries and extravagances, but has been no less conspicuous in the case of an item like life insurance premiums (which reflect providence in the individual, and the bulk of which are paid by persons of moderate income), and in contributions to churches, the conclusion strongly indicated is that their origin is not psychological alone, but economic. The increased expenditures have been rendered possible in the first instance by increased incomes; that it has been more pronounced in some quarters than others is because during a period like the past twelve years the opportunity for increasing profits has been greater for some than for others. (See the analysis in Part I, setion (5) of the extent to which earnings of stockholders have increased as compared with those of bondholders). The rise in the scale of expenditures has perhaps been more general than the rise in incomes; this is to be accounted for in part by the fact that the scale of living of the individual is necessarily to a degree determined by that of the community in which he lives.

NOTES TO CHAPTER V.

NOTE I.—FAMILY BUDGETS.

No attempt on a comprehensive scale to collect family budgets has been made in Canada. A table, however, embodying results of a survey made at Winnipeg is given herewith.

MONTHLY INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES OF THIRTEEN FAMILIES AT WINNIPEG, MAN.

Case	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	Ave.	No. of Cases
Family	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	8	4	5.15	
Rooms occupied.	7	6	6	5	4	8	4	7	4	5	5	5	5	5.46	
Lodgers	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Children's Ages	13–11–7	7–5–4	13–10–3	5–3–2	9–5½–2	6–10–	14–5–1½–½		11–6–1	14–10–7–4	7–3	14–12–9–5–2	9		
Heating	H.Air	H.Air	Stoves	Stoves	H.Air	Stoves	Stoves	H.Air	Stoves	Stoves	H.Air	Stoves	H.Air		
Income—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
Father	100.00	85.00	114.00	75.00	85.00	75.00	80.00	100.00	75.00	50.00	100.00	76.00	110.00	.....	
Lodgers	.....	5.00	.....	26.00	24.66	.....	.....	24.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Children	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	
TOTAL Income	120.00	90.00	114.00	101.00	85.00	75.00	80.00	124.66	75.00	50.00	100.00	90.00	110..0	97.55	12
	Taxes	$3.00													
Expenditures—															
Rent	27.50	25.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	23.00	15.00	25.00	15.00	.....	32.50	27.00	22.50	23.04	12
Light	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	.70	1.25	.75	1.00	1.00	.70	1.00	.70	.75	.95	....
Fuel	9.00	9.75	7.25	5.85	7.50	8.50	8.00	12.50	7.00	6.25	6.66	6.00	8.20	7.88	....
Water	.82	.75	.82	.70	.77	.93	.50	.87	.75	.65	.66	.60	.66	.69	....
Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lodge, Church etc.	4.00	2.00	4.25	2.75	3.30	.75	5.50	5.42	3.00	3.90	1.66	2.00	3.58	3.24	....
Dr. & Dentist.	.50	1.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	.50	5.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	2.25	.....	.42	1.89	12
Mag., Papers, etc.	.....	.50	1.50	1.00	.25	.50	.25	.80	.25	.50	.50	.25	.80	.59	12
Post. Stat'nry.	1.25	.50	.25	1.00	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.00	.25	.08	.30	.25	.45	....
Car Fare	1.00	.75	1.50	.50	1.00	.50	2.00	.50	.50	1.75	.50	2.00	2.08	1.12	....
Holidays, Xmas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recreation	3.00	1.00	3.50	1.25	1.00	3.50	1.00	.80	1.50	1.75	4.16	.....	6.66	2.42	12
Furnishing	*13.00	2.50	*10.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.00	.75	2.08	3.00	.80	1.46	11
Schooling	1.00	.....	4.75	.....	.25	.75	6.00	.....	.20	.50	.09	.....	.25	1.53	9
Groceries	20.00	13.25	28.00	20.00	20.00	14.75	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.00	25.00	18.00	30.00	20.61	....
Meat	8.00	10.00	9.00	7.25	1.25	8.00	6.00	12.00	10.00	4.25	3.33	14.00	10.00	7.93	....
Milk	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.25	4.50	2.80	7.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	5.60	3.00	3.72	....
Bread	2.50	3.00	.....	2.50	2.20	1.45	.....	2.50	5.00	.....	3.00	4.00	.....	2.90	9
Clothing—															
Father	5.00	5.50	2.50	3.75	3.33	2.00	1.50	6.00	1.00	5.00	5.42		2.00		....
Mother	8.00	4.00	2.25	5.00	3.34	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	6.25	7.00	2.00	11.35	....
Children	9.00	5.50	7.00	6.25	4.33	3.00	2.00	2.50	1.30	5.00	3.33		8.30		....
Soap and Brushes	1.50	1.00	1.75	2.50	2.00	.50	.....	.20	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.43	8
Laundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	2
Saving	.93	.....	2.93	12.20	.03	.....	.....	20.57	.....	.....	.03	.....	7.75	6.34	7
Deficit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.93	3.25	.....	.....	10.75	.....	.45	.....	3.84	4
TOTALS	120.00	90.00	114.00	101.00	85.00	75.93	83.25	124.66	75.00	60.75	100.00	90.45	110.00	95.52	....

*Instalments on furniture not included in average.

It will be seen that the average excess of income over expenditure is $2.03. Four of the families, however, show deficits, the average being $1.54. Seven show an average saving of $6.34 a month. Two just make ends meet. Analyses of these follow :

SAVING.

No. of Case	Saving.	INCOME.		No. and Ages of Children.
		Father.	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$	
1	.93	100.00	20.00	13–11–7
3	2.93	114.00	.....	13–10–3
4	12.20	75.00	26.00	5– 3–2
5	.03	85.00	.....	9– 5½–2
8	20.57	100.00	24.66	Three
11	.03	100.00	.....	7–3
13	7.75	110.00	.....	9–8

NOTE—Nos. 1 and 3 pay $13.00 and $10.00 respectively for furniture (per month.)

DEFICIT.

No. of Case.	Deficit.	INCOME.		Ages of Children.
		Father.	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$	
6.....	.93	75.00	.....	6–10
7.....	3.25	80.00	.....	14–5–1½–½
12.....	.45	76.00	14.00	14–12–9–5–2– & infant

7 average savings of $6.34.

EQUAL.

No. of Case	INCOME.		Ages of Children.
	Father	Other Sources.	
	$	$	
2.....	85.00	5.00	7–5–4
9.....	75.00	....	11–6–1

NOTE II.—COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1870.

The close relations which obtain between Canada and the United States and which render conditions in the latter always of great interest to the former, warrant some analysis and comparison of recent trends as between the two. As already pointed out, the United States shares with Canada in the recent pronounced rise in prices. It would seem, however, that whereas as a rule prices have been more buoyant in the United States than in Canada, during the past few years Canadian prices have on the whole moved the more rapidly towards higher levels. To illustrate the fundamental influences at work the following brief comparison of economic progress in the two countries since 1870 is given. The general conclusion is that industrialization has on the whole been a more gradual process in the United States.

Population.—In the period 1871-1891, Canada's population increased from 3,689,257 to 4,833,239, or 31 per cent, and her aggregate external trade from $170,266,589 to $218,384,934, or 22 per cent. In the United States during the same period population increased from 39,555,000 to 63,844,000, or 61 per cent, and her aggregate external trade from $828,730,176 to $1,647,139,093, or 98 per cent. In the period 1891-1911 Canada's population increased from 4,833,239 to 7,206,643, or 49 per cent, her foreign trade from $218,384,934 to $769,443,905, or 252 per cent. In the same period the population of the United States increased from 63,844,000 to 93,792,509, or 46 per cent, and her external trade from $1,647,139,093 to $3,576,546,304, or 117 per cent. In the entire period 1871-1911 with an increase of 137 per cent in population the United States increased her external trade 330 per cent. In the same period Canada, with an increase in population of only 98 per cent, increased her external trade 350 per cent, and 65 per cent or two-thirds of this increase took place in the period 1900-1911.

Trade.—The comparative steadiness of the growth of United States trade is further indicated by the following tables:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—INDEX NUMBERS.*

	UNITED STATES		CANADA.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
1870-'79	67	56	66	61
1880-'89	90	79	71	71
1890-'99	100	101	82	95
1900-'09	143	154	180	173
1900-'13	230	252	316	273

*100=average per decade of the four decades.

Capital Imports.—What may be called the developmental period in American history is a comparatively long one. In Canada there was no important expansion, except during the construction of the C.P.R. in the early 80's, until almost the beginning of the century. British capital flowed in a steady stream into the United States throughout the last quarter of the century. There was an abnormal import of European merchandise from 1886 to 1890 which largely represented Great Britain's investments in American railway securities. So great was this investment that an unfavourable trade balance appeared in the commerce of the United States, the imports exceeding in 1888 by $40,000,000. With the advent of the new century, however, Canada became the field of one-fourth of the United Kingdom's foreign investment, and the annual interest payment of Canada has increased until now it is almost three-fourths the annual (net) interest payment of the United States, although our population is only about one-thirteenth the United States' population.

Railway Mileage.—This investment of capital and labour in developmental and for the time being unremunerative enterprises is evidenced by the statistics of railway mileage of the two countries. The railway activity of the 80's and the extraordinary development in Canada since the beginning of the century are plainly indicated in the following table:

GROWTH OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Period.	UNITED STATES.		CANADA	
	Mileage constructed or under construction.	Index No.*	Mileage constructed or under construction.	Index No.*
1870-1880	40,345	82	4,577	83
1880-1890	73,924	150	5,957	108
1890-1900	31,773	64	4,506	82
1900-1910	51,028	104	7,074	128
1900-1915	67,036	136	18,343	332

*100=average mileage constructed per decade for the four decades 1870-1910.

Manufacturing.—The growth of manufacturing necessary to provide the materials of development and consequent upon improved transportation facilities is indicated below. The decades of greatest increase in the output of manufactured goods are those of marked activity in railway construction, 1880-90, 1900-10.

MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Period.	UNITED STATES		CANADA	
	Value of Products†	Index No.*	Value of Products.	Index No.*
1870	4,232,325,442	41	221,617,773	41
1880	5,369,579,191	52	309,676,068	58
1890	9,372,378,943	92	476,258,886	89
1900	11,406,926,701	111	481,053,375	91
1910	20,672,051,870	202	1,165,975,639	219

*100=average of the five years.
†Exclusive of neighbourhood industries and hand trades included prior to 1900.

Immigration.—The importation of labour for the development of the two countries and the increased importation of labour in the periods of greatest industrial expansion are indicated in the following statistics of immigration. Here again the extraordinary growth in Canada since the late 90's is in evidence. This industrial expansion attracted hosts of immigrants. Canada's gross immigration for the period 1900-1913 amounted to more than one-fourth of her population at the last census. The gross immigration to the United States for the same period was slightly more than one-eighth of her population at the last census.

GROSS IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Period.	Numbers.		Index Numbers.*	
	United States.	Canada.	United States.	Canada.
1870-1879	2,742,137	328,876	54	47
1880-1889	5,248,568	848,615	103	120
1890-1899	4,057,150	372,474	80	53
1900-1910	8,202,388	1,268,892	161	180
1900-1913	12,158,609	1,922,714	240	273

*100=average immigration per decade for the four decades 1870-1910.

Money Orders.—The greater steadiness which is evident in the immigration to the United States also appears in the payments of the two countries to other lands on account of this imported labour as evidenced by the issue of foreign money orders shown in the following table. The table also serves to indicate something of the labour cost of our great developmental undertakings.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDER BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Period.	UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
	Value of Money Orders sent.	Index No.*	Value of Money Orders sent.	Index No.*
1870-1879	15,187,883	7	6,218,666	18
1880-1889	76,719,970	37	21,213,667	60
1890-1899	140,260,385	67	22,511,421	64
1900-1909	597,699,672	288	90,422,285	258
1900-1913	907,632,623	437	206,284,382	588

*100=average amount per decade of foreign money orders sent for the four decades 1870-1910.

In the year 1913 the United States sent $97,660,025 or $1.009 per capita, in foreign money orders. In the same year Canada sent $39,829,242 or $5.133 per capita.

Rural and Urban Growth.—The statistics of rural and urban growth show the effect of the 80's and of the last decade in attracting immigrants and native population to the cities in both countries. Canada, it will be noted, with one-thirteenth of the population is almost as highly urbanized as the United States.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES.

	1880	1890	1900	1910
Urban	29.5	36.1	40.5	46.3
Rural	70.5	63.9	59.5	53.7

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN CANADA.

	1881	1891	1901	1911
Urban	14.0	31.0	37.0	45.5
Rural	86.0	69.0	63.0	54.5

The more gradual development of the United States is also reflected in the statistics of agricultural production. The wheat crop of the United States in the year 1913 was not quite double the crop of the year 1890. The Canadian wheat crop of 1913 was more than five times the crop of 1890.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—INDEX NUMBERS.*

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.
	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
1870	57	22	61	51
1880	75	43	86	108
1890	118	55	130	87
1900	98	73	93	113
1910	154	305	121	138
1913	126	307	155	166

*100=average of the years 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.—INDEX NUMBERS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.
	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
1870	59	117	61	22
1880	79	113	58	43
1890	92	95	84	55
1900	125	93	114	73
1910	146	81	176	305
1913	149	79	167	307

In both countries it would seem that industrial expansion has been proceeding rapidly without a corresponding increase in agricultural production. Professor Coulter's statements already cited that since the beginning of the century agriculture in the United States has not kept pace with the general industrial movement of the country is supported by the following figures from an article by Professor Fairchild, "A Sociological View of the High Cost of Living." (*Forum*, July, 1914.)

INCREASE IN QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES 1899–1909.

Commodities.	Increase in quantity.	Increase in Value.
Butter	8.6 per cent.	....
Cheese	7.4 "	....
Eggs	23.0 "	112.6
Wool	4.6 "	43.4
Cereals	1.7 "	79.8
Wheat	3.8 "	77.8
Corn	4.3 "	73.7
Potatoes	42.4 "	69.2
Cotton	11.7 "	117.3

The demand for the products of the soil in the U. S. is out-stripping the home supply. Proof of this statement is found in the figures of imports.

Import.	1900	1913
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$97,916,293	$211,746,500
Foodstuffs partially or wholly manufactured	133,027,374	194,243,220

Examination of the imports in detail furnishes more evidence on this point. In this instance the figures of imports were available as far back only as 1903.

Import.	1903	1913
	$	$
Animals	4,500,000	9,500,000
Bread-stuffs	6,000,000	17,000,000
Fish	8,500,000	15,000,000
Fruits and nuts	24,000,000	43,000,000
Meat and Dairy products	5,778,000	14,596,000
Spices	4,815,000	60,187,000
Sugar	72,000,000	103,600,000
Vegetables	4,581,000	11,358,000

The value of the imports of agricultural products for the past three years is the greatest in the history of the country. The figures are as follows:

1911	†$630,204,932
1912	783,457,471
1913	815,138,801

The excess of agricultural exports over agricultural imports averaged $363,481,731 annually in the decade 1893-1902. The annual average for the decade 1903-1912 was $394,095,719, an increase of less than $30,000,000 despite the rise in the price of agricultural products. In the decade 1893-1902 the agricultural exports amounted to about 68 per cent of the total domestic exports. In the decade 1903-1912 they amounted to about 60 per cent. In the former period about 35 per cent of the domestic wheat was exported, in the latter period less than 20 per cent.

Distribution.—The change in trade relations which the United States has experienced since the beginning of the century has been the very opposite of the Canadian experience. The countries near at hand supplied a greater proportion of her imports in 1913 than in 1900. Imports from North and South America bulked more largely in 1913, while imports from Europe, Asia and Oceania constituted almost 6 per cent less of the total as is evidenced by the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES.

(Year ended June 30.)

Grand Division.	1900	1913
IMPORTS:—		
Europe	51.84	49.25
North America	15.30	19.96
South America	11.02	12.01
Asia	16.45	15.25
Oceania	4.07	2.07
Africa	1.32	1.46

NOTE III.—THE SUGGESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE COST OF LIVING.

It will have been apparent from the tenor of this memorandum, that the scope of the problem of the rise in the cost of living is very broad, involving practically all countries, and that some of the most suggestive data are obtained from international comparisons. One purpose of the memorandum in fact has been to examine certain aspects of the situation in Canada with the expectation that the results will be increasingly useful as the general information widens. It will be of interest, therefore, to note that the project of a concerted world enquiry has been formulated and has met with considerable support.

The idea would appear to have occurred independently to several. Professor Stephen Bauer of Basle University, the eminent economist, brought forward the proposal prominently about five years ago. As early as 1907, however, Dr. J. Pease Norton of Yale University made a similar suggestion. Of late, the one chiefly identified with the movement has been Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University.

Professor Fisher, in 1911, addressed a circular to leading economists and statisticians, and, on a lesser scale to men in public life and large undertakings, in Europe and America, asking for their opinion as to the usefulness of an International Conference on the rise in the cost of living. In nearly every case a reply approving of the proposal was received. Later, nearly all the important boards of trade in the United States passed resolutions in favour. Especially noteworthy was a resolution passed by the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce in 1912, at which forty nations were represented. In Great Britain, added interest in the proposal was aroused by the labour unrest of 1912.*

*Among those who have endorsed the proposal are

United Kingdom—Lord Courtney of Penwith; Lord Thomas Brassey; Henry Higgs, former secretary Royal Economic Society; Ernest Aves; Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave; W. M. Acworth; Right Hon. Charles Booth; Sir Edward Brabrook; Francis W. Hirst, editor of the *Economist*, London; Sir George Paisch, editor of the *Statist*, London; John A.

When the movement had attained these proportions it was brought to the attention of the President of the United States, who, in February, 1912, sent a special message to Congress, in which he asked for an appropriation to enable him to invite foreign governments to a conference to be held at Washington or elsewhere. A few days later a Bill was intro-

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Hobson, editor of the *Nation*, London; Alfred Marshall, professor emeritus of economics, Cambridge University, leading English-speaking economist; A. C. Pigou, professor of economics, Cambridge University; John M. Keynes, editor of the Economic Journal; Francis Y. Edgeworth, professor of political economy, University of Oxford, editor of *Economic Journal*; L. L. Price, reader in economic history at Oxford; J. S. Nicholson, professor of economics, University of Edinburgh; William Smart, professor of political economy, Glasgow; C. F. Bastable, professor of political economy, Dublin University; W. J. Ashley, professor of economics, Birmingham; Edward Cannon, lecturer London School of Economics; E. C. K. Gonner, professor economic science, University of Liverpool; S. J. Chapman, professor of political economy, University of Manchester; C. S. Loch, former professor of economic science, Kings College; B. Seebohm Rowntree; Sir Thomas Oliver, A. W. Waterlow King, publisher, London.

United States.—Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor; Charles Nagel, former secretary of Commerce and Labor; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, former Secretary of the Treasury; A. Piatt Andrew, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; M. L. Muhleman, ex-deputy assistant of the United States Treasury; Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman Tariff Board; Gifford Pinchot, former chairman of the Conservation Commission; Woodrow Wilson, former governor of New Jersey, now President of the United States; Hon. Henry C. Lodge, United States Senator; Logan McPherson, director, Bureau of Railway Economics; J. H. Parmelee, statisticain Bureau of Railway Economics; Walter E. Wyel, statistical expert, Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury; Fred. C. Croxton, statistician, Senate Committee on Wages and Prices; Roger W. Babson, Babson's statistical organization; James, H. Brookmire, president Brookmire Economic Chart Co., St. Louis; Robert S. Woodward, president Carnegie Institution, Washington; Robert Luce, chairman recent Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living and his colleagues; H. Spencer Baldwin, secretary Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living, professor of economics, Boston University; John R. Commons, member of the State of Wisconsin Industrial Commission; Frederick N. Judson, vice-president American Economic Association; Prof. Frank A. Fetter, president American Economic Association; Arthur T. Hadley, president Yale University; Henry W. Farnam, professor of economics, Yale University; Prof. L. S. Rowe, president American Academy of Political and Social Science; Prof. T. N. Carver, secretary American Economic Assbciation; F. W. Taussig, ex-president American Economic Association, professor of economics, Harvard; J. B. Clark, professor economics, Columbia University; Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of Economics, Columbia University; Richard T. Ely, professor political economy, University of Wisconsin; Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology, Columbia University; Paul Reinsch, professor of politics, University of Wisconsin; T. K. Urdahl, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin; E. W. Kemmerer, professor of economics, Cornell University; Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of economics, Cornell University; S. N. Patten, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania: Jacob H. Hollander, professor of economics, John Hopkins; B. H. Meyer, professor of political economy, University of Wisconsin; O. M. W. Sprague, professor of economics, Harvard; J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of economics, University of Chicago; John T. Holdsworth, dean University of Pittsburgh; E. H. Youngman, editor Bankers' Magazine; R. E. Ireton, editor of the Financial American; Clinton B. Evans, editor the *Economist*., Chicago; James B. Forgan, president First National Bank, Chicago.

France.—Raymond Poincaré, President of France; Jacques Bertillon, director of municipal statistics of the City of Paris, Paris; Georges Villain, director of commercial control of railways, Department of Public Works; Alfred Picard, member of the Academy of Science; Georges Paulet, professor of labour legislation of the School of Political Science, Paris; Ch. Legrand, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Paris; P. Cauwes, professor political economy, dean of the faculty of law, University of Paris; C. Colson, professor at the School of Political Science, Paris; F. Simiand, "Maître de Conférences" at the Sorbonne, Paris; B. Nogaro, professor political economy, University of Montpellier; Fernand Faure, editor of the "Revue politique and parlementaire;" Paris; Alfred Neymarck, editor of "Le Rentier" (Journal Financier Politique), Paris; Edmond Théry, editor of "L'Economiste Européen," Paris; Lucien March, directeur de la Statistique de la France, ministère du travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale; Arthur Fontaine, directeur du travail, ministère du travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale; Adolphe Landry, directeur d'études à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes; the late A. de Foville, Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques; Vicomte G. d'Avenal, Paris, France; Prof. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, leading economist of France; Yves Guyot, editor Journal des Economistes; Raphael Georges Levy, Professeur à l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Charles Gide, professor of economics, University of Paris; Charles Rist, professor of economics, University of Montpellier.

Germany.—Dr. R. van der Borght, president Imperial Statische office, Berlin; Freiherr von Barlepsch, staatsminister of Prussia; A. von Gwinner, direktor Deutcshe Bank of Berlin; Dr. Gustav. v. Schmoller, professor of economics, University of Berlin; Max Sering, professor of political science, University of Berlin; Prof. Dr. E. Francke, Bureau fur Socialpolitik, secretary Gesellschaft fur Soziale Reform; Prof. Dr. L. Brentano, professor political economy, University of Munich; H. Schumacher, professor of economics, University of Bonn; Franz Eulenburg, professor of economics, University of Leipzig; H. Lichtenfelt, writer on workingmen's budgets; Wilhelm Lexis, professor of economics, University of Gottingen; Paul Mombert, professor of economics, University of Freiburg, Baden; Heinrich Herkner, professor of economics, Technical High School, Berlin.

Austria.—Dr. Robert Meyer, minister of Finance; E. Bohm-Bawerk, professor of political economy, Vienna University; E. Philippovich, professor of political economy, Vienna University; F. Wieser, professor of political economy, University of Vienna.

Japan.—G. Sakatani, formerly finance minister of Japan; G. Owaga, professor political economy, Kioto.

Switzerland.—Stephen Bauer, professor of economics, University of Basle; Vilfredo Pareto, professor of economics, University of Lausanne; E. Milliet, professor of economics, University of Berne; Eugene Borel, professor of economics University of Geneva.

Italy.—The ministers of State, Agriculture and Labour, Rome.

Belgium.—Armand Julin, directeur à l'office du travail, Brussels; E. Solvay, founder of Solvay Institute, Brussels; Emile Waxweiler, professor, Brussels University, director of the Solvay Institute; Hector Denis, professor of economics, Brussels; Henri La Fontaine, professor of economics, general secretary bureau of Solvay Institute; L. Varles, secretary general of the Association Internationale pour la Lutte contre le Chômage; E. Maheim, cours de statistique, Liège.

Holland.—C. A. Verrijn-Stuart, professor of political economy, University Groningen; G. M. Boissevain, member, of the central commission of statistics in the Netherlands, Amsterdam; H. B. Greven, professor of political economy, University of Leyden.

Denmark.—Michael Koefoed, director of University of Copenhagen: Harald Westergaard, professor, University of Copenhagen.

duced in the House of Representatives to provide the money necessary for the participation of the United States in the proposed Conference.§ The Bill thus introduced was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which brought in a report containing among other things a memorandum setting forth the *raison d'être* of such a Conference, the nature of the work it would accomplish, its probable method of procedure, etc. The following is an abridgement of this memorandum:

Memorandum as to the Proposal for an International Commission on the Cost of Living.

With the support of leading economists, financiers, editors and statesmen, a movement has been launched to secure the appointment of an *official international commission on the cost of living*

(1) to gather all available *facts* as to recent changes in wages, cost of living and prices generally throughout the world and to make international comparisons.

(2) to secure evidence as to the main *causes* of these changes and of international differences.

(3) to discuss possible *remedies.*

I. The Facts.

The price statistics hitherto published are very limited in scope and are not fitted to indicate the price movements of the civilized world. Such index numbers of prices as have been published are usually confined to wholesale prices, and in all cases cover only a small part of the field of general prices and wages even where the statistics are of the best, as in the United States, England and Germany. Moreover, these index numbers are constructed by different methods in different places and in consequence are not mutually comparable.

A complete study of the facts would afford a general view of the differences between different countries and times so far as concerns

(a) the purchasing power of the dollar or other *monetary unit.*

(b) the purchasing power of *incomes,* especially wages.

Both problems are of the greatest importance and the prospect of adding to our knowledge as to either of them would be a sufficient justification for the creation of the proposed commission. The raw materials for constructing index numbers exist in published and manuscript documents in every commercial country and only require clerical work under intelligent direction in order to be wrought into index numbers of real value.

II. The Causes.

Here also the commission will have two problems:

(a) to explain the fall in the purchasing power of the *monetary unit.*

(b) to explain the changes in the total purchasing power of *incomes,* especially wages.

The first problem (a) is that of the rise of prices and will fall chiefly into two parts (1) a study of *money* and (2) a study of *goods*: The former will include a study of the production of gold, the extension of credit through the use of cheques, uncovered bank notes, modern *methods of* endorsement, underwriting, etc., and the velocity of circulation of money; the latter will include a study of the conditions of production, transportation and the volume of trade in respect to agricultural, mining and industrial products.

The second problem (b) is that of the factors influencing the world's supply of food and other commodities which bear upon the great mass of consumers, as well as changes in standards of expenditure, concentration of population in cities, and all other factors which affect the people in their capacity as consumers.

III. The Remedies.

The commission will again be confronted with two problems:

(a) the problem of preventing changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit, as for instance through monetary or banking legislation, and

(b) the problem of increasing, or at any rate of preventing any decrease in the total purchasing power of wages, by combatting mal-nutrition and the decay of industrial efficiency.

§ A bill of similar purport but differing as to details had previously (January 8, 1912) been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Finance. Subsequently a bill identical with the House bill was introduced in the Senate.

Those chiefly interested in the project of a commission on the cost of living do not agree on any remedy or remedies. They are agreed merely on the importance of the questions involved. The commission would not, of course, be authorized to bind the various nations represented to the adoption of any plans that might be recommended. It would simply aim to express the best unbiased scientific conclusions which they may find from a completer study of facts than has hitherto been made.

Should it happen that the commission reported favourably any plan requiring political co-operation, the way would then be open for the various nations to enter into diplomatic negotiations looking toward such co-operation, just as was the case when the "Latin Union" was formed to secure uniformity in currency or when various nations agreed to prohibit the poisonous match industry.

Further Remarks.

The commission should be *international* because the problems are necessarily international. . . . We cannot expect investigations by individual nations to be made by a sufficient number of nations or any one nation to make international comparisons for all. . . . It is almost as absurd for any one particular locality or state on the basis of its own experience to discuss the world-wide rise in the cost of living as it would be for a village on the Bay of Fundy to discuss the rise of the tides. . . .

The commission should be *official* in order to secure the requisite funds for so broad a study. No private person or institution can afford to make the necessary investigations in all the great countries of the world. . . . An official commission has many times the influence of private persons or institutions. The work of the commission should be entrusted to a small staff of experts working in co-operation with the local statistical agencies of the various governments represented and acting on plans approved by the commission. As a possible result of the work of the commission there might be established one or more permanent bureaux to continue these studies; for the need of completer statistics of wages and prices is increasingly felt every year.

The present a very opportune time to secure such a commission.

There is now a worldwide interest in the subject, not only in academic circles, but also among business men, bankers and railway men, public officials, members of parliament, labour leaders and the public press. During the last few years there has been an enormous output of literature on the subject. The *Verein für Sozialpolitik* in Berlin is planning to make some studies of prices during the last twenty years. It has secured the co-operation of the German statistical office, which in turn is in correspondence with the statistical offices of other countries. The *International Statistical Institute*, consisting chiefly of the world's official statisticians, is also engaged in an international study of price movements. Several governments, such as the United States through its Senate, the State of Massachusetts, the Dominion of Canada, and France, have made recent reports on this subject. . . .

The deep public interest in the question of the cost of living is expressing itself also in many other ways such as resentment against taxation, strikes, bread and meat riots, and other demonstrations of discontent. . . . It is therefore an urgent need to find a scientific basis for any reforms which state legislation may be asked to contemplate.

In view of the colossal proportions of the problem and its significance to hundreds of millions of human beings and in view of the present worldwide interest in it and in view of the *ominous prediction of many experts* that *the rise of prices is to continue in the future*, it is submitted that to secure such a commission as is here proposed is worth the best efforts.

* * *

The proposal of the President and the Bill based thereon, though recommended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and passed by the Senate April 15, 1912, was not reached during the session of the House of 1912 and no subsequent action has been taken.

It is to be noted that the suggestion of international investigation has commended itself to thinkers of the most divergent views. Thus Mr. J. A. Hobson expresses the same views as Professor Fisher to the following effect (*Gold, Prices and Wages*, p. 138-9):

"A fuller, larger and more certain body of facts is the first requisite. Large numbers of business men, politicians, publicists and economists are alive to the importance of a comprehensive inquiry into the nature, causes and effects of the recent rise of prices. Many are willing and anxious to co-operate in such an inquiry. But private co-operation alone will not suffice. The governments of the different nations must agree to promote an investigation within their several borders conducted upon a common plan, in order to obtain the reliable measured facts required for the wide world-survey. The carrying out of this project would furnish a fund of information relating to prices which, submitted to scientific diges-

tion, might form the basis of a genuinely international policy. Whatever proposals might be made for the regulation of the output of gold, the adoption of an international clearing-house system, the establishment of a tabular standard of value, or any other device for monetary economy or stability of prices, would involve for their effective adoption an agreement of the governments of the leading industrial nations. As, in point of fact, and as a matter of private enterprise, finance has attained a far more advanced degree of internationalism than any other human relation, it is reasonable to expect that the international government, which is slowly emerging, as a necessity from the growing tangle of extra-national relations between members of various countries, should first address itself to establishing orderly relations in world-markets and the values which they handle.''