

REPORT OF A. H. BLACKEBY ON THE STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions contained in an Order in Council dated 5th May, 1884, a large number of manufacturing industries of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been visited by me, and statistics obtained as to their progress and general development since the change was made in the fiscal policy of the Dominion.

That the general result of that change has proved decidedly beneficial to manufacturing industries there is now no dispute, and is fully borne out by the figures herewith submitted. It is true that, in some industries, the privileges of supplying the Canadian market for manufactured goods with the produce of our own mills has been too largely taken advantage of by capitalists anxious to put their money to a profitable use, and in this way the market (which, although a growing one, has its limits) was, for a time, unduly stocked with these classes of goods. This was but natural, when it is considered how limited a knowledge manufacturers had of the wants of the Canadian public.

Up to 1879 Canadian markets had been very largely supplied from foreign sources, and it was, therefore, to some extent, a groping in the dark with home manufacturers as to how much of any particular article could find a market in the Dominion. The difficulty consisted in the fact that they could not possibly know enough of the consuming powers of the Dominion to produce just as much and no more than the people required. That knowledge had to be gained by experience. At this time of writing, producers have learned, in most branches of manufactures, just what is called for by the consuming public, and just how much of any particular class of goods can be profitably disposed of. In consequence of this better perception of the true state of affairs, changes have been and are continually being made in the class of goods produced, and it is now a question of but a very short time when, having a thorough knowledge of the requirements of our people, manufacturers in Canada will be prepared to supply, through the labor of our own mechanics and operatives, all the demands of the market, at a profit alike to themselves and the districts in which they are located. Although, however, the Government has done so much towards aiding the development of all branches of manufactures, there still remains the fact that all manufactures are not on an equality, in the respect that it was found, in a number of cases, that railway freight rates were a more serious charge on the product of one locality and one or more classes of goods than in another, and, as a consequence, those localities and manufacturers were, from this cause, placed at a disadvantage. It is claimed, too, that discriminatory rates in favor of through traffic have, to some extent, prevented a fuller development of home manufactures. Some firms have gone to considerable expense to open up an export trade, but found that freight rates effectually prohibited any thought of such a business being done at a profit. In other cases, where goods were small in bulk, an export trade is now steadily developing itself, in spite of all the difficulties of freight and high duties. Saws of Canadian manufacture may now be seen in the woods of Michigan and Wisconsin, and when it is considered that but a few years ago a large portion of the saws used in our own forests were brought from the United States, it must be conceded that men having

the skill, energy and enterprise which is displayed by Canadian manufacturers, in thus carrying the industrial war into the enemy's camp, are worthy of encouragement at the hands of the Government. It also proves that without the home trade being first obtained it is impossible to do a business in exports. Up till 1878, in this trade the tendency was towards a lessened production here and larger importations from the United States, but the high duties at once changed the current. The home trade was soon in the hands of Canadian makers, and now they are actually exporting goods to the same country from which the articles were formerly imported.

The business of manufacturing musical instruments is another case in point, as will be seen by the figures submitted. With reference to this trade it was, prior to the change in the tariff, a very insignificant one. A few of the common, cheap instruments were being made, but only on a very limited scale, and it was a hard struggle for the makers to exist against the unfair competition they had to encounter with foreign manufacturers; but as soon as efficient protection was afforded against outside competitors the trade increased surprisingly. In place of inferior made instruments, Canadian manufacturers are now turning out organs and pianos which are a credit alike to themselves and the country they are made in. Prior to the change in the fiscal policy, the Canadian trade was almost entirely in the hands of American manufacturers; now at least 70 per cent. of the trade of Ontario and 50 per cent. of the trade of Quebec is done by Canadian makers, and it is only owing to the prejudice which, to some extent, still exists in favor of United States made instruments, that a larger proportion of the field is not occupied by Canadians. In this trade a very successful export business has been opened up. Organs largely, and pianos to a limited extent, made in the Dominion are now being sent to Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Australia, and the trade, with a little encouragement, is capable of being largely developed.

Other information gathered with reference to particular industries will be found under the heading of statistics applying to those industries. It must not be supposed that the statistics given are the total figures of any particular class of work, or any particular section of Ontario or Quebec. In the limited time given, only sufficient factories could be visited to give a proper idea of how the general state of trade was in the several classes and the various districts. Many towns having large industrial works have not been visited at all; for instance, Almonte, which may almost be considered as the seat of the woollen trade in Canada, was not visited, owing to lack of time, and other large industrial towns do not figure in this report. In some few of the larger industries, proprietors and managers refused to give the information sought. This was partly owing to a fear that the figures given would be published with reference to each particular factory, and, although assured that the figures with reference to any particular industry would be considered strictly confidential and would only be used after such a compilation as would effectually prevent the details of any single factory from being observed, they still refused to give the figures asked for. For these reasons it must be distinctly understood that only a certain proportion of the manufacturing industries of each class and each district are given in the tables embodied in this report.

In the first table the statistics are given as arranged into cities and towns, and the plan has been adopted of giving each place separately that furnished figures for five or more industries. Where that number has not been visited in any one place, contiguous towns are joined together, except in two or three instances, where only one or two industries in each place are given, and in these cases the whole have been massed together.

The figures given are: First, the number of men employed; second, the amount paid out in the aggregate in wages during the year; third, the amount in value of the output during the year; and fourth, the capital invested in the manufacturing business. These figures are first given for the year 1878, and then for the twelve months preceding the date of the visit. This necessarily gives a different year according to the date of the visit. In some cases the last year will be from

June, 1883, to June, 1884; in others, from October, 1883, to October, 1884, and so on; while in the case of the later visits the figures will be for the whole of the year 1884. It may be mentioned, also, that the value of the product in money does not represent the whole of the increase which has taken place during the two periods. Prices are so much lower now in most cases that a like production in value would mean from 10 to 15 per cent. difference in bulk, so that that amount should properly be added, in order to give the exact increase in the volume of the manufacturing business done in the latter year.

Another point, which must be understood is, that factories which were in existence some years prior to 1879, but were closed down in 1878, are given as new industries, such, for instance, as the sugar refineries in Montreal, the bridge works and rolling mills at Hamilton, and others. Then there are a few industries which started so late in 1878 that they had no production for that year, which are also classed with the new establishments; but there are not more than one or two of these, as the bulk of the factories which started in 1878 are given by themselves at the end of the report. There are also a small number of factories which, although they were established before 1879, were unable to give figures for 1878, by reason of the books having been destroyed by fire, or the business having changed hands during the intervening years, or some other like circumstance. These are also given by themselves at the end of the report.

The places and the factories visited, with the date of their establishment and the nature of their business, are first given, and the compilation immediately following.

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Montreal	Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Limited)	Sugar refining	1879
do	St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. (Limited)	do	1879
do	Belding, Paul & Co.	Silk threads and ribbons	1876
do	John Auld	Cork cutting	1872
do	Jos. Lamouroux	Blacking	1877
do	John Jamieson	Varnishes	1866
do	A. Ramsay & Son	Paints	1874
do	S. H. & A. S. Ewing	Spices	1859
do	W. D. McLaren	Baking powder	1860
do	Alex. Wills & Co.	Spices and coffees	1874
do	Bergeau & Heron	do	1871
do	Pinkerton & Co.	Boots and shoes	1880
do	Odebre & Lavigne	do	1884
do	Victor Hudson Ootton Mills Co.	Ootton	1874
do	Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	do	1882
do	St. Ann's Ootton Spinning Co.	do	1882
do	Dupont & Tardif	Boots and shoes	1883
do	A. St. Jean & Co.	do	1883
do	Michaud & Bronlette	do	1884
do	Sharpe & McKinnon	do	1880
do	James Linton & Co.	do	1859
do	Amos Holden & Co.	do	1853
do	M. O. Mullarky	do	1858
do	Fogerty & Brother	do	1884
do	Thompson & Co.	do	1883
do	W. T. Fanman	Wire mattresses	1881
do	Dominion Tubular Lamp Co.	Lamps	1883
do	Garth & Co.	Iron and brass goods	1828
do	Dominion Type Foundry Co.	Type	1874
do	O. Chanteloup	Lamps	1863
do	R. Mitchell & Co.	Brass goods	1851
do	R. Outhbert & Son	do foundry	1860
do	Major Manufacturing Co.	Wire goods	1876
do	R. & W. Warminston	Tin stamping works	1851
do	Papin & Corbell	Boots and shoes	1870
do	Lalanne & Blanchet	do	1872
do	Z. Lapierre	do	1854
do	J. T. Pettier	do	1859
do	Robert McCready	do	1872

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Montreal.	D. O. Brousseau & Co.	Spices and coffees.	1880
do	Wm. Johnson & Co.	Paints, &c.	1880
do	Mount Royal Milling Co.	Hulling rice	1882
do	Canada Fibre Co.	Comforters, curled hair, &c.	1881
do	Canada Jute Co.	Bags	1882
do	J. O. Watson	Wall paper.	1879
do	Beattie, Lefort & Co.	Suspenders.	1884
do	H. Shorey & Co.	Clothing.	1866
do	J. W. Mackelle	do	1864
do	International Co.	Hoop skirts and bustles.	1883
do	Montreal Suspender Co.	Suspenders.	1882
do	Cree, Auld & Co.	Shirts, collars and cuffs.	1883
do	Turner Bros.	Suspenders.	1879
do	Steinberg, Lightstone & Co.	Hats and silk hats.	1879
do	Levy, Mills & Co.	Hats and furs.	1884
do	D. Schwarsenski	do	1880
do	Canada Corset Co.	Corsets.	1881
do	Jas. O'Brien.	Clothing.	1868
do	J. S. Evans & Co.	do	1845
do	Huston, Fisher & Co.	do	1876
do	A. H. Sims & Co.	Shirts and collars.	1876
do	L. Geraedinger	Furs	1861
do	Victoria Straw Works.	Straw and felt hats.	1874
do	M. Malone.	Buckskin and kid gloves.	1866
do	Greene & Sons	Hats, caps and furs.	1834
do	Silverman, Boulton & Co.	do	1872
do	Jas. Orlistine & Co.	Furs and hats.	1854
do	M. Vineberg.	Hats, caps and furs.	1876
do	J. Z. Desormeau.	Gloves.	1869
do	D. Ritchie, Dominion Tobacco Works.	Tobacco.	1868
do	J. M. Fortier	Olgars.	1878
do	S. Davis & Son	do	1862
do	Z. Davis	do	1866
do	M. Lefils & Co.	Brooms.	1880
do	James Leslie	Card clothing.	1881
do	Harris, Henan & Co.	Leather belting.	1884
do	Robin & Saddler	do	1859
do	Porter & Savage.	Tannery.	1864
do	J. O. McLaren.	Milk supplies.	1866
do	Heney & Lacroix	Buggy tops.	1875
do	Geo. Barrington & Son	Trunks.	1852
do	J. Eveleigh & Sons	do	1844
do	Canada Cordage Co.	Rope	1825
do	Normandin & France.	Brushes.	1877
do	Montreal Woollen Mills Co.	Woollen goods.	1879
do	Montreal Blanket Co.	Shoddy and horse blankets.	1881
do	J. R. McLaren.	Toy carriages.	1880
do	W. O. Lawless & Co.	Printers' material.	1881
do	H. Gooterich	Leats	1878
do	Jas. Lutterell & Co.	Confectionery and biscuits.	1868
do	Alphonse Labelle.	do	1862
do	G. Fitts & Co.	Biscuits and bread.	1827
do	Veau et frere	Biscuits, &c.	1869
do	Jas. McCreedy & Co.	Boots and shoes.	1864
do	Geo. T. Slater.	do	1869
do	J. Whitham & Co.	do	1863
do	R. Smardon.	do	1873
do	Parent, Codi-re & Co.	do	1872
do	D. De Latour.	do	1864
do	J. A. Rolland & Co.	do	1864
do	Oochrane, Cassels & Co.	do	1854
do	Robert White.	Shoe-bottom stock.	1874
do	J. & T. Bell.	Boots and shoes.	1814
do	Thos. Davidson & Co.	Tin and stamping ware.	1869
do	T. L. Clarke.	Nickel plating.	1879
do	F. Weir & Co.	Lamps.	1881
do	Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.	Silver plating.	1879
do	Rice, Miller & Co.	Paper boxes and paper collars.	1881
do	Colin McArthur & Co.	Wall paper.	1884
do	L. D. Sims & Co.	Paper boxes.	1879

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Montreal.....	Dominion Leather Board Co.....	Leather board.....	1873
do	Bennett & Co.....	Pa'er bags.....	1877
do	T. Urvier.....	Staves and castings.....	1871
do	Major Manufacturing Co.....	Paper boxes.....	1835
do	P. Amesse.....	Castings.....	1863
do	Rogers & King.....	do	1852
do	Day, Deblols & Co.....	do	1870
do	W. Glendenning.....	Stores and castings.....	1834
do	John Findlay.....	Stores.....	1872
do	Malleable Iron Works.....	Malleable iron.....	1875
do	John McDougall & Co.....	Car-wheels.....	1862
do	Moses Parker.....	Castings.....	1834
do	P. Catell.....	do	1893
do	Hollow-ware Co.....	Hollow-ware.....	1891
do	H. J. Shaw & Co.....	Furniture.....	1859
do	Noll & Farland.....	do	1869
do	Labelle, Berlin & Co.....	do	1890
do	Robt Gardner & Son.....	Machinery.....	1850
do	J. & R. Welr.....	Machinists and engineers.....	1876
do	S. J. Brissette.....	Machinery.....	1872
do	Kiefer Bros.....	do	1875
do	Miller Bros. & Mitchell.....	do	1869
do	B. J. Pittenar.....	do	1894
do	John McDougall.....	do	1852
do	George Bush.....	Steam-engine boilers.....	1820
do	J. Laurie & Bro.....	Engine and mill machinery.....	1871
do	P. K. Dederick & Co.....	Hay presses.....	1875
do	Williams Sewing Machine Co.....	Sewing machines.....	1863
do	Singer Manufacturing Company (Limited)	do	1863
do	J. A. McMartin & Co.....	Pumps, &c.....	1879
do	Andrew Young.....	Machinery.....	1879
do	John W. Smith.....	Threshers, &c.....	1864
do	C. S. Radier.....	Threshers and powers.....	1842
do	Legris & Co.....	Threshers.....	1880
do	B. L. Olds & Co.....	Threshers and powers.....	1881
do	Canada Cutlery Co.....	Cutlery.....	1883
do	Keystone Spring and Watch Works.....	Steel springs.....	1883
do	G. H. Kendall.....	Gas and oil stoves.....	1879
do	Abbott & Hodgson.....	Nails and spikes.....	1863
do	Thos. Hocking.....	Dies.....	1866
do	Jas. Robertson.....	Saws and lead pipe.....	1859
do	W. O. White.....	Boilers.....	1860
do	H. H. Warren.....	Hammers.....	1867
do	G. Gilmore.....	Augers and bits.....	1855
do	Frothingham & Workman.....	Spades, &c.....	1855
do	J. Dunn.....	Nails.....	1855
do	G. Chapleau.....	Safes.....	1869
do	Jno. McIntosh & Son.....	Railroad supplies.....	1862
do	H. B. Warren & Co.....	Scales.....	1834
do	O. D. Edwards.....	Safes, vault doors, &c.....	1859
do	Montreal Axe Works.....	Axes, picks, &c.....	1859
do	H. R. Ives & Co.....	Stoves, castings, &c.....	1859
do	Montreal Saw Works.....	Saws.....	1864
do	G. Outram & Son.....	New tiles.....	1871
do	Union Nail Works.....	Nails, spikes.....	1852
do	Pillow, Hersey & Co.....	Tacks, &c.....	1863
do	G. J. Oughlin.....	Springs, axles, &c.....	1876
do	Gould Bros.....	Cigars.....	1881
do	De Sola Bros. & Ascher.....	do	1854
do	Adams Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco.....	1870
do	R. Guthbert & Son.....	Brass goods.....	1860
do	J. Gode.....	Felt hats.....	1874
do	Tooke Bros.....	Shirts, collars, &c.....	1871
do	McDougall, Legie & Co.....	White lead, &c.....	1876
do	Dominion Oilcloth Co.....	Floor oilcloth.....	1872
do	F. P. Harris.....	Hats, caps.....	1875
do	B. O. Jamieson & Co.....	Varnishes and japans.....	1856
do	North American Glass Co.....	Flint and green glass.....	1876
do	Baylis Manufacturing Co.....	Varnishes, &c.....	1868
do	Dominion Bridge Co.....	Iron bridges.....	1863

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Montreal.....	W. Olark.....	Prepared meats.....	1878
do	Cornelius Brady.....	Paper boxes.....	1879
do	L. O. Groté.....	Cigars.....	1878
do	G. Fisschel & Co.....	do	1878
Toronto.....	St. Lawrence Foundry Co.....	Iron pipes and castings.....	1851
do	Toronto Stove and Manufacturing Co.....	Stoves.....	1864
do	Toronto Hardware Manufacturing Co.....	Ornamental iron work.....	1880
do	The R. & C. Gurney Co. (Limited).....	Stoves.....	1869
do	Robt. Hay & Co.....	Furniture.....	1864
do	T. W. Hodwey.....	do	1882
do	Clarke, Harris & Co.....	Upholstering.....	1881
do	The John Doty Engine Co.....	Gas & steam engine & boilers.....	1874
do	Inglis & Hunter.....	Machinery.....	1867
do	John Turner & Son.....	do	1860
do	Northey & Co.....	Hydraulic machinery.....	1861
do	Wm. Polson & Co.....	Machinery.....	1882
do	Massey Manufacturing Co.....	Agricultural implements.....	1847
do	Dominion Bridge Co.....	Iron Bridges.....	1879
do	O. Wilson & Son.....	Scales.....	1861
do	J. & J. Taylor.....	Safes and vault doors.....	1855
do	Jas Robertson & Co.....	Saws, lead pipe, &c.....	1871
do	D. Plews.....	Pump and windmills.....	1868
do	R. McLeary.....	Cigars.....	1874
do	Spilling Bros.....	do	1882
do	W. C. Donson.....	do	1869
do	Charlesworth & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	1874
do	Wood Bros.....	Cigars.....	1881
do	Universal Knitting Co.....	Hosiery.....	1880
do	Jos. Simpson.....	Knitted goods.....	1865
do	Ontario Brush Factory.....	Brushes.....	1880
do	H. B. Olark & Co.....	Trunks, &c.....	1864
do	Charles Bolckh & Son.....	Brushes and brooms.....	1886
do	D. (Lonbo).....	Carriage tops.....	1871
do	Standard Woollen Mills.....	Blankets, &c.....	1872
do	William Dooling.....	Picture frames.....	1879
do	Ewing & Co.....	Mouldings, &c.....	1868
do	Cobban Manufacturing Co.....	Picture frames, glass silvering.....	1874
do	W. Millicham & Co.....	Show cases, &c.....	1869
do	Matthews Bros. & Co.....	Mouldings, &c.....	1881
do	Dominion Show Case Manufacturing Co.....	Store fittings and show cases.....	1884
do	William Hessin.....	Confectionery and biscuits.....	1864
do	R. & J. Watson.....	do	1878
do	Christie, Brown & Co.....	Biscuits, &c.....	1886
do	Robertson Bros.....	Confectionery.....	1883
do	Mills & Kinsack.....	do	1883
do	William Thurston.....	Boot and shoe uppers.....	1877
do	F. J. Weston & Sons.....	Boots and shoes.....	1878
do	Turner, Valiant & Co.....	do	1881
do	Cooper & Smith.....	do	1882
do	J. D. King & Co.....	do	1889
do	Douglas Bros.....	Galvanized iron ware.....	1872
do	The McDonald Manufacturing Co.....	Tinware.....	1878
do	R. J. Quigley.....	Watch cases.....	1873
do	Thomas McDonald.....	Tin stamping.....	1867
do	A. J. Somerville.....	Barb wire, lead pipe, &c.....	1877
do	Toronto Silverplating Co.....	Silver plating.....	1881
do	George V. Martin.....	Plated ware.....	1886
do	M. Staunton & Co.....	Wall paper.....	1867
do	Ontario Paper Box Co.....	Paper boxes.....	1870
do	H. Meadam.....	do	1880
do	Dominion Paper Box Co.....	do	1880
do	Wagner, Zeidler & Co.....	Piano keyboard and organ.....	1879
do	Mason & Biesch.....	Pianos.....	1877
do	S. B. Warren & Son.....	Church organs.....	1836
do	R. S. Williams & Son.....	Pianos.....	1864
do	Helntzman Piano Manufacturing Co.....	do	1878
do	Helntzman & Co.....	do	1871
do	Augustus Newell & Co.....	Organ reeds.....	1879
do	Octavius Newcombe & Co.....	Pianos.....	1879
do	Dominion Stained Glass Co.....	Stained glass.....	1886

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Toronto	Henry Sugden & Co.	Preserved fruit and vegetables	1879
do	Pencher, Collins & Co.	Paints	1881
do	W. J. Sutton & Co.	Hair cloth	1882
do	R. Thorne & Co.	Mattresses	1879
do	Ontario Comb Co.	Combs	1883
do	Hemming Bros	Satin, velvet and plush cases	1883
do	McFarlane, McKinlay & Co.	Window shades	1879
do	P. Freysing & Co.	Corks	1880
do	J. Silberstein	Wringers, &c.	1880
do	W. & J. G. Greig	Mill supplies	1877
do	Ontario Straw Goods Manufacturing Co.	Straw and felt hats	1884
do	Gillespie, Anuley & Martin	Furs	1882
do	Alex. A. Allan & Co.	Furs and cloth and lamb cape	1877
do	Gale Manufacturing Co.	Shirts, collars, cuffs, &c.	1883
do	R. H. Gray & Co.	Hoop skirts, overalls, &c.	1882
do	Thomas Lalley & Co.	Clothing	1814
do	A. Friendly & Co.	Shirts, overalls, &c.	1876
do	Crompton Corset Co.	Corsets, bustles, &c.	1874
do	T. Ephstein & Co.	Clothing	1876
do	Williams, Greene & Rousé	Shirts, collars, cuffs	1881
do	W. H. Williams & Co.	Bows	1880
do	Phail, Hewitt & Co.	Furs	1879
do	Telfer Harold Manufacturing Co.	Corsets, braces, hoop skirts	1879
do	Livingstone, Johnston & Co.	Clothing	1887
Hamilton	E. & O. Gurney Manufacturing Co.	Stoves, &c.	1843
do	Laidlaw Manufacturing Co.	Stoves, furnaces, &c.	1865
do	D. Moore & Co.	Tinware and stoves	1839
do	James Stewart & Co.	Stoves, grates, &c.	1845
do	Burrow, Stewart & Milne	Stoves, scales, &c.	1884
do	Olmstead Bros.	Castings	1873
do	Alex. Gartshore	Iron pipe and castings	1870
do	Bowes, Jamieson & Co.	Stoves, furnaces, &c.	1884
do	J. M. Williams & Co.	Tinware	1871
do	J. Hoodles & Son	Furniture	1880
do	R. A. Allardice & Co.	do	1880
do	J. Zingsheim	do	1879
do	G. O. Morrison	Machinery	1870
do	Reid & Barr	do	1840
do	Dunlop & Leart	Sewing machines	1869
do	Gardner Sewing Machine Co.	do	1870
do	L. D. Sawyer & Co.	Agricultural implements	1836
do	American Nail Works Co.	Nails, spikes, &c.	1879
do	Ontario Rolling Mills	Railway supplies	1879
do	Hamilton Bridge and Tool Co.	Iron bridges	1879
do	S. J. Moore	Tinners' and carners' tools	1872
do	Iron Forging Co.	Railway axles	1876
do	Leitch & Turnbull	Elevators	1884
do	Gurney & Ware	Scales	1857
do	Bayley & Dempster	Saddlers' hardware	1869
do	F. Schwarz	Ogars	1854
do	F. J. Schraeder	do	1884
do	Reid, Goering & Co.	do	1879
do	F. W. Hare & Co.	Wheels and wheel material	1873
do	Z. Pattison	Biscuits, &c.	1846
do	I. O. Chillman	Biscuits, confectionery, &c.	1880
do	Orr, Harvey & Co.	Boots and shoes	1880
do	John Garrett & Co.	do	1883
do	Wm. Silver, jun.	do	1874
do	John McPherson & Co.	do	1880
do	B. Greening & Co.	Wine goods	1869
do	Young Bros.	Ornamentals, &c.	1881
do	J. H. Stone	Bird cages	1873
do	Meriden Britannia Co.	Silver plated ware	1879
do	J. D. Mills & Co.	Paper boxes, bags, &c.	1875
do	J. R. McKichan	Paper bags, &c.	1886
do	Chas. Smith, jun.	Paper boxes, bags, &c.	1882
do	O. L. Thomas	Pianos	1866
do	J. & R. Kilgour	Organs	1881
do	Hart Emery Wheel Co.	Emery wheels	1880
do	Canada Clock Co.	Clocks	1881

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Hamilton	Standard Whip Co.	Whips	1861
do	Hamilton Industries' Works	Wringers and mangels	1879
do	Burlington Glass Works	White glassware	1877
do	Hamilton do	Bottles and green glassware	1884
do	Morgan Bros.	Whips	1872
do	Hamilton Whip Co. (Limited)	do	1873
do	G. D. Hawkins & Co.	Shirts, cuffs, &c.	1873
do	W. H. Glassco & Son	Straw cloth and furs	1843
do	Dominion Hat Co.	Fur and felt hats	1883
do	American Suspender Co.	Suspenders	1884
do	Dominion Suspender Manufacturing Co.	do	1882
do	Hamilton Straw Works	Straw hats	1880
do	John Calder & Co.	Clothing	1872
do	W. E. Sanford & Co.	do	1884
do	Ontario Cotton Mills Co.	Cotton goods	1857
do	Hamilton Cotton Co.	do	1880
Quebec	Chas. Belleville	Gloves	1880
do	Beaudet & Chénier	Mill stones	1843
do	H. Griffith	Boots and shoes	1880
do	John Ritchie	do	1879
do	St. Pierre & Olapin	do	1883
do	Marsh & Polley	Boots and shoes	1883
do	O. Beggs & Co.	do	1884
do	P. I. Bolvin	do	1884
do	J. H. Botterill & Co.	do	1877
do	O. Migner	do	1871
do	G. Bresse	do	1884
do	W. McWilliam	Confectionery	1867
do	O. Emond	Planes and boxes	1870
do	Edson, Fitch & Co.	Match splints	1870
do	Riverside Worsted Co.	Dress goods and yarns	1891
do	J. H. Brown & Co.	Rope	1859
do	Whitehead & Turner	Brooms and brushes	1867
do	B. Houde & Co.	Tobacco	1843
do	Beaudet & Chénier	Nails	1843
do	Quebec Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1861
do	F. X. Disbet	Foundry	1876
do	A. Learmonth & Co.	Machinery	1855
do	Bissett Bros.	do	1853
do	Carrière, Lane & Co.	do	1864
do	Drum Furniture Co.	Furniture	1868
do	O. Terreau	Foundry	1844
do	Demers & Rivier	do	1864
do	David, Darvill & Co.	do	1861
London	Forest City Machine Works	Engines	1872
do	W. J. Thompson	Carriages	1861
do	J. Goullock & Co.	Hats and caps	1883
do	R. O. McFee & Co.	Caps and furs	1874
do	Evans Bros.	Planes	1864
do	Globe Lightning Rod Co.	Rods and barb wire	1878
do	Essex, Dunn & Co.	Brass work	1880
do	C. S. Hymen & Co.	Boots and shoes	1864
do	J. O. Merritt & Co.	do	1869
do	D. S. Perrin & Co.	Biscuits and confectionery	1864
do	McCormack Manufacturing Co.	do	1869
do	Dominion Baby Carriage Co.	Baby carriages	1861
do	John Campbell	Carriages	1848
do	Ontario Car Co.	Railway car	1871
do	J. M. Dufton	Woollen factory	1861
do	Hobbs & Lord	Brooms and whisks	1876
do	Thomas Bryan	Brushes	1872
do	J. Fox	Scales	1883
do	Jos Greve	Safes and locks	1864
do	McPherson & Lindsay	Agricultural implements	1859
do	John Elliott & Son	do	1860
do	North American Manufacturing Co.	do	1869
do	London Machine Tool Co.	Iron working tools	1883
do	E. Leonard & Sons	Engines and boilers	1884
do	Bennett Furnishing Co.	Furniture	1864
do	London Furniture Co.	do	1872

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
London.....	J. Ferguson	Furniture.....	1809
do	Wm. Hinton	do	1875
do	McCleary Manufacturing Co.....	Stoves.....	1852
do	John Elliott & Son	Ploughs.....	1882
do	Wortman & Ward	Iron pumps and foundry work	1882
Kingston.....	Cotton Manufacturing Co.....	Cotton goods.....	1882
do	Oilecloth Co	Oilecloth.....	1884
do	Stevenson & Co.....	Pianos	1880
do	G. M. Weber & Co.....	do	1862
do	J. O. Gardiner & Co.....	Biscuits.....	1880
do	H. & W. J. Crothers.....	Biscuits and confectionery ...	1889
do	Benjamin Baillie & Co.....	Brooms.....	1889
do	Kingston Hosiery Co	Knitted goods.....	1879
do	S. Oberdorfer	Cigars	1861
do	Wm. Presnall	do	1883
do	D. McKean & Co.....	Engines and boilers.....	1887
do	B. H. Carnovsky.....	Cabinet work	1884
do	Davidson, Doran & Co.....	Foundry.....	1843
do	Olwyn & Cunningham	Stoves	1869
Brantford.....	The Craven Cotton Mill.....	Cotton goods.....	1880
do	W. E. Welding.....	Pottery	1849
do	Wm. Patterson.....	Biscuits and confectionery ...	1883
do	M. Malcolm & Son.....	Woollen goods.....	1839
do	Wm. Sillagaby & Sons.....	do	1875
do	W. Kitchener.....	Cigars	1883
do	Alex. Fair	do	1873
do	H. B. Gardiner	do	1883
do	M. R. Halloran	do	1883
do	Oockshutt Plow Co	Plows	1876
do	A. Harris, Son & Co. (Limited)	Agricultural implements	1861
do	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.....	do	1857
do	Waterous Engine Works Co.....	Engines and machinery	1844
do	Wm. Buck	Stoves	1858
do	E. G. Tisdale.....	do	1850
Guelph.....	T. James & Co.....	Organs	1881
do	Sweetman & Haylston	Pianos	1883
do	W. Bell & Co.....	Organs	1864
do	J. & A. Armstrong & Co.....	Carpets	1874
do	McOrae & Co.....	Knitted goods.....	1868
do	Carriage Goods Co.....	Iron carriage work.....	1868
do	T. Pepper & Co.....	Axles	1878
do	Tolton Bros.....	Plows and harrows	1875
do	Thos. Gowdy & Co.....	Agricultural implements	1876
do	Sewing Machine and Novelty Works	Sewing machines	1869
do	Chas. Raymond	do	1861
do	Burr Bros.....	Furniture	1872
do	Griffin & Grundy.....	Stoves	1882
Brockville.....	Jas. Hall & Co.....	Gloves	1868
do	Bush & McOormack	Dye-woods	1869
do	Canada Powder Co.....	Nitro-glycerine	1882
do	Venture Powder Co.....	do	1882
do	Harding & Sheriff.....	Wringers, bicycles, &c.....	1880
do	J. J. Mansell	Organs	1881
do	Grant, Abbott & Buell.....	Biscuits and confectionery ...	1849
do	B. W. Richards	Small hardware	1890
do	Smart & Shepherd	Pumps, lawn-mowers, &c.....	1888
do	J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co	Seeders, harrows, &c.....	1879
do	G. M. Ossitt & Bro.....	Agricultural implements	1889
do	Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co.....	Stoves and builders' hardware	1855
do	Black Bros.....	Foundry.....	1874
Galt.....	McGregor, Gourlay & Fontaine	Pins	1884
do	Galt Felt Co.....	Felt boots.....	1883
do	Victoria Wheel Co.....	Carriage wood work.....	1890
do	John Wardlaw	Yarns	1878
do	Ellis & Godfrey.....	Woollen goods.....	1848
do	Chas. Turnbull.....	Knitted underclothing	1882
do	Galt Knitting Co	Knitted goods	1881
do	Galt Edge Tool Works.....	Edge tools & carriage springs	1844
do	Peter Hay	Machine knives	1883
do	R. McDougall & Co.....	Iron pumps and windmills.....	1880

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Galt.....	Shinner, Linton & Co.....	Axles	1832
do	Shurly & Dietrich	Saws	1874
do	Oant, Gourlay & Co	Wood working machinery	1872
do	Oant, Laidlaw & Co	do do	1882
do	Oowan & Co.....	do do	1840
do	Goldie & McQuilloch	Engines, machinery, safes	1843
Dundas	T. Greening & Sons	Wire work	1864
do	J. O. Dixon & Bro.....	Yarns	1881
do	Dundas Manufacturing Co.....	Woollen goods.....	1884
do	S. Lennard & Sons	Hosiery	1877
do	Canada Screw Co.....	Wood screws and bolts	1866
do	Gurney Manufacturing Co.....	Agricultural implements	1864
do	Maw & McFarlane	Special machinery	1878
do	McKechnie & Bertram	Iron working machinery	1863
do	Thos. Wilson	Foundry	1836
do	Dundas Store Co.....	Stoves	1883
Belleville.....	A. E. Fish	Shirts	1874
do	John Lazier	Woollen goods.....	1868
do	J. Henderson	Hosiery	1862
do	E. Burrell	Edge tools.....	1843
do	G. & J. Brown	Machinery	1864
do	J. M. Walker & Co.....	Foundry	1860
do	John G. Frost.....	Furniture	1874
do	G. B. Tickell & Sons	do	1868
do	Harte & Smith Manufacturing Co.....	Stoves	1883
Peterboro'	Wm Hamilton do	Saw mill machinery.....	1857
do	W. H. Law	Machinery, pumps, &c.....	1883
do	Peter Hamilton	Agricultural implements.....	1848
do	G. White & Co	do	1852
do	R. Mowry	Foundry	1844
do	W. Forsyth	Pumps and windmills.....	1880
do	A. W. Brodie	Woollen goods.....	1881
do	E. B. Wilson	do	1883
do	Auburn Woollen Co.....	do	1872
do	Ontario Canoe Co.....	Canoes	1868
do	Geo. W. Hall	Biscuits	1875
St. Catharines...	Whitman & Barnes	Reaper knives.....	1870
do	R. H. Smith	Saw	1855
do	Welland Vale Manufacturing Co.....	Edge tools.....	1866
do	Cotton Batting Co.....	Cotton batting.....	1879
Merriton	Lybster Mills	Cotton goods	1860
do	Merriton Cotton Mills Co. (Limited)	do	1879
do	Riordan Paper Mills	Paper	1867
do	Lincoln Paper Mills Co.....	do	1878
do	Canada Wheel Works	Carriage wood work	1872
do	H. W. Barber	Knitted goods	1857
do	Wm. T. & P. I. Price	do	1864
do	P. & J. Phelps	Hammers	1881
Thorold	Woollen & Cotton Manufacturing Co.....	Knitted goods	1862
do	Ontario Silver Co.....	Table ware	1868
do	Felt Goods Co.....	Felt goods	1864
Welland.....	M. Beatty & Sons	Railroad plant.....	1861
Gananoque.....	O. D. Cowan	Wringers	1868
do	Shinner & Co	Hams	1834
do	Wm. G. Matthews	Bicycles	1883
do	Parmenter & Bullock	Rivets, wire nails, &c.....	1860
do	Atkinson & Cowan	Corset steels, &c.....	1884
do	T. R. Brough	Spring beds	1888
do	Gananoque Carriage Works	Carriages	1869
do	E. Cook	Woollen goods.....	1863
do	Gananoque Spring Works.....	Carriage springs.....	1864
do	do Axle Works.....	Axles	1862
do	R. P. Colton	Blacksmiths' tools.....	1834
do	E. E. Abbott	Iron working tools.....	1868
do	Geo. Gillies	Carriage hardware.....	1874
do	Cowan & Britton	Nails and butts	1863
Berlin	Brown & Erb	Gloves	1880
do	J. Bingham	Buttons	1881
do	Jacob Y. Shantz & Sons	do	1870
do	A. Ogeisang & Co	do	1867

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Berlin	Laughtenslager & Weaver	Buttons	1880
do	Berlin Felt Boot Co.	Felt boots	1879
do	Chas. A. Ahrens	Slippers	1877
do	M. Lintner	Toy horses, &c.	1867
do	Nelson & Co	Foundry	1874
do	King & Hebner	Furniture	1880
do	Simpson & Co	do	1858
do	Brown & Erb	Upholstering	1867
do	J. S. Anthes	Baby carriages	1872
Waterloo, Ont.	Waterloo Manufacturing Co.	Woollen goods	1874
do	A. Merner	Plows and threshers	1869
do	Hoffman, Wagerast & Co	Furniture	1876
do	R. Roschman	Buttons	1878
Oshawa	A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co.	Hoes, scythes, forks, &c.	1856
do	W. T. Dingle	Seed drills, &c.	1879
do	Coulthard & Scott	do	1882
do	Masson Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1875
do	R. Luke, Bros. & Co.	Furniture	1859
do	H. H. Lang & Co	do	1858
do	Oshawa Store Co	Stores	1873
do	Malleable Iron Works	Malleable castings	1872
Chatham	Coulthart & Neilson	Furniture	1872
do	D. Park & Sons	Machinery	1875
do	Manson Campbell	Fanning mills	1885
do	Harvester & Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1861
do	F. H. Taylor & Co	Woollen goods	1856
do	Chatham Manufacturing Co.	Waggons	1882
Woodstock	James Hay & Co	Chairs and rattan goods	1872
do	R. Whitelaw	Mill machinery, &c	1854
do	Thomas & Co	Organs	1876
do	D. W. Karn	do	1866
do	Griffith & Walrond	do	1862
Ingersoll	Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1866
do	Waterhouse & Bradbury	Woollen goods	1855
do	John Russell & Co	Agricultural implements	1837
Paris	D. Maxwell	do	1859
do	Brown & Co	Nuts	1873
do	Carpet Manufacturing Co.	Carpets	1881
do	Paris Manufacturing Co.	Knitted goods	1872
do	Adams, Hackland & Co	do	1870
do	John Penman & Co	do	1868
Lindsay	Richard Sylvester	Agricultural implements	1870
do	J. W. Wallace	Woollen goods	1868
do	A. Wright	Boots and shoes	1854
Campbellford	Northumberland Paper Co.	Straw and cardboard	1881
do	Trent Valley Woollen Mills Co.	Flannels and dress goods	1882
do	Edward Senior	Woollen goods	1868
do	G. Whyte & Co	Agricultural implements	1830
Cornwall	Cornwall Manufacturing Co.	Woollen goods	1868
do	Toronto Paper Co	Fine papers	1883
do	Flack Bros	Pottery	1869
do	Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co.	Cotton goods	1890
do	Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co.	do	1872
do	Cotton Batting Co	Cotton batting	1864
do	Flack Bros	do	1878
Glenwilliam	Glen Woollen Mills Co	Knitted goods	1855
Georgetown	Robert W. King & Co	Knitting machinery	1879
do	Star Hosiery Co	Hosiery	1882
do	J. B. Dayfoot	Boots and shoes	1873
do	Aldeus & Co	Furniture	1864
do	Oreelman Bros	Knitting machines	1876
Preston	Clare Bros & Co	Stores	1859
do	W. D. Hepburn & Co	Boots and shoes	1875
do	Robinson, Howell & Co	Woollen goods	1870
Hespeler	R. Forbes & Co	do	1868
do	Harvey & McQuesten	Woollen and cotton goods	1881
Napanee	Fralick & Crouch	Fancy cabinet work	1879
do	Napanee Brush Works	Brushes	1879
do	J. Herring & Son	Agricultural implements	1859
do	J. Gibbard & Sons	Furniture	1859

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Prescott	Emery Wheel Co.	Emery wheels	1863
do	St. Lawrence Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1862
Port Elgin	Port Elgin Brush Co.	Brushes and brooms	1868
do	A. Barber & Sons	Woollen goods	1870
Acton	W. H. Story & Son	Gloves	1868
Burlington	Semmens, Ghent & Co.	Baby carriages	1860
Bothwell	Bothwell Bending and Turning Co.	Carriage wood work	1869
St. Mary's	Duffton & Myers	Woollen goods	1861
do	John Moore & Son	Agricultural implements	1863
Ayr	Ayr American Plow Co.	Plows	1864
Port Dover	Ellis & Stokes	Knitted goods	1860
Rockwood	Harris & Co.	Woollen goods	1867
Glencoe	Agricultural Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1862
Orillia	Ontario Mattress Co.	Upholstering	1864
do	Francis Tutton & Sons	Machinery	1877
do	Robert Brammer	Saw mill machinery	1879
do	A. K. McKay	Woollen goods	1877
Barrie	M. S. McKay	do	1874
do	H. Sorey	Machinery	1867
Bracebridge	H. J. Bird	Woollen goods	1870
Port Hope	John Walker	Furniture	1864
Bowmanville	McClung & Darch	Plows, mowers, &c	1862
do	Upper Canada Furniture Co.	Furniture	1866
do	Dominion Organ and Piano Co.	Organs and pianos	1874
Osbourg	Wm. Mitchell	Mats and matting	1860
do	Jas. Crosson	Railway cars	1870
do	John Routh & Co.	Woollen goods	1864
Mount Forest	Robt. Kilgour & Sons	Agricultural implements	1861
do	Geo. Tanner	Woollen goods	1867
Harrison	Wm. Weatherstone	do	1861
do	Dowling & Leighton	Furniture	1879
do	Geo. Stong	Agricultural implements	1869
Elora	Ontario Worsted Co.	Carpets and yarns	1867
do	Robt. Dalby	Brushes	1877
Walkerton	S. F. Taylor & Son	Felt boots	1862
do	Ker, Harford & Co.	Bobbins, spools, &c	1861
Hanover	Hanover Felt Boot Co.	Felt boots	1866
do	D. Kuechtel	Furniture	1872
do	Jacob Messenger	Woollen goods	1861
Fergus	Beatty Bros	Agricultural implements	1874
do	Jas. Wilson	Woollen goods	1866
Simcoe	Simcoe Woollen Co.	Yarns	1863
do	Jos. Brook	Woollen goods	1867
Aylmer	S. S. Clutton	do	1873
do	J. T. Rowe	Organs	1861
do	W. L. Brown	do	1879
do	Clarke, Harris & Co.	Furniture	1861
St. Thomas	Cochrane Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	1872
do	Erie Iron Works Manufacturing Co.	do	1862
do	O. Norworthy & Co.	Engines and machinery	1871
Tilsonburg	McGraw Bros	Agricultural implements	1861
do	Tilsonburg Agricultural Manufacturing Co.	do	1862
do	T. S. Waller	Stoves	1879
do	Jno. Waterhouse	Woollen goods	1871
Aurora	G. Wilkinson & Co.	Plows	1870
do	Estate of J. Fleury	Agricultural implements	1869
Newmarket	Newmarket Hat Co.	Felt hats	1878
do	Jas. Allan	Agricultural implements	1864
do	J. Millard & Co.	Furniture	1869
do	Wm. Oane & Sons	Tuba, pails, &c	1876
Windsor	Drake & Joyce	Furniture	1870
do	Jno. McGregor & Sons	Boilers	1879
do	E. T. Barnum & Co.	Wire work	1863
do	Globe Works	Tobacco	1876
Walkerville	Sugar Refining Co. (Limited)	Syrups and glucose	1862
do	Kerr Bros	Machinery	1874
Stratford	Campbell & Abraham	Furniture	1874
do	Macdonald, McPherson & Co.	Threshers	1876
do	J. Sharman	do	1862
do	S. B. Fuller & Co.	Woollen goods	1863

Name of Place.	Name of Firm.	Class of Work.	When Established.
Stratford.....	Dufton & Myers.....	Woollen goods.....	1869
do.....	Geo. T. Smith, Middelings Purifier Co.....	Mill machinery.....	1863
Sorel.....	Pontbriand Frères.....	Saws.....	1884
do.....	Beauchemin & Sons.....	Agricultural implements.....	1855
do.....	G. A. Pontbriand.....	Machinery.....	1880
do.....	J. D. Bellerose.....	do.....	1861
do.....	Dominton Wadding Co.....	Cotton Wadding.....	1873
Windsor Mills...	Hamilton Powder Co.....	Gunpowder.....	1861
do.....	Canada Paper Co.....	Paper.....	1858
Valleyfield.....	Montreal Cotton Co.....	Cotton goods.....	1877
do.....	Alex. Buntin.....	Paper.....	1854
do.....	Jas. Watfle.....	Woollen goods.....	1862
Chambly.....	Chambly Cotton Co.....	Cotton goods.....	1861
do.....	D. T. Willett.....	Spades and shovels...	1874
do.....	S. T. Willett.....	Woollen goods.....	1857
Magog.....	Magog Textile and Print Co.....	Printed cottons.....	1884
Portneuf.....	J. & T. Gorrie.....	Pulp.....	1874
Lorette.....	J. & W. Reid.....	Paper.....	1899
Pont Rouge.....	Louis Du Pont.....	Pulp.....	1861
St Jerome.....	Rolland Paper Co.....	Paper.....	1884
East Angus.....	Wm. Angus.....	Chemical pulp.....	1883
Sherbrooke.....	Eastern Tps. Corset Manufacturing Co.....	Corsets.....	1880
do.....	Symmes Bros.....	Wood pulp.....	1861
do.....	Dominion Snath Co.....	Snaths.....	1880
do.....	A. L. Gundrich & Co.....	Woollen goods.....	1871
do.....	A. Tomas & Son.....	do.....	1846
do.....	Paton Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	1866
do.....	O. E. Kennedy & Co.....	Brooms and tinware...	1863
do.....	Chapman & Co.....	Files.....	1880
do.....	Smith Elkins Manufacturing Co.....	Machinery.....	1874
do.....	S. Turse.....	Furniture.....	1862
do.....	S. B. Jenckes & Son.....	Foundry.....	1849
Three Rivers.....	J. Selgel.....	Gloves.....	1879
do.....	Hy. M. Balcer.....	do.....	1854
do.....	O. Girard.....	Coffin trimmings.....	1865
do.....	Canada Thread Co.....	Spools.....	1874
do.....	F. X. Bellefeuille et Frère.....	Threshing machines.....	1844
do.....	A. McKelvie & Sons.....	Machinery.....	1850
do.....	O. P. Gellines et Frère.....	Furniture.....	1872
do.....	Remillard & Son.....	Foundry.....	1859
St Hyacinthe.....	T. Dwan.....	Stores.....	1861
do.....	F. Alfreed.....	Furniture.....	1859
do.....	F. X. Bertrand.....	Machinery.....	1872
do.....	I. Fréchette.....	do.....	1872
do.....	O. Chalifoux & Sons.....	Threshing machines.....	1849
do.....	Duclos & Payan.....	Tannery.....	1873
do.....	St Hyacinthe Manufacturing Co.....	Woollen goods.....	1872
do.....	Louis, Ooté & Bro.....	Boots and shoes.....	1866
do.....	Agam Laline & Co.....	do.....	1881
do.....	O. H. Beauchemin.....	Shirts.....	1881
do.....	Morrison & Boardman.....	do.....	1863
Coaticook.....	Jasmy Bros.....	Furniture.....	1874
do.....	Gilmore, Renaud & Co.....	Chairs.....	1879
do.....	Sleeper & Ackhurst.....	Agricultural implements.....	1862
do.....	Coaticook Knitting Co.....	Shirts.....	1872
do.....	Coaticook Woollen Co.....	Woollen goods.....	1862
do.....	Coaticook Cotton Co.....	Cotton goods.....	1879
Waterloo, Que...	Allen, Taylor & Co.....	Agricultural implements.....	1839
Rock Island.....	Butterfield & Co.....	Iron working tools.....	1881
Drumondville...	John McDougall.....	Iron smelting.....	1873
Waterloo, Que...	W. R. Lefebvre.....	Fracture.....	1881
Drumondville...	Joseph Rock.....	Woollen goods.....	1861
Mock Island.....	A. T. Foster.....	Boots and shoes.....	1865
do.....	Jondro & Goodhue.....	do.....	1874
Granby.....	Granby Rubber Co.....	Rubber clothing.....	1882
St. Johns.....	St. John Stone and Chinaware Co.....	Chinaware.....	1873
do.....	Standard Drain Pipe Co.....	Clay goods.....	1864
do.....	J. O. Ayer.....	Patent medicines.....	1854
do.....	S. Bowler & Co.....	Pottery.....	1874
do.....	Ooté & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	1876

Name of Place.	Name of Place.	Class of Work.	When Established.
St. John's.....	Montgomery & McGivens	Woollen goods.....	1879
St. Athanas.....	L. S. Palmer.....	Pottery.....	1875
do	J & S. Besette.....	Threshing machines.....	1880

	Year.	No. of Fac- tories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
Montreal	1878	123	9,188	\$ 2,449,900	\$ 11,878,300	\$ 7,407,500
do	1884	178	18,190	4,824,300	23,991,800	14,344,000
		56	9,004	2,553,400	17,585,800	6,936,500
Toronto.....	1878	55	3,185	1,045,500	4,109,000	2,430,500
do	1884	91	6,352	2,378,300	9,715,300	4,381,500
		38	3,657	1,332,700	5,606,300	2,231,000
Hamilton.....	1878	40	2,382	843,700	2,949,500	1,942,500
do	1884	52	4,601	1,748,700	6,183,000	3,363,000
		22	2,219	908,000	3,223,500	1,410,500
London.....	1878	20	1,387	503,400	2,355,600	1,230,500
do	1884	29	2,015	683,500	3,302,000	1,798,500
		9	624	160,100	848,400	475,000
Quebec.....	1878	18	1,790	332,500	1,745,300	1,549,800
do	1884	27	3,453	792,100	3,532,300	2,069,500
		9	1,663	408,500	1,797,000	519,500
Sorel.....						
Windsor Mills.....						
Magog.....						
St. Jérôme.....	1878	12	1,078	253,500	1,467,000	1,218,000
East Angus.....	1884	18	1,946	523,000	3,128,000	3,578,000
Portneuf.....						
Pont Rouge.....		6	868	269,500	1,662,000	1,680,000
Lorville.....						
Chambly Capton.....						
Valleyfield.....						
Belleville.....	1878	7	182	73,000	174,500	143,000
do	1884	2	372	199,300	435,000	239,800
		2	190	68,200	250,500	97,800
Oshong.....	1878	5	261	108,800	325,300	190,500
Port Hope.....	1884	7	757	275,100	1,839,400	422,500
Bowmanville.....		2	396	168,300	705,100	282,100
Woodstock.....	1878	6	407	137,100	504,500	272,500
Ingersoll.....	1884	7	721	275,600	940,000	570,500
		1	314	128,700	525,500	223,000
Berlin.....	1878	14	363	75,300	381,800	228,500
Waterloo.....	1884	15	898	222,400	987,000	472,500
		5	531	148,680	662,500	235,000

	Year.	No. of Fac- tories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
Brantford	1878	11	681	\$ 236,700	\$ 1,071,500	\$ 748,000
do	1884	15	1,032	345,400	1,583,000	1,203,000
		4	351	108,700	511,500	457,000
Guelph	1878	10	571	181,700	532,600	470,000
do	1884	13	1,050	245,700	1,102,000	828,000
		2	479	164,000	569,400	350,000
Ottawa	1878	6	421	163,000	497,900	405,000
do	1884	8	575	237,560	732,700	595,000
		2	154	74,500	244,800	190,000
Aylmer	1878	5	60	16,460	82,600	77,000
Simcoe	1884	13	351	109,500	466,000	493,500
St. Thomas		8	291	93,100	383,400	416,500
Tilsonburg						
Chatham	1878	4	63	19,300	68,000	54,000
do	1884	6	329	98,700	445,500	323,000
		2	266	77,500	377,500	269,000
Aurora	1878	5	87	29,900	136,000	186,000
Newmarket	1884	5	195	69,900	360,000	316,000
		0	108	40,000	224,000	180,000
Hanover	1878	7	87	34,150	97,800	91,000
Harriston	1884	14	386	124,800	393,000	244,500
Walkerton		7	299	90,650	300,200	153,500
Mount Forest						
Fergus	1878	7	195	58,700	226,000	622,000
Glory	1884	11	496	155,700	552,500	910,000
Dundas		4	301	97,000	326,500	288,000
do						
Cornwall	1878	3	628	156,700	678,000	815,000
do	1884	6	1,383	324,000	1,503,000	2,040,000
		3	760	167,300	825,000	1,325,000
Kingston	1878	7	230	71,400	252,000	151,000
do	1884	14	720	216,500	938,000	580,500
		7	490	145,100	686,000	429,500
Paris	1878	5	353	94,400	402,000	32,000
do	1884	6	545	154,900	663,200	567,000
		1	192	60,500	261,200	207,000
Peterboro'	1878	6	301	111,000	435,000	309,000
do	1884	11	420	159,200	656,000	430,500
		5	119	47,200	221,000	111,500
Campbellford	1878	4	116	29,600	140,000	93,000
Lindsay	1884	7	330	97,300	432,200	306,000
		3	214	67,600	292,200	215,000

	Year.	No. of Facto- ries.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
Three Rivers.....	1878	7	147	\$ 41,300	\$ 118,500	\$ 132,000
do.....	1884	8	246	65,300	187,000	186,000
		1	39	24,100	73,500	47,000
Rock Island.....	1878	4	173	56,000	164,000	111,000
Drummondville.....	1884	8	425	131,600	401,000	260,000
Granby.....		4	252	75,600	237,000	149,000
Waterloo.....						
St. Hyacinthe.....	1878	7	235	54,700	344,200	162,000
do.....	1884	11	716	171,300	868,500	593,000
		4	481	116,600	524,300	234,000
St. Johns.....	1878	6	352	83,800	331,000	236,000
St. Athanase.....	1884	8	476	116,500	428,000	346,000
		2	124	82,700	97,000	110,000
Sherbrooke.....	1878	6	599	136,600	579,000	805,000
do.....	1884	11	870	201,300	900,500	934,500
		5	271	74,700	321,500	129,500
Gananoque.....	1878	10	247	76,800	255,000	300,000
do.....	1884	13	397	136,800	458,000	491,000
		3	150	59,800	201,000	125,000
Brockville.....	1878	7	322	123,200	489,500	496,500
do.....	1884	13	566	233,200	920,900	809,000
		6	274	110,000	430,500	312,500
Napanee.....						
Ayr.....						
Acton.....						
Rockwood.....						
St. Marys.....						
Glencoe.....	1878	10	428	116,300	487,300	316,000
Bothwell.....	1884	21	1,177	324,100	1,266,800	1,018,000
Port Dover.....						
Port Elgin.....		17	749	207,800	779,600	692,000
Hespeler.....						
Prescott.....						
Preston.....						
Burlington.....						
St. Catharines.....	1878	9	532	190,000	757,500	841,000
Merriton.....	1884	16	1,096	408,200	1,600,600	1,497,000
Thorold.....						
Welland.....		7	564	218,300	843,100	686,000
Galt.....	1878	9	894	145,300	405,500	709,000
do.....	1884	16	940	372,400	1,063,500	1,111,000
		7	546	227,300	658,000	402,000
Georgetown.....	1878	3	101	28,000	126,000	52,000
Glen Williams.....	1884	6	200	61,100	234,500	134,500
		3	99	33,100	108,500	32,800
Oatlecock.....	1878	3	66	19,300	83,000	62,000
do.....	1884	6	364	77,100	288,000	305,000
		3	298	57,800	200,000	241,000

	Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
				\$	\$	\$
Orillia.....	1878	5	73	21,500	70,800	58,000
Barrie.....	1884	7	114	35,600	132,700	126,000
Bracebridge.....		2	42	14,100	61,900	68,000
Windsor.....	1878	2	12	5,600	14,000	18,000
Walkerville.....	1884	5	177	74,800	334,300	205,700
		3	166	69,300	320,300	189,700
Stratford.....	1878	4	78	20,700	95,000	93,000
do.....	1884	5	134	34,900	178,000	178,000
		1	56	13,600	83,000	85,000
			27,669	8,174,900	24,131,100	26,160,500
			555,333	16,911,600	77,267,100	46,425,100
Totals.....			27,661	8,788,900	43,136,000	21,264,600

II.

For the purpose of instituting a better comparison of the different lines of goods now being made in Canada, another table has been compiled, dividing the factories into eighteen different classes, which are given below with accompanying notes.

1st. Foundries.—Of these, 45 furnish figures, and of that number 33 were started prior to 1879, and 12 have commenced operations since that time. This class includes the manufacture of stoves, furnaces, ornamental iron work, sinks, pipe, hollow ware, car wheels, malleable iron work, carriages, saddlery and builders' hardware, and all kinds of castings. The first line gives the figures for 1878, the second and third for 1884, and the last shows the increase of the six years.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
			\$	\$	\$
Same factories.....	1878—33	1,804	697,100	1,962,400	1,868,500
New do.....	1884—33	2,907	1,186,300	3,464,200	2,813,000
	1884—12	388	157,400	529,000	274,500
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	12	1,492	647,200	2,049,800	1,322,000

It will be noticed that the rate of increase in the number of hands is 83 per cent. The average wages in 1878 were \$386.36, and in 1884, \$407.94, an increase of \$21.58 per hand. The production has increased in a greater ratio than the number of hands, showing that by means of better appliances and facilities brought into use, by reason of the larger trade to be done, each man produces more now than six years ago. There is, in a few lines in this class, still some little foreign competition. This is attributed, in some instances, to undervaluation, and in others to a very large surplus production in England and the United States; but on the whole there are very few complaints from manufacturers of this class of goods, and the trade is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

2nd. Furniture Factories.—Statistics were obtained from 43 of these, of which number 30 were in existence prior to 1879, and 13 have started since. This class includes the manufacture of general lines of furniture and mattresses and upholster-

ing work. The figures in all the classes are arranged as in the first, the first line referring to the year 1878, and the second and third lines to the last twelve months.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—30	1,335	\$ 463,300	\$ 1,168,800	\$ 1,378,200
Same factories	1884—30	1,763	652,400	1,779,500	1,535,500
New factories	1884—18	379	148,700	452,000	137,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878	12	307	389,300	1,032,900	291,800

The hands employed in this trade have increased by nearly 61 per cent. The average wages in 1878 amounted to \$348.83, and in 1884 to \$570.73, an increase of \$21.90. There is also an increased production per hand in this business, owing to the improved plant and machinery used in the manufacture of articles of furniture.

A little competition from the United States is still felt, but this is altogether owing to the discriminating freight rates mentioned in the introduction. The furniture trade feels this difficulty, perhaps, to a larger extent than any other branch of manufacture, owing to the great bulk and disproportionate weight of their goods. A beginning has, nevertheless, been made in exporting articles of furniture, one firm shipping the work in an unfinished condition to Great Britain, where it is finished and put together. By shipping the goods in this way the bulk is better proportioned to the weight, and there is a prospect of a fairly remunerative business being done in this manner.

3rd. Manufactures of Machinery.—Of these, figures were furnished by 63 firms, of which 53 were started prior to 1879, and 10 since that date. All descriptions of machinery are included in this class—engines of all kinds, saw mill, wood-working, flour mill, hydraulic, iron-working, knitting, boot and shoe, sewing machines, and boilers; where the building of these is united with engine work. Where boilers alone are made, they are classed in with manufactures of iron.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—53	2,093	\$ 755,400	\$ 2,331,800	\$ 2,272,500
Same factories	1884—53	3,334	1,341,800	3,493,700	3,183,500
New do	1884—10	357	148,760	351,800	284,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878	10	1,598	632,100	1,714,000	1,306,000

The hands employed in this branch of manufacture have increased 76 per cent. The wages which, in 1878, averaged \$360.91, had risen, in 1884, to an average of \$576.18, an increase of \$15.27. In special lines of machinery there is yet some competition from the United States, but in the general lines the trade may be said to be entirely in the hands of Canadian manufacturers. Some firms are doing an export trade, to a limited extent, with South American countries. In sewing machines there is a steadily increasing trade, and a branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company has, owing to the higher duties, been established in Montreal, giving employment to a large number of artisans.

4th. Agricultural Implements.—Figures were obtained from 57 of these works, 39 of which were established prior to 1879, and 18 since. Under this head there is included the manufacture of self-binders, reapers, mowers, horse rakes, seeders,

harrows, ploughs, scrapers, rollers, cultivators, fanning mills, threshing machines and general harvesting machinery.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—39		\$	\$	\$
Same factories.....	1884—39	1,718	670,900	2,627,000	2,280,000
New do	1884—18	519	1,076,800	4,757,000	3,750,000
			187,516	671,500	608,500
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	18	1,501	603,400	2,801,500	2,062,500

The number of hands employed has increased 87 per cent. The wages averaged, in 1878, \$390.51, and in 1884 \$395.86, an increase of \$5.35. As accounting for this small increase of wages, when compared with other branches of the iron trade, it may be stated that much more of this kind of work is now being done by machinery than was formerly the case. Owing to the largely increased demand, greater facilities for turning out the work had to be provided, and in this way an unskilled man is now doing, with a machine, what a skilled mechanic formerly did by hand. That this is the true explanation is also found by analysing the figures of production, when it will be seen that the output has increased over 106 per cent., or \$157 per hand, showing conclusively that machine work must have largely replaced the hand-made work of former years. The large increase in the capital invested also points in the same direction.

In the older Provinces the market for these implements is monopolized by the home manufacturer, but in the North-West, in spite of the recent increase of duty, there is still some United States competition. This competition is accounted for in several ways. There is, first, the prejudice in favor of the superiority of United States made implements, as adapted to prairie farming, which still lingers in some minds, but is being gradually rooted out by reason of the exceedingly fine machines now being produced by Canadian makers, which may safely be compared for excellence of design, good workmanship and facilities for doing the work for which they are intended, with the production of any nation in the world. Then there is the question of freight rates, which in the past has militated against the Canadian and in favor of the Western States manufacturer. This cause, however, does not exist now, as, during the past season, freight rates to the North-West have been reduced very largely. One manufacturer, who in 1883, paid \$300 per car to Manitoba, was able to obtain cars during the season of 1884 for \$150. In consequence of this reduction he was enabled to sell his implements in the North-West 15 per cent. cheaper than the preceding year, as it is the custom to sell goods in that country at the same price as in Ontario, with freight added. But there is still another reason why the United States manufacturer is able to sell some implements in the Canadian North-West, and it is a very unfair advantage which this reason gives him over his Canadian competitor. As is well known, the harvest season in the South-Western States commences at a much earlier date than in the more northern territories, and at the opening of the season in the south the United States implement maker has a stock of his goods on the ground for sale, and disposes of as many of them as possible at a regular price, a price which will enable him to make a fair profit on the article. Then, as the season advances north and west, he moves his unsold stock with it, disposing of as many as possible in each State and Territory, until, finally, in September, he finds himself in the North-West with what is left unsold of his implements. Having derived a good profit from his earlier sales he is prepared to dispose of what remains even at sacrifice prices rather than take them back to the factory. Each year adds many improvements to these implements and, as a consequence, machines made one year do not bring nearly as good a price the following season. In view of this fact, and also that the freight rate back to the works would be a considerable item, the market is flooded

at this time of the year with machines for which almost any price offered would be taken. When it is considered that this is the main market of the Canadian maker, out of which, if he does not make a profit, he cannot expect to make a profit at all, and when it is further considered that the Canadian made implement cannot possibly reach the earlier and more profitable market in the south, by reason of the prohibitive duties of the United States, it will be conceded that the competition is a decidedly unfair one—one from which the Canadian manufacturer may, with propriety, ask the Government of the country in which he does business to relieve him. The last change in the duties on these implements has had its effect on this class of competition, and, if the duties are retained in their present position, will eventually kill it off.

With reference to the prices at which these implements have been sold, manufacturers generally concur in saying that during the past six years prices have been reduced from 15 to 25 per cent. Specific figures were given in some cases, a few of which may be noted: One manufacturer who formerly sold his make of reaper at \$110 now sells at \$80; another whose reaper was in 1878 sold at \$98 now sells at \$80, his mowers, formerly \$63 are now \$50; drills, then \$70 to \$72, are now sold at \$60; another who sold his reapers in 1878, at \$105, now gets but \$80; another now sells mowers at \$60 for which, in 1878, he got \$75; another sells his reapers at \$80, who, six years ago, sold the same description of machine at \$120; another who used to obtain \$525 for a threshing machine and horse-power, now sells at \$475; another says he reduced the price of his binders 25 per cent. this year; another who, last year, sold binders at from \$300 to \$340, this year sells at from \$275 to \$300. More answers of the like kind might be given, but enough have been advanced to show the percentage of decrease which has taken place during the past six years.

In conclusion, it may be said that this class of manufacturers are in a fairly prosperous condition and, taken as a whole, look forward hopefully to a remunerative season's business in 1885.

5th. Miscellaneous Manufactures of iron.—Statistics were obtained from 64 in this class, of which number 43 were in existence prior to 1879, and 21 have been started since. This class includes rolling-mills, manufactures of nails, iron bridges, edge tools, iron pumps, hammers, machine knives, axles, files, saws, taps and dies, safes, scales, outlery, springs, bolts and nuts, screws, garden and hand harvesting tools, boilers, &c.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—43	1,910	\$ 679,700	\$ 2,459,000	\$ 2,464,500
Name factories.....	1884—43	2,801	1,094,400	3,901,700	3,224,500
New do	1884—21	1,162	519,800	2,306,300	587,700
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	21	2,053	934,500	3,748,400	1,117,700

The number of hands employed in this class has increased by 107 per cent. while the average wages have advanced from \$255.86, in 1878 to \$407.31, in 1884, an increase of \$51.45. The foreign competition in axles and garden and harvest tools has been very keen, owing to the fact that prison labor is employed in their manufacture in the State prisons of New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, and Canadian manufacturers think that some steps should be taken to keep the production of this class of foreign labor, from entering into competition with the product of the toil of honest artisans in this country. It is irritating to the free workman to have to enter into competition with the prison labor of his own country, but it is doubly exasperating when the work is the product of the convicts of a foreign land; and some redress of this grievance is eagerly looked forward to. The prisoners are only

paid for at the rate of 25 cents per day, and in some of these goods, the labor of which forms a large portion of the cost, the competition has been almost ruinous. The manufacturers of scales have secured the market in all small lines, but of the larger, hay and track scales, a number are still imported.

As an instance of the desperate exertions sometimes made by United States manufacturers to kill off their Canadian competitors, the following may be cited: There are in the United States but four or five makers of taps and dies, and they have a combination amongst themselves in regard to prices to be charged in their own market, and up till 1881 these prices, with the duty added, were the prices to Canadian dealers. In the year mentioned a firm in Canada commenced the manufacture of these articles, starting out with prices identically the same as the United States combination prices, the purchaser of the Canadian made article thus saving the amount of the duty. As soon as the competition on this side began to be felt, a drop in prices to Canadian purchasers was made by the combination, to the extent of 82½ per cent, the old prices still being maintained on their side of the boundary line. This move was expected to kill off their competitors here, and, this accomplished, the old prices would, doubtless, soon have been demanded, with, perhaps, a slight addition to make up for former unprofitable sales. It is in the face of such unfair, one-sided trading as this that a Canadian often has to establish himself in his business. Could the like tactics be resorted to from this side there would be no ground for complaint, but the United States manufacturer is effectually guarded against that by the high tariff wall which his Government has built around him.

6th. Manufactures of Tobacco and Cigars.—Of these establishments figures were obtained from 21, 15 of these having been started prior to 1879 and 6 since.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
Same factories.....	1878—15	1,165	\$3,800	\$1,009,000	\$456,500
New do	1884—16	1,939	384,300	1,437,507	525,500
"	1884—6	172	49,500	208,000	38,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	6	946	184,000	634,500	105,000

The number of hands in this class has increased by 81 per cent, and the wages which, in 1878, averaged \$301.54, had decreased to \$198.31 in 1884, an apparent difference of \$3.16. There were, however, scarcely enough of these factories visited to obtain a thoroughly correct idea of the state of trade and wages prevailing. It may be that in this business a smaller class of labor is coming into use, and if this is a correct surmise, it would account for the difference.

Complaints against the importation of cheap German and Mexican cigars are made by manufacturers, who contend that they are unable to compete against the low priced labor of those countries. Cigars which cost 40 cents to \$1.25 per 1,000 for labor in Germany, would cost from \$2 to \$4.75 in Canada. If the tariff were high enough to enable these low grades to be made in this country, a considerable quantity of the tobacco grown in Quebec could be used in their manufacture. No injustice, it is said, would be done to the consumer, as the men who use this grade of cigar usually buy them singly, and in nearly every case pay 5 cents for each cigar. The home manufacturer is prepared to make, and does now make, a better cigar than the foreign one to be sold at this price, but as the retailer's profit is not so large, the foreign goods are pushed, to the detriment of those made at home. Cigar manufacturers in Ontario also complain of a serious falling off in their business during the past year, which is attributed to the passage of the Scott Act in so many counties. In districts where this law is in force the consumption of cigars largely diminishes and the trade is, in consequence, in an unsettled condition.

7th. Knitting Factories.—Statistics were obtained from 20 of these industries, 10 of which were in existence prior to 1879, and 10 have started since that date:

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
			\$	\$	\$
Same factories.....	1878-10	611	124,500	579,500	502,000
New do	1884-10	1,118	258,500	1,088,500	708,000
	1884-10	625	138,500	627,000	424,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	10	1,132	262,500	1,174,000	780,000

The number of hands employed in this class of work has increased by 185 per cent, and the wages which, in 1878, averaged \$220.13, in 1884 were \$227.82, an increase of \$7.69.

Before the change in the fiscal policy these goods were largely imported from Great Britain, but advantage was soon taken of the opportunity given to make these articles in Canada, and a wonderful increase in the output here was the immediate result. The importations were soon stopped, and it took but a short time to ascertain that the production had gone beyond the consuming power of the people. The usual result followed, prices were cut down to below a paying figure, and the output was curtailed to a considerable extent. Had it not been for the market which, fortunately at that time, was opened in the North-West, the result must have been a much more serious one for those engaged in this branch of manufacture. But largely owing to this cause the crisis which seemed imminent was averted and, considering the difficulties in which the trade found itself, the number who failed to weather the storm was exceedingly small. Although not yet in a thoroughly healthy condition, the prospects are beginning to brighten, some few lines not hitherto made in Canada are being started, and with careful management at this juncture a better state of affairs will undoubtedly soon be reached. In England, it is stated, over-production in this class of goods has taken place to fully as great an extent as has been the case in Canada, and in consequence a small quantity of the higher priced goods from there are finding their way into this market even at the present low prices.

8th. Manufactures of Leather, Brushes and Brooms, and Rope.—In this class, figures were obtained from 25 factories, 18 of which were in existence prior to 1879, and 7 have started up since that date. The class includes the manufacture of brushes, brooms, leather belting, trunks, rope, buggy tops, card, clothing and leather.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
			\$	\$	\$
Same factories.....	1878-18	550	139,500	928,000	590,000
New do	1884-18	1,364	311,000	1,951,000	985,000
	1884-7	213	61,300	203,000	182,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	7	867	212,800	1,226,000	577,000

The number of hands in this class has increased 157 per cent. In this and one or two other classes it would not be fair to contrast the wages of the two periods, for this reason: There is so much diversity in the class of help employed in the different lines included in the class, that no just conclusion could be arrived at. The hands employed in a tannery would be really all men, earning a good rate of wages, whereas the employees of a brush factory would include a great many boys and girls, at a much lower rate of pay. If the lower paid trades had increased in a larger ratio than the higher paid ones, the result would show an apparent decrease in

the average rates of wages, where no real decrease existed, but where, on the contrary, it is quite possible there may have been an increase. This state of things could not be avoided without going into a much more minute classification than the time would admit of.

Brush making has increased very largely, and all but the fine lines of toilet goods are now made in Canada. Tanneries have also grown to some extent, owing to the increased output of boots and shoes, and in some few cases in this trade a little exporting to the United States has commenced.

Rope making also shows a very satisfactory increase, and goods are being shipped in considerable quantities to some of the countries of South America.

9th. Woollen Factories.—Of these, figures were obtained from 54, 35 of which were started prior to 1879, and 19 since that date. This class includes all kinds of woollen fabrics, yarns, carpets and dress goods.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—35	1,790	\$ 429,350	\$ 2,073,400	\$ 1,900,000
Same factories.....	1884—35	2,275	564,600	2,860,800	2,383,000
New do	1884—19	1,138	208,800	1,270,500	933,500
Increase in 1884 over 1878.	19	1,623	404,050	2,108,900	1,386,500

The employees in this class of manufacture have increased at the rate of 91 per cent., while the wages would appear to have changed very little. In 1878 the average was \$239.86, and in 1884 \$244.18, an increase of only \$4.32.

Previous to 1879 there was a very large importation of these goods from England, and the competition from there is still felt to a limited extent, but experience is rapidly enabling Canadian manufacturers to compete successfully with these English made goods. A considerable reduction has taken place in the prices of goods in this trade, the decrease ranging, according to the grade of the goods, from 2½ per cent. to 25 per cent. In a few cases, where specific figures were given, the reductions were as follows: One firm that sold a certain class of tweed in 1878 for \$1 per yard, now get 90c.; another sells a tweed for 75c., which six years sold for \$1; another mill gives average prices in 1878 as \$1 for coarse and \$1.25 for fine tweeds; in 1884 the prices were 75c. and \$1, respectively, for same class of goods; their flannels, which in 1878 brought 40c. to 50c., now sell at 37½c. to 45c.; another mill, working exclusively on one range of flannels, quotes prices at 32c. in 1878, and 27c. now; another flannel mill gives the figures as 35c. in 1878, and 27½c. in 1884; another quotes 1878 prices as follows: tweeds, 90c. to \$1.12½; flannels, 34c.; and in 1884 the tweeds had dropped to from 65c. to 80c., and the flannels to 25c.; another sold their tweed, in 1878, at 75c., and now only obtain 60c.; another, who sold tweeds in 1878 at from 85c. to \$1.10, now sell same grades at from 75c. to 95c.

In this trade there are isolated instances of slackness, but on the whole it is in a satisfactory condition.

10th. Miscellaneous Manufactures of Wood.—Figures were obtained from 29 establishments, of which 17 were started prior to 1879, and 12 since that date. The class includes picture frames, show cases, waggons, baby and toy carriages, carriage woodwork, carriages, cars, spools, bobbins, anaths and lasts.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—17	986	\$ 318,250	\$ 1,487,000	\$ 807,500
Same factories.....	1884—17	1,285	420,100	1,980,300	1,081,100
New do	1884—12	340	116,200	414,000	260,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.	12	689	218,050	907,300	543,600

The hands employed have increased at the rate of 68 per cent. No comparison can be made in rate of wages for reasons mentioned in Class 8.

One firm was met with in this class who manufactures snaths, and who, previous to 1879, were located in Vermont, from which State they shipped their goods into Canada. After the change was made in the tariff they removed their works to Canada, and are now supplying the trade at prices 83½ per cent. lower than when their goods were sent in from the United States.

A firm included in this class has recently commenced the manufacture of canoes, and are making such a beautifully finished article that they are in demand in England and the United States, to which countries quite a number have been exported.

A trade which at one time promised to attain considerable proportions, was the export of buggies and carriages to Australia, but owing to the very heavy freight rates, it has dwindled away to comparative insignificance.

The business of making toy horses and waggons was also a promising one, and the few engaged in it had every prospect of doing a profitable business, as the consumption in Canada has reached considerable proportions, but the convict labor at the Central Prison, Toronto, was utilized in the manufacture of these articles, and the product of honest labor has had to be sacrificed. The business is now nearly killed out. Private car works, which are included in this class, are very dull, as compared with two years ago. The reason given is that railway companies are now doing a much larger proportion of this work in their own workshops.

11th. Confectionery and Biscuit Manufacturing.—Nineteen of these works furnished statistics, of which number 17 were started prior to 1879 and 2 have been established since:—

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—17	715	\$ 193,200	\$ 1,715,500	\$ 616,500
Same factories.....	1884—17	1,072	300,500	2,603,800	978,000
New do	1884— 2	37	8,600	74,000	24,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878	2	394	113,000	981,800	352,500

The number of hands finding employment in this branch of manufacture has increased by 55 per cent. The wages averaged \$273 in 1878, and \$278.71 in 1884, an increase of \$5.71.

In 1877 two or three firms, which were largely engaged in this business, succumbed to the pressure of the hard times then prevailing, and as no one, at that time, felt inclined to invest money in manufacturing pursuits, the trade of these firms became divided amongst those that remained. The impetus thus given to these firms enabled them to advance with rapid strides, when good times were again felt. They obtained such an excellent business standing and such a powerful hold upon the retail trade of the country that it became a difficult task for a new firm to establish itself. Thus, though the new industries are few, the increased business being done by the older firms is very large.

No foreign competition of any moment is experienced by this class of industries. In frontier towns a little is being imported yet, but practically the trade is controlled by Canadian manufacturers.

12th. Boot and Shoe Factories.—Sixty factories furnish statistics in this class, 40 of which were started prior to 1879, and 20 have been established since. The class includes the manufacture of all grades of boots and shoes, and parts thereof.

	No of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—40	5,119	1,358,700	5,919,000	3,544,000
Same factories.....	1884—40	6,606	1,791,600	7,693,300	3,002,500
New do	1884—20	1,719	503,300	2,061,000	378,500
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	20	3,206	936,200	3,835,000	844,000

The hands employed in this industry have increased by 62 per cent. The wages, in 1878, averaged \$265.42, and in 1884 the average was \$275.66, an increase of \$10.24.

The history of the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in Canada is an interesting one. Previous to 1859 the trade was supplied principally by United States manufacturers. In that year the duty was raised from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. This measure of protection wonderfully stimulated the growth of the manufacture in Canada, and from that time on the progress has been steady. Each year has witnessed a larger output than its predecessor, in the medium and coarse grades of work. The trade in the finer lines was still done by United States dealers, and it has only been during the past two or three years that any considerable quantity of these lines have been produced in Canada. Now the gross importations are an inconsiderable portion of the consumption, and were it not for the fact that prices are out, to Canadian dealers, much below the regular price on the other side of the boundary line, would be out off altogether. With the increase of growth, prices have diminished. By 1860 the prices of staple lines had fallen to lower figures than those which prevailed when the goods were imported, and to-day Canada is said to be the cheapest market in the world for medium and coarse grades of boots and shoes. Our manufacturers are building up a large export trade; the products of Canadian factories now find their way into Newfoundland, South America, Great Britain and the West India.

Another feature of the trade is, that makers who formerly turned out from their works all classes of goods, from the finer ladies' to the coarse stoga, are now confining their attention to one particular line, and buy from other manufacturers the other lines which their customers may order. In this way the maximum in quality at the minimum of cost is reached; and there can be no doubt but that, in the hands of the energetic, enterprising business men who now control this trade, the boot and shoe industries of Canada have a prosperous career before them.

The manufacture of felt boots, which has been commenced since 1878, has grown very rapidly. Five of these works were visited, employing nearly 400 workmen, and all seemed to be doing a profitable trade.

13th. Miscellaneous Manufactures of Metals.—In this class, 33 industries furnish figures; 18 of these were started prior to 1879 and 15 since. The class comprises the manufacture of wire goods, chandeliers, silver platedware, pins, spring beds, brass work, lanterns, pressed and stamped tinware, bird cages, watch cases, lightning rods, rivets and type.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—18	990	\$ 310,400	\$ 1,092,000	\$ 796,000
Same factories.....	1884—17	1,273	408,300	1,503,500	1,083,000
New do	1884—15	522	190,200	763,500	419,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	15	807	288,400	1,174,000	658,000

The increased number of hands in this class reaches 81 per cent. As the kind of help employed in the various industries of this class is very similar, the contrast in wages for the two periods is given. In 1878 the average wages amounted to \$313.63, and in 1884 it was \$333.42, an increase of \$19.69.

In the manufacture of stamped tinware considerable progress has been made during the past six years; deep stamped ware, which has been added in that time, supplies a considerable portion of the production and employs quite a number of the hands. Spice packages, which were formerly imported, filled, are now being made in Canada. A New York firm, who are engaged in putting up sardines in New Brunswick, and who, previous to the change in the tariff, imported the decorated tin plates used in making the boxes, from the United States, now purchase these plates in Canada. The excessive charges in some classes of freight is a source of trouble to a few of the industries in this section. In some few of the industries, manufacturing bird cages and tinware, complaints are also heard of the action of the United States Government in granting a rebate of 3 per cent. on the gross amount on all of this class of goods exported from that country. By means of the advantage which this rebate gives, it is said that \$200,000 worth of this work was imported into Canada in one year. In another class of goods it is stated that while the article is invariably sold at thirty days, the invoices are made out at sixty days, in order to avoid the additional duty of 5 per cent., which is placed on all sales for cash. The competition in this article is also from the United States. But in spite of all these causes for discontent, the increase made in the manufacture of this class of goods is very satisfactory.

14th. Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper.—Twenty-six industries furnish statistics in this class, of which number 14 are old established, and 12 were started since 1878. The class includes paper and pulp mills, the manufacture of paper bags and boxes and wall paper.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested!
	1878—14	697	\$ 246,500	\$ 1,338,100	\$ 1,218,500
Same factories.....	1884—14	912	346,500	1,777,500	1,368,500
New do	1884—12	640	189,200	1,137,000	793,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	12	255	289,200	1,578,500	943,000

The increased number of hands employed amounts to 123 per cent. No comparison can be made between the wages of the two periods, as the rates vary so much between the men employed in paper and pulp mills and the small help engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes and bags, and the growth in the different lines not being uniform.

In the manufacture of paper the foreign competition now felt is from Great Britain and Germany, while in wall paper and paper boxes it is from the United States. The manufacturers of wall paper, particularly, complain of the unfair competition which they have to fight. Papers which are sold in the United States at 14c. have been jobbed off in Canada at 5c. in order to close out lines. The patterns are changed each year and it is therefore necessary to have as little stock as possible carried over from one season to another. If the remnants of the season's make were sold at low prices in the United States market it would have an injurious effect on the prices the following season, so, in order to keep up prices there, the goods are brought into Canada and sold in many instances for just what dealers are prepared to offer. This industry has grown considerably during the past few years and the papers now being produced in Canada are so tasteful in design and beautiful in colors that many of the patterns might almost be styled works of art.

A fine new mill has this year started operations at St. Jerome, at which writing papers are being made. This is the first home attempt made to supply the Dominion with that class of paper, the consumption of which is very large, and has hitherto been entirely supplied from outside sources.

15th. Manufacture of Musical Instruments.—In this class, 23 industries furnish figures, 12 of them being started prior to 1879 and 11 since that year. The class embraces the manufacture of pianos and organs and parts thereof.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—12	289	\$ 120,790	\$ 345,000	\$ 159,500
Same factories.....	1884—12	958	447,700	1,597,000	647,500
New do	1884—11	291	134,900	424,000	152,500
Increase of 1884 over 1878	11	958	461,900	1,476,000	640,500

The increase in the number of hands in this class has reached the marvellous figure of 331 per cent., while the wages of the employees also show a gratifying increase, having risen from \$117.61, in 1878, to \$167.20, in 1884, a difference of \$49.58.

As stated in the opening sentences, this trade received great impetus from the increase made in the duties in 1879, and has continued to grow and prosper up to the present date. No other industry better deserves success. The men who were the pioneers of the trade in Canada struggled bravely to overcome the disadvantageous position in which they were placed. They invested their money and spent the best years of their life in an endeavor to promote the growth of this branch of manufacture, meeting with but indifferent and almost disheartening results. Now, owing to the wise fiscal policy prevailing, they are reaping, to some extent, the benefit which they so earnestly, but ineffectually, strove to obtain before 1879.

The industry is one which largely benefits the country, as it employs very few hands who are not skilled mechanics, and mechanics who receive the highest average rate of wages of any class of operatives in the Dominion. If the Government had no other result to point to, as an effect of the change of tariff, than that achieved in this industry, it would in itself be a lasting monument to the wisdom and foresight of the people in Canada in approving and the Ministry in adopting the policy of encouraging native manufactures.

16th. Manufactures of Clothing.—Sixty-one industries furnish figures in this class of which 37 were established prior to 1879, and 24 have started since. The class is an extensive one, and includes the manufacture of woollen and cotton clothing, silk, felt, cloth and straw hats and caps, corsets, suspenders, gloves and mitts, shirts, collars and cuffs, furs, hoopskirts, &c.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—37	3,602	\$ 812,800	\$ 4,217,500	\$ 2,977,500
Same factories.....	1884—37	5,674	1,307,000	6,641,000	3,973,000
New do	1884—24	1,165	246,400	1,327,700	456,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878	24	3,237	740,600	3,751,200	1,451,500

The increase in the number of hands employed is within a fraction of 90 per cent. No comparison is made in the average wages of the two periods, owing to the wide range which this class covers, which prevents anything like an accurate result being obtained.

Woollen clothing establishments were the hardest class of industries to obtain anything like accurate statistics from, of the number of hands employed, by reason of the manner in which the work is performed. The operatives are only, to a very small extent, employed on the premises. The great bulk of the work is given out to parties who employ their own assistants, and these parties it is almost impossible to reach. They employ from four or five up to thirty and forty hands and, moreover, they do work for more than one firm, so that while one large house may have in its employment a thousand hands, the whole of those hands do not work exclusively for that house. In consequence of this difficulty, the hands in a few of the larger clothing industries are based, to a certain extent, upon the amount paid out in wages by the firms, and the figures may not be absolutely correct. They are as near to being so, however, as it was possible to get them under the circumstances. Of course it will be understood that this applies only to a few of the larger clothing establishments, which form but a small portion of this section; in the other branches of this class, as the hands work on the premises their number was readily arrived at.

The woollen clothing used in Canada was largely imported from Great Britain up to 1879, and ever since that date the importations have continued to some extent in the lower grades of goods, but Canadian manufacturers are rapidly occupying the ground.

In gloves and mitts there is some European competition still felt.

In furs, all the finer goods are now made in Canada, but in the lower priced goods there is some competition from the poorly paid labor countries of Europe.

Some shirts and collars are still imported from the United States, it is said considerably below their true value.

The felt hat trade is endeavoring to compete with the labor of some of the prisons in the United States, the products of which are injuriously affecting the trade in the lower grades, these being the only kind made by the convicts.

17th. General Miscellaneous Industries.—Sixty-five factories furnish statistics in this class, of which number 32 were started prior to 1879, and 33 have been established since. This class necessarily includes a wide range of manufactures, the principal ones being, sugar refining, silk, clocks, whips, wringers, emery wheels, gunpowder, buttons, preserved fruits, paints and varnishes, glass and pottery, mattresses, oil cloth, window shades, cork cutting, rubber-clothing, jute, spices, &c.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878—32	1,164	\$ 332,900	\$ 1,848,300	\$ 1,491,000
Same factories.....	1884—32	2,143	647,800	8,365,000	1,998,000
New do	1884—33	1,410	473,400	8,306,500	2,120,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	33	2,389	788,300	9,713,200	2,631,000

The number of hands in this class has increased by 213 per cent. No comparison can be made in rate of wages, owing to same reasons mentioned in other classes.

Amongst the most important of the industries in this class is the manufacture of silk. The one factory engaged in this industry has trebled its capacity since 1879, and is now doing the great bulk of the Canadian trade in the lines which they manufacture, viz. threads and ribbons. One factory was started a few years ago for the manufacture of piece goods, but unfortunately the venture did not prove a success. It is expected, however, that another attempt in this direction will be made in a very short time, and, it is hoped, with more satisfactory results.

The button factories are turning their attention to exports, and one firm in this line succeeded in disposing of \$12,000 worth of their goods in the United States during the first six months of 1884.

The sugar refineries employ a large number of the hands in this class, and it is owing to their figures being in this section that the production is so large. The prices of both raw and refined sugars were, at the date of the visit to those industries—September last—lower than had been the case in any previous year since 1852.

The other industries in this class do not require any special mention here.

18th. Cotton Factories.—The number furnishing statistics is 17, 4 of which were in existence prior to 1879, and 13 have been started since.

	No. of Factories.	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
	1878— 4	1,561	\$ 276,000	\$ 1,151,000	\$ 1,800,000
Same factories	1884— 4	2,126	445,000	1,872,000	3,350,000
New do	1884—13	2,375	502,500	2,530,000	3,448,000
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	13	3,140	671,500	3,251,000	4,998,000

The increase in the number of hands in this class has reached 210 per cent. The wages averaged \$202.79 in 1878, and \$210.28 in 1884.

All the factories in Ontario and Quebec were visited and statistics obtained from each of them, with but one exception. The manager of the Dundas mill explained that he had no authority to give any figures with reference to the industry, without the consent of the directors, and as none of these were easily found, and the date of closing the enquiry, in order to prepare the report, had arrived, this mill had to be left out. From what was learned through local sources it may, however, be said that this will not affect the general result, as there has been but little change in this mill since 1878; the amount of work turned out and the number of hands employed were probably about the same in 1884 as in 1878.

It will be noticed at a glance what a remarkable difference exists in this class of industry between the two periods. Although, for the past year or eight or nine months, cotton manufacturing has been in a depressed condition, and mills have, in but few cases, worked the whole of their machinery or employed a full staff of operatives, there is still no comparison possible between the years 1878 and 1884. It is not considered by the writer to be any part of his duty to discuss, in this report, the profits or losses made by proprietors or holders of stock in these mills, nor, indeed, has he the information which would enable him to do so intelligently, but only to treat of the matter from an industrial standpoint. Has the object which the Government had in view in imposing additional duties upon cotton goods been achieved? Has the changed fiscal policy been the means of providing employment for Canadian citizens in this branch of industry? Looking at the matter in this light, there can be but one answer. The tariff has had its full effect in this direction. In spite of the fact that some mills were closed down for a portion of the year 1884; in spite of the fact that some of their machinery is standing idle; despite all the drawbacks which the trade has had to contend against, there were employed in that year in this industry in the factories of Ontario and Quebec—leaving out of sight the large mills in the Maritime Provinces—3,140 more operatives than found work in 1878, and, moreover, although the hands employed have been working, in but too many cases, on short time, and although, by reason of the improved machinery now in use, a smaller and cheaper class of labor can be employed, the figures show that the average wage paid was higher by \$7.50, in 1884, than it was in 1878. May it not, therefore, with confidence, be asserted, that the object of the Government has been fully achieved, that work has been more plentiful and wages higher, even in this much-talked-of industry, than was the case previous to the change of tariff?

Many lines of cotton goods are now being produced in Canada which were not made prior to 1879, and amongst the most important of these is printed goods. The year 1884 witnessed the production of the first piece of printed cotton ever made in

Canada; and, very appropriately, the presses were first made to revolve on the natal day of the Dominion. When it is considered to what enormous proportions this line of industry has grown in Great Britain and the United States, and the possible future which the trade may have before it in Canada, it is deemed of sufficient importance to reproduce here a portion of an article written at the time of the visit to Magog:—

"THE PIONEER PRINT MILL OF CANADA.

"(From the Canadian Manufacturer.)"

"The overflow from Lake Memphramagog forms the River Magog, and, following the windings of its bed, some half mile from the village, we come suddenly upon a 'tall chimney,' which denotes the location of the first print mill erected in the Dominion. Just above the mill is the dam, 400 feet long and 16 feet high, constructed of granite and timber. The raceway, extending from the dam to the mill, having a surface width of 50 feet and 12 feet depth of water, is stoned up until the mill is reached, and then the water is confined between walls of solid, square-cut blocks of granite, that present a very substantial appearance. It is intended, ultimately, to have three wheels, but at present sufficient power is obtained from one large wheel of 250 horse power. On the dam and canal the company have already expended \$45,000. That portion of the mill which contains the printing presses is a two-story brick building, on a granite foundation, in the form of an L, one side being 300 feet long by 55 feet deep, and the other 250 feet long by 80 feet deep, the whole being well lighted and ventilated. The presses are six in number and of very large size, built with all the modern improvements, by Mather & Platt, of Manchester; the largest one is capable of printing in six colors. The presses are kept constantly at work and their united capacity is from 30,000 to 50,000 yards per day. A very large stock of rolls have been purchased, and the number of patterns which can be produced is between 5,000 and 6,000; new rolls are constantly being added, as the management fully comprehend the necessity of keeping up with the times in this important particular. In the same building the boiling and bleaching processes are carried on, and one large room is devoted to pressing and folding the cloth ready for market. In this room some very handsome patterns were noticed, and the female mind which could not be suited with some of the numerous patterns on view there would be a capricious one. The standard of cloth is the same as the English, 64 threads to the inch and 28 inches wide after printing. Leaving this building, we are next shown the old mill, a handsome three-story brick building, 327 feet long by 105 feet wide; this building is in an unfinished state. It was commenced when all the cotton factories were employed to their fullest extent, and it was proposed to put in 800 looms for the manufacture of print cloth, but when it was found that outside mills were producing more than the country required, the management of the print works wisely decided to allow this part of their business to remain in abeyance until some of the surplus stock of other mills had been used up. Accordingly, the cloth now being printed is doing much towards relieving the market of the overplus of grey cotton. All the energies of the company will, for some time to come, be devoted to printing alone, so that no attempt will be made to finish the larger building, or to stock it with machines. Although the machinery is all driven by water power, a considerable quantity of steam is required in the process of printing the cloth. The consumption of coal will be about 200 tons per month. The number of hands at present finding employment is 100, of whom 50 are heads of families, and the monthly pay-roll is a little over \$3,000. The print mill is supplied with 250 incandescent electric lamps, of the Edison-Hopkinson patent."

Totals of the whole of the classes :—

	No. of Factories	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
Same factories.....	1878—467	27,869	\$ 8,171,900	\$ 84,131,100	\$ 26,160,600
New do	1884—467	42,080	12,370,900	53,554,500	36,647,400
	1884—258	18,453	4,040,300	23,712,600	11,777,700
Increase of 1884 over 1878.....	258	27,664	8,738,900	43,136,000	22,264,600

The increase in the total number of hands in the factories visited amounts to, as nearly as possible, 100 per cent. The wages have increased 106 per cent.; or, putting it in another way, the wages averaged in 1878, \$293.33, and in 1884, \$304.53, an increase of \$11.20 per hand. The increase in the value of products was 126 per cent., and the capital invested increased by 85 per cent.

These figures show that the past six years have witnessed a marvellous growth in all branches of Canadian manufactures. That, during the progress of that growth, errors of judgment have occurred and blunders been committed, caused by want of experience, it would be idle to deny. But the requisite experience is being rapidly acquired, and may be depended upon to prevent similar errors in the future.

Figures of 7 factories, which started up in 1878, and whose figures for that year would be incomplete :—

	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
1884	323	\$66,800	\$375,000	\$127,500

Figures of 10 factories which, although established before 1879, were, for various reasons, unable to furnish statistics for 1878 :—

	No. of Hands.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Product.	Capital Invested.
1884	504	\$177,200	\$624,900	\$561,000

It has been somewhere stated that no articles are now manufactured in Canada which were not made here prior to the change of tariff. Even if this were true, it would be no argument against the fiscal policy, as it has been proved that the effect of the change has been to so largely extend the operations of the old established industries that for every operative engaged in manufacturing pursuits in 1878 two are so employed now. But the statement has not even the merit of truthfulness, as the following list of articles now made in Canada, which were not made here in 1878, will show: Iron bridge building, sugar-refining, cotton-printing, rice-hulling, and the manufacture of cutlery, emery wheels, pins, clocks, haircloth, enamelled oilcloths, jute, felt goods, organ reeds, writing papers, silver tableware, organ and piano keyboards, Britannia metal work, cashmere and other dress goods, glucose, steel, and many lines of textiles, in both cotton and wool.

One or two works which were in operation in 1878 and are now closed down were met with, the largest of which was the bolt works at the Humber River. This failure is much to be regretted, as it threw out of employment a large number of mechanics and workmen; but it must be remembered that the bolt works which was in operation on Frontstreet, Toronto, in 1878, was a very different establishment from the one at the Humber, which closed down last summer. In 1878 the works were run on a comparatively small scale; the number of men and boys who then found employment would be about 20 or 25, so that for the purpose of such a comparison as is made in this report only this smaller number could be deducted from the number employed in 1878. The Kingston locomotive works employed in the neighborhood of 150 hands in 1878, and is now only furnishing employment to about 30. The manager of these works was, unfortunately, away from home during the time the Kingston works were being visited, and for that reason no reliable data was

obtained with reference to the works. Subject to correction, however, it may be stated that even during the present dull year as much wages would be paid out and as much value produced as in 1878, because up till the end of March 400 hands were engaged in this establishment. The car works here were also closed down, but as this industry was not in existence in 1878, it makes no difference in the comparisons of this report. No figures were obtained from the Canada Felt Hat Co., Hamilton, which is doing very little just at present, and which was also in the same position in 1878, though during the intervening years a fair business has been done and a considerable number of hands employed. As an offset to these, some works were visited which are just starting up and could therefore furnish no statistics. Amongst these may be mentioned the rubber works and sugar and syrup refinery at Toronto; Rosconi Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Co., at Acton Vale, Que.; wincey mill at Brantford; paper and pulp mill at Sorel, and the Taylor Manufacturing Co., at Montreal. These works together would probably employ over 300 hands, and, with a few others in like position, would fully offset any little loss there may be in factories which were in operation in 1878 and are now entirely closed down.

The year just closed could hardly be considered the most favorable time for the Government to select to obtain statistics with reference to the general manufacturing trade of the Dominion. The depression which exists in all commercial countries, which is felt so severely in Great Britain and the United States, was certain to have some effect in Canada. The years 1882 and 1883 were probably the most successful periods ever experienced in the history of this country. Every class of industry, every branch of business, was kept going to its utmost capacity; but by the end of 1883 a falling off became apparent, and from that time until the fall of 1884, a retrogression took place which, it is now firmly believed, has been stopped. A much more hopeful feeling prevails at the present time, and with the care and caution which good business men are expected to exhibit called into play in trade matters, a successful if not a brilliant season may be looked forward to for 1885. That this success will spread itself over the manufacturing industries there is every reason to believe. Stocks have been very much depleted, and manufacturers are, therefore, in a position to secure the benefit of the first wave of the commercial revival. They are now in a position to supply the wants of the people in most branches of industry. The articles produced by the artisans of Canada in the various lines of manufacture are fully equal to the products of industrial establishments in any part of the world. The mechanical appliances provided by the factory owners of the Dominion are the best that the skill of man has devised, and there is therefore every reason to firmly stand by the policy which has enabled this skill and this machinery to be brought into active use in our own beloved Canada. If that policy is sustained the future prospects of the manufacturing interests of Canada are assured; periods of dullness, as well as of extraordinary activity, may reasonably be anticipated; but the general result must be upward and onward. Take away that reasonable, and, in our trade position, necessary, measure of protection which is now enjoyed, and the effect must be an instant and utter obliteration of a very large portion of the capital now engaged in that pursuit, and disaster, distress and misery to the wage-earning classes.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. H. BLACKEBY.