

provinces, against a decrease of 13·2 per cent in the number of establishments provided for each million of the population of the United States.

There has been an increase of 237·2 per cent in the amount of capital set aside for manufacturing purposes in Canada, against an increase of 137·4 per cent in the case of the United States. In each million of the inhabitants the four provinces have had an increase of 44·6 per cent of wage-earners against an increase of 40·0 per cent in the United States, and so on.

312. While Canada has been making more rapid progress than the United States, she has not, however, attained to the manufacturing development reached by the United States.

The figures stand thus, per head of the population :—

	Invested Capital.	Hands. Employed.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material.	Output.
	£ cts.	No.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
1891—United States. ....	104 19	0·07	30 90	82 38	149 62
1891—Canada. ....	75 41	0·08	21 40	55 40	102 40

The following statement, in which the prices, as well as the prices in London which are given in terms of gold—compiled by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck—have been computed and compared on the unit of 100, in 1860, by Professor Roland P. Falconer, of John Hopkins University, appears to be as applicable to Canada as to the other countries to which it originally applied. The accompanying explanations will suffice to show the use to which this table may be put.

#### SAUERBECK'S TABLES.

Founded on 45 different commodities of necessary use, consisting of animal and vegetable foods, tea, coffee and sugar, minerals including coal, textile materials, timber, leather, wool, hides, iron, etc., etc.

1846. ....	92·2	1885. ....	75·4
1850. ....	79·0	1886. ....	72·4
1855. ....	103·1	1887. ....	70·7
1860. ....	100·0	1888. ....	73·9
1865. ....	105·8	1889. ....	76·7
1870. ....	100·3	1890. ....	76·0
1875. ....	100·3	1891. ....	75·4
1880. ....	91·8		