Manufactures, 1917-24.
repair industries, irrespective of the number of employees).

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Establishments No. Capital \$	22,235 3,190,026,358	22,541 3,244,302,410		
Average capital per establishment \$ Average capital per employee	143,469 8,994	6,838	6,435	
Average capital per wage-carner \$ Total employees No. Average number employees per estab-	8,368 456,076			
lishment	20·5 518,785,137		23·2 571,470,028	
lishment. Average salaries and wages per employee \$ Employees on salaries	23,332 1,138	22,645 1.076	25,239 1,089	25,245 1,101
Employees on salaries. No. Average salaried employees per estab- lishment. No.	74,873 3-4			76,230
Salaries. \$ Average salary\$	136, 874, 992 1, 828	136,219,171 1,791	142,738,681 1,824	139,614,639 1,831
Employees on wages	381,203 17-1	398,390 17·7	446,994 19-7	432,273 19-5
Wages	381,910,145 1,002	374,212,141 939	428,731,347 959	420, 269, 466 972
Cost of material. Average cost of material per establishment	1,366,893,685 61,475	1,283,774,723 56,953	1,470,140,139 64,930	
Average cost of material per employee. \$ Value added in manufacture	2,997 1,209,143,344	2,709 1,198,434,407	2,801 1,311,025,375	2,827 1,256,643,901
Average value added per establishment. \$ Average value added per employee \$ Gross value of product	54,380 2,651 2,576,037,029	53,167 2,523 2,482,209,130	57,902 2,494 2,781,165,514	
Average gross value of product per establishment	115,885			
ployee	5,648 3,137,207	5,232 3,611,862	5,295 3,761,628	
Average number of horse power per establishment. H.P. Average number of horse power per wage-	141	160	166	•
earnerH.P. Piece workers! No.	8·23 11,777	9·06 6,095		7,674
Earnings of piece workers ¹ \$	2,468,281	1,284,437	1,627,055	1,485,422

¹Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.

2.—Production by Groups and Industries.

One of the factors accelerating the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries, in addition, make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. However, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years. The comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is one of the difficulties of the present situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods. The exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States also exceed the exports of raw material. The rate at which this movement is to continue depends almost