

Of the total increase of 29,278 in the number of women employed in mechanical and manufacturing industries no less than 18,846 are found in groups 1 and 2—being industries with an output under \$12,000, and of the 18,846 no less than 10,556 are in group 1, being industries with an output under \$2,000 a year.

Thus in group 1, the increase in female employees over 16 years old in the ten years was 190.5 per cent, and in group 2, 79.0 per cent.

The other groups do not show anything like this increase, being, group 3, 26.7 per cent, group 4, 23 per cent and group 5, 50.6 per cent.

All along the line the women are proving their ability to earn wages. In the group where the largest establishments are to be found, there are 24,567 women over 16 years old, and 2,530 girls under 16 years—a total of 27,097—showing an increase of 8,443.

But the groups where they have made the largest proportionate gains are groups 1 and 2.

Separating group 1 from the others, examination shows that nearly 77 per cent of the men were engaged in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and over 80 per cent in 1891; that 86.5 of the women were in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and 77 per cent in 1891; that 86.2 per cent of the boys were in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and 82.4 per cent in 1891; and that 84.6 per cent of the girls were in the four groups in 1881 and 77.8 per cent in 1891.

This shows that while group 1 is a highly important and interesting group it is of small relative importance from the point of view of the number of wage-earners coming within it. It has in fact rather diminished than increased in the ten years. The number of wage-earners in it having been 21 per cent of the whole number of wage-earners in 1881, and 20 per cent in 1891.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

310. That portion of the Canadian community engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, according to the census of 1891, took, in the year 1890, \$256,119,042 worth of raw material and worked them up into \$476,198,886 worth of finished products. The difference—\$220,139,844—represents the added value which Capital and Labour combined gave to the raw material.

In working up this raw material Labour obtained \$100,663,650 in the form of wages, and Capital \$119,416,194. Labour obtained 45.7 per cent and Capital secured 54.3 per cent of the enhanced value.

In 1881 the raw material, valued at \$179,929,193, was worked up into articles having a value of \$309,731,867. The difference—\$129,802,674—represents the increased value which the combined efforts of Capital and Labour gave to the raw material.

In working up this raw material Labour obtained \$59,401,702 in the form of wages, and Capital secured \$70,400,972. Labour obtained 45.7 per cent and Capital 54.3 per cent.

Taken broadly, Labour and Capital in 1881 and 1891 obtained precisely the same proportion of the wages fund, or fund left over after deducting the