

cost of raw material ; 45·7 per cent for Labour in 1881 and 1891 ; 54·3 per cent for Capital both in 1881 and 1891.

Relatively to each other Labour and Capital, taken in the large, have experienced no change in the 10 years. Labour obtained 45·7 per cent and had to live out of what it obtained. Capital obtained 54·3 per cent and had to live out of it, and besides had to pay interest, cost of wear and tear of buildings and machinery, cost of new machinery, of freightage, of duties on machinery ; insurance and loss by bad debts, etc.

While, however, Labour and Capital divided the gross profits in the same proportion in 1891 as in 1881, Labour secured a higher average wage in 1891 than in 1881.

In 1891 Labour obtained an average wage for man, woman and child of \$272 against an average wage of \$233 per employee in 1881. That is, the total number of employees in 1891 received an average of \$39 per employee more than was received in 1881. The increase in wages was, therefore, 16·7 per cent in 1891 as compared with 1881.

While this is the general result, an analysis of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country shows that divergencies exist. The system of grouping brings out these divergencies. These industries have been divided into 5 groups. Group 1, establishments having an output of under \$2,000 ; group 2, industries with an output from \$2,000 to \$12,000 ; group 3, industries with an output from \$12,000 to \$25,000 ; group 4, industries with an output from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and group 5, industries with an output of \$50,000 and over.

An examination of group 5, being those manufacturing establishments which have an annual output of \$50,000 and over, shows that the establishments in this group took \$155,460,492 worth of raw materials and worked them up into commodities having a value of \$260,735,190. The difference —\$105,274,698—represents the added value given to the raw material by the manipulations of Capital and Labour.

In working up this raw material, Labour obtained \$46,842,640 of the added value in the form of wages ; Capital secured \$58,432,058. Labour obtained 44·5 per cent and Capital 55·5 per cent.

In 1881 the raw material, valued at \$96,361,536, received by the processes of manufacture to which it was subjected a value of \$153,767,771. The difference, \$57,406,235, represents the value added to the raw material by the combined efforts of Labour and Capital.

Labour's share in the wages fund of \$57,406,235 was 41·8 per cent and Capital's share was 58·2 per cent.

In 1891 Capital secured \$55.50 out of each \$100 of the surplus remaining over after deducting the cost of raw material, and Labour obtained as its share the sum of \$44.50 out of the \$100. In 1881 the respective shares were : Labour \$41.80 and Capital \$58.20 out of each \$100 of the surplus.

Thus, in the large manufactories of the country, Labour at the end of the 10-year period (1881-91) stood in a better position than Capital, Labour having secured \$2.70 more in every hundred dollars of the added value, and Capital having secured \$2.70 less.

Out of the total surplus of \$105,264,698, Labour secured over \$2,800,000 more in 1891 than it would have obtained had the condition of 1881 prevailed.