

2. EARNINGS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.

Sex.	No.	\$	Averages. \$
On salaries—			
Male.....	31,545	28,938,637	917·38
Female.....	4,951	1,785,449	360·62
On wages—			
Male.....	288,033	119,550,821	415·06
Female....	68,001	14,825,104	218·01

The number of employees on salaries and wages is 392,530, their total earnings are \$165,100,011, and the total value of products is \$718,352,603. But to make a fair comparison of 1900 with 1905 the statistics of works employing five persons and over will be used here.

The following table shows the growth of the Dominion in five years for manufacturing establishments employing five persons and over under the heads of capital, employees, earnings and value of products :

Capital,
employees,
salaries and
wages and
value of
products.

3. CAPITAL, EMPLOYEES, EARNINGS AND PRODUCTS.

Schedule.	1905.	1900.	Increase.
Capital..... \$	833,916,155	446,916,487	386,999,668
Employees..... NO.	383,920	339,173 ¹	44,747
Salaries and wages..... \$	162,175,578	113,249,350	48,926,228
Value of products..... "	706,446,578	481,053,375	225,393,203

In the five years of this century capital has increased in the ratio of 100 to 186 and value of products in the ratio of 100 to 147, which indicates that in some industries and works production has not reached a full measure of development. The average ratio of capital to production for all industries in 1900 was 100 to 108, and in 1905 it was 100 to 85. The cause of this change is revealed in the returns of some of the recently organized works. The capital invested in electric light and power plants, for example, increased during the five years by \$68,502,420, and its ratio to production is 100 to 9·44. So also with

¹An excess error of 4,862 employees crept into the tables of the 1901 census which is corrected here. It was made in the return of one establishment of men's factory clothing in Centre Toronto and was overlooked in the compilation.