

	CANADA.		ONTARIO.	
	1880	1890	1880	1890
CEMENT :				
No. establishments. . . .	9	19	3	12
Hands employed	115	243	29	128
Wages paid	\$38,151	\$85,960	\$7,000	\$39,245
Value of product. . . .	91,658	251,175	29,200	153,400
BRICK AND TILE :				
No. establishments . . .	560	697	400	463
Hands employed	4,129	6,737	2,768	3,791
Wages paid	\$608,690	\$1,428,489	\$405,311	\$797,257
Value of product	1,541,892	3,584,713	971,158	2,154,152

The noticeable feature in these statistics is the large share Ontario claims in the progress of the ten years. Ten new cement establishments were added, and all but one are credited to Ontario. The number of hands employed by the industry increased by 128, and all but 29 are returned for Ontario works. The amount paid for wages was greater in 1890 than in 1880 by \$47,809, and two-thirds of it was earned in Ontario. The increase in the value of product was \$159,517, and three-fourths of it belonged to Ontario. The progress of our Province in the manufacture of brick and tile was less conspicuous in the decade, although in number of works, employees, wages and value of output, she exceeds all the other Provinces combined. In the increase of works from 1880 to 1890, her share was 63 out of 137; of workmen employed it was 1,023 out of 2,608; of wages paid for labor it was \$391,946 out of \$819,799, and of value of articles produced it was \$1,182,994 out of \$2,042,821.

But assuming the absolute accuracy of the figures, there is one aspect of them which arrests attention, viz : the relativity of the cost of labor to the value of product in Ontario and the other Provinces. For the whole Dominion in 1880 the ratio of labor to product was 1 : 2.53, and in 1890 it was 1 : 2.50—a proportion which everyone would be