

employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than of female salaried employees, having 5.4 p.c. of male to 3.0 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total in salaries, \$78,990,006, or 55.4 p.c., was reported in Ontario, \$40,557,364, or 28.4 p.c., in Quebec, and \$7,165,713, or 5.0 p.c., in British Columbia.

The male wage earners numbered 344,453 and the female 102,541; 50.0 p.c. of the former and 45.8 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.9 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.5 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 7.8 p.c. of the males and 4.2 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 53.4 p.c. of the total, Quebec, 28.9 p.c., and British Columbia, 7.2 p.c.

Distribution by industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,959 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 22.9 p.c. of the total and paying 24.2 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 24.7 p.c. of the total wage earners belonged in this group, which paid out 26.2 p.c. of the wages. Only 8.6 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 29.5 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18.9 p.c. of the wage earners, who earned 15.2 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49.3 p.c. of the total females and the males only 9.8 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage earners. In the iron and steel group, 17.1 p.c. of the total workers were paid 21.5 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 21.3 p.c. of the total male wage earners in 1923, while only 2.7 p.c. of the total female employees were engaged in this industry.

10.—Child Labour Laws.

In the 1924 edition of the Year Book, at pages 690 to 701, appears a short discussion of child labour in Canada, followed by a comparative statement of the laws regulating child labour in the various provinces, including compulsory attendance laws, educational requirements for children entering employment, physical examination of children entering employment, minimum age for work in factories, shops, office buildings and mines, hours of labour per day and week, prohibited hours of nightwork, and prohibited employments and regulations regarding child labour in street trades.

11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada¹.

The commencement of the co-operative movement is usually dated from the formation in England of the "Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale," a society formed by 28 weavers of that town in 1844 for the purpose of carrying on a grocery store. Somewhat similar ventures made before this date had failed to hold their own, and the success of the Rochdale experiment was largely due to the adoption of the plan of selling goods at current prices and dividing the savings among the members in proportion to their purchases. The principles which the Rochdale weavers applied, and which came to be the principles underlying co-operation as we know it to-day, had been worked out by Robert Owen, an English employer who devoted the greater part of his life to developing his ideas along these lines through practical

¹ Contributed by Miss M. Mackintosh, of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.