

17.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1924.

Description.	Number of establishments.	Fixed Capital, land, buildings, machinery, etc.	Working Capital.		Total capital.
			Materials on hand, stocks in process and miscellaneous supplies.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,178	2,310,298,012	677,168,191	551,247,257	3,538,813,460

(A) BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	313	1,646,314	490,587	500,943	2,637,844
Nova Scotia.....	1,166	85,607,078	14,496,013	8,432,182	108,535,273
New Brunswick.....	546	60,362,972	18,175,895	9,818,951	88,357,818
Quebec.....	6,847	692,708,095	192,220,364	159,185,510	1,044,113,969
Ontario.....	9,453	1,145,162,787	376,752,871	314,354,093	1,836,269,551
Manitoba.....	768	77,810,960	17,439,314	14,761,323	110,011,602
Saskatchewan.....	645	21,446,437	5,948,543	2,874,567	30,269,547
Alberta.....	739	48,130,591	12,631,979	6,743,409	67,505,979
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	177,422,778	38,952,825	34,676,274	251,051,877

(B) BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Vegetable products.....	4,414	237,447,086	100,438,616	77,036,910	414,922,612
Animal products.....	4,816	101,931,679	61,374,041	45,160,946	208,466,666
Textile products.....	1,781	148,844,590	84,689,184	65,132,168	298,665,942
Wood and paper.....	6,906	588,308,920	176,736,785	114,261,556	879,307,261
Iron and its products.....	1,003	294,338,935	121,587,286	119,998,130	535,924,351
Non-ferrous metals.....	341	56,995,629	31,034,960	26,324,382	114,354,971
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,095	179,493,314	37,958,079	18,161,718	235,613,111
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,457	68,070,747	22,654,866	30,770,072	126,495,685
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,365	634,567,112	35,694,374	54,501,375	725,062,861

2.—Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1924 was in that year 508,503, as compared with 525,267 in the same industries in 1923 and 474,430 in 1922.¹ The 1924 employees included 76,230 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 432,273 wage-earners, the average number employed, as derived from the manufacturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentage of those employed in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 for method used in obtaining this figure), the quotient gives a tentative conclusion regarding the efficiency of production per person employed in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. How far the increased efficiency may be due to the use of improved appliances of production, (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed is shown in Table 3 to have increased from 5.22 in 1917 to 9.95 in 1924), how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvements in methods of organization, is a problem which cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1925 and 1926, see in the index, "Employment as reported by employers."