

in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 of this chapter 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. This index of the efficiency of production per employee is, of course, affected by the change explained above in the method of computing the number of employees in 1925 and subsequent years as compared with 1924 and previous years. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees in 1925 and later years, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. How far the increased efficiency of recent years may be due to the use of improved appliances of production (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed increased from 3.04 in 1917 to 6.27 in 1927), 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 approximate accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being concealed at the time by the prevailing inflation of prices.

18.—Salaried and Wage-Earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1928.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage- earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employ- ees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mf'd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.0	102.5
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.7	128.1
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.7	126.3
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	81.8	104.7	128.0
1925.....	77,623	466,602	544,225	87.5	112.4	128.5
1926.....	81,794	499,745	581,539	93.5	128.6	137.5
1927.....	85,483	533,450	618,933	99.6	140.4	141.0
1928.....	91,243	566,780	658,023	105.8	157.1	148.5

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1927, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 6 of this chapter.

According to these statistics, the 22,936 establishments covered employed 85,483 salaried employees and 533,450 wage-earners, a total of 618,933 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 138 were classed as salary earners and 862 as wage-earners; the former earned 23.4 p.c. and the latter 76.6 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1927.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 45,795 or 53.6 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 33,964 were males and 11,831 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such