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 6·45 in 1928), 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.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees 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 1928 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 6 of this chapter, (pp. 424-429). According to these statistics, the 23,379 establishments covered employed 91,243 salaried employees and 566,780 wage-earners, a total of 658,023 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 139 were classed as salary earners and 861 as wage-earners; the former earned 23·2 p.c. and the latter 76·8 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1928.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 49,162 or 53·8 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 36,204 were males and 12,958 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 51·8 p.c., while female office employees