

affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of wage-earners adopted in 1925, and then again in 1931. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees between 1925 and 1930, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. Comparability exists, however, between the figures prior to 1926 and subsequent to 1930. Table 16 shows only the latter period. Unfortunately, the period covered is rather limited for the purpose in view, but it is suggested that the reader compare these data with the comparable figures for 1917-24 at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book. The indexes 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. Table 16 illustrates the development of modern industry as marked by a large increase in production with a comparatively small increase in wage-earners. During the depression years following 1930 the reduced volume of production naturally lowered the indexes of efficiency.

**16.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-39.**

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book.

(1935-39=100)

Year	Salaried Employees	Wage-Earners	Total Employees	Percentages Relative to 1935-39		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products	Indexes of Efficiency of Production	
				Of Wage-Earners	Of Total Employees		Per Wage-Earner	Per Employee
				p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
1931.....	91,491	437,149	528,640	85.8	84.9	80.0	93.2	94.2
1932.....	87,050	381,783	468,833	74.9	75.3	67.7	90.4	89.9
1933.....	86,636	382,022	468,658	75.0	75.3	67.8	90.4	90.0
1934.....	92,095	427,717	519,812	83.9	83.5	79.8	95.1	95.6
1935.....	97,930	458,734	556,664	90.0	89.5	88.0	97.8	98.3
1936.....	104,417	489,942	594,359	96.1	95.5	96.4	100.3	100.9
1937.....	115,827	544,624	660,451	106.9	106.1	109.1	102.1	102.8
1938.....	120,589	521,427	642,016	102.3	103.2	100.2	97.9	97.1
1939.....	124,772	533,342	658,114	104.7	105.8	106.4	101.6	100.6

**Distribution of Employees in 1939.**—In 1939 the 24,805 establishments covered employed 124,772 salaried employees and 533,342 wage-earners, a total of 658,114 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 190 were classed as salary earners and 810 as wage-earners; the former earned 29.5 p.c. and the latter 70.5 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

The percentages of salaries are usually relatively high in both Ontario and Quebec as compared with the other provinces, as the former contain the head offices of many large corporations with their salaried executives. Ontario had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same situation prevails in Quebec with regard to the wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of the province. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 48.9 p.c. were found in the textile group.