

establishments in the manufacturing industry reported, and at that time there were 81,794 salaried and 499,733 wage earning employees. In the electric railway industry, in 1925, 61 establishments reported, and they employed 1,246 salaried employees and 15,687 wage earning employees.

*By Mr. Heaps:*

Q. Will you read that again, please, I did not catch the numbers?—A. In the electric railway industry, 61 establishments reported in 1925, employing 1,246 salaried employees and 15,687 wage earning employees. In 1926, this same number of establishments, namely, 61, reported, and at that time they had in their employ 1,221 salaried employees and 15,740 wage earning employees.

Then with steam railways, with which is included the Express service, the number of establishments reporting is not given, but in 1925, in this particular branch of industry, 22,518 salaried employees were engaged, and 143,509 wage earning employees. In 1926 they employed 24,667 salaried employees and 149,599 wage earning employees.

In 1925, in telephone systems there were 2,495 establishments reported; they had in their employ 21,831 people; in 1926 2,479 establishments reported, having in their employ 22,567 persons. Then with telegraph systems, 9 establishments reported, and 7,224 persons were engaged in that industry, and in 1926, 9 again reported having in their employ 6,755 persons.

These are the only branches of industry, so far as I have been able to discover, in connection with which these figures are collected and reported in the Census of Industry. The total number of persons engaged in these various branches of industry in 1925 was 756,240, while in 1926 the same industries had in their employ 802,076 persons, the increase in 1926 over 1925 being 45,836.

I may say that the 1926 returns are the latest available. Further, in connection with that same inquiry, the industrial census figure for 1925 shows, as I have already indicated, that there were 544,225 employed in the manufacturing industry, the comparable figure for 1926 being 581,527. In 1925 the population of the country was estimated at 9,364,200; in 1926 the population was estimated at 9,390,000. In 1925, 5.8 per cent of the total population was employed in the manufacturing industry; in 1926, 6.2 per cent was so employed.

While I am dealing with this, perhaps it might be advisable for me to report to you the following information regarding those gainfully employed in Canada. The total population of Canada in 1921 was 8,788,483. Of this number 6,671,721 were ten years old or older, 3,173,169 of the population were gainfully employed, or a percentage of 47.5 of those ten years of age or older. This is in comparison with comparable percentages of 49.4 in 1911 and 43.9 in 1901.

The figures for gainfully employed include both employers and employees, as well as professional workers and others who fall into neither the category of employers nor employees. Out of the total of 3,173,169 gainfully employed in 1921, 1,041,618 were engaged in the agricultural industry, and 2,131,551 were engaged in other industries. Of the number engaged in agriculture, 170,328 were listed as farm labourers, and 212,347 were listed as farmers' sons; the balance was made up for the most part of persons engaged in agriculture on their own responsibility.

Mr. Woodsworth further inquired regarding the total number of trade unions in Canada and the membership reporting. I did not have the precise figures at the moment, and therefore deferred making any answer. I now wish to submit that information. On March 1, 1928, there were 2,604 local Trade Unions in Canada, having a combined membership of 290,282. As the total number of wage earners in the country at that date was unknown, it is impossible to estimate the percentage of wage earners organized in Trade Unions.

With regard to the value of some of this statistical data published in the *Labour Gazette*, doubt has sometimes been cast upon it. I would not for one

[Mr. R. A. Rigg.]