

18.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1926.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd. 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	102-1	102-6
1919.....	81,631	529,327	611,008	98-3	98-3	100-0
1920.....	83,015	520,571	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	97-8	126-2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84-5	106-8	126-4
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

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1926, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 6 of this chapter.

According to these statistics, the 22,708 establishments covered employed 81,794 salaried employees and 499,745 wage-earners, a total of 581,539 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 141 were classed as salary earners and 859 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 1926.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 44,210 or 54-3 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 33,098 were males and 11,112 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 52-1 p.c., while female office employees constituted 60-7 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 22,255 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 28-2 p.c. of the male and 23-8 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6-6 p.c. of male to 4-3 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$82,705,144 or 54-2 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$42,621,293 or 27-9 p.c. in Quebec, and \$9,385,074 or 6-1 p.c. in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 385,202 and the female 114,543; 47-8 p.c. of the former and 45-1 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29-6 p.c. of the males as compared with 38-8 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 9-5 p.c. of the males and 5-1 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50-4 p.c. of the total, Quebec 29-3 p.c. and British Columbia 9-1 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,962 salaried employees, reported a larger number of these than any other group, having 22-0 p.c. of the total and paying 22-8 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 23-3 p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out 25-2 p.c. of the wages. Only 8-6 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 27-6 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18-5 p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned 14-5 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49-1 p.c. of the total females and the males only