Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1929 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 6 of this chapter, (pp. 330-335). According to these statistics, the 23,597 establishments covered employed 96,607 salaried employees and 597,827 wage-earners, a total of 694,434 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 139 were classed as salary earners and 861 as wage-earners; the former earned  $23 \cdot 2$  p.c. and the latter 76.8 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1929.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 51,372 or  $53 \cdot 2$  p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 37,777 were males and 13,595 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was  $51 \cdot 2$  p.c., while female office employees constituted  $59 \cdot 6$  p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 26,857 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated  $28 \cdot 8$  p.c. of the male and  $24 \cdot 4$  p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having  $6 \cdot 4$  p.c. of male to  $4 \cdot 6$  p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$101,492,870 or  $53 \cdot 8$  p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$53,383,006 or  $23 \cdot 3$  p.c. in Quebec, and \$11,323,409 or  $6 \cdot 0$  p.c. in British Columbia

The male wage-earners numbered 468,043 and the female 129,784; 48.8 p.c. of the former and 46.3 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.3 p.c. of the males as compared with 37.9 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 8.4 p.c. of the males and 4.9 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 51.3 p.c. of the total, Quebec 28.9 p.c. and British Columbia 8.1 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 21,242 salaried employees, reported a larger number of these than any other group, having  $22 \cdot 0$  p.c. of the total and paying  $23 \cdot 0$  p.c. of the aggregate salaries;  $24 \cdot 0$  p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out  $23 \cdot 9$  p.c. of the wages. Only  $9 \cdot 0$  p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with  $28 \cdot 2$  p.c. of the total males on wages. The textile industries had  $17 \cdot 7$  p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned  $13 \cdot 8$  p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed  $48 \cdot 8$  p.c. of the total females only  $9 \cdot 0$  p.c. of the total workers were paid  $24 \cdot 6$  p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted  $24 \cdot 1$  p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1929, while only  $2 \cdot 6$  p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in iron and steel plants.

| Province.   | Employees on Salaries.                                  |   |  | <b>a</b>  | Employees on Wages.  |  |  | 1Vo mos   |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
|   | Males.  | Females.  | Total.   | Salaries.   | Males.   | Females.   | Total.   | 11 ag as.   |
| Prince Edward Island.<br>Nova Scotia<br>New Brunswick<br>Quebec.<br>Ontario.<br>Manitoba<br>Saskatohowan<br>Alberta<br>Britisb Columbia and Yukon | p.c.<br>0-2<br>1-9<br>28-8<br>51-2<br>4-6<br>2-5<br>6-4 | P.C.<br>1+7<br>1+7<br>24+4<br>59+6<br>4+2<br>1+5<br>1+5<br>1+5<br>1+5 | p.c. 2<br>0.9<br>1.8<br>27.8<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2<br>53.2 | P.C.<br>1.6<br>1.7<br>283.8<br>53.8<br>4.4<br>1.9<br>2.2<br>6.0 | D.0.<br>0-3<br>2-8<br>29+3<br>48+8<br>3-8<br>1-1<br>2-1<br>8-4 | p.0.<br>2-8<br>2-8<br>37-9<br>46-3<br>3-0<br>0-4<br>1-3<br>4-9 | P.C.<br>0·3<br>2·8<br>31·2<br>48·3<br>3·7<br>1·0<br>1·9<br>7·6 | p.c.<br>0+1<br>2+4<br>2+0<br>28-9<br>51+3<br>4+1<br>1+1<br>2+0<br>8-1 |
| Totals  | 100-0   | 104.0   | 100-0  | 100-0   | 100-0  | 100-0  | 100.0  | 100.0   |

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1929.