

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1934, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 8 (pp. 426 to 431). According to these statistics, the 25,663 establishments covered employed 99,730 salaried employees and 445,432 wage-earners, a total of 545,162 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 183 were classed as salary earners and 817 as wage-earners; the former earned 30.0 p.c. and the latter 70.0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

19.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-34.

NOTE.—Employees of central electric stations are excluded in this table since factors of production and efficiency for that industry are not representative and would vitiate the result.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentages Relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Indexes of Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	65,380	547,467	612,847	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	66,733	541,931	608,664	99.0	99.3	102.0	103.0	103.2
1919.....	77,125	524,122	601,247	95.7	98.1	98.1	102.5	100.0
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	95.1	97.7	95.0	99.9	97.2
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	68.5	72.6	86.1	125.6	118.6
1922.....	71,586	392,160	463,746	71.6	75.6	96.0	134.1	127.0
1923.....	73,374	440,798	514,172	80.5	83.9	104.8	130.2	124.9
1924.....	70,671	425,004	495,675	77.6	80.8	102.9	132.7	127.3
1925.....	71,897	459,065	530,962	83.8	86.6	112.7	134.5	130.1
1926.....	75,990	492,143	568,133	89.9	92.7	128.1	142.5	138.2
1927.....	79,474	524,751	604,225	95.8	98.6	136.5	142.5	138.5
1928.....	85,029	557,139	642,168	101.7	104.7	148.8	146.3	142.0
1929.....	89,793	588,477	678,270	107.5	110.6	157.5	146.6	142.4
1930.....	85,778	540,803	626,581	98.8	102.2	142.8	144.5	139.7
1931.....	92,780	447,632	540,412	81.7	88.2	124.1	151.9	140.7
1932.....	88,434	391,569	480,003	71.5	78.3	105.0	146.9	134.1
1933.....	87,985	391,201	479,186	71.4	78.2	105.1	147.2	134.4
1934.....	93,442	436,746	530,188	79.8	86.5	123.7	155.0	143.0

Distribution of Employees in 1934.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 50,718 or 50.9 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 38,239 were males and 12,479 were females. The province of Quebec with 29,044 persons or 29.1 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 23,214 were males and 5,830 females. British Columbia ranked third with 6,037 or 6.1 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed numbering 445,432, 46.9 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 34.3 p.c. in Quebec and 6.5 p.c. in British Columbia. It is interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 221 were females, while in the case of wage-earners 239 out of every 1,000 were females.

The wood and paper industries, with 23,912 salaried employees, reported a larger number than any other group, having 24.0 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 15,425 salaried employees or 15.5 p.c. of the total. The textile industries gave employment to a proportionately greater number of female salaried employees than any other group. Out of every 1,000 salaried employees in this group 320 were females, as compared with only 207 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 103,404 or 23.2 p.c. of the total. This was followed by the wood and paper products group, with 92,779 wage-earners or 20.8 p.c. of the total. It is also of interest to