

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1935, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 24. According to these statistics, the 25,491 establishments covered, employed 105,579 salaried employees and 477,295 wage-earners, a total of 582,874 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 181 were classed as salary earners and 819 as wage-earners; the former earned 29 p.c. and the latter 71 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

**20.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-35.**

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 M'f'd. 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
1935.....	99,339	468,077	567,416	85.5	92.6	136.4	159.5	147.3

**Distribution of Employees in 1935.**—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 53,989 or 51.1 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 40,649 were males and 13,340 were females. The province of Quebec with 30,656 persons or 29 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 24,246 were males and 6,410 females. British Columbia ranked third with 6,484 or 6.2 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed numbering 477,295, 47.6 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 33.3 p.c. in Quebec and 6.8 p.c. in British Columbia. It is interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 223 were females, while in the case of wage-earners 232 out of every 1,000 were females.

The wood and paper industries, with 24,892 salaried employees, reported a larger number than any other group, having 23.6 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 16,089 salaried employees or 15.2 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 319 were females, as compared with only 209 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 107,594 or 22.5 p.c. of the total. This was followed by the wood and paper products group, with 98,832 wage-earners or 20.7 p.c. of the total. It is also of interest to