

workers was 51.5 p.c., while female office employees constituted 60.4 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 23,751 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 28.8 p.c. of the male and 24.4 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6.4 p.c. of male to 4.3 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$87,274,358 or 53.8 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$45,886,411 or 28.3 p.c. in Quebec, and \$10,019,632 or 6.2 p.c. in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 413,634 and the female 119,816; 47.4 p.c. of the former and 45.1 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 30.4 p.c. of the males as compared with 39.1 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 8.9 p.c. of the males and 4.8 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50.4 p.c. of the total, Quebec 29.7 p.c. and British Columbia 8.6 p.c.

**Distribution by Industries.**—The wood and paper industries, with 18,445 salaried employees, reported a larger number of these than any other group, having 21.6 p.c. of the total and paying 23.0 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 24.8 p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out 24.6 p.c. of the wages. Only 8.7 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 29.4 p.c. of the total males on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18.5 p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned 14.8 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49.9 p.c. of the total females and the males only 9.4 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage-earners. In the iron and steel group, 17.4 p.c. of the total workers were paid 21.7 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 21.7 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1927, while only 2.6 p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in iron and steel plants.

**19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1927.**

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
PROVINCES.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.1
New Brunswick.....	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.3
Quebec.....	28.8	24.4	28.3	30.4	39.1	29.7
Ontario.....	51.5	60.4	53.8	47.4	45.1	50.4
Manitoba.....	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	2.8	4.1
Saskatchewan.....	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.9
Alberta.....	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.8
British Columbia and Yukon....	6.4	4.3	6.2	8.9	4.8	8.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.</b>						
Vegetable products.....	12.8	12.5	13.1	11.2	17.7	11.4
Animal products.....	13.8	9.8	10.4	10.0	13.2	8.4
Textile products.....	9.0	14.6	10.6	9.4	49.9	14.8
Wood and paper products.....	21.6	21.4	23.0	29.4	8.7	24.6
Iron and its products.....	16.1	15.3	17.1	21.7	2.6	21.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	7.1	8.0	7.1	5.6	3.3	6.1
Non-metallic mineral products...	4.5	3.7	4.2	5.3	0.8	5.1
Chemicals and allied products...	4.2	5.4	4.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.3	1.6	3.4
Central electric stations.....	7.3	6.2	6.0	2.1	—	2.5