

note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 570 were females, while in all the other groups 151 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of all female employees engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 54.1 p.c. were found in the textile group.

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1933.

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 22.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Salaries.	Employees on Wages.			Wages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
PROVINCE.								
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.5
New Brunswick.....	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.2
Quebec.....	30.0	26.0	29.1	29.1	31.4	42.0	34.1	31.0
Ontario.....	48.9	57.3	50.7	52.8	47.3	46.3	47.0	49.2
Manitoba.....	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.5
Saskatchewan.....	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.0
Alberta.....	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.1	2.1	2.3
British Columbia and Yukon	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.7	7.5	3.0	6.3	7.2
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.								
Vegetable products.....	16.1	14.4	15.7	15.1	13.3	18.3	14.6	13.8
Animal products.....	11.1	9.3	10.7	8.8	11.2	9.5	10.8	10.6
Textiles and textile products..	10.1	17.1	11.7	12.0	13.7	54.1	23.8	19.9
Wood and paper products....	25.0	21.7	24.3	23.1	24.7	8.7	20.6	21.5
Iron and its products.....	12.7	11.7	12.5	13.9	19.0	2.2	14.8	15.4
Non-ferrous metal products..	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.9	5.6	2.7	4.9	5.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.1	5.1	0.4	3.9	4.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	5.3	6.8	5.6	6.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
Central electric stations.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	2.7	Nil	2.1	3.4

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled from the Census of Industry, is given in Table 20 for representative years 1922 to 1933 and by sex for certain of the years. Ordinarily, manufacturing employment in Canada reaches its highest point during the summer months. Some of the seasonal industries, such as canning, are most active then, textile industries are preparing winter goods and industry generally feels the active demand of the agricultural purchasing power resulting from the prospects of the season's harvest. In 1929, however, the rising tide of "good times" was checked about midsummer and then the recession set in during the autumn with the stock market crash. Employment during 1930, 1931, 1932 and the first half of 1933 declined steadily, the monthly employment figures in each case being lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. The peak of employment was reached in June, 1929, when 596,544 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compares with the peak month in 1930 of 556,386 wage-earners, 484,661 in 1931, 417,685 in 1932 and 429,018 in 1933. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing; for the first time since 1929 the number of wage-earners on the payroll was higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The improvement has been generally maintained since then (see Table 20 and Chapter XIX, Section 9, Subsection 3).