

**16.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937.**

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 19.

Province or Group.	P.C. of Employees on Salaries.			P.C. of Total Salaries.	P.C. of Employees on Wages.			P.C. of Total Wages.
	Male.	Female	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
<b>PROVINCE.</b>								
Prince Edward Island.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.6
New Brunswick.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.2
Quebec.....	32.5	27.8	31.5	30.1	30.9	43.3	33.6	30.0
Ontario.....	49.1	58.0	51.0	53.4	48.8	46.1	48.0	51.0
Manitoba.....	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.5	3.8
Saskatchewan.....	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.8
Alberta.....	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
British Columbia and Yukon	5.9	4.1	5.5	5.8	7.7	2.8	6.7	7.7
<b>Totals.....</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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>INDUSTRIAL GROUP.</b>								
Vegetable products.....	17.1	15.4	16.8	15.9	12.3	18.9	13.7	12.1
Animal products.....	12.7	9.4	12.0	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	8.8
Textiles and textile products	10.8	17.0	12.1	12.5	11.6	49.5	19.8	15.3
Wood and paper products....	25.5	21.4	24.6	23.7	25.4	8.7	21.8	22.6
Iron and its products.....	14.9	14.1	14.7	16.7	24.9	3.2	20.2	24.8
Non-ferrous metal products..	7.2	8.7	7.5	8.6	7.2	4.5	6.6	7.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	0.5	3.6	4.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	6.0	8.2	6.5	7.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5

**Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.**—A monthly record of the numbers of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled from the Census of Industry, is given in Table 17 for representative years 1922 to 1937 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. After the check of 1929, 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 previous peak of employment was in June, 1929, when 575,693 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compared with the high month in 1933 of 410,954 wage-earners, 444,151 in 1934, 476,961 in 1935, 511,072 in 1936 and 582,305 in 1937. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing; the improvement has been generally maintained since then.