

regard to the wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of the province. It is of interest to note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in these textile industries 541 were females, while in all other groups 136 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 49.1 p.c. were found in the textile group.

16.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 22, p. 341.

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.
Province								
Prince Edward Island.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.5
New Brunswick.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.9
Quebec.....	32.8	27.3	31.7	30.4	31.0	43.9	33.8	30.2
Ontario.....	48.7	57.9	50.6	53.1	48.7	45.6	48.0	50.6
Manitoba.....	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.9
Saskatchewan.....	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.9
Alberta.....	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.9
British Columbia and Yukon	6.0	4.5	5.7	5.9	7.9	2.6	6.8	8.0
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial Group								
Vegetable products.....	17.5	16.5	17.3	16.5	12.9	19.7	14.3	12.9
Animal products.....	12.6	9.4	11.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.1
Textiles and textile products.	10.3	15.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	49.1	19.5	15.1
Wood and paper products....	25.7	21.9	24.9	23.7	24.9	8.8	21.5	22.0
Iron and its products.....	14.8	14.0	14.6	16.9	24.5	2.9	19.9	24.0
Non-ferrous metal products..	7.3	8.7	7.6	8.5	7.5	4.1	6.8	8.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	0.5	3.5	4.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	6.0	8.0	6.4	7.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—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 setback of 1929, employment in 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, 582,305 in 1937 and 536,044 in 1938. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing and the improvement has been generally maintained since then, although, with the exceptions of January and February, each month of 1938 showed a slight recession as compared with the same month of 1937.