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## CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS

IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1943

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(Supplement to the Oct. 1, 1943, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)


OTTAWA
Dec. 18, 1943

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The Sox Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oot. 1, 1243.
(Supplement to the Oct. I Bulletin on Employment and Payrollse)

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## INTRODUCTI ON.

In connection with its monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Oot. 1, 1943, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics requested employers 1 for a statement of the number of females on their staffs in the pay periods for which thoy were furnishing data, repeating the enquiry undertaken at the eane dato in 1942. The response to these onquiries was highly gratifying, indicating a very general realization of the present-day importanoe of information respecting the sex distribution of those in recorded employment. The value of the data for 0ot. 1 of the present year 18 greatly onhanced by the fact that changes in the numbers and proportions of female workers over the 12 months oan now be measured, wheress the 0ot. 1,1942 , data could be compared only with the information obtained in the 1940 Census of Industry, and with the distribution existing at the date of the 1951 Deconnial Census.

The Coverage of Industry.- The monthly surveys ${ }^{2 /}$ cover large proportions of the total numbers omployed in the following industries manufacturing, logging, mining, conmunications, transportation, construotion, sorfices, trade and finance. The more important groups excluded are the following - egrioulture, domestic and personal servioes, and professional services, such as govermental, eduoational, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments exoluded from the ourrent surveys, the proportions of female employees are relatively high, in some cases exoceding the ratios found among the industries for whioh ourrent statistios are sveilable. The proportions given in this supplement are therefore probebly rather lower then those which would be indicated in a census taken at the same date.

In the main, the comparisons made herein refloot the ohanges in the situation at Oot. I, 1945, 28 compared with Oct. 1, 1942. To show the proportions in manufacturing as a whole, however, Table 4 gives comparisons wi th the latest arnual consus of Industry, 1.0., for 1941. The data as at Oot. 1, 1942, and Oot. 1, 1943, are summarized on page 2 , while Tables 1, 2 and 3 give the statiatice at those two dates for a fairly lengthy list of industries in the Dominion, the Eoonomic Areas, and the leading citios.

The Situation at Oot. 1, 1943. The number of females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, in the nine leading industrial divisions, was 510,715, constituting 262 per thousand of the total personnel of $1,950,131$. At the aame date in $1942,441,156$ women had been reportod in a staff of $1,879,845$. The proportion then was 235 per thousand. In the intervening 12 months, there have been ohanges in the 11 st of establishments providing monthly statistios of employment and payrollss had the sane employers furnished data at 0at. 1, 1942, as reported for 0ct. 1 of the present year, the -atimated number of their female workers would have boen increased by 2,137 , to 443,293 , in an ostimated aggregate working foroe of $1,986,352$. The adjustment in the various areas and industrios is slight, affecting the peroentage ohanges in the 12 months' omparisons by insignifloant fraotionss the oomparisons given in this supplement aooordingly are based upon the figures published in the Appendix on the Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, then inoluded With the ourrent bullotin on omployment and payrolls.
1 The Bureau takes the opportunity provided by the publication of this supplement on sex distribution, to express again it appreaiation of the excellent co-operation generally accorded by employers in the nonthly surveys of omployment and payrolls, as well as in the special investigations of the mumber of fomales in recordod employment.
2/ These are limited in the main to returns from establishnents having 15 employees and over. At June 1, 1941, the co-operating employers reported some 59 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners enumorated in the Deoonnial Censiss it may further bo estimatod from preliminary deta now available, that the June 1, 1941, survey of employment ond payrolls relatod to some $81 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0$ o of all those onmerated in the Census as at work in the industries oovered. At the Census date, 250 in each 1,000 wage-earners were females, a proportion which fell to 182 per thousand in the industries for which monthly statistics are oolleoted.

Sumary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Forkers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1943 and Oct. 1, 1942.


1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatiou, lumber, musicai inctruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light ana power.

The proportion of 262 women per thousand employees at Oot. 1, 1943, was oonsiderably higher than unat of 235 per thousand a year earlier, there belng a rise of $11 \frac{1}{a}$ p.o. in this oomparison. The inorease in the number of females, (approximating 67,000, or $15 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0$. ). acoounted wholly for the general gain of 3.4 p .0 . in reoorded employment in the nine leading industriess the number of males showed a small deoline in the 12 months.

Souroes Contributing to the Supplies of Male and Fomalo Workerse- During the year, large number of mon have beon withdram from industrial employment to serve in the Armed foroes: the reserve of women has also been affocted to some extent by enlistaments, although the number involved is naturally muoh amaller. The virtual maintenanoe of the number of males in reoorded employment, notwithstanding the demands from the various Servioes, refleots the operation of several faotorss- (1) The transfer from the less-essential to the more-essential industries (the latter belng heavily represented in the current surveys); (2) The oontinued movement from the own-aoount and mall-amployer classes to employment in industry; (3) The employment of increasingly large number of boys of premilistment ago, and to a lesser extent of older and physioallyhandioapped men, to replace those of military age and fitnesss (4) The industrial reabsorption of men discharged from the Armed Foroes.

The female acoessions to the number in recorded employment have also oome from various reserves, among which may be mentioned oonsiderable numbers of married women, (either retarning to work or as recruits), young girls who under ordinary oiraumstances would continue at sehool, for a longer or a shorter period, domestic servants, and other women and girls normally engaged in kinds of work whioh are oxcluded from the monthly surveys. The omploymont of part-tine workers has considerably increased in the yoar; the number of suoh workers is not svailable, but in some industrios is probably fairly substantial.

The Trend of Average Earnings. - It is worthy of note that despite the virtual stabilisetion of the number of malo wage-oarners reported in the year, and the widely-distributed gains in the number of fomales, there have almost invarlably beon inoreases in the average weokly carnings in the rarious industries and areas betwen Oot. 1 of 1942 and 1943. Sinoe no general inorease in the oost-of-living allowanoes wes authorized during this period, the widespread rises in the average wookly arnings result in spocifio cases from inoreases in the retes of wages or bonus, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they aoquire experionce. As would probably be expeoted, there also appeared a tendenoy for the smallest advance in the weokly averages to be indicated in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers howed greater-than-average increases. The length of service of the female roorufte to induatry would obviously bo one of many faotors oontributing to this rosult.

Comparison Ith Annual Coasus of Industry Data.- In many respeots, the oomparison of the ourrent statistios of employment with the data of the Consus of Industry is of greater interest than any other, despite the faot that the oomparison is limited to the manufaoturing industries. The use of the Census data permits a comparison with premar years, so that the steadily upward trend in the proportions of foms mployees may be roughly messured. It should be noted that the annul and the current statistio are not etriotly comparable, the former covering all manufoturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limitod in the main to those omploying 15 persons and over. Under normal oiroumstanoes, it is probable that the consus returns would show a rather higher ratio of fomales, for the reason that the maller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other oonsumers' industries, where wosen generally oonetitute greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another reason why the statistios of the Census are not entirely comparable with those of the monthly survey: is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depiot the situation oxisting at Oot. 1, when, undor ordinary ol rcumstances, the number of romales employed will probably reach the high point in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is folt that cuffioient eomparability ex. sts to illustrate the recent tronds of fomale employment in the important mafaoturing division.

The females in 1938 constituted 214 per thousand of all persoms employed in factoried, while in 1939, the proportion was 220 par thousand; the marked inorease in activity in the heapy manufacturing industries in the following year as a result of the war, slightly lowered this proportion, whioh doclined to 218 in 1940. The ratio in 1941 was 226 per thousand workers onvmerated in the Annual Consus. At Oct. 1, 1942, the proportion of fomales was 260 per thousand, and that at Oot. 1, 1943, 282 per thousand. From 1939 to the latest date, therefore, there has been as increase of roughly 28 p.o. In the number of women in oach 1,000 employees in manufaoturing, while the proportion of males per thousand has fallon by nearly elght p.e. Table contains omparisoms of the 1941 Annual Census of Industry data, with those obtained for the same broad industrial groups of manufacturing in the five oonomio aroas and
the Dominion as a whole at Oot. 1, 1943; these oomparisons are briefly disoussed on page 8.
The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recordod Employment at Oot. 1 , 1943.
Sumary.
The table on the opposite page sumarizes the atatiatics roported at Oot. 1 , in 1942 and 1943. Of the total of 510,715 womon in reoorded employment in the nine leading industrial difisions, 337,251 , or 66 p .0 ., were ongaged in manufacturing, including eleotric light and powor; tho Oct. 1, 1942, proportion had been 66.4 p.e. The next largost groups of fomalo amployees were those of 80,238 in trade, 32,958 in finance and 25,819 in services. Commicatione, trasportation, construotion, mining and logging togother reported epproximately 34,450 women workers, or only 6.7 p.e. of the total. Small though this proportion was, it fractionally axooded that of jast over six pee. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1942 survey.

The number of females engaged in plants turning out heavy manfootured gopds constitutod 25.6 p.e. of the total at Oot. $1,194 \mathrm{~S}$, as compared with 20.9 p.e. in 1942. On the other hand, the proportion of the total reported by the 11 ght goods manufaoturers deolined from 45 p.e. at the timo of the first survoy, to littlo more than 40 p.o. at tho dato under reviow employment in thi clase was then generally quieter than a yoar oarlier, the falling-off taking place anosg the male workers. Certain manufacturers of conswmers' goods reported growing difflculty in obtaining the services of women and girls; in a fow cases, it was stated that shortages of suoh workers wore boing made uy by the omployment of inoreasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment agose

Among the frovinoes, Ontario and Quaboo ranked first and eocond, reapeotively, in the number of fomales in recorded employments 46.7 p.0. of the Dominion total belonged in Ontario, while Quebeo firms roported 31.6 p.e. of the aggregato. The groate ot gaine over the year in the mumer of women in each 1,000 persons on the reported payrolls were in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the proportions rose by some 27 p.c. $8 u \mathrm{c}^{2} 25 \mathrm{p} e 0$ e, rospoctively. The largest inoreases in the mumber of females at work were shom in British Columbia, with a rise of 34.5 pece, and in Alberta, where the number at oct. 1, 1943 , excoeded by 30.2 p .0 . that indicatod at the samo dato in 1942.

Firms in Toronto again reported the employment of a larger mumber, and a higher proportion of fomale workers than any other of the eight oities for whioh statistios are regularly segregated in the monthly surveys 107,903 , or rather more than $21 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were in the Toronto Motropolitan Area, where such workers constituted 404 per thousand of the roported aggregate of both sexes. Montreal took second place in the number of fomales, there being 101,277 women in recorded employment at Oot. 1, 1942; this was slightly less than 20 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The proportion of fomales in that city was 329 per thousand workers of both sezes. The lowest ratios at the date under revier were in Windsor, Venoouver and Hamilton, in all of which, however, the proportions were considerably higher than at Oot. 1, 1942.

## WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 1, giving the sox distribution of workers in a fairly lengthy list of industries at Oct. I in 1942 and 1943, shows that, almost without excoption, the proportion of female employeos in each of these industries was higher at the lattor then the former date. In several instances, the gains were slight. Also in fow cases, the number of fomales roported at oct. 1 of the presont yoar was rather smaller than at the same date in 1942. Among these may be mentioned boot and shoo manufacturing, edible plant products, textiles (notably cotton, silk and garment manufacturing), and tobacco. The number of male workers in these industries also declined, but to a rather greater degree than in the oase of the women employees, so that the proportion of females per thousand workers of both sexes rose during the yoar.

Amone the main industrial divisions, the highest proportions of women workers were found in services, ( 580 per thousand), finanos, ( 508 per thousend), trade, ( 491 per thousand), and manufboturing ( 279 per thousand). These four groups together sccounted for over $9 \$ \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. of the total number of women in reoorded employment at Oct. $1,1943$.

Manufacturing.- Women workers in textiles at Oct. 1, 1943, were given as 81,612; this was a decline of some 2,000 from the number of females omployed by the comoperating firms a year ago. The later proportion, however, was hicher, at 600 per thousand, as against 577 at 0 ot, 1, 1942. Iron and steel plants reported 80,253 female omployeos, or 167 per thousand, exceeding in number and proportion the 56,490 women engaged in such establishments at oot. 1,1942 , when 134 per thousand of the workers had been females. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with those of 79 per thousand in 1941, and 61 per thousand in 1940, acoording to the Annual Census of Industry. Among the various divisions of the iron and steel group, the largest numbers and the greatest proportions of
female workers were indicated in firearm and airoraft faotories. A particularly large peroontage increase in the employment of females was also recorded in shipbuilding, in which were reportod, however, little more than seven p.c. of the total fomales in the iron and stoel plants furaishing data.

The non-forrous metal industries also indioated the onployment of largo number: of women, ongaged mainly on war work; 234 per thousand employees were fomales. This proportion was a good deal higher than that of 197 per thousand a year oarlier. In the lumber divielons, the growth in the employment of women in the 12 months was notable, the roported numbera fing srom 6,014 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 9,417 at Oot. 1, 1943, and the proportion, from 94 to 141 per thensand.

In connection with the comparisons given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Oot. 1, 1942 and 1943, attention is also drawn to the comparisons of the latast data with those of the Anual Census of Industry, given in Table 4.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries. Some 34 p. a. of all the females in reoordod employment at OCt. 1,1943 , belonged in the non-manufacturing divisions, in which the proportion rose from just under 200 per thousand a year ago, to almost 234 por thousand at the date uader review. The largest employor of women was the service proup,with 25,819 females among the 44,478 persons on the payrolls of the oo-operating establishments, or 580 per thousand. At Oot. 1, 1942, the ratio of females per thousand omployees had been 516. Rather more than half of the staffs of 64,854 recorded in finanoial institutions were females, whose numbers inoreased by 14.3 p.o. over the year; the male employees, on the other hand, declined by 9.7 p.0. At Oct. 1, 1942, 449 per thousand of the persomnel had been women, as compared with 508 at the date under review.

While the number of men employed in the co-operating trading ostablishments was reduced by some ten p.c. from Oct. 1, 1942, the number of females rose by 12.3 p.c., to 80,238 ; this constituted 491 per thousend of the total personnel. The proportion at the begiming of nctober of last year was 453 per thousand. In communications, $14 ; 960$ women were employed, their ratio of 526 in each thousand in recorded employment being considerably above that of 477 a year earlier. The number was higher by 1,469 or nearly 11 p.o., the slight general gain in the division taking place wholly among the fomale mombers of the staff. A noteworthy advanoe in the employment of women was indicated in transportation, in whi eh much workers increased by 44.3 p.c. In these industries the females constituted only 80 per thousand of the personnel; this proportion was docidedly greator than that of 60 per thousand at 0ot. 1, 1942.

The women workers in logging, mining and oonstruction (numbering $1,052,2,225$ and 4,044, respeotively) showed relatively large gains over the year, but their proportion to the totals reported in the industries oontinued small.

## WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Table 2 shows the sox distribution of workers in recorded omployment in the Economic Areas. The highest proportions of female workers were indicated in Ontario and Manitobas in the year, the ratio in the former has risen from 267 per thousand employees, to 302, and in the latter, from 212 per thousand to 269. Firms in Ontario showed a gain of 14.5 p.o. in the number of women workers on their steffs, while the inerease in Mandtoba was 30 p.0. On the other hand, the number of male employees in Ontario fell by 3.3 p.0., and that in Manitoba by 4.9 p.0. in the year. In British Columbia, there was an impressive inorease (amounting to 34.5 p .0 .) in the number of women in recorded employments the male workers gained by 2.6 p .0 . The Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reported important advanoes in the employment of females, whose numbers grew by $24.3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the former, and by $28 \mathrm{~F} . \mathrm{c}$. in the latter.

As in 1942, the concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at the date under review was very preat; of the totel of 337, 251 women in recorded omployment in manufacturing, $36.1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. helonged in the former, and 49.7 p.c. in the latter. This proportion of 85.8 p.c. in the two provinoes, however, was somewhat lower than that of 88.4 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1942.

The women employed in factiories in guebec made up 291 ner thousand of the workers of both sexes at the date under review, proportion slightly lower than that of 294 a year earlier. In Ontario, on the other hand, the ratio rose from 272 per thousand at Oct. 1,1942 , to 305 per thousand at the latest date. In each of the other economic areas, the proportions also increaser, the gain in British Columbia, (from 133 to 188 per thousand), being greatest.

Maritime Provinoes. There was an advano of approximately 24 pece in the femalec in reoorded employment in this area; of the total of 23,499 women workers, nearly half were angaged in manufacturing. There was an important gain in the number in irom and steel plante, where the women workers made up over one-th1 rd of all those reported in manufaoturings 1n 1942, the proporth on was less than $15 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}$. The number of fomales omployed by trading ostablishmente in the Marition Area showed a considerable increase, accompanied by a decline in the number of male workers.

Queboo. The sex distribution of workers in the nine leading industrinl groups in Quebec ooincided with that indicated in the Dominion at Oot. $1,1943,262$ per thousand oaployees in each case being females. However, the numbar of women employed in manufaoturing in that provinoe was relatively higher, and the number in the non-manufaturing divisions relatively lower, than in Canada es whole. Although there was an increase of some eight p.c. in the muber of fomales reported in manufacturing at Oot. 1,1943 , there was silght deoresse in their proportion, which had been 294 per thousand employees at Oot, 1,1942 , as against 291 per thousand at the deto under review; to some extent, the dooline was associated with changes in the industrial distribution of workers in the province.

Ontario. - Women constituted a larger proportion of the total working force in Ontario than in any other provinoe, numbering 302 per thousand omployees. The proportion engaged in manufacturing, at 305 per thousand, was also sbove the Dominion average. A comparison with the situation reported at Oct. 1, 1942, shows an increase of over 14 p.o. In the female mambers of the staffs and a falling-off of almost four p.c. in the number of males. Very nearly half of all the women omployed by the co-operating manufioturers in Canada at Oct. 1, 1943, were situated in this provinoe, while the males constituted rather less than 44 poc. of the indioated total. The iron and steel industries employed the largest group of women in Ontario, followed by the textile, vegetable food, chemioal, pulp and paper and electrical appliance divisions. The proportion of workers in trading establishmeats, at 515 per thousand, was higher than that of 491 per thousand $1 n$ Canada 4 wholo.

Prairie Provinces. - The proportion of fomale employees in all industries in this area rose frou $1 \overline{93}$ per thousand at Oot. 1 , 1942, to 235 per thousand at the date under review in manufaoturing, the advanoe was also large, from 185 per thousand a year ago, to 230 at Oot. 1 , 1945. Over the 12 months, the number of men in recorded employment increased by about two pece, while the number of women gained by some 34 pec . In manufeoturing, the iron and stoel, toxtile and food Industries employed the largest numers of females; in the non-manufaturing groups, trade and finance reported more women employees than any other group.

British Columbia.- There was a noteworthy inorease in the omployment of women In British Columbia between Oct. 1, 1942, and Oot. 1, 1943. At the lattor date, 206 per thousand employees of both sexes were womer, as compared with 165 per thousand a year oarlier, the gain in the number amounting to over 34 p .0 . This greatly exaeeds the incresse of some three p.o. in the reported male employees in the 12 months. In manufaoturing, the females in this provinoe oonstituted lower proportion of the total personnel than in any other oxcept Nova Sootia and Prinoe Edward Islands nevertheless, the number of women engaged in suoh industries in Brits ah Columbia has risen by some 55 p.c. in the year. The inorease in the fomales in 1 ron and ateol 18 particularly marked, from 2,698 at Oot, 1,1942 , to 7,918 at the dato under review.

## WOMEN WORKERS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES.

The increase of 80 me $16 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{ce}$. In the number of female workers in the larger oltios taken as unit was fraotionally highor than in the Dominion as whole in the i2 monthe ending Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of women per thousand employees rose from 311 at 0ct. 1,1942, to 341 at the date under review. The ratios varied greatly as botwean the cities, ranging fram 180 per thousand in Windsor and 273 in Vancouver, to 391 per thousand in Ottawa and $4041 n$ Toronto. Only in Quoboo City was the proportion lower than it had been at the beginning of ootober of iset year.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported in manufaoturing in the Dominion at Oot. 1, 1943, were situated in the eight leading oities, where the malo employees constituted over one-half of the total indioated in manufacturing.

Montreal. - Although the number of males in reoorded employment in Montreal at Oot. 1, 1943, was deoidediy greater than in any other of the larger centres, the number of females, ( 101,277 ) was smaller by over 6,600 than in Toronto. The ratio of 329 per thousand employees was above the Dominion proportion, but was lower then in Toronto, Ottawa and Wimipege As compared with Oct. I, 1942, there was an inorease of approximately 14 p.o. in the number of
fomales this wes slightly smaller than the general gain in Canada. The number of males, on the other hand, inoreased by over seven p.c., a situation which was considerably at variance with the stebilization in the number of men workers generally indicated in the Dominion. It is probeble that the employment of inoreasingly large numbers of boys of premenlistment ages has oontributed to this result.

The number of females ongaged in textiles in Montreal was large, being 21,889, or mearly 27 p.o. of the total women in recorded employment in those industries at 0ot. 1, 1943. Iron and steel plants reported 13,910 females, or 144 per thousand employeess this ratio was very muoh smaller than that of 314 per thousand in Toronto, and was also less than the Dominion proportion of 167 per thousand.

Quebeo C1ty:- The women workers in Quebec constituted 322 per thousand persons in reoorded omployment at oct. 1,1943 , a proportion whioh was considerably below that of 352 indioated a yoar carlior. The number reported, $(13,417)$, was, however, rather higher than at Oct. 1, 1942. The ohemical industries provided employment for majority of the females engaged in factorles.

Toronto.- As already stated, firms in Toronto indicated a larger number and a higher proportion of female workers than in any other city, reporting an apgregate of 107,903 women, who made up 404 per thousand of all emplcyees in the Metropolitan Area; over 21 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at the date under review were situated in Toronto. This concentration was practioally the same as that existing a year oarlier.

The co-operating manufaoturing establishments employed 72,736 women, who constituted 381 per thousand omployees. This propertion was higher than in any other city, also exceoding the Doninion ratio of 279 per thousand. The iron and steel industries in Toronto employed 314 females in each thousand of the personnel; this proportion, which was decidedly greater than in any other oity, wes also mach higher than that of 167 per thousand in the Dominion as a whole. Other large omployers of women were the textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, printing and paper-using and food industries. Among the non-manufacturing olasses, trade, finanoe and services showed considerable mumbers and large proportions of femele workers.

Ottawa. - The number of women in recorded employment in Ottawa was 10,308 , as compared With 9,280 at Oct. 1, 1942. The ratio, which had then heen 372 per thoucand employees, rose to 391 at the date under review. Among the cities, the latter proportion was oxceeded only by that of 404 in Toronto. The figures for Ottawa do not include the Civil Service, in which the ratio of females is extremely high. Rather more than one-third of the reported women workers in Ottawe belonged in manufacturing, with trade and finanoe also employing oonsiderable numbers.

Hamiltone- There was a smail inorease in the employment of females in Hamilton between Oct. 1 of 1942 and 1943, while the number of males showed a decline. of the 60,459 employees of both sexes at the latter date, 19,061 were women, who constituted 315 per thousand of the starf, as compared with 289 a year oarlior. As in several others of the larger centres, a considerable peroentage of the female workers was employed in iron and steel plants, with textiles ooming next, and eleotrioal apparatus factories in third plaoe.

Windsore- As a result of the industrial distribution existing in Windsor, women formed amallor proportion of the total employees than in any other oity for whioh statistios are given in this bulletin. The 7,374 employed at Oct. 1,1943 , constitutod only 18 p.c. of the total. In mameoturing, the ratio was 163 per thousand. Nearly half of the total female omployees in Windsor belonged in iron and steel, where they nevertheless oonstituted only 114 per thousand onployess in such industries at Oct. 1, 1943.

Winnineg. There was a gain of nearly 31 p.c. in the number of female workers in this oity. From 16,915, or 282 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1942, they inoreased to 22,131 , or 350 per thousand at the dato under review. The number of male employees declined by over four p.c. In the year. Within the manufooturing industries, the largest numbers of fomale workere were reported in textiles, iron and ste日l, vegetable and animal food factories. The highest proportion was in textiles, in which 711 per thousand employees were women.

Vancouver. - The employment of women in Vancouver showed an important increase in the year ending סot. 1, 1943. The number on the payrolis of the co-operating establishments was 25,478 , or over 57 p.0. more than at the same date in 1942, when the proportion per thousand was 218, compared with 273 per thousand at the boginning of October, 1943. In manufacturing, the
advance was partioularly marked；the total of 12,300 women workere roported at the date under revidw was larger by practically $75 \mathrm{p} . ⿱ 䒑 ⿻ 二 丨 匕 刂$ ．than that indioatan a yoer earlior．A high percentage（over 27 p．0．） of the women in recorded employment in Vanocuver was employed in iron and toel plante，in whi oh the ratio rose from 71 to 163 per thousend in the 12 monthe．

## Comparison of the Sex Distribution at Oot．1，1943，w th the Sex D1stribution Indioated in the 1941 Consus of Industry．

Table 7 shows for the flve ooonomio areas and for Canada as a whole，the sex distribution of the employees reported at 0ot． 1 ，1943，by the co－operating marafeotaring，entabll sh－ mentsl／，grouped acoording to their ohief oomponent matorials，togother with dita for the sum induatrios oollooted from all manufacturing establishments in the 1941 Annul Census of Industry．The two series are not wholly comparable for ressons elsewhere givens nevertheless，the comparisens possese ouseddereble value in indioating the important changes in the numbers，the distribution and the proportions of female workers whioh have taken place throughout the Dominion in the last two yearse Por praotioal reasons，the monthly surveys are 11 mited to the dolinoation of the situation oxieting in entablieheerts ordinarily having a minimum of fifteen employesss this limitation rasulte in a relatively higher coverage in some industries than in others，depending mainly upon the sise of the unit of produotion usual in the industry．

The following shows for 1941，the peroentege of the total employees aocording to the Amusl Census，reported by the firms furni ohing monthly statistios of mploymont and payrollise

In dus f （fy
Proportion of Total Buployees
in the Indicated Industrial
Group，Reported by the Firws Furni shing Monthly Retrans on Employment

P．C．

| Vegetable products | 75.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Animal products | 78.6 |
| Textile products | 88.4 |
| Nood and paper products | 77.6 |
| Iron and its products | 98.6 |
| Mon－ferrous metal products | 98.2 |
| Non－metallio mineral products | 97.7 |
| Chemioal and allied products | 88.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 59.3 |
| All manufactures | 87.8 |

From this table，it is ovident that，on the whole，the monthly surveys have lower representation in the industries whioh usually omploy considerable numbers of fomale workere（ruch as the regotable produots and the misoollanoous marnfaoturod produots dirision），than in tho so in which the unit of produotion normally is larger，and whioh，under ordinary olrovmstanoes，tend to employ fewer women．It is therefore probable that the proportions of female workers indicated in the latest survey of employment and payrolls are，if anything，rather lower than those which would be show in a consus taken in the same period．

The aotual numbers of persans reported in the ourrent survey for Oot．1，1943，and thow reported for 1941 should not be direotly compared，the comparisons，in the main，being limited to the proportions．However，it is notoworthy that in Canada as a whole，the number of women omployed by the larger manufacturers at Dct． 1 in oach of the industrial groups exoept toxtiles，was substantially greater than the number reported by all faotorles in 1941．Without exoeption，the proportion of fomale in each thousand persons on the starif，was substantially higher at the later date．

The largest inoreases，and those whioh are perhaps of the groatost siguifioanoe under present－day conditions，are those which have generally takon place in iron and stool．The females omployed at Oct．1，1943，in these industries numbered 80,253 ，a number nearly four times as great as was roported in all such establishments in 1941．The former figure oonstituted almost 24 p．0．of the total number in manufacturing at the dato under revien，while socording to the 1941 Census，just over atne p．c．of the total females in factory employment then belonged in the iron and stoel groupe In the Dominion as a whole，the momen made up 167 in enoh thousand persons omployed in iron and steel I／Exclurive of alootric light and power．
plants at Oct. 1,1943 , a proportion which considerably exoeeded that of 134 per thousand at Oat. 1,1942 , and 79 per thousand in 1941. In Ontario, 217 per thousand employees were women, representing a substantial inorease over the proportion of 94 per thousand in 1941.

The non-ferrous metal industries also reported large-soale employment of female help at Oot. 1, 1943, when 307 in each thousand workers were women and girls, whilo the 1941 ratio had been only 193 per thousands substantial increases in the number and the proportions of fomalos were reportod in tie manufacture of olectrical apparatus and in other branches of the non-ferrous metal division.

The textile industries are traditionally large mployers of women and girls; these constituted 600 per thousand of the staffs of both sexes at the date under review, a proportion oonsiderably exoeoding that of 539 in 1941. The chemioal division also greatly relied upon fomalo labour, 401 in each thousand employees at Oot. 1,1943 , being women and girlss in 1941, the ratio was 254 per thousand.

Among the broad industrial groups still employing relatively small proportions of women are the non-zotallio mineral produots, iron and steel (already dealt with above), and the wood and paper industries! nevertheless, the ratio of fomale labour in each of these has considerably inoreased sino 1941.

11/12/45.

- 10 -

Table 1.-Sex Distribution of Wege-Barners in Recorded Employment at Oct, 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1942.

| Industries | 1 ¢ 9 |  |  |  |  | $2942$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Homen | Nen | Komen | Total | Men | \%amen | Men | Women |
|  | No. | $\mathrm{No}$. | No. | P.C. | P.C. | No. | No. | No. | P.C. | Pstis |
| MANUFACTURTNG | 1,208,156 | 870,905 | 587,251 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 1,137,242 | 844,501 | 29\%,741 | 74.8 | 25.7 |
| Animal products - edible | 39,079 | 30,450 | 8,649 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 35,884 | 2B, 141 | 6,900 | 80.5 | 19.5 |
| Fur and products | 2,977 | 1,887 | 1,140 | 61.7 | 38.3 | $3,087$ | 1.947 | 1.690 | 64.1 | 55.9 |
| Leather and producta | 27,984 | 16,192 | 11,862 | 57.6 | 42.8 | 28,587 | 16,875 | 11.8F? | $59 . ?$ | 40.8 |
| Boots and shoes | 18, 7E7 | 9,30:5 | 7, dric | 55.7 | 44.3 | 17,390 | 9,892 | 7,198 | 56.13 | 43.1 |
| Lumber and products | 6F, E5\% | 57,240 | 9,417 | 85.9 | 14.1. | 64,046 | 58,0\%? | 6,014 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| Fough and dressed lumber | 37,297 | 34,042 | 3,256 | 91.5 | 8.7 | 38,5\%2 | 56,045 | 2,47? | $93 . E$ | 6.4 |
| Furniture | 9,5:1 | 8,034 | 1,29? | 84.3 | 15.7 | 9,835 | 8,850 | 985 | 90.0 | 19.0 |
| Other lumber products | 19,829 | 15,165 | 4,664 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 15, 689 | 12,807 | \%, 169 | 77.9 | $\cdots$ |
| Musical instruments | 1,195 | 85\% | ¥10 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 1,015 | 88.5 | 158 | 87.6 | 10.5 |
| Plent products - edible | 59,7も? | 35,1e6 | 24,599 | 58.8 | 41.1 | 61, 176 | 26,045 | 25,081 | 59.0 | 42.2 |
| Pulp and paper products | 88,706 | 64, 184 | 19,54? | 76.6 | 23.4 | 81, e68 | $55,050$ | 16, ER 6 | 79.6 | $\therefore \therefore$ ? |
| Pulp and paper | *7,46? | 34, 558 | ?,909 | 92.9 | 7.8 | 2.7, 544 | 35,261 | 7síg | 92.9 | $\therefore$ 二 |
| Paper products | 16,226 | 9,229 | 6,097 | 56.9 | $4 \% .1$ | 18,919 | B,921 | 5,998 | 59.8 | $40.9$ |
| Printing and publishing | 30,013 | 20, 5.87 | 9, 676 | 67.8 | $32 . ?$ | 29,223 | $20,8 \subset 8$ | 8, 255 | 71.4 | 20.5 |
| Rubber praducts | 16,705 | 10,894 | 5,809 | 65.2 | \%4.0 | 16, ${ }^{111}$ | 10,674 | 5,5\%\% | ¢5.9 | 34.1 |
| Textile products | 135,992 | 54, 280 | 81,612 | 40.0 | 619.0 | 145,346 | 61,48\% | 88, 88\% | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 48,725 | 26, $\times 9$ ? | 2\%, 죠 | 54.8 | 45.8 | 48,907 | 27.257 | ?1, es0 $^{\text {a }}$ | 55.7 | $44 . ?$ |
| Cotton yamm and cloth | 22,769 | 12,283 | 10,196 | 52.0 | $4 \mathrm{EC}$. | 25,207 | 14.056 | -1,151 | 55.8 | 44.3 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | 12,284 | 6,505 | 5,779 | 5.5 .0 | 47.1 | 18.486 | 6,648 | 5,778 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| Artiffcial silk and eilk goods | 10, 297 | 5,935 | 4,562 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 11,274 | 6,55\% | 4,751 | 58.3 | 41.9 |
| Hodiery and knit goods | 21, ¢ ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 7,031 | 14,602 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 21,725 | 7,791 | 13, 934 | 35.9 | 64.1 |
| Garments and personal fumishinga | 49,191 | 13,953 | 35,288 | 28.5 | 71.8 | 57,087 | 15,971 | 57,116 | 50.1 | 68.9 |
| other textile producta | 16,443 | 7,004 | 9,420 | 49.6 | 57.4 | 17, 517 | 8,186 | $9,2 \times 1$ | 46.7 | $5 \% .7$ |
| Tobacco | 10,4E1 | 3,476 | 6,915 | 3 x .9 | 65.8 | 11,575 | 3 , ets | ?, Ent | 37.6 | 6 C .4 |
| Beverages | 18,189 | 10, 044 | 2,745 | 79.2 | 20.6 | 11,018 | 11, 208 | \&,416 | 68.8 | 17.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 78,975 | 4?,276 | 31,699 | 59.9 | 40.1 | EE,010 | 55, 5 ¢ | 30, 50.7 | 64, $\epsilon$ | x5, 4 |
| Clay, glass and stone praducts | 14,824 | 11, ह85 | 3,159 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 14,925 | 12,426 | 2,489 | 88.7 | 16.7 |
| Electric light and power | 18,617 | 16,294 | 2,52\% | 97.5 | 12.5 | 1B,eed | 16,584 | 2, 100 | 84.8 | 11.2 |
| Electrical apparatus | 46,245 | 26,576 | 19,667 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 34,590 | 24,244 | 14,346 | 62.8 | 7\%.2 |
| Iron and eteel products | 479,649 | 399,396 | 80, 253 | 85.5 | 16.7 | 421,507 | 365,017 | 50,490 | 86.0 | 15.4 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 35,880 | 31,776 | 4,088 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 32,000 | 89,916 | 2,094 | 93.5 | E. 5 |
| Machinery (other than pehicles) | 25,569 | 21,244 | 4,285 | $83 . ?$ | 16.8 | 27,281 | 23,101 | 4,280 | 84.4 | 15.6 |
| Agricultur implements | 10,747 | 8,670 | 2,077 | 80.7 | $19 . *$ | 10,88s | 9,454 | 1,41? | $8 ? .0$ | 12.0 |
|  | 189, $\in 23$ | 155,653 | 53,970 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 161,26? | 141,129 | 20,138 | 87.5 | 18. $¢$ |
| Automobiles and parte | 44,179 | 3?,875 | 6, 3.04 | 35.7 | 14.3 | 44,500 | 5¢, 117 | 4,808 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| Aircraft and parts | - | - | , | 70.0 | 30.0 | - | - |  | 76.6 | 25. |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | 87,768 | 82,02e | 5,742 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 55,048 | 53, 217 | 1,251 | 97.8 | ¢. 2 |
| Heating appliances | 5,635 | 5,004 | 631 | 98.8 | 11.2 | 5,096 | 4, ¢18 | 978 | 90.6 | 9.6 |
| Iran and stael fabrication (n.e.E.) | 20,458 | 18,065 | 2,373 | 88.2 | 11.6 | 21,369 | 19,582 | 1,787 | 91.6 | B.e |
| Foundry and machine shop product: | 13,259 | 11,068 | 2,191 | 83.5 | 16.5 | 16,580 | 14,659 | 1,871 | 88.7 | 11.\% |
| Firearmb | - |  |  | 63.8 | 35.4 | - |  |  | $66.6$ | 55.4 |
| Other 1 ron and steel products | 90,750 | 65,848 | 24,902 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 91.955 | 68,741 | 23, 214 | 74.6 | 25.2 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 75,591 | 57,878 | 17,715 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 65,049 | \$2, 235 | 12,814 | 80.3 | 19.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 16, 895 | 14,776 | 1,619 | 90.1 | 9.8 | 15,242 | 14, 136 | 1,106 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 20, 134 | 12,038 | 8,096 | $59 . \mathrm{B}$ | 40.2 | 15,508 | 9,459 | 6,049 | 61.0 | 39.10 |
| LOCEING | 43,690 | 42,638 | 1,052 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 45,005 | 44,217 | 788 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| MINING | 72,780 | 70,555 | 2,225 | 96.8 | 3.1 | 76, 051 | 75,266 | 1,565 | 98.0 | ?.0 |
| Coal | 25,805 | 25,459 | +346 | 98.7 | 1.5 | 24,861 | 24,598 | 253 | 98.2 | -3 |
| Metallic ores | 35,667 | 34,598 | 1,069 | 97.0 | 5.0 | 40,233 | 40,204 | 729 | 98.2 | 2.6 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal) | 11,308 | 10,498 | 810 | 97.8 | 7.2 | 11,037 | 10,104 | 573 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 28,422 | 13,472 | 14,960 | 47.2 | 52.6 | 28,296 | 16,805 | 18,491 | 52.8 | 47.7 |
| Telegraphs | 7,642 | 5,735 | 1,907 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 7,364 | 6,145 | 1,254 | 85.4 | 16.E |
| Telaphones | 20,790 | 7,737 | 13,053 | 37.2 | 62.8 | 20,927 | 8,660 | 12,067 | 81.4 | 5B.e |
| PRANSPORTATIOH | 151,588 | 139,420 | 12, 168 | 92.0 | 8. C | 140,729 | 132, 288 | 8,4.51 | 94.0 | 6.0 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 42,715 | 38, 387 | $\text { 1, } 220$ | 89.9 | 10.3 | 58,262 | 55,208 | 2,954 | 92.8 | 7.7 |
| Stean rallways | 84,519 | 77,585 23,448 | 6,954 906 | 31.8 96.3 | 8.2 3.7 | 77,585 | 72,767 | 4, B16 | 93.8 | 8.2 |
| Shipping and atevedoring CONSTRUCTION AND MAIHTENANCE | 24,354 172,727 | 23,448 168,685 | 906 4,044 | 96.3 97.7 | 3.7 2.5 | 24,884 188,660 | 24,223 186,065 | 661 2,595 | 97.8 88.6 | 2.7 |
| Butlding | 63,629 | 61,238 | 2,291 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 78,240 | 76,958 | 1,282 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Highway | 66, 825 | 65,425 | 1,40R | 97.9 | 2.1 | 68,997 | 67,811 | 1,186 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| Railway | 42,273 | 42,022 | 251 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 41,483 | 41,296 | 127 | 99.7 | 13.8 |
| SERVICES | 44, 478 | 18, 659 | 25,819 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 61,237 | 19,962 | 21,275 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 28,396 | 13,166 | 15,230 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 25, 887 | 14,097 | 11,290 | S5.E | 44.5 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries) | 16,082 | 5,493 | 10,589 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 15,850 | 5,865 | 9,985 | 37.0 | 63.0 |
| THADE | 165,426 | 83,188 | 80.238 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 157,¢72 | 86,239 | 71,435 | 54.7 | 45.8 |
| Reta 11 | 122,905 | 54,475 | 68,459 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 120,489 | $58,784$ | 61,735 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| Wholeasle | 40,521 | 28,713 | 11,808 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 57,173 | 27,175 | -9,698 | 75.9 | 25.1 |
| EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRTES | 1,685,277 | 1,407,520 | 477,757 | 74.7 | 25.5 50.8 | $1,815,572$ <br> 64,173 | 1,403,355 | 418,319 28,837 | 77.3 | 22.7 |
| FINATEE | 64,554 | $31,896$ | 52,958 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 64,173 | $35,356$ | $28,837$ | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| 8anks and trust companies | 37,662 | 16,481 | 21,181 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 57,481 | 19,528 | 17,903 | 52.2 | 47.8 |
| Erokerage and stock market | 1,54.4 | 918 | 628 | $59 . \%$ | 40.7 | 1,277 | 866 | 411 | 67.8 | $52+2$ |
| Insurance | 25, E48 | 14,499 | 11,149 | S6.5 | 45.5 | 25,465 | 14,962 | 10,523 | 58.7 | 41.8 |
| LLL INDOSTRIES | 1,950,181 | 1,439,416 | 510,715 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 1,879,845 | 1,438,689 | 441,158 | 76.5 | 13.5 |

Table 2. - Sax Distribution of Wape-Sarners in Roonsded Employment in Speciftod Indastries In the Five Economic Areas, as at October 1, 1943, and Cetahar 1, 2942.

| Areas and Indastries |  | 1943 |  |  |  |  | 1442 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Men | Women | Men | Hamon | Total | Nen | Womart | Men | Women |
| $\frac{\text { Maritime }}{\text { Provinoes }}$ | All Manufacturing 1/ | No. <br> 60,706 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 49,698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO. } \\ & 11,008 \end{aligned}$ | F.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 81.9 | 18.1 | 50,7003,489 | 42.450 | 8,250 | 85.7 | 18.3 |
|  | Animar 1 product | 3,685 | 2,826 | 859 | 76.7 | 23.3 |  | 42,450 2,716 | 8,260 | 77.6 | 22.2 |
| Maritimes |  | 3,433 | 1,775 | 1,658 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 3,358 | 1,644 | 1,714 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
|  | Textiles | 4,093 | 30,028 | 2,602 | 36.4 | 63.6 | 4,413 | 1,713 | 2,700 | 38.8 | 61.2 |
|  | Iron and Steel | 33,582 |  | 3,6541,410 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 23,740 | 22,536 | 1,204 | 94.9 | 5.145.15 |
|  | Commundeationa | 2,707 | 1,297784 |  | 47.9 | 52.1 | 2,574 | 1,401 | 1.173 | 54.4 |  |
|  | Servioen | 2,595 |  | 1,811 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 2.714 | 1,063 | 1,651 | 39.2 | 45.13 60.8 |
|  | Trade | 10,534 | 4,673 | 5,861 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 10,476 | 5,139 | 5,337 | 49.1 | $50.9$ |
|  | Eight Laading Industrios | 144,730 | 123,069 | 21,671 | 85.0 | 15.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 138,703 \\ 3,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,257 \\ 2,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,446 \\ 1,454 \end{array}$ | 87.4 | 12.6 |
|  | Fintuod Industrios | 3,660 | 1,832 | 1,828 | 50.1 | 49.9 |  |  |  | 58.5 | 41.6 |
|  |  | 148,390 | 124,891 | 23.499 | 84.2 | 15.8 | 142,207 | $123,307$ | 18,900 | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| Quebeo | All Manufacturiag 1/ | 417,658 | 295,925 | 121,718 | 70.9 | 29.1 | $383,151$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270,614 \\ 8,223 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Leather product | 15,157 | 8,304 | 6,853 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 14,635 |  | $6.412$ | 56.2 | $43.8$ |
|  | Plent producte - odible | 9,862 | 6,493 | 3,369 | 65.8 | 34.2 | 11,053 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,244 \\ & 2,963 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,809 \\ & 2,294 \end{aligned}$ |  | 34.5 |
|  | Rubber prodiacte Textile produats | 4,094 | 2,437 | 1,657 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 5,25776,708 |  |  | $56.4$ | 43.656.2 |
|  |  | 72,463 | 29,873 | 42,590 | 41.2 | 58.8 |  | 33,567 | 43,141 | 43.8 |  |
|  | Tobacoe <br> Chenione and Allied Products <br> Blootrioal Apperatus <br> Hen-ferrous metal producta | 8,911 | 2,802 | 6,109 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 9,969 | 3,056 | 6,913 | 30.7 | 69.3$\$ 8.0$ |
|  |  | 43,149 | 25,533 | 17,616 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 45,670 | 28,249 | 17,321 | 62.0 |  |
|  |  | 15,126 | 8,096 | 7,030 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 12,331 | 6.739 | 5,592 | 54.7 | 45.5 |
|  |  | 35,026 | 27,143 | 7.383 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 26,707 | 21,189 | 5,518 | 79.3 | 20.7 |
|  | Comminicationa | 6,997 | 3,681 | 3,316 | 52.5 | 47.4 | 7,210 | 4,085 | 3,125 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
|  | Services | 13,058 | 6,515 | 6,543 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 11,930 | 6,690 | 5,240 | 56.1 | 43.8 |
|  | Trade | 38,962 | 22.477 | 16,485 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 35,378 | 20,314 | 15,054 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
|  | Bight Leading Industrias Pinance | 597.546 | 444,223 | 153,323 | 74.3 | 25.7 | 568,873 | 428,984 | 139.889 | 75.4 | 24.6 |
|  |  | 17,793 | 9,806 | 7,987 | 65.1 | 44.9 | 18,058 | 439,718 | 7,324 | 74.9 | 40.6 |
| Quebeo - All Induatries |  | 615,339 | 454,029 | 161.310 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 586,931 |  | 147.213 |  | 25.1 |
| Ontario | All Wampecturing 1/ | 549.303 | 381,844 | 167,458 | 69.5 | 30.5 | $538,055$ | 391,709 | 146,346 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
|  |  | 12,168 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,951 \\ 18,928 \end{array}$ | 4,217 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 12,199 | 7.683 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,516 \\ 14,071 \end{array}$ | 63.0 | 37.0 |
|  | Plant produots - odible | 32,796 |  | 13,1868 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 35,413 | 19,342 |  | 57.9 | 42.1 |
|  |  Rubber prochute | 35,991 | 25,099 | 10.892 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 34,829 | 25,410 | 9,419 | 73.0 | 27.0 |
|  |  | 12,590 | 8,445 | 4,145 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 10,947 | 7,711 | 3,236 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
|  | Textile product. | 53,309 | 21,321 | 31,988 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 57,376 | 23,977 | 33,398 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
|  | Olay, Glase and Stone | 7,640 | 5,803 | 1,837 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 7,703 | 6,277 | 1,426 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
|  | Bloatriasl spparatua | 29,665 | 17,549 | 12,016 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 25.345 | 16,820 | 8,525 | 66.4 | 33.6 |
|  | Iron and Steal | 225,818 | 176,917 | 48,901 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 221,520 | 182,032 | 39,488 | 82.2 | 17.8 |
|  | fon-ferreus metal produote Misosilanemu Mamufaotured | 34,100 | 25,296 | 8,804 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 31,987 | 25,198 | 6,789 | 78.8 | 21.2 |
|  | Preduct: | 14,877 | 8,714 | 6,163 | 58.6 | 41.4 | 11,750 | 7,117 | 4,633 | 60.6 | 39.4 |
|  | Commmioations | 10,180 | 4,454 | 5,726 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 10,259 | 5,166 | 5,098 | 80.4 | 49.6 |
|  | Sorvioes | 17,446 | 6,856 | 10,690 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 26,020 | 7,320 | 8,700 | 45.7 | 54.5 |
|  | rrado | 63,485 | 30,770 | 32,715 | 48.5 | 61.5 | 63,029 | 53,226 | 29,804 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
|  | Eight Laading Induatrias | 761,052 | 538,639 | 22, 413 | 70.8 | 29.2 | 749,843 | 565,917 | 193.926 | 74.1 | 25.9 |
|  | Pinance | 29,805 | 13,737 | 16.068 | 46.1 | 53.9 | 29.567 | 15,293 | 14,274 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Ontario - | All Industries | 790,857 | 552,376 | 238,481 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 779.410 | 571.210 | 208.200 | 73.3 | 26.7 |
| Presrio | 411 Manufaoturing 1/ | 75,085 | 57,791 | 17,294 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 69,455 | 56,592 | 12,863 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| Provinoes | Animal preducte - edible | 11,324 | 8,191 | 5,133 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 9,514 | 7,265 | 2,249 | 76.4 | 23.8 |
|  | Plant producta - dible | 6,324 | 4,253 | 2,071 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 5,593 | 4,149 | 1,444 | $74 . ?$ | 25.8 |
|  | Pulp and Paper | 3,990 | 2,792 | 1,198 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 3,881 | 2,883 | 998 | 74.3 | 25.7 |
|  | Textile prodiots | 4,875 | 1,317 | 3,558 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 5,283 | 1,811 | 3,672 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
|  | Chomanls and Allied Products | 3,475 | 2,800 | 675 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 4,803 | 4,509 | 294 | 93.9 | 6.1 |
|  | Iren and Steel | 30,327 | 26,518 | 3,809 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 26,403 | 24, 162 | 2,241 | 81.5 | 8.5 |
|  | Communiostione | 4,672 | 2,558 | 2,114 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 4,485 | 2,617 | 1.888 | 58.4 | 41.6 |
|  | Services | 6,443 | 2,536 | 3,907 | 39.4 | 60.6 | 6,084 | 2,741 | 5,343 | 45.1 | 54.9 |
|  | Trade | 33,54? | 17,548 | 15,999 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 31,957 | 18,834 | 13,123 | 58.9 | 41.1 |
|  | gight Leading Incustrioa | 198,242 | 154,441 | 43,801 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 188,149 | 153,925 | 34,224 | 81.8 | 18.2 |
|  | Finano | 9,512 | 4,658 | 4,854 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 9,024 | 5,177 | 3,847 | 67.4 | 42.6 |
| Praitice - | All Industries | 207,754 | 159,019 | 48,735 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 197,173 | 159,102 | 38,071 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Bratish | A11 Manfaoturing $1 /$ | 106,424 | 85,647 | 19,777 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 35,88] | 83,136 | 12,745 | 88.7 | 13.3 |
| columin | Animel produots - edible | 6,258 | 5,027 | 1,251 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 5,499 | 4,572 | 827 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
|  | Plant preducte - edible | 7.372 | 3,739 15,036 | 3,633 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 7,709 | 3,666 | 4,045 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
|  | Lumber product: | 17,406 | 15,036 | 2,369 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 17,932 | 16,148 | 1,784 | 90.1 | 9.9 |
|  | Fulp and Paper | 7.070 | 5,581 | 1.489 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 6.979 | 5,982 | 997 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
|  | foxtiles | 1,252 | 378 | 874 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 1,566 | 595 | 971 | 38.0 | 82.0 |
|  | Iren and Stool | 63,670 | 45,762 | 7,918 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 44,432 | 81,739 | 2,693 | 83.9 | 6.1 |
|  | Servioen | 4,936 | 2,048 | 2,888 | 41.5 | 68.5 | 4.489 | 2,148 | 2,341 | 47.9 | 52.2 |
|  | Irade | 16,898 | 7,720 | 9,178 | 45.7 | 54.5 | 16,832 | 8,727 | 8,105 | 51.8 | 48.2 |
|  | Bight londing Indestries | 183,707 | 147,238 | 36,469 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 170,104 | 143,270 | 26,834 | 84.2 | 15.8 |
|  | Fínance | 4,084 | 1,863 | 2,221 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 4,020 | 2,082 | 1,938 | 51.8 | 48.2 |
| Britich Columita | 111 Industrioe | 187,791 | 149.101 | 38,690 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 174,124 | 145,362 | 28,772 | 83.5 | 16.5 |

I/the ifgures fer mamfeoturing in this toble include olectric light and power.

| Citios and Induatrios |  | 1943 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tote 1 | Men | Momen | Mon | Women | total | Non | Women | Non | Woman |
| Montroel |  | No, | No. |  | P.C. | P.C. |  |  |  | P.C. $68.2$ |  |
|  | Manufacturing leather Producta | 289.699 6,542 | 155,890 4.465 | 7,809 4,077 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 201,350 | +4,532 | 3,818 | 54.3 | 48.7 |
|  | Pulp \& Paper (ohiofly printing) | 9,245 | 6,273 | 2,972 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 8,764 | 6,097 | 2,667 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
|  | Toxtilem (eater | 32,549 | 10,660 | 21,889 | 32.8 | 67.2 | 36,068 | 13,157 | 22,901 | 38.5 | 63.5 |
|  | Tobscco | 6,598 | 1,936 | 4,662 | 29.3 | 70.7 | 7,709 | 2,275 | 5,434 | 29.5 | 70.5 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 11,169 | 5,843 | 5,326 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 8,426 | 5,354 | 3,072 | 65.5 | 36.5 |
|  | Elactrical Apparatus | 14,721 | 7.737 | 6,984 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 11,669 | 6,329 | 5,540 | 53.5 | 46.7 |
|  | Iron and Steel | 96,899 | 82,989 | 13,910 | 85.6 | 24.4 | 75,120 | 64,308 | 8,812 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metal Produots | 16,503 | 10,602 | 5,901 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 13,625 | 9,499 | 4,126 | 69.7 | 50.8 |
|  | Cormuniortions | 3,373 | 1,397 | 1,976 | 41.4 | 58.6 | 3,431 | 1,544 | 1.887 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
|  | Services | 9,259 | 4,598 | 4,661 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 8,415 | 4,496 | 5,919 | 53.4 | 46.6 |
|  | Trade | 31,328 | 17,655 | 13,673 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 27,947 | 15,616 | 12,331 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
|  | Finance | 12,831 | 6,664 | 6,167 | 51.9 | 48.1 | 12,922 | 7,201 | 5,721 | 55.7 | 44.3 |
| Montreal | All Industries (including Finance) | 307,491 | 206,214 | 101,277 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 280, 192 | 191,495 | 88,697 | 68.3 | 31.7 |
| Quebeo | Manufacturing | 32,110 | 21,328 | 10,782 | 66.4 | 35.6 | 27,329 | 16,720 | 10,609 | 81.2 | 38.8 |
|  | Leather Products | 2,797 | 1,794 | 1,003 | 64.1 | 35.9 | 2,750 | 1,713 | 1,037 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
|  | Toxtiles | 2,464 | 444 | 2,020 | 18.0 | 82.0 | 2,474 | 475 | 1,999 | 19.2 | 80.8 |
|  | Chemicala and Allied Producte | 10,928 | 4,770 | 6,158 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 10.849 | 4,524 | 6,225 | 42.6 | 57.4 |
|  | Services | 1,324 | 599 | 72.5 | 45.2 | 64.8 | 1,162 | 649 | 505 | 66.3 | 48.7 |
|  | Trade | 3,210 | 1,967 | 1.243 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 2,915 | 1,718 | 1,197 | 58.9 | 41.1 |
| Ouebeo | All Indiastios (including Finance) | 41,634 | 28,217 | 13,417 | 67.8 | 32.2 | 36,564 | 23,685 | 12,879 | 64.8 | 35.2 |
| Toronto | Manufacturing | 191,077 | 118,341 | 72.736 | 81.9 | 38.1 | 180,402 | 118.492 | 61,910 | 65.7 | 34.3 |
|  | Plant products, edible | 11,484 | 6,209 | 5,275 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 11,083 | 6,504 | 4,579 | 58.7 | 41.3 |
|  | Pulp and Paper | 15,408 | 9,443 | 5,965 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 14,889 | 9,699 | 5,190 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
|  | Textiles | 19,287 | 7,492 | 11,795 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 20,810 | 8,253 | 12,557 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allled Produats | 15,294 | 5,944 | 8,350 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 14,880 | 7.314 | 7.516 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
|  | Electrical Apparatus | 14,450 | 8, 010 | 6,440 | 65.4 | 44.6 | 11,678 | 7,276 | 4,402 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
|  | Iran mat Steel | 64,640 | 44,340 | 20,300 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 59.725 | 44,027 | 15,698 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metel Prodicts | 14,263 | 10,357 | 3,906 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 13,604 | 10,694 | 2,910 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
|  | Communications | 3,040 | 1,285 | 1,755 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 3,121 | 1,504 | 1,617 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
|  | Sorvices | 9,026 | 3,522 | 5,504 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 8,178 | 3,603 | 4,575 | 44.1 | 55.9 |
|  | Trade | 34,636 | 16,029 | 18,607 | 46.3 | 53.7 | 34, 416 | 17,097 | 17,319 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
|  | Finance | 13,952 | 6,451 | 7,501 | 46.3 | 53.7 | 13,894 | 7,391 | 6,503 | 53.2 | 48.8 |
| Torante | All Industrios (imoluding Finance) | 267,237 | 159,334 | 107,903 | 59.6 | 40.4 | 253,674 | 160,742 | 92,932 | 63.4 | 36.8 |
| Ottaw | Manufacturing | 12.299 | 8,678 | 3,621 | 70.5 | 29.4 | 11.159 | 8,131 | 3,038 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
|  | Pulp and Papar | 3,260 | 2,040 | 1,220 | 62.6 | 37.4 | 2,947 | 1,919 | 1,028 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
|  | Iron and Stoel | 3,929 | 3,038 | 891 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 3.478 | 2,860 | 828 | 78.2 | 25.8 |
|  | Services | 2,269 | . 901 | 1,368 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 1,976 | 880 | 1,096 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
|  | Trade | 1,119 | 2,003 | 2,416 | 45.3 | 54.7 | 4.289 | 2,060 | 2,229 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
|  | Finanoe | 3,459 | 1,077 | 2,382 | 31.1 | 68.9 | 3,554 | 1,165 | 2,389 | 32.8 | 67.2 |
| (0t.t.ewe | All Industries (1noluding Finance) | 26,390 | 16,082 | 10,306 | 60.9 | 59.1 | 24,978 | 15,698 | 9,280 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| Hamilton | Manufsoturing | 51,137 | 35,697 | 15,440 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 64,095 | 38,936 | 15,159 | 72.0 | 28.0 |
|  | Textilas | 6,436 | 2,042 | 4,394 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 6,701 | 2,284 | 4,417 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
|  | Eloctrical Apparatus | 6,573 | 3,907 | 2,666 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 6,250 | 4.127 | 2,123 | 66.0 | 34.0 |
|  | Iron and Steol | 27,522 | 22,569 | 4,953 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 30,408 | 24,980 | 5,428 | 82.1 | 17.9 |
|  | Servioes | 913 | 298 | 515 | 32.6 | 67.4 | 820 | 324 | 496 | 39.5 | 80.5 |
|  | Trade | 3,997 | 1,787 | 2,210 | 44.7 | 55.8 | 4,020 | 2,062 | 1.958 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| Framilton | All Industrios (incluring Finance) | 60,459 | 41,398 | 19,061 | 68.5 | 51.5 | 63,426 | 45,087 | 18,339 | 71.1 | 28.9 |
| Windsor | Manufeoturing | 36, 522 | 30,577 | 5,945 | 83.7 | 16.5 | 58,508 | 33,172 | 5,336 | 86, 1 | 15.9 |
|  | Chomicals | 1,634 | 890 | 744 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 1,522 | 980 | 542 | 64.4 | 35.9 |
|  | Iron and Steel | 30,655 | 27.148 | 3. 507 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 32,615 | 29,435 | 3,180 | 90.2 | 9.8 |
|  | Services | 4.97 | 215 | 282 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 589 | 388 | 201 | 65.9 | 54.1 |
|  | Trade | 1,411 | 788 | 623 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 1,222 | 776 | 446 | 65.5 | 36.5 |
| Windsor | All Industries (including Finance) | 40,977 | 33,603 | 7,374 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 42,784 | 36,390 | .6,394 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| W1nntpeg | Manufacturing |  |  | 10,247 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 33,509 | 26,404 | 7,105 | 78.8 | 21.2 |
|  | Animel Products, odiblo | 4,294 | 3,254 | 1,040 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 3,482 | 2,787 | 695 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
|  | Vogetable products, edible | 2,984 | 1,884 | 1,100 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 2,562 | 1,885 | 677 | 73.6 | 26.1 |
|  | Pulp and Papor | 2,309 | 1.509 | 800 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 2,244 | 1,588 | 656 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
|  | Textilos | 4,087 | 1,180 | 2,907 | 28.9 | 71.1 | 4,298 | 1,419 | 2,879 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
|  | Iron and Steel | 14,710 | 12,365 | 2,345 | 84.3 | 15.9 | 11,612 | 10,776 | 836 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
|  | Comminiotions | 1,223 | 637 | 586 | 52.1 | 47.9 | 1,224 | 676 | 548 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
|  | Sorvices | 2,224 | 944 | 1.380 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 2,079 | 880 | 1.199 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
|  | Trado | 14,819 | 7.135 | 7,686 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 14,125 | 7,770 | 6,355 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
|  | Finance | 3,440 | 1,692 | 1,748 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 3,305 | 1,909 | 1,396 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Winnipors | All Industries (including Finance) | 63,156 | 41,025 | 22,131 | 65.0 | 35.0 | 59,957 | 43,022 | 16,915 | 71.8 | 28.2 |
| Vancouver - | Menuracturing | 60,852 | 48,552 | 12,300 | 79.0 | 20.2 | 52,958 | 45,929 | 7,029 | 86.7 | 18.3 |
|  | Plant Producte, diblo | 2,769 | 1,649 | 3,120 | 59.6 | 40.4 | 2,812 | 1,548 | 1,264 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
|  | Iran and Steol | 42,410 | 35,485 | 6,925 | 85.7 | 16.3 | 38,160 | 53,588 | 2.572 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
|  | Cosmunications | 2,596 | 614 | 1,982 | 25.7 | 76.3 | 2,584 | 677 | 1,907 | 26.2 | 73.8 |
|  | Sorvioes | 3,648 | 544 | 2,104 | 42.3 | 67.7 | 3,241 | 1,480 | 1,761 | 45.7 | 54.3 |
|  | Trade | 12,875 | 5.768 | 7.107 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 12,866 | 6,735 | 6,131 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
|  | Pinance | 2,424 | 1,096 | 1,328 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 2,410 | 1,251 | 1,169 | 51.9 | 48.1 |
| Vancouver - | All Industries (including Finance) | 93,271 | 67,793 | 25,478 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 86,862 | 68,352 | 18,510 | 78.7 | 21.3 |

- 18 -
 snnual Censue of Menưectures for 1841.

| Industrial Groupe | D1stribution at Oct. I, 1945 , se Reportad$\qquad$ by the Co-operatink ManuCucturers |  |  |  |  | Distribution in 1941, 3E Reported to the$\qquad$ Anmw. 1 Census of Manuractures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Yen | Homen | Mea | Wowen | Total |  | Women | Men | Vomen |
|  | MhaITIME PROVINCES |  |  |  |  | No. | No. | No. | P.C. | P.C. |
| Vogotable products | 5,950 | 2,098 | 2,852 | 55.1 | 48.9 | 5,045 | 3,781 | 2,264 | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| Animel productis | 4,125 | 3,104 | 1,021 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 5,271 | 4,229 | 1,042 | 80.2 | 19.8 |
| Fextiles and textlie products | 4,098 | 1,491 | 2,802 | 36.4 | 65.6 | 4,555 | 1,972 | 2,561 | 45.5 | 56.5 |
| Wood and paper products | 10,965 | 9,782 | 1,205 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 15,095 | 13,976 | 1,119 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Iron and 1 te products | 83,682 | 80,028 | 5,854 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 11,553 | 11,044 | 809 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Non-ferrous motal producta | 571 | 420 | 151 | 78.8 | 26.4 | - | , | - | - | - |
| Non-etell1e mineral producta | 1,088 | 998 | 02 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 1,596 | 1,550 | 46 | 97.1 | 8.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 584 | 442 | 92 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 589 | 484 | 55 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| Macollaneoue industries TOTAB ${ }^{8 /}$ | 557 | 55 | 291 | 60.8 | 39.7 | 302 | 185 | 117 | 62.3 | 38.7 |
|  | 59,565 | 48,677 | 10,888 | 81.7 | 18.5 | 45,2, | 37,713/ | 7,58gl/ | 85.8 | 16.7 |
|  | OITPA5C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vogetable products | 27,804 | 18,721 | 12,085 | 56.5 | 45.5 | 55,185 | 23,229 | 11,954 | 86.9 | 34.0 |
| Animal products | 25,087 | 14,602 | 8,425 | 68.4 | 56.8 | 28,987 | 20,251 | 8,736 | 69.9 | 30.1 |
| Taxtiles and textile producte | 72, 465 | 29,878 | 42,590 | 41.2 | 58.8 | 84,401 | 10,591 | 45,810 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Wood and paper praducts | 46,834 | 59, 685 | 7,181 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 55,579 | 49,644 | 5,955 | 89.5 | 10.7 |
| Iron and its products | 136,152 | 120,181 | 15,971 | 88.5 | 11.7 | 62,185 | 57,725 | 4,458 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Mon-Eorrous notal producto | 50,152 | 55,239 | 14,913 | 70.8 | 29.7 | 22,054 | 17,854 | 4,200 | 82.0 | 19.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 7,620 | 6,648 | 972 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 7,585 | 6,065 | 518 | 95.0 | 7.0 |
| Macellaneous Industries <br> тоTA3/ | 43,149 | 25,533 | 17.816 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 26,784 | 18,480 | 8,304 | 89.9 | \$1.0 |
|  | 4,055 | 2,596 | 1,557 | 68.8 | 55.2 | 5.057 | 3,659 | 1,558 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
|  | 411,264 | 290,278 | 121,088 | 70.6 | 29.1 | 527,591 | 250,308 | 89,285 | 72.7 | 27.5 |
|  | ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable products | 52,502 | 52,507 | 20,195 | 81.5 | 38.5 | 56,964 | 40,598 | 16,356 | 71.5 | 28.7 |
| Animal producta | 25,851 | 16,649 | 6,382 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 51,272 | 28,952 | 7,340 | 76.5 | 23.5 |
| Pertil en and textlle products | 55,509 | P1,591 | 31,388 | 40.0 | 60.9 | 61,821 | 27,840 | 84,182 | +4. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 55.8 |
| Wood and paper products | 60,555 | 45,429 | 15,128 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 67.272 | 55,150 | 11,892 | 82. 1 | 17.5 |
| Iron and 1ts products | 285,818 | 176,917 | 48,901 | 78.3 | 22.7 | 155,850 | 14.,135 | 14,597 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| Yon-farrous metal products | 63,665 | 42,845 | 20,520 | 67.8 | 32.7 | 46,108 | 56,574 | 9,754 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| Won-stallic eineral products | 28,445 | 13,550 | 2,895 | 88.4 | 17.8 | 25,137 | 15,857 | 1,570 | 89.9 | 10.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 30,835 | 17,780 | 15,055 | 57.7 | 42.8 | 22,085 | 17,128 | 4, 355 | 77.5 | 22.1 |
| Miscellaneous industries$\text { TOTAL } 3 /$ | 15,728 | 9,248 | 6,478 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 11,413 | 7,705 | 5,740 | 87.5 | 52.7 |
|  | 542,480 | 575,046 | 186,456 | 69.5 | 30.7 | 468,280 | 363,005 | 104,405 | 77.7 | 22.5 |
|  | PRATRTE PROYTNCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vogetable products | 7,806 | 5,377 | 2,229 | 70.7 | 29.3 | 9,228 | 7,454 | 1,769 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Animal products | 12,576 | 8,758 | 3,818 | 69.6 | 50.1 | 11,509 | 9,384 | 1,925 | 88.3 | 17.0 |
| Textlles and textlle products | 4,875 | 1,517 | 5,558 | 27.0 | 73.2 | 4,665 | 1,498 | 5,192 | 51.9 | 68.1 |
| Tood and paper products | 7,504 | 5,873 | 1,681 | 78.5 | 21.7 | 13,724 | 11,719 | 1,505 | 88.6 | 11.1 |
| Iron and its products | 30,527 | 26,518 | 5,809 | 87.1 | 12.6 | 11,585 | 11,247 | 518 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 1,227 | 910 | 317 | 74.2 | 25.3 | 945 | 672 | 75 | 92.3 | 7.7 |
| Non-metallic minerel products | 4,250 | 3,590 | 860 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 8,909 | 2,905 | 204 | 95.2 | 6.8 |
| Chemicala and alliod producte | 3,175 | 2,800 | 675 | 80.6 | 29.1 | 2,652 | 2,597 | 255 | 90.1 | 9.5 |
| Miacellaneous industriea$\text { TOTAL } \$ /$ | 559 | 852 | 207 | 61.6 | 58.1 | 957 | 776 | 181 | 81.1 | 18.9 |
|  | 72,579 | 55,475 | 16,904 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 57,569 | 48,147 | 9,422 | 95.8 | 16.1 |
|  | BRITISH COHIMBIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegotimble products | 8,278 | 4,498 | 5,778 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 6,357 |  | 2,211 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| Andmal products | 6,681 | 5,278 | 1,405 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 5,298 | 4,233 | 1,059 | 80.0 | 20.9 |
| Textlles and textile products | 1,252 | 578 | 674 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 1,428 | \$50 | 875 | 38.7 | 61.5 |
| Wood and papar products | 24,475 | 20,817 | 3, 858 | 84.2 | 15.8 | 28,788 | 27,318 | 1,472 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Iron and its products | 55,670 | 45,752 | 7,918 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 12,740 | 12,587 | 358 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 6,219 | 5,058 | 1,181 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 5,843 | 3,722 | 121 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| Non-metallic minerel producta | 2,818 | 1,877 | 111 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 1,589 | 1,554 | 55 | 97.5 | 2.5 |
| Chenicals and allied products | 984 | 721 | 285 | 75.3 | 26.7 | 1,954 | 1,777 | 157 | 91.8 | 8.1 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 472 | 279 | 198 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 701 | 561 | 140 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| TOTAT3/ | 105,848 | 84,287 | 12,612 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 62, 447 | 56,026 | 6,421 | 89.7 | 10.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vogetable products | 100,140 | 60,002 | 40,138 | 59.8 | 40.1 | 115,755 | 79,189 | 54,564 | 69.6 | 80,4 |
| Animal products | 70, 440 | 48,369 | 21,551 | 69.1 | 30.8 | 82,151 | 62,029 | 20,102 | 75.5 | 24.5 |
| Textiles and textile producto | 135,992 | 54,380 | 81,61? | 40.2 | 60.0 | 186,808 | 72,280 | 84, 850 | 48.1 | 55.8 |
| Wrod and paper producte | 150,383 | 121,364 | 28,999 | 80.7 | 19.5 | 179,967 | 158,125 | 21,844 | 87.8 | 12.1 |
| Iron and 1ts products | 479,648 | 399,396 | 60,253 | 85.3 | 16.7 | 255,701 | 235,566 | 20,185 | 92.1 | 7.8 |
| Non-Eerrous metal produce | 121,854 | 84,452 | 57,582 | 69.5 | 80.7 | 73,150 | 59,272 | 14,178 | 00.7 | 18.5 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 31,219 | 26,461 | 4,758 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 28, 809 | 26,455 | 2,574 | 91.8 | 8.2 |
| Chemicale and 011100 producto | 78.975 | 47,278 | 51,899 | 59.8 | 40.1 | 54,014 | 40,287 | 15,727 | 74.8 | 25.1 |
| Miscollanoous Induetriea | 21,527 | 12:01 | 1,486 | 80.4 | 59.6 | 18,441 | 12,095 | 5,546 | 69.8 | 50.1 |
| TOTALS/ | 169,538 | 254,612 | 354,326 | 71.8 | 26.2 | 961,176 | 744,076 ${ }^{2}$ | 217,1002 | 77.4 | 12.8 |

[^0]BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



[^0]:    Y The group Iigures do not add to the totale given for the Maritimes, cartain dete being included oniy in the totals to preveat dieclonure of information for individual atablishemts. $2 /$ Includes a pauli numer of persons aplayed in factorles in the Northest Territorias. $3 / \mathrm{Mot}$ including slectric light and pomer.

