

There is no representation of women in the primary industries or public utilities, and the number in the remaining broad groups of industries is negligible.

The highest proportion of employment in all the main professional specializations is found in the service industries. In the numerically more important professions, education, government, and other service employment accounts for about 80 per cent in biology; 60 per cent in chemistry; 77 per cent in physics; 68 per cent in agriculture and 62 per cent in mathematics.

The representation of women in those industries that employ large numbers of engineers, in contrast to scientists, is almost negligible.

The concentration of women scientists and engineers included in the Register is at the bachelors level in academic training, and by age group 26-35. The implication is that there has been a post-war increase of interest by women in the scientific and engineering field.

The average academic level for women included in the Register is higher than for men. For the register as a whole 74 per cent hold bachelors degrees; 12 per cent hold masters degrees and 6 per cent hold doctors degrees. Of the women in the Register 66 per cent hold bachelors degrees, 23 per cent masters degrees and 11 per cent doctors degrees.

The variance is partly accounted for by the fact that the register included a large number of male architects who do not hold a degree and large numbers of engineers, where the bachelors degree is common.

In the scientific and engineering professions, there is a larger proportion of women in the younger age groups than is the case with men. About 69 per cent of women are 35 years or under, whereas only 35 per cent of men are in this group. The median age for women in the register is 31 years; for men the median age is 39.

* * * *

MANUFACTURING IN QUEBEC: Gross factory value of products shipped by Quebec's manufacturing industries in 1954 rose to a new high of \$5,395,787,000 from the preceding year's \$5,386,785,000. There were 12,191 plants in operation during the year versus 12,132, their employees numbered 424,095 versus 441,555, and salary and wage payments grossed \$1,214,661,000 versus \$1,225,573,000.

Quebec has developed its \$5,400,000,000 manufacturing output with such leading industries as pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal-smelting and refining, petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, cotton wear and cloth, men's and women's clothing, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, synthetic textiles and silk, railway rolling-stock, leather footwear and miscellaneous electrical apparatus.

Quebec's leading industry is pulp and paper with an output of approximately \$532,000,000

in 1954. Quebec is a principal world centre for the production of newsprint with 55 major pulp and paper plants concentrated in the Trois Rivières and Shawinigan Falls districts as well as along the Saguenay, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence rivers. The production of non-ferrous metals has expanded considerably during the past decade. The output of aluminum has made impressive strides during the past years and reached a record total of 557,897 tons in 1954.

Two of the most important industrial developments in Quebec are the Ungava iron ore project and the new titanium industry. With the exploitation of the Ungava iron deposits on which it is believed, the future of the great steel industries of this continent rests, Quebec's industrial base is being expanded to the point where the future industrial development of this province is well assured.

Quebec's industries are not as diversified as those of Ontario, although a number have an output approximately half or more of the total Canadian production. The manufacture of pulp and paper occupies the premier position. Fifty years ago this industry had hardly come into existence in the Province and in the mid-1920's the annual gross value of production had not yet reached \$100,000,000. By the end of 1954 it accounted for about 10 per cent of the gross value of Quebec's manufactures and for about 43 per cent of the Canadian total for this industry. Other large Canadian industries in which Quebec predominates are tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 94.6 per cent of the Canadian total; women's factory clothing 69.4 per cent; cotton yarn and cloth 66.7 per cent; leather footwear 59.0 per cent; men's factory clothing 56.6 per cent; synthetic textiles and silk 52.9 per cent; miscellaneous electrical apparatus 44.6 per cent.

Quebec also predominates in a large number of the smaller industries. The candle industry contributed 97.1 per cent of the Canadian total; men's clothing contractors 93.4 per cent; cotton thread 84.1 per cent; women's clothing contractors 83.4 per cent; dyeing and finishing of textiles 80.9 per cent; children's clothing 78.0 per cent; embroidery, pleating and hemstitching 73.3 per cent; lasts, trees and shoe findings 74.8 per cent; oilcloth, linoleum and coated fabrics 74.1 per cent; artificial flowers and feathers 72.0 per cent; narrow fabrics 71.2 per cent; oiled and water-proofed clothing 70.0 per cent; fur dressing and dyeing 69.2 per cent; boot and shoe findings, leather 68.7 per cent; miscellaneous clothing 67.3 per cent; corsets 64.1 per cent; process cheese 63.8 per cent; miscellaneous textiles 59.2 per cent; fur goods 56.4 per cent; asbestos products 53.8 per cent; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations 47.8 per cent; woollen cloth 45.4 per cent; buttons 43.9 per cent; musical instruments 39.1 per cent.