

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1929—concluded.

Industrial 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.	
Vegetable products.....	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.1	11.0	19.3	12.8	11.0
Animal products.....	11.8	8.6	11.0	9.0	8.8	12.2	9.5	7.2
Textile products.....	9.0	14.9	10.4	10.3	9.0	48.8	17.7	13.8
Wood and paper products.....	22.0	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.2	9.0	24.0	23.9
Iron and its products.....	16.7	15.5	16.5	17.7	24.1	2.0	19.5	24.6
Non-ferrous metal products..	7.6	8.9	7.9	7.6	5.9	3.7	5.4	6.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4.4	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.7	0.7	4.6	5.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	4.5	5.6	4.7	5.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.3	1.6	2.9	3.4
Central electric stations.....	7.5	5.7	7.0	6.1	2.0	—	1.6	2.1

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures, 1929.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled by the Census of Industry, is given by sex in Table 20, which shows that the peak of employment was in June. Ordinarily manufacturing employment in Canada reaches its highest point about September. 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 season's harvests. In 1929, however, the rising tide of "good times" was checked about midsummer and the recession set in during the autumn with the stock market crash. The harvests of 1929 in the Canadian West were disappointing also. Under these circumstances the expansion in manufacturing employment stopped in June and there were declines from month to month thereafter.

While employment for male operatives expanded from the beginning of the year to its maximum in June, the number of female workers was greatest in September, chiefly on account of seasonal activity in the vegetable and fruit preserving group, which employs a considerable proportion of women. Textiles, the one group in which the majority of workers are women, also reported an active period during the autumn. Indicative of the expansion of industrial operations during the first half of 1929 is the fact that in every month the number of wage-earners employed exceeded by a large number the total for the corresponding month of the previous year. After June, however, the excess in each month of 1929 over the corresponding month of 1928 grew less, December, 1929, actually falling below December, 1928.

20.—Total Number of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1928 and 1929.

Month.	1928.			1929.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	365,790	107,362	473,152	409,663	111,564	521,227
February.....	379,547	110,764	490,311	422,912	114,904	537,816
March.....	393,416	112,813	506,230	439,106	116,802	555,908
April.....	408,559	114,007	522,566	456,326	118,943	575,269
May.....	432,338	116,874	549,212	473,017	121,952	594,969
June.....	442,945	117,921	560,866	474,157	122,387	596,544
July.....	445,664	116,707	562,371	473,261	121,618	594,879
August.....	447,717	120,082	567,799	464,087	124,422	588,509
September.....	443,060	125,592	568,652	455,918	130,531	586,449
October.....	437,597	125,099	562,697	446,752	127,814	574,566
November.....	422,045	122,168	544,213	425,729	121,968	547,697
December.....	407,257	117,191	524,448	404,700	114,631	519,331