22.—Total Number of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1922-1932 and by Sex, 1922 and 1932.

Month.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
January	330,487	384, 166	400,241	401,538	432, 139	464,023
February	342,959	395,896	408, 473	411,966	445.179	477,624
March	355,340	409.737	417,452	425,992	459,554	491,085
April	366,478	426,725	428,383	444.032	473,088	500,370
May	388,734	448,715	446, 262	466, 114	494, 156	518,762
June	400, 165	457,938	447,699	471,474	507,889	527,914
July	397,416	453,506	440,726	467,012	510,887	525,486
August	395,741	444,721	430, 424	465.784	505,917	521,929
September	398,653	441.839	430.092	472,452	506,917	520,950
October	391,492	434,615	427,957	470, 281	503,679	515,107
November	385,222	414,648	407, 182	452,426	484,400	497,924
December	373,954	399,557	393,472			480,096
Month.	1928.	1929.	1	930.	1931.	1932.
Tomorre	473,152	521,	227	510,061	442.547	390,249
January	490,311		816	517,562	455, 811	400,680
February	506, 230	555.		527,966	468, 222	408.353
	900,200		1000			
Anvil	522 566	575	260	537 110 i	476 129 l	AIND SEU
April	522,566 549 212		. 269 969	537,110 556 386	476,132	
April	549, 212	594,	969	556,386	484,661	417,685
April	549, 212 560, 866	594, 596,	969 544	556,386 552,166	484,661 476,692	417,685 414,536
April	549, 212 560, 866 562, 371	594, 596, 594,	969 544 879	556,386 552,166 539,354	484,661 476,692 463,694	417,685 414,536 397,372
April	549, 212 560, 866 562, 371 567, 799	594, 596, 594, 588,	969 544 879 509	556,386 552,166 539,354 529,403	484,661 476,692 463,694 456,783	409,860 417,685 414,536 397,372 394,277
April. May June July August September	549, 212 560, 866 562, 371 567, 799 568, 652	594, 596, 594, 588, 586,	969 544 879 509 439	556,386 552,166 539,354 529,403 530,130	484,661 476,692 463,694 456,783 460,081	417,685 414,536 397,372 394,277 401,534
April	549, 212 560, 866 562, 371 567, 799	594, 596, 594, 588,	969 544 879 509 439 566	556,386 552,166 539,354 529,403	484,661 476,692 463,694 456,783	417,685 414,536 397,372

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SEX.

Month.	1922.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	249,912	80,575	330,487	296,901	93,348	390, 249
February	259,408	83,551	342,959	303,218	97,462	400.680
March	270,079	85, 261	355,340	309,394	98, 959	408,353
April	281,051	85, 427	366, 478	309,934	99,926	409,860
May	300.325	88.409	388, 734	315, 296	102,389	417, 685
June	310,625	89.540	400, 165	313,515	101.021	414,536
July	310, 250	87,166	397,416	303,392	93,980	397,372
August	307, 464	88,277	395.741	297.048	97, 229	394,277
September	305, 148	93,505	398, 653	296, 691	104,843	401.534
October	298, 203	93, 289	391.492	293,703	102,550	396, 253
November	292,741	92,481	385,222	285.542	99,918	385,460
December	284,084	89,870	373,954	271,904	92,312	364,216

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—Weekly hours worked by wage-earners in the month of highest employment in 1932 are shown in Tables 23 and 24 by provinces and groups and for the forty leading industries. An explanation should be made of the term "month of highest employment" as used in connection with these tables. Each firm is required to report the number of wage-earners working specified hours per week during the month in which the greatest number were It therefore happens that in the case of one firm the month of highest employment might be May, while in that of another it might be October. month of highest employment as shown in the heading of Table 23, therefore, is not any particular month, and the total number of workers is the sum of those employed in the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. In the particular case of a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is the same for a majority of the firms operating. This would apply to some extent in the broad industrial groups in the second half of Table 23, but more particularly to the forty industries of Table 24. For Canada as a whole, 53 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1932 worked 48 hours or less, 14 p.c. worked between 49 and 50 hours and 33 p.c. worked over 50 hours per week. Average hours worked per week may also be worked out for the provinces and industrial groups and for the forty leading industries from the figures shown in the tables following.