

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1925 was \$1,843, compared with \$1,831 in 1924, \$1,824 in 1923 and \$1,791 in 1922. The average wage paid was \$971 in 1925, \$972 in 1924, \$959 in 1923 and \$939 in 1922.

The increase of 7.8 p.c. recorded in aggregate wages in 1925 as compared with the preceding year was accompanied by a 7.9 p.c. gain in the number of operatives employed, while the average wage showed practically no change. Employees on salaries increased by 1.8 p.c. and aggregate salaries by 2.5 p.c., while average salaries advanced by 0.7 p.c.

The proportion of female wage-earners per 1,000 was 229 and of male operatives 771 during 1925, while in each 1,000 salary earners 222 were women and 778 were men. These proportions were practically the same as in the preceding year. The number of male salary earners increased by 1.6 p.c. in 1925 as compared with 1924, while there was a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the number of women office help employed. The percentages of increase among wage-earners were 7.93 for the males and 7.96 for the females.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons Employed in Manufactures.—Table 22 shows the number of salary and wage-earners and the average salary and wage paid in 1925 by manufacturers in the various provinces, also average earnings in 1924.

There were successive rises in average salaries from Prince Edward Island to Quebec, while the mean in Ontario, unlike that in 1924, was slightly lower than in Quebec. In the Prairie Provinces, the averages were also smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, where salaries were, on the whole, below those in New Brunswick. In British Columbia and the Yukon the average, at \$1,925, was higher than elsewhere in Canada. In Ontario 61 p.c. of the total female salary earners were employed, as compared with 52 p.c. of the total male salaried workers; in Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the proportion of women workers was lower than that of men.

As in 1923 and 1924, there were steady increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to Saskatchewan, where the mean for the year, \$1,167, was the highest in the Dominion, being \$196 greater than the general average. In that province, where the number employed in manufacturing was not large, there was an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case.

The seasonal nature of some of the leading manufactures, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tended to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces. Those industries, in which 37.1 p.c. of the reported employees were engaged, worked on the average only 92 and 97 days respectively during 1925. Quebec, in which the mean wage was below the general average, reported a larger proportion of female workers than the other provinces; of these a considerable number were employed in the textile, food and other industries. That province had 38.4 p.c. of the total number of women employed in manufacturing in the Dominion, as compared with 29.5 p.c. of the aggregate male operatives, but the 31.6 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in Quebec received only 28.6 p.c. of the total wages,