

The average wage in 1929 was \$21 or 2 p.c. higher than in 1928 and \$108 or 11.6 p.c. higher than in 1922. The average salary in 1929 was \$39 or 2 p.c. higher than in 1928 and \$167 or 9.3 p.c. higher than in 1922.

The proportion of female wage-earners per 1,000 was 217 and of male operatives 783 during 1929, while in each 1,000 salary earners 236 were women and 764 were men. The proportion of females among wage-earners was slightly less, while that among salaried employees was greater than in the preceding year.

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 1929 by manufacturers in the various provinces, also average earnings in 1928.

There were successive rises in average salaries from Prince Edward Island to Quebec, which showed the highest average of all the provinces, while Ontario was slightly lower than Quebec. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal and Toronto tends to raise the average of salaries in the two provinces. In British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, the averages were smaller again, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there being comparatively few large executive offices in these two provinces, where salaries were, on the whole, below those in New Brunswick.

There were general increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to Manitoba, where the mean for the year, \$1,179, was the highest in the Dominion, being \$134 greater than the general average. In the western provinces 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 and Quebec, while Quebec also has a larger proportion of female wage-earners than any province, other than Prince Edward Island, employed chiefly in the textile, food and tobacco industries. The fact that average wages in Alberta and British Columbia were lower than in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was partly a result of the seasonal nature of some of the industries in the former provinces, especially fish and fruit preserving and sawmilling in British Columbia.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries, 1929, and Average Salaries and Wages, by Provinces, 1928 and 1929.

Province.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1929.	1928.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1929.	1928.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	170	36	206	967	1,011	1,175	752	1,927	302	285
Nova Scotia.....	1,381	401	1,782	1,725	1,603	15,580	3,604	19,184	774	745
New Brunswick.....	1,355	384	1,739	1,816	1,855	13,123	3,655	16,778	748	710
Quebec.....	21,282	5,575	26,857	1,988	1,960	137,369	49,241	186,610	966	937
Ontario.....	37,777	13,595	51,372	1,975	1,920	228,378	60,109	288,487	1,110	1,094
Manitoba.....	3,415	953	4,368	1,900	1,887	18,076	3,574	21,650	1,179	1,182
Saskatchewan.....	1,808	337	2,145	1,699	1,721	5,412	490	5,902	1,151	1,160
Alberta.....	1,878	476	2,354	1,778	1,755	9,713	1,681	11,394	1,077	1,078
British Columbia and Yukon.....	4,726	1,058	5,784	1,921	1,955	39,217	6,378	45,595	1,111	1,106
Totals.....	73,792	22,815	96,607	1,954	1,915	468,643	129,784	597,827	1,045	1,024