

**Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1932.**

The total salaries and wages disbursed by manufacturers in 1932 were \$505,883,323 paid to 495,398 workers, compared with \$813,049,842 paid to 694,434 persons in 1929 and \$509,382,027 paid to 621,694 persons in 1917. Of the 1932 aggregate, \$164,695,605 or 32·5 p.c. was paid to 95,070 salaried employees who constituted 19 p.c. of the total number, while \$341,187,718 or 67·5 p.c. was paid in wages to 400,328 wage-earners, who formed 81 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1932 was \$1,732, compared with \$1,872 in 1931 and \$1,299 in 1917, while the average wage in 1932 was \$852, compared with \$957 in 1931, \$1,045 in 1929 and \$760 in 1917. Thus during the sixteen years under review average salaries increased by 33 p.c., while average wages increased only by 12 p.c. (See Tables 4 and 25.)

**Average Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups.**—In 1932 Ontario showed the highest average salary of \$1,806, followed by Quebec with \$1,724, Manitoba, with \$1,685 and British Columbia with \$1,658. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tends to raise the average salaries in these provinces. In the other Prairie Provinces the averages were smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, while in the Maritime Provinces the average salaries were still lower, there being comparatively few large executive offices in these provinces.

British Columbia, with an average wage of \$999, ranked highest in the Dominion in 1932, being \$147 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages are usually higher, this being due to 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 east of the Ottawa river, average wages in manufacturing were under the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case. The seasonal nature of some of the leading industries, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tends to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while in addition to this, Quebec has a larger proportion of female wage-earners, employed chiefly in the textile, food and tobacco industries, than any other province, except Prince Edward Island.

The highest average salary, *viz.*, \$1,988, was reported by the chemical and allied products group, while the wood and paper products group, with an average salary of \$1,373 in 1932, was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of \$1,360, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of \$697, this being due to the fact that in this group nearly 58 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As stated in Table 21 of this chapter, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, over 53 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.