

### Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1933.

The total salaries and wages disbursed by manufacturers in 1933 was \$465,562,090 paid to 493,903 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 1933 aggregate, \$151,860,323 or 33 p.c. was paid to 94,494 salaried employees who constituted 19 p.c. of the total number, and \$313,701,767 or 67 p.c. was paid in wages to 399,409 wage-earners, who formed 81 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1933 was \$1,607, compared with \$1,732 in 1932 and \$1,299 in 1917, while the average wage in 1933 was \$785, compared with \$852 in 1932, \$1,045 in 1929 and \$760 in 1917. Thus, during the sixteen years since 1917, average salaries have increased by 24 p.c., while average wages have increased by only 3 p.c. (See Table 22.)

**Average Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups.**—In 1933 Ontario showed the highest average salary of \$1,673, followed by Quebec with \$1,604, British Columbia with \$1,549 and Manitoba with \$1,511. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tend 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.

Saskatchewan, with an average wage of \$913, was the highest in the Dominion in 1933, being \$128 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages were 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 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 industries, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tends to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while, in addition to this, Quebec also 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.*, \$1,855, was reported by the chemical and allied products group, while the animal products group, with an average salary of \$1,321 in 1933 was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of \$1,308, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of \$657, this being due to the fact that in this group nearly 57 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As stated on p. 451 of this chapter, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, over 54 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.