22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in the Manufacturing Industries, 1933, and Average Salaries and Wages, 1932 and 1933, by Provinces and Groups.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			A verage Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1933.	1932.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1933.	1932.
Province.	No.	No.	No.	*	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta B.C. and Yukon	214 1,864 1,579 22,164 36,122 3,453 1,747 2,146 4,620	418 400 5,360 11,790 888 287	2,282 1,979 27,524	799 1,264 1,485 1,604 1,673 1,511 1,280 1,438 1,549	835 1,326 1,543 1,724 1,806 1,685 1,448 1,526 1,658	8,905 8,140 93,918 141,420 13,331 3,241 7,279	2,073 1,875 42,129 46,478 3,077 339 1,096	136,047 187,898 16,408 3,580 8,375		572 746 753 777 885 940 997 921 999
Totals	73,909	20,585	94,494	1,607	1,732	299,109	100,300	399,409	785	852
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					i					
Vegetable products Animal products Textiles and textile pro-	11,890 8,211	2,970 1,907	14,860 10,118	1,546 1,321	1,686 1,404		18,397 9,528			791 801
ducts	7,496 18,498 9,394	4,473	22,971		1,373	73,806	8,694	82,500	818	
ducts Non-metallic mineral products	4.421	ĺ		1	1,920 1,792	i i	1	1		, , ,
Chemicals and allied products Miscellaneous industries Central electric stations	3,937 1,804	1,411 535	5,348 2,339	1,855 1,641	1,988 1,807	7,693 6,3 5 3	2,356 1,669	10,049 8,022	878 811	963 861

Average Earnings in Forty Leading Industries.—Table 23 shows employees by sex and the average salaries and wages paid in the forty leading industries during 1933, together with average salaries and wages paid in 1932. The rank of each industry is based on the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

In only eight industries did average salaries exceed \$2,000; in ten they ranged from \$1,700 to \$2,000; in eleven they ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,700, while the remaining eleven were below \$1,500. None of the five industries paying the highest salaries—sugar refining \$2,985, breweries \$2,338, leather tanneries \$2,228, pulp and paper \$2,191 and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$2,154—reported a proportion of female salaried employees equal to the general percentage of the forty leading industries. The lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, bread and other bakery products and butter and cheese industries.

The highest wages, or those above \$1,000, were paid in seven industries—central electric stations, \$1,308; printing and publishing, \$1,243; non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$1,222; petroleum products, \$1,217; coke and gas products, \$1,209; sugar refining, \$1,189; and primary iron and steel, \$1,049—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In five other industries average wages ranged from \$900 to \$1,000. These were: breweries, \$980; pulp and paper mills, \$956; butter and cheese factories, \$947; slaughtering and meat packing, \$933; and printing and bookbinding, \$914. In most of these industries the proportion of women workers is low. In the remaining twenty-eight industries the average wage was below \$900. This last group includes seasonal industries, such as sawmilling, and industries which contain a large number of small units in which the work is intermittent such as flour and feed mills. The other industries with low average wages were: textiles, tobacco, and boots and shoes, in which the proportion of female wage-earners is high, the numbers in several of these industries being greater than those of the male.