

British Columbia, with average wages paid of \$1,005 per annum, was the highest in 1935, being \$131 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages are usually higher, 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.*, \$1,838, was reported by the non-ferrous metal products group, while the animal products group, with an average salary of \$1,400 in 1935, was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of \$1,281, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of \$698, due to the fact that in this group about 55 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As is stated at the top of p. 451, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, over 47 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.

**Average Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.**—Table 25 shows employees by sex and the average salaries and wages paid in the forty leading industries during 1935, together with average salaries and wages paid in 1934. The rank of each industry is based on the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

In only ten industries did the average salaries exceed \$2,000; in fifteen they ranged from \$1,700 to \$2,000; in seven they ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,700; while in the remaining eight they were below \$1,500. None of the six industries paying the highest salaries—sugar refining \$2,779, pulp and paper \$2,379, leather tanneries \$2,361, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$2,199, breweries \$2,173, and petroleum products \$2,108—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, butter and cheese, and bread and other bakery products industries.

The highest wages, those above \$1,200, were paid in seven industries—non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$1,327, petroleum products \$1,323, automobiles \$1,321, coke and gas products \$1,282, central electric stations \$1,281, printing and publishing \$1,275, and primary iron and steel \$1,247—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In seven other industries average wages ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,200. These were: sugar refining \$1,150, pulp and paper \$1,143, breweries \$1,138, railway rolling-stock \$1,040, automobile supplies \$1,031, machinery \$1,010, and paints and varnishes \$1,001. In most of these industries the proportion of women workers is low. In thirteen other industries average wages ranged between \$800 and \$1,000, while in the remaining thirteen they were below \$800. This last group includes seasonal industries, such as fruit and vegetable canning, fish curing and packing, and industries which contain a large number of small units in which the work is intermittent, such as feed mills. Other industries with low average wages were: textiles, tobacco, and boots and shoes, in which the proportion of female wage-earners is high, the number in several of these industries being greater than those of the male.