22.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1944, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1943—concluded

=		Salaries					Wages				
	Industry	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage- Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
		Male	Female	Salaries	1944	1943	Male	Female	mages	1944	1943
	•	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
	Hosiery and knitted	1,152	938	5,044,705	2,414	2,276	6,199	14,650	20, 490, 572	983	934
27	Agricultural implements	1,280 3,440	726 1,618	4,237,401 6,550,880				1,825 1,629			
	Printing and bookbind- ing	2,764	1,256	7,879,636	1,960	1,869	7,168	4,454	14,946,082	1,286	1,247
10000	Boots and shoes, lea-	1,497	634	4,947,699	2,322	2,190	8,968	7,539	17,688,495	1,072	1,023
31	Scientific and profes- sional equipment Furniture	1,546 1,278	971 519	5,648,077 3,853,790			4,497 10,475				
	Bridge and structural steel	861	354	3,430,862	2,824	2,786	7,223	346	15,979,043	2,111	2,025
	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	1,801	793	5,969,940	2,301	2,211	4,244	7,422	11,355,637	973	931
	preparations	1,204	637	3,432,826	1,865	1,769	6,622	6,905	12,979,162	960	909
36	salts	1,031 647	415 465	3,604,323 2,867,044	2,493 2,578	2,388 2,431	6,026 5,829	492 4,374			
38	door factories Machine shops Petroleum products	1,462 1,132 1,122	424 444 317	3,218,535 3,378,029 3,830,988	2,143	1.979	5,840	592		1,732	1,663
40	Breweries	1,241	327	4, 410, 331							
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	95,072	48,392	308,674,532	2,152	_	604,986	207,053	1,329,445,640	1,637	_
	Grand Totals, All Industries	126,858	65,700	418,065,594	2,171	2,013	744,635	285,689	1,611,555,776	1,564	1,525

Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings.—In comparing earnings by provinces or groups, consideration should be given to the type of industries in each case since the distribution of industries has very definitely a regional significance. In some industries a labour force possessing deftness and speed or the ability to exercise muscular strength is necessary, in others the labour force must exercise craftsmanship or possess a high degree of technical knowledge. Workers in these latter industries naturally command relatively higher wages than those employed in industries whose employees are routine workers.

The ranking of provinces and industries as regards annual earnings is in many cases different to that of weekly or hourly earnings since the factors of number of weeks worked per year and number of hours worked per week enter into the picture. So that, while in general the same observations apply, a close study of the differences between the averages shown in Tables 21 and 22 will be of value to the student.

The figures given in Tables 23 to 26 are based on an analysis of a pay-list covering one week in the month of highest employment. For this reason the figures do not refer to any particular month, since the month of highest employment might be May for one firm and October for another; they represent the summation of the $78375-36\frac{1}{2}$