-	Salaries						Wages				
100	Industry	Salaried Employees		Total	Average Salaries		Wage- Earners		Total	Average Wages	
		Male	Fe- male	Salaries	1946	1945	Male	Fe- male	Wages	1946	1945
		No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
26	Agricultural imple- ments	1,611	707	5,436,844	2 345	2 104	11.304	244	20,038,264	1 725	1 720
	Aircraft	2,322	925	8,019,265				349	16,439,820		
28	Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,959	424	4,072,002	1 700	1 600	11,409	220	15,556,777	1 990	1 952
29	Fruit and vegetable						10000 • 00000	104104-05	1000-000 • 000 • 000 • 000 • 000		
20	preparations Silk and artificial silk.	1,439 872	$759 \\ 523$	4, 126, 509 3, 782, 939				6,654 4,231	15,042,269 15,107,182		
	Brass and copper	014			1	1 C .		4,201	15, 107, 162	1, 291	1,212
	products Breweries	1,160 1,233						1,345 294			
	Biscuits, confectionery,					CALC - CONSIST					
	cocoa, etc	1,266	685 596					6,415 5,200	12,070,461 12,307,088		
	Boxes and bags, paper. Petroleum products	1,020	225	4,169,569 3,558,771	2,500 2.704	2,400 2.619	5,749		11,290,370		
36	Fish curing and packing	1,166	232	2,156,716	1,543	1,577	7,183	2,746	11,643,093	1,173	1,039
	Woollen cloth	573	348	2,484,855	2,698	2,711	4,935	4,057	11,182,029	1,243	1,189
	apparatus	688	376						10,517,799		
	Flour and feed mills Medicinal and pharma-	1,684	467	3,804,180	1,769	1,636	5,604	281	9,093,980	1, 545	1,450
	ceutical preparations.	1,410	1,192	6,412,825	2,465	2,194	2,314	2,754	6,419,348	1,267	1,157
	Totals, Forty Lead-										
	ing Industries	93,443	38,552	295,192,411	2,236	2,1781	502,618	149,960	1,010,168,914	1,548	1,603
	Grand Totals, All Industries	127.002	54,004	410,875,776	2,270	2,191	662,699	214,451	1,329,811,478	1,516	1,538

## 23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1946, with comparative figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1945—concluded

<sup>1</sup> Average salaries and wages paid in the forty leading industries in 1945. The list of leading industries in that year was not quite the same as the list for 1946.

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 from that of weekly or hourly earnings since the factors of number of weeks worked per year and number of hours worked per week are taken into consideration.

The figures for the years 1938 to 1945 given in Table 24 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 different months of highest employment as reported by all the firms. For a particular industry, however, the month of highest employment is more significant as in such case it coincides for a great number of firms engaged in the same industry. The figures for 1946 in Tables 24 to 26 are based on returns received from establishments employing 15 hands or over and refer to the last week in the month of November.