		Annual Salaries				Annual Wages			
	Year and Industry	Salaried Employees		- Total Salaries	A verage Salary	Wage- Earners		Total	Average
		Male Fema				Male F	Female	Wages	Wage
	4474	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
	1952—concluded	1 001	0.55	0 004 500	0.510	19 090			
	Cotton yarn and cloth	1,601	955	8,994,590					
	Sheet metal products	2,618	965	13,782,327		The second second second			
	Castings, iron	1,639	1006000000	8,963,232		1000 Co. 600 Co. 600		,,	
	Butter and cheese	3,524	1,674	11,912,465	2000 CO. C.	and the second second			
	Petroleum products	3,207	0.000	18,186,998					
	Sash, door and planing mills.	3,177	616	10,615,311					
	Hardware, tools and cutlery.	2,022	1,019	11,509,823				,,	
	Synthetic textiles and silk	2,373		12,899,801					
	Footwear, leather	1,735	807	8,556,737	3,366	9,718	8,437	32,535,264	1,793
	Bridge building and struc- tural steel	1,926	410	10,246,240	4,386	8,453	35	27, 172, 640	3,201
32	Miscellaneous iron and steel	1.574	408	8,569,018	1 909	8,679	100	00 500 040	0.007
	products								
	Boxes and bags, paper	1,527		9,428,736					
	Radios and radio parts	2,733	1,034	13,610,875	3,613	4,261	3,728	20,373,654	2,550
	Miscellaneous chemical prod- ucts.	2,454	961	12,085,270	3,539	6,499	1,483	21,609,471	2,70
36	Fruit and vegetable prepara- tions	1,723	939	8,757,719	3,290	6,982	6,376	23,235,137	1,73
37	Brass and copper products	1,331	579	7,642,712	4,001	7,151	650	23,391,562	2,999
38	Breweries	1,282	374	8,100,019	4,891	6,420	87	22,043,533	3,388
39	Machinery, household, of-						5		
	fice and store	1,428	576	6,860,486					
40	Boilers, tanks and platework	1,646	500	8,713,295	4,060	5,884	129	19,555,856	3,252
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	132,124	46,601	638,288,056	3, 571	600,050	118,413	1,993,230,993	2,77
	Grand Totals, All Industries, 1952	188,235	74,792	923,905,251	3, 513	810,060	215,295	2,713,714,909	2,64

20.—Employees and Annual Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1951 and 1952—concluded

Average Earnings of Wage-Earners.—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 a very definite 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 the latter industries naturally command relatively higher wages than those in industries where 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 enter into the picture.

The figures for the years 1943 to 1945 given in Table 21 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