

number of females employed. Ontario has a larger proportion of females among its office employees than any other province and the same situation prevails in Quebec with regard to production workers owing, no doubt to the heavy concentration of textile establishments in that province. Of all female production workers engaged in manufacturing in 1959, 41 p.c. were in the textile and clothing group.

All provinces reported higher annual earnings in 1959 than in 1945, the increases ranging from 158 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 101 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Some significant changes took place in the ranking of the provinces during the period. In 1945 British Columbia with \$1,823 was in first place and exceeded by \$120 the annual earnings in Ontario which was second; in 1959 these two provinces remained in first and second places. Alberta and Saskatchewan bettered their positions but Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia dropped behind. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island showed no change, being in eighth and ninth places, respectively, in both years.

Province or Territory	Average Annual Earnings		Increase 1945-59	Rank	
	1959	1945		1959	1945
	\$	\$	p.c.		
Newfoundland.....	3,169	2,233 (1949)	140	...	...
Prince Edward Island.....	2,180	907	140	9	9
Nova Scotia.....	3,113	1,547	101	7	5
New Brunswick.....	3,052	1,440	112	8	8
Quebec.....	3,587	1,582	127	5	3
Ontario.....	4,165	1,703	145	2	2
Manitoba.....	3,569	1,559	129	6	4
Saskatchewan.....	3,751	1,455	158	4	7
Alberta.....	3,859	1,525	153	3	6
British Columbia.....	4,165	1,823	128	1	1
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	5,305	1,983	167	...	...
CANADA.....	3,891	1,649	126		

Tables 1 and 2 give comparisons of earnings by province and industrial group for the period 1946-59 since the industrial breakdown is not available for 1945 in comparable form. Table 1 shows that annual earnings of production workers averaged \$3,551 in 1959, an increase of 134 p.c. over the earnings reported in 1946. Production workers in British Columbia received an average of \$3,918 in wages, the highest amount in Canada, and those in Ontario received \$3,814. On the other hand, Prince Edward Island with \$2,005 paid the lowest annual wages in Canada.

For Canada as a whole, weekly earnings of production workers were 120 p.c. higher in 1959 than in 1946 and hourly earnings were 132 p.c. higher. Hourly earnings increased steadily each year although at a progressively declining rate; between 1946 and 1949 the increase was 32 p.c., between 1949 and 1954, 43 p.c., and between 1954 and 1959, 23 p.c.

Industries producing durable goods generally have higher earnings than the industries producing non-durable or consumer goods. All industrial groups reported increases in annual earnings between 1946 and 1959, ranging between 189 p.c. for tobacco and tobacco products and 89 p.c. for clothing. In 1959 production workers in the products of petroleum and coal group received the highest average annual earnings, amounting to \$5,185. Transportation equipment was in second place with an annual average of \$4,328, 17 p.c. less than the leading group.

Annual earnings of administrative and office employees averaged \$4,998 in 1959, an increase of 120 p.c. over the 1946 annual earnings which amounted to \$2,270. This category of employees in Ontario received the highest average, at \$5,217, followed by those in British Columbia with \$5,118 and Quebec with \$4,910. Prince Edward Island paid the lowest average annual salary of \$2,683. The fact that head offices of many large corporations are located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver tends to raise the average salary of the provinces in which these cities are located.

For Canada as a whole, weekly earnings advanced 121 p.c. from 1946 to 1959 and hourly earnings 136 p.c. Hourly earnings of office employees increased each year, but at