

WAGE, SALARY ANALYSIS: Of the 5,286,153 persons of 14 years of age and over in the Canadian labour force at the time of the 1951 Census, 4,085,151 or 77.3 per cent were in wage - or salary earning employment, the Bureau of Statistics reported December 16. The total included 73 per cent of the 4,121,832 males and 92.2 per cent of the 1,164,321 females in the labour force.

Of the 3,011,322 male wage or salaried workers, about 16 per cent earned less than \$1,000 in wages or salaries in the 12 months prior to June 2, 1951, 27 per cent between \$1,000 and \$2,000, 37 per cent between \$2,000 and \$3,000, 11.5 per cent between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and five per cent over \$4,000. A little over three per cent failed to report earnings.

There were wide variations in earnings in different types of occupations during the census year. About 62 per cent of the male wage - or salary-earners in agricultural occupations, 52 per cent of those in fishing, hunting and trapping, and 40 per cent of those in logging occupations earned less than \$1,000, the bulk of the remainder earning between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Of the 328,635 male labourers in other than agricultural, fishing, logging or mining occupations, 29 per cent earned less than \$1,000 and about 40 per cent between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

\$2,000 TO \$3,000 GROUP

The \$2,000 to \$3,000 earnings group accounted for about half of the male wage or salary-earners in clerical, manufacturing and mechanical, and mining occupations, and for 42 per cent of those in construction, 40 per cent of those in transportation, and 35 per cent of those in commercial occupations.

In the \$3,000 to \$4,000 earnings group were nine per cent of male wage - or salary-earners in clerical, 14 per cent of those in manufacturing or mechanical, 18 per cent of those in mining, 11 per cent of those in construction and transportation, 13 per cent of those in commercial, and about one-quarter of those in managerial and professional occupations.

More than 40 per cent of those in managerial and over 25 per cent of those in professional occupations reported earnings in excess of \$4,000, but the proportions of those in other occupations in this earnings group were much lower. A total of 164,228 reported earnings in excess of \$4,000.

Of the total number of male wage - or salary-earners, 2,033,295 or 67.5 per cent reported that they worked 50 or more weeks during the census year. Those employed between 40 and 50 weeks numbered 267,088; between 30 and 40 weeks, 213,144; between 20 and 30 weeks, 185,420; between 10 and 20 weeks, 94,848; and less than 10 weeks, 103,534.

Of the 1,073,829 female wage or salaried workers, about 40 per cent earned less than \$1,000 in wages or salaries in the 12 months prior to June 2, 1951, 44 per cent between

\$1,000 and \$2,000, and 13 per cent over \$2,000. About four per cent did not report earnings.

Important differences in earnings were recorded for some of the occupation groups employing large numbers of women. Only about one-fifth of those in clerical and one-third of those in manufacturing and mechanical occupations earned less than \$1,000, compared with almost one-half of those in commercial and over 70 per cent of those in service occupations.

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INVENTORIES DECLINE: Estimated total value of inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of the third quarter of 1952 was \$3,429,800,000. During the quarter, inventories continued the gradual decline which began at the first of the year, the drop from June values being \$36,000,000, while the decline from last December's post-war peak was \$156,500,000, or 5.5 per cent.

In index terms, the September inventories figure was 184.3 as compared with 185.4 at the end of August, 192.7 at the end of December, and 188.3 for September, 1951. The decrease in September was general to almost all main industry groups, the consumers' non-durable goods industries being the only group to show a noticeable increase.

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GREAT LAKES FISHERIES: The Minister of Fisheries, Mr. James Sinclair, announced on December 17 that a five-man Canadian delegation of fisheries officials is going to Washington, D.C., this week to have preliminary discussions with the United States authorities on a proposed international treaty for the commercial fisheries of the Great Lakes.

The commercial fisheries of the Great Lakes provide a livelihood for several thousand fishermen both in Ontario and in the several American states bordering the lakes. The fisheries has never been put under any form of the controls or regulations which are necessary for carrying out conservation measures. Following the Washington talks the delegation will bring back some proposals for discussions with the federal and provincial governments and with the fishing industry.

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FARM PRICES DOWN: Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products dropped in October to 243.5 -- the lowest monthly standing since April, 1948. It compares with 250.7 for September and 301.4 for October, 1951. Lower prices for live stock and potatoes more than offset slight gains for dairy products, poultry and eggs to account for the decrease between September and October this year.