

If we could summon from the past a similar group of 1881 we would find 589 persons confronting the 766 ; 448 men standing opposite to the 566 of 1891 ; 95 women opposite to the 145 ; 34 boys opposite to the 40, and 12 girls opposite to the 15.

Stated statistically, the group of 1891 shows an increase of 26 per cent in the number of men, of 53 per cent in the number of women, of 17 per cent in the number of boys, and of 25 per cent in the number of girls. The extent to which women have supplanted men is seen in the fact that while, in 1881, seventy-six out of every hundred of the industrial corps were men, and 17 were women ; in 1891, 74 were men and 19 women ; there has been, therefore, a displacement of 2 men in every 100 by 2 women.

"Bystander" refrains from discussing the problem of women labour and child labour, satisfied that it has not attained the dimensions of a problem in Canada, and that all will agree that it is a good thing that women are finding avenues for occupation to a greater degree than they had them in 1881.

In every ten thousand persons there is one person connected with the manufacture of arms and ammunition ; 22 with books and stationery, printers, engravers, book-binders, &c. ; 30 concerned in carriage-making, and in making the rolling stock for the railways, the street cars, &c. ; 6 engaged in making or working with chemicals as photographers, salt-workers, or making fertilizing compounds, &c. ; 22 employed in making drinks and stimulants, &c., the sugar with which we sweeten the cup that cheers but not inebriates, the beer, whisky and wine, the tobacco and cigars, and aerated waters ; 6 who work in flax and cordage, twine and nets, making the sails and ropes for the ships and the tents which are dotting our glens and seashores during summer holidays ; 106 busy in grinding the wheat, baking the flour, canning the fish, the fruits and the vegetables, making the cheese and the butter in factories ; 40 working up furniture, paints, colours, doors, blinds, house decorating, &c. ; 4 engaged in electroplating, watch-making, gold and silver smithing ; 53 employed in making boots and shoes, lasts and pegs, leather, harness, saddlery, &c. ; 8 occupied in connection with gas works, electric lighting, oil refineries, lamps, &c. ; 102 engaged in making machinery, tools, implements, stoves, sewing machines, horseshoes, cutlery, bicycles, locks, safes, saws, springs, &c.—the Tubal Cains of the country, the workers in iron and other metals, the men whose skill supplies that marvellous illustration of man's capacity, the steam engine that makes possible rapid travel and transit by land and by sea ; 3 making brooms and brushes, soaps and candies, glue and glycerine ; 172 connected with saw-mills, carpenters' shops, paper-mills, lath-mills, pulp-mills, &c. ; 4 making musical instruments ; 8 making ships and boats ; 26 working in stone, clay and glass ; 148 in textile fabrics and dress, and 3 in miscellaneous wares.

Among those working in textile fabrics and dress are 35 milliners and dressmakers. When these were separating themselves into a group, "Bystander" said, "In several of these the number is considerably greater than in 1881. The number has grown more rapidly than the growth of population. There are more shoemakers than in 1881—more separate establishments—some of them small, employing only two or three hands. This is a good thing. The complaint in other lands is that combinations of capital are developing the factory system to an inordinate degree ; that in consequence the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. Mr. Henry George says, 'In the United States it is clear that squalor and misery and