

hour or the week, and among whom there is ordinarily a large labour turnover. Furthermore, the worker may not have been constantly employed in the occupation which he reported on the census schedule.

Wage-earners.—The number of wage-earners in the cities of 30,000 population and over increased during the years between 1911 and 1921 at a higher rate than the general population, except in Hamilton, Vancouver and Victoria. The disparity in these rates is especially marked in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary; as women workers showed a considerably greater proportion of increase than was noted among males, it may be assumed that the growth was largely in female labour. This was particularly noteworthy in Edmonton, where the number of female wage-earners advanced by 212.1 p.c. and of male workers by 139.6 p.c. during the decade, as compared with gains of 114.3 and 69.8 p.c. in the female and the male population respectively.

Of the three cities in which the number of employed persons increased at a lower rate than did the general population, Hamilton showed a gain in the latter of 39.3 p.c. (males by 33.6 p.c. and females by 45.3 p.c.), while wage-earners increased by 37.7 p.c. on the whole (males by 33.2 p.c. and females by 51.0 p.c.). In Victoria, there was a greater gain in the general male population than in the male wage-earners, possibly due in part to its popularity as a place of residence for retired persons. The total female population increased by 48.1 p.c. and women employees by 131.9 p.c.; the latter, however, numbered only 2,393 in 1921. Vancouver, alone of the 15 cities, showed an absolute reduction between 1911 and 1921 in the number of employed males, from 34,168 to 33,287; a discussion of this fact requires additional data from the census of occupied persons not available at the time of writing, but the growth of the residential cities in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver probably accounts for the discrepancy, since the census was taken at the homes of the people, and not at their place of employment.

Without exception, the number of female wage-earners increased in a greater ratio than did the males, among whom there was a range between 0.4 p.c. of increase in Regina and 139.6 p.c. in Edmonton, while the women workers showed gains varying between 20.2 p.c. in Saint John and 212.1 p.c. in Edmonton. Vancouver, in which the men employees declined between 1911 and 1921 by 2.6 p.c., reported an increase of 76.9 p.c. in female wage-earners.

Earnings.—In the wake of higher commodity prices, earnings in the larger cities increased, on the average, very considerably between 1911 and 1921; had the census been taken before the post-war depression set in, the increase over 1911 would doubtless have been higher. The most noteworthy advances of 108.4 and 98.3 p.c. in male earnings between 1911 and 1921 were in Halifax and London, respectively, while the smallest gains of 39.3 and 38.6 p.c. in average wages were recorded in Vancouver and Victoria, respectively, where the number of wage-earners showed little change during the decade.

The lowest mean yearly earnings in the census of 1921 were reported in Saint John and Victoria; in the latter the number of weeks worked was below the general level for the cities of 30,000 population and over. This factor also affected the situation in Vancouver, where the average earnings, at \$1,094.69, were only slightly higher than in the smaller city of Halifax situated in the East, where the cost of living is popularly supposed to be lower than in the West. Considerable numbers of Orientals employed both in manufactures and as male domestics accounted to a considerable extent for the comparatively low mean in Vancouver. Regina registered the highest average wage of \$1,435.61, Windsor taking second place with