

\$1,365.32; the influence of conditions in the United States upon those in the Border Cities is reflected in the Windsor mean, where there also entered the factor of comparatively high wages in the automobile industry, associated, however, with interrupted employment. In Regina, on the contrary, the average of weeks worked was high, partly because it is the seat of the Provincial Government and partly because Regina is one of the chief distributing cities in Saskatchewan.

The high average in Ottawa was mainly due to the large proportion of clerical workers steadily employed by the Dominion Government and also of professional workers, who as salaried civil servants reported their earnings, while those of persons in similar callings in other cities would not so frequently be included, as they would more generally be in the working-on-own-account or employer classes. In Montreal and Toronto the means were \$1,093.65 and \$1,261.90, respectively, while the average of weeks worked was slightly higher in the latter. The industrial distribution in these two cities was somewhat similar, except that in Toronto workers in manufactures, trade, professional service and public administration formed rather larger proportions of the whole than in Montreal, while in the latter, the percentages of employees in the construction, transportation and unspecified industries and of labourers were higher than in Toronto. The younger wage-earners in Montreal formed a greater proportion of the total than was the case in Toronto, where their average wages were higher, as was, in fact, the case in every age-group.

With only three exceptions, Quebec, London and Regina, the average wages of women workers in 1921 showed a greater increase over the 1911 average than did the average earnings of male employees; these three centres also registered in 1921 a smaller proportion between female and male earnings than in 1911. The slight falling-off in the latter comparison was probably due in Quebec and Regina to a decline in the proportion of teachers to the total female workers. In Quebec, women's wages on the average were nearly 39 p.c. of the male earnings in 1921, a proportion that rose to 67.1 p.c. in Vancouver, in which, with Windsor and Victoria, were reported the smallest percentages of female employees. In 1911, the range was between 39.4 p.c. in Quebec and 65.6 p.c. in Vancouver. The increasing value of women's contributions to the industrial and business worlds is clearly seen in these statistics, which show that where in 1911 only seven of the 15 cities reported female earnings as being 50 p.c. or more of the average for men, in 1921 12 reported this proportion.

The lowest average wage for females was reported in Quebec, with only \$403.74; this city, which also recorded a rather low rate for males, had an unusually large proportion of female domestic workers, whose board and lodging would in many cases be an important but unstated part of their earnings. Furthermore, the educational and other institutions of Quebec are to a considerable extent staffed by members of religious orders, who, as such, receive only nominal remuneration for their services; this tends to reduce the average earnings, particularly of women workers, in Quebec city and Montreal, since many of the more highly paid female employees generally come in the professional classes.

The highest earnings, on the average, were in Windsor and Regina; as already mentioned, in the case of male employees the proximity of the Canadian "Border Cities" to Detroit probably tended to raise the average, while the clerical occupations claimed a greater number of female workers than did any other single class. In Regina, there was also a larger than usual proportion of employees in the clerical and professional groups, partly owing to that city being the provincial capital.

The average earnings of females in Montreal were \$585.99, an increase of 79 p.c. over the 1911 mean. In Toronto, they were \$728.26, or 105 p.c. higher than in the