

preceding census year. The wages of women in the latter city formed a rather larger proportion of the average male earnings than was the case in Montreal, where the percentage of younger workers was greater than in Toronto. The industrial distribution varied in these two cities, Montreal reporting a higher proportion of wage-earners in manufacturing and domestic work, and Toronto a greater percentage of workers in trade, professional service and clerical occupations.

5.—Total Number of Wage Earners and Average Yearly Earnings in the Census Years 1911 and 1921, in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over.

Cities.	Male Wage Earners.				Female Wage Earners.			
	1911.		1921.		1911.		1921.	
	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Halifax.....	10,549	518.94	13,905	1,081.58	3,326	237.88	4,895	540.27
Saint John.....	9,952	520.13	11,135	970.77	3,022	243.81	3,633	507.86
Quebec.....	15,659	584.42	19,911	1,036.42	5,052	230.21	7,019	403.74
Montreal.....	111,249	667.48	147,424	1,093.65	29,669	327.36	49,642	555.99
Ottawa.....	19,491	736.66	24,915	1,351.37	6,906	333.70	11,525	692.10
Toronto.....	99,299	687.64	131,991	1,261.90	35,154	355.07	53,452	728.26
Hamilton.....	23,559	618.91	31,374	1,149.78	6,453	313.25	9,745	588.34
London.....	11,323	613.62	15,000	1,216.51	4,061	303.69	5,445	597.39
Windsor.....	1	1	10,753	1,365.32	1	1	2,495	824.86
Winnipeg.....	35,405	855.31	46,223	1,374.25	8,239	444.94	15,706	755.45
Regina.....	8,735	822.30	8,772	1,438.61	1,074	500.28	3,013	824.06
Edmonton.....	5,446	854.65	13,050	1,311.04	1,170	421.71	3,651	769.24
Calgary.....	9,927	850.92	15,778	1,348.89	1,604	452.18	4,512	789.31
Vancouver.....	34,168	785.86	33,287	1,094.69	4,620	498.53	8,173	726.05
Victoria.....	9,929	739.14	10,213	1,024.79	1,032	484.79	2,393	688.04

*Statistics for Windsor not available, since its population in 1911 was less than 20,000, which was then the minimum.

Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners in Specified Occupations, in Cities of 90,000 Population and over, 1921.—In Table 6 are given the earnings of men and women employees per week worked in specified occupations in certain of the more populous cities. The occupations selected employ a fairly large, though varying, number of workers in the different centres.

One of the more noteworthy facts of this table is that male workers recorded much higher earnings than females in the same callings; however, since occupational terminology is not precise, workers placed in the same category are not necessarily engaged in similar work, nor in work requiring the same skill, experience or effort. Another important factor in the marked variation is, of course, the difference in the ages of the sexes, the median age of the occupied male being considerably higher than that of the female wage-earner. In general, women's earnings advance to a higher proportion of the men's from East to West, in the 15 listed occupations common to the sexes. For instance, female earnings in seven callings in Quebec were less than 50 p.c. of men's, in an equal number they varied between 50 and 60 p.c., and in only one case were over 60 p.c. In Vancouver, only two received less than half the wages of males in the same category, two were in the 50-60 p.c., six in the 60-70 p.c. and three in the 70-80 p.c. classes, while one each was reported in the 80-90 p.c. and 90-100 p.c. groups.

Almost without exception, male workers in trades which on the whole are strongly organized, earned higher incomes than those in occupations not so unionized; with this must be associated the equally important fact that these are the callings in which a lengthy period of training is required, together with more than ordinary skill and intelligence. The most outstanding and best known examples are the run-