

Trade.—Toronto reported the largest number engaged in this industry, in which 20,344 men there earned their living; this was 15.4 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in the city. The proportion in Montreal was 13.3 p.c., while, owing to their position as distributors to immense farming areas, the largest percentages of 16.6 and 18.3 were in Regina and Winnipeg.

The highest mean wages were in Winnipeg and Calgary, of slightly over \$33 per week, which compare favourably with those in all other groups in the same cities except the professional, and in the former, the transportation group. Between the earnings in Quebec, where wages were lowest, and these two western cities, there was a difference of \$11 per week. The average of weeks worked, however, was slightly greater in Quebec.

Public Administration.—The cities recording most male wage-earners in governmental work were, in order, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, but the last-named, with 27.7 p.c. of the local male workers employed in the public service, had the highest proportion so engaged. Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, reported the second highest percentage of 16.3. Toronto, as the seat of the Ontario government, in addition to being the second most populous city, might be expected to employ more governmental workers than Montreal, but there were only 834 more male public servants in the former than the latter, while the proportions to the total were 5.3 p.c. in Montreal and 6.6 p.c. in Toronto. There were, however, twice as many females classified in the public administration group in Toronto as in Montreal, where these numbered only 402 in 1921.

Earnings were highest in Windsor and Ottawa, and lowest in Halifax and Quebec, the latter two of which are provincial capitals. Except in Halifax and Regina, earnings were uniformly higher than in manufacturing; with the single exception of Regina, they were also larger than in construction, while in only six cities were employees in the public service paid less, on the average, than those in trade. As would be expected, employment in this division showed greater regularity than in any other, a mean of over 50 weeks being reported by wage-earners in 11 of the 15 cities, while in each of the remaining four the average was rather better than 49.

Professional.—The number of wage-earners reported in this group was considerably higher in Toronto than in any other city, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver taking second, third and fourth places, respectively. The proportion of professional workers to the total, however, was highest in Victoria, Edmonton and Ottawa, and lowest in Windsor, Saint John, Hamilton and Montreal. The greatest average earnings were in Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, while Quebec, Saint John and Montreal reported the smallest. It should again be mentioned that these statistics apply only to persons whose names appear on payrolls, and that as a large proportion of professional workers come under the working-on-own-account class, they are not included in this tabulation. Except in Vancouver and Victoria, a high average of weeks of employment was reported.

Domestic and Personal.—The greatest number of male domestic and personal workers per 100 wage-earners was in the western cities, particularly in Victoria and Vancouver, which reported proportions of 11.7 and 10.0, respectively. These percentages contrast with the lowest rates of 2.7 and 2.9 in Windsor and Hamilton, respectively. The former recorded the greatest average wage of \$23.38, due to the comparatively high wages of barbers, janitors and sextons. Victoria's mean