

Although in the wholesale houses the number of female employees was increased about 30%, to help replace the men on active service, the male employees decreased accordingly and a fixed total was maintained.

One large office building showed in 1918 a staff diminished by 8%. The number of women clerks had increased 15% during the period 1914-1918. A desire to economize caused the general diminution of employees, and lack of male clerks the increase in the number of female workers.

The male employees in banks decreased from 1,354 in 1914 to 1,281 in 1918, while the female staff was augmented from 195 to 913 workers in the same period.

Broadly speaking the changes involved in the numbers and sex of the employees in the above industries, were brought about first by the war, which necessitated the substitution of female labour for male in some occupations; and secondly, by the favorable economic condition which resulted in growth and development in industry.

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Secondly, previous to the war, in Shops, which later produced munitions, where both men and women were employed, the women received 65% of the wages paid men. In 1918 they received 83% of the wages the men earned. During the manufacture of munitions women received from 50% to 80% of the wages paid men.

In factories, wholesale houses, and departmental stores the wages of workers clerical and manual increased from 20% in wholesale houses, which was the minimum, to 60% in clothing factories which was the maximum.

Organized labour has always been in the lead in securing increased remuneration for services, but during the war period clerical workers have made decided progress in this direction.

During the last four years salaries paid to office clerks have increased from 10% to 60%. After consulting the statistical tables it was found that women's salaries did not increase to the same degree as men's. The one exception to this general statement is seen in