

so that there seems to be no reason why they should not be paid as well. Except in cases where the duties of a head master entail more labour there is no difference in the kind of work.

In the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes until within the last few years women only occupied the lower positions, at, of course, lower salaries; but since the advent of higher education for women they have been able to take their places beside the men in teaching the same work, and the tendency at present is to pay them as well. So far only one woman has held the position of head master of a high school. In Toronto some of the smaller public schools have women as head mistresses, and recently an attempt was made to increase their number. It is to be hoped that the present tendency towards paying women teachers the same as the men will grow, so that it will be a question of getting the best teacher in each case and not the cheapest.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The employment of married women in factories and stores in Ontario is not general. In a large number of factories and stores there are no married women at all; at most only one or two widows. Married women in Canada do not seem to go out to work as long as their husbands are at all able to support them. In canning factories, during the summer months, numbers of married women may be found; many work in laundries; and in a mill stock factory (preparing rags for shoddy mills) visited by the writer most of the women were married. Market gardening is a means of subsistence to some. Women whose husbands are dead or are not able to support them, will not go out as long as they have children at home to care for, but prefer, if they can, to engage in some work which will keep them at home. Women in poor circumstances go out washing and ironing to private houses or else take it home to do. In many cases they take in sewing or dress-making, and do tailoring for the wholesale trade at their homes.

In Toronto during a greater part of the year there is a large student population gathered from all parts of the province, and accommodation for them needs to be ample, as well as for many other young men and women who find employment away from their homes; so that taking in boarders is a frequent resource for married women who have homes but need to increase their income.

As yet there seems no need for special legislation in the Factories' Act on behalf of married women as in more thickly populated countries.

CHAPTER IV.—HOMES FOR WORKING WOMEN.

About one-fourth of the women employed in various occupations in Toronto have come from other parts of the province and are obliged to board in one way or another. The majority of girls who board find rooms in private families at prices varying from \$2.25 and \$2.50 up to \$5. Girls who get their meals at their places of business, as in restaurants, can get room and Sunday board for \$1.50. At the Young Women's Christian Association rooms girls may get board for \$2.25 and \$2.50, and are allowed to do their own washing, which is "quite a consideration." For the benefit of girls who cannot go home to dinner while at work, the Girls' Institute on Richmond St. provides meal tickets for dinner at the rate of six for fifty cents, a cup of tea being three cents extra. Regular board may be obtained here for the same prices as at the Association rooms. A new building, now in course of erection by the Young Women's Christian Association, is expected to give accommodation to an increased number of girls who are obliged to board.