

dent that **there** is less crowding now than there was in 1881, or that the system of **counting** the population in 1881 gave a larger population than was **housed**. Probably the **latter fact** is accountable for the greater increase in the number of houses relatively to population. If so, the population as given in 1881 was about 4 per cent too large.

262. The uninhabited houses in 1891 numbered 54,182, as against 46,583 in 1881. The percentage of uninhabited to total number of houses constructed and under construction in April, 1891, was 5·8, which corresponds exactly with the figures of 1881.

263. The houses in course of erection in April, 1891, numbered 10,878 and in 1881 9,882, an increase of 996. As the average net increase in the ten years was 760, it appears that the year 1891 was very considerably above previous years in the building operations going on.

264. The persons whose occupations were given to the enumerators in the census of 1891 numbered 1,659,355, against 1,390,604 in 1881.

265. Divided into classes, the occupations of the 1,659,355 persons are :—

Class 1—Engaged in Agriculture, mining and fishing.....	790,210
“ 2— “ Trade and transportation.....	186,695
“ 3— “ Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	320,001
“ 4— “ Domestic and personal services.....	246,183
“ 5— “ Professional avocations.....	63,280
“ 6— “ Non-productive class....	52,986
Total .....	1,659,355

266. The proportions which the classes bear to the total number are : Class 1, 47·6 per cent ; class 2, 11·2 per cent ; class 3, 19·3 per cent ; class 4, 14·9 per cent ; class 5, 3·8 per cent ; class 6, 3·2 per cent.

267. An analysis of class 1 shows it to be subdivided into :

(a) Agricultural.....	735,207
(b) Fishing .....	27,079
(c) Lumbering.....	12,756
(d) Mining .....	15,168
Total.....	790,210