

province of Quebec has decreased the number of its fishermen by about one-eighth of the number given in 1881.

281. Divided according to sex and age, the six classes of occupations in 1891 are as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Adult — Males.	Boys under 15 years.	Adult — Females.	Girls under 15 years.
Class 1.....	777,812	12,398	714,518	63,294	12,373	25
“ 2.....	175,502	11,193	173,705	1,797	11,106	87
“ 3....	257,537	62,464	255,107	2,430	61,231	1,233
“ 4....	154,764	91,419	152,164	2,600	87,338	4,081
“ 5.....	44,764	18,516	44,732	32	18,494	22
“ 6.....	34,028	18,958	31,750	2,278	17,061	1,897
	1,444,407	214,948	1,371,976	72,431	207,603	7,345
	1,659,365		1,444,407		214,948	

## INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

282. The census definition of an industrial establishment is “any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use, or consumption.” This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the censuses of 1881 and 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as of the large industries of the country. The chief characteristic of the country's development during the decade 1881-91 appears, from the returns of the census, to be the upspringing of numerous small industries. That was a characteristic of the country's growth in 1881, but not so marked a characteristic as was shown in 1891, ten years after. Fault has been found with the census of 1891 because so many industries employing one or two hands were taken. They were in the country. The enumerators had