

lation in 1881 to 34.3 p.c. in 1911, the increase of manufacturing workers from 11.7 to 18.0 p.c., of traders from 5.7 to 10.4 p.c. and of transportation workers from 2.9 to 8.0 p.c. of the occupied population in the 30-year period. It should, however, be borne in mind that under present day conditions of specialization in industry many of those employed in trade, transportation and manufactures are doing work which formerly was performed by agriculturists and other primary producers for themselves.

3.—Numbers and Percentage Distribution by Industries of Persons engaged in Gainful Occupations, 1881-1911.

NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRY.

| Industries. | Workers engaged. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Agriculture..... | 662,266 | 735,207 | 716,860 | 933,735 |
| Building trades..... | 230,873 | 185,599 | 213,307 | 246,201 |
| Domestic and personal service..... | 90,085 | 139,929 | 163,670 | 214,012 |
| Civil and municipal government..... | 7,938 | 18,267 | 17,306 | 76,604 |
| Fishing and hunting..... | 28,500 | 30,045 | 27,225 | 34,812 |
| Forestry..... | 8,116 | 12,812 | 16,764 | 42,914 |
| Manufactures..... | 161,535 | 227,080 | 274,175 | 491,342 |
| Mining..... | 7,160 | 16,127 | 28,650 | 62,767 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 13,005 | — | 490 | — |
| Professional..... | 48,461 | 62,623 | 83,219 | 120,616 |
| Trade and merchandising..... | 78,905 | 109,632 | 160,410 | 283,687 |
| Transportation..... | 40,741 | 69,048 | 80,756 | 217,544 |
| Total Workers..... | 1,377,585 | 1,606,369 | 1,782,832 | 2,723,634 |

PERCENTAGES IN EACH INDUSTRY.

| Industries. | Workers Engaged. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Agriculture..... | 48.1 | 45.8 | 40.2 | 34.3 |
| Building trades..... | 16.8 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 9.0 |
| Domestic and personal service..... | 6.5 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 7.8 |
| Civil and municipal government..... | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Fishing and hunting..... | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Forestry..... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Manufactures..... | 11.7 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 18.0 |
| Mining..... | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Professional..... | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Trade and merchandising..... | 5.7 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| Transportation..... | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 8.0 |
| Total Workers..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Distribution of Labour Force by Provinces.—The extremely varied character of the occupations of the Canadian people, as conditioned by the various utilized natural resources of our immense territory, may be illustrated by reference to Table 4, which shows that in 1911, out of every 1,000 gainfully employed males, the number employed in agriculture varied from 127 in British Columbia to 673 in Saskatchewan and 684 in Prince Edward Island. Only 1 out of every 1,000 gainfully employed males was employed in mining in Prince Edward Island and 3 in Saskatchewan, as compared with 82 in British Columbia and 115 in Nova Scotia. Only 2 out of every 1,000 were employed in forestry in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, as compared with 62 in British Columbia. In fishing and hunting, the variation was from 3 per 1,000 in Manitoba to 98 per 1,000 in