

**Occupations of the People of the different Provinces, 1921.**—As stated at the commencement of this section, the occupations of the people in any area at any particular time are mainly conditioned by the natural resources of that area and the stage which has been reached in their exploitation. In so extensive a country as Canada, it is inevitable that the natural resources of the various parts should differ very widely, with corresponding differences in the occupations of the gainfully employed. In Canada, the type of gainful occupations followed by women varies comparatively slightly from province to province, the bulk of the gainfully employed women being almost everywhere engaged in service—a type of employment which is not at all closely connected with the natural resources of the area—while lesser numbers are employed in manufactures, more particularly in the textile industries, and in trade. Therefore, to realize the importance of the connection between natural resources and occupations, it is necessary to study the percentages of gainfully employed males, as shown in Table 51.

*Agriculture.*—As already stated, agriculture employed in 1921 38.2 p.c. of all the gainfully employed males in Canada, or nearly two out of every five. The variation in the different provinces, however, is very great, the extremes being 71.2 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 17.7 p.c. in British Columbia. In other words, the proportion of males employed in agriculture is over four times as large in Saskatchewan as in British Columbia. Prince Edward Island and Alberta follow Saskatchewan, with 66.8 and 57.7 p.c. respectively of their gainfully employed males engaged in agriculture. No other province has more than 50 p.c., Manitoba, the former stronghold of agriculture, having only 46.3 p.c. of its gainfully occupied males engaged in agricultural work, and New Brunswick 40.7 p.c. Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia have in the neighborhood of one-third agriculturists, with 33.6 p.c., 31.4 p.c., and 30.5 p.c. respectively. British Columbia, as already stated, brings up the rear, with little over one-sixth of her gainfully employed males engaged in agricultural pursuits. It may be added that one of British Columbia's problems is the shifting character of her population.

*Logging, Fishing and Trapping.*—In this rather varied group, Nova Scotia is the leader, with 9.4 p.c. of her gainfully employed population engaged in these pursuits—largely as fishermen. British Columbia, with her immense forest resources, is a close second with 8.9 p.c., and New Brunswick, also a forest province, third with 6.5 p.c. The 4.6 p.c. contributed by Prince Edward Island are mainly fishermen, while Quebec's 2.4 p.c. are largely foresters. The minimum percentages in this group are found in the Prairie Provinces.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—Nova Scotia, with her coal mines, is proportionately the leader in this group, with 9.8 p.c. of her gainfully employed males. British Columbia and Alberta, both with extensive coal mines, come second and third with 5.7 p.c. and 4.7 p.c. respectively. Ontario is fourth, with only 1.0 p.c. of its gainfully occupied males in this group—a proportion which would doubtless have been larger if the census had not been taken in a year of depression. Each of the other provinces has under 1.0 p.c. of its gainfully employed males in this group, the proportion reaching its minimum in Prince Edward Island, with only 9 males out of a total of 27,000, or 1 to every 3,000, gainfully employed in this group.