

*Manufactures.*—Manufactures in the Dominion have their centre in Ontario, where 21·6 p.c. of all the gainfully occupied males are engaged in manufactures. Quebec and British Columbia follow with 18·6 p.c. and 15·4 p.c. respectively. Also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia manufactures play an important part in providing employment for the people, with 13·7 and 12·1 p.c. of all gainfully employed males engaged in manufactures. In Manitoba, too, manufactures have assumed considerable importance, providing work for 8·5 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males. Manufactures are of minor consequence in Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they give work to only 4·5, 4·3 and 2·4 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males respectively. It may be added that it is precisely these three provinces which, as noted above, have the largest percentages of agriculturists in their populations.

*Construction.*—The number of people describing themselves as gainfully employed in the construction industries is naturally greatest in the more urbanized provinces, where construction is a more specialized occupation. The highest percentages in the construction industries are found in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, with 8·6, 8·1, 7·7 and 7·5 p.c. respectively. New Brunswick and Manitoba had each 5·6 p.c., while Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan brought up the rear with 3·8, 3·6 and 2·8 p.c. respectively. The depression of 1921 doubtless had some effect upon all these figures.

*Transportation.*—British Columbia, with its great port of Vancouver, and Manitoba, with its great railway centre at Winnipeg, were the only provinces to have more than one-tenth of their gainfully occupied males employed in transportation, with 10·8 p.c. and 10·6 p.c. respectively. New Brunswick, Ontario and Nova Scotia followed, with 9·0, 8·8 and 8·5 p.c. respectively. Quebec and Alberta had each 7·8 p.c. in this group.

*Trade.*—In this group Manitoba is the leader, with 11·0 p.c. of its gainfully occupied males; this is probably on account of the position which Winnipeg occupies as a distributing centre for the Prairie provinces, and is counterbalanced by the comparatively small percentages in this group in Saskatchewan and Alberta, *viz.*, 6·1 and 7·2 p.c. respectively. Ontario and British Columbia come second in this connection, each with 10·1 p.c., and Quebec follows with an even 10·0 p.c. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have 7·7 and 7·5 p.c. respectively, and Prince Edward Island is lower even than Saskatchewan, with only 5·5 p.c. of its occupied males employed in trading activities.

*Finance.*—In this group, formerly considered as a subdivision of the trading group, Manitoba leads with 2·5 p.c. of its occupied males. British Columbia has 2·0 p.c., Ontario 1·9 p.c. and Quebec 1·6 p.c. Alberta and Saskatchewan have 1·7 p.c. and 1·4 of their occupied males respectively in this group, while the Maritimes have the lowest percentages, *viz.*, 1·0 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 0·9 p.c. in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

*Service.*—The largest proportionate number of gainfully employed males in the service group, including domestic and personal service and the professions, is found in British Columbia, with 16·0 p.c. of all its gainfully occupied males in this