

3.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Occupational Groups for Canada, 1931.

Occupational Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All Occupations	2,570,097	2,022,260	547,837	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture.....	202,137	200,468	1,669	7.86	9.91	0.30
Fishing and logging.....	51,901	51,859	42	2.02	2.56	0.01
Mining, quarrying.....	55,326	55,323	3	2.15	2.74	1
Manufacturing ²	416,913	341,542	75,371	16.22	16.89	13.76
Construction.....	163,904	163,814	90	6.38	8.10	0.02
Transportation and communication ³	280,035	254,674	25,361	10.90	12.59	4.63
Trade.....	208,017	162,299	45,718	8.09	8.03	8.35
Finance, insurance.....	27,457	27,010	447	1.07	1.34	0.08
Service.....	489,024	217,947	271,077	19.03	10.78	49.48
Professional.....	166,368	85,508	80,860	6.47	4.23	14.76
Personal ⁴	285,412	95,888	189,524	11.11	4.74	34.59
Clerical.....	239,882	123,749	116,133	9.33	6.12	21.20
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).....	433,916	422,284	11,632	16.88	20.88	2.12
Unspecified.....	1,585	1,291	294	0.06	0.06	0.05

¹ Less than one-hundredth of one per cent.
"Warehousing and Storage".

² Includes "Electric Light and Power".
⁴ Includes "Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing".

³ Includes

The above occupational classification of the wage-earners differs from the industrial classification (Table 2) in that, in Table 3, all persons following occupations similar in nature come under the same occupational group irrespective of the industry in which employed, whereas in Table 2 persons in the same occupation may appear under several industrial groups, and any one industrial group may be made up of quite diverse occupations. For example, under "manufacturing", as an occupational group, are included only such occupations as are concerned with the making of some product, and each of these occupational classes contains every person following the occupation whether employed in factory or elsewhere. On the other hand, the group or division "manufacturing", in the industrial classification, includes occupations commercial, clerical, professional, etc., in their nature, as well as those directly connected with the making of various products, but only persons actually employed in factories come under this group. In other words, all machinists, all blacksmiths, in fact all persons following processing occupations, whether employed in factories or elsewhere, are included under the occupational group "manufacturing" in Table 3, while the industry group "manufacturing" in Table 2 includes machinists and blacksmiths working in factories only, also persons following such occupations as clerks, civil engineers, truck drivers, etc., who were employed by manufacturing concerns.

Section 2.—The Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wages policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the *Labour Gazette*. From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by