

in 1921, the decline being most marked in the province of Manitoba. Of the other primary occupations, fishing and logging were relatively more important in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia than elsewhere, though even in Nova Scotia and British Columbia only 7 p.c. of the population in gainful occupations in 1931 were found in this group. Over 8 p.c. of the gainfully occupied in Nova Scotia followed mining occupations at the 1931 Census. Alberta and British Columbia, each with approximately 3 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population in the group "mining, quarrying", were the only other provinces with a significant percentage in mining occupations.

The manufacturing group of occupations occupied a relatively more important position in Ontario and Quebec for both males and females than in other provinces, the percentages in these two provinces being 16.1 and 14.4, respectively, in 1931, while for Canada the percentage was somewhat lower at 12.1. British Columbia, with 11.2 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population in manufacturing occupations, and Nova Scotia and Manitoba, each with about 8 p.c., were fairly well represented in the manufacturing division. It is interesting to note that while manufacturing occupations occupied a slightly lower position relatively to other occupations in 1931 than in 1921 in the eastern provinces, their importance was relatively greater in 1931 than in 1921 in the western provinces.

Of the remaining groups it will be noticed that the relative proportion of the gainfully occupied in the "construction", "transportation", "trade", and "finance" groups did not vary appreciably by provinces in 1931, although the construction group was relatively more important in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia than in the Maritime or Prairie Provinces and the transportation group was somewhat above the average for the nine provinces in British Columbia, Ontario, and Nova Scotia while commercial occupations showed little difference as between provinces. The service group of occupations constitutes a substantial proportion of the gainfully occupied in each province. As has already been stated, over 50 p.c. of the females in gainful occupations in Canada in 1931 were found in this group, and this was true in every province except Ontario where the percentage was 46.2. In provinces with a more urban population a greater proportion of the gainfully occupied of both sexes combined follow service occupations than in such provinces as Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island. In each province the service group was relatively more important as a source of employment in 1931 than in 1921 and this appeared to be especially true in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. The clerical group of occupations accounted for 7 p.c. of the gainfully occupied in 1931 in Ontario and Manitoba, with slightly lower percentages in Quebec and British Columbia, while the Maritimes, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were lowest among the provinces. Over 20 p.c. of the females in Ontario and Manitoba, and just under 20 p.c. in British Columbia reported clerical occupations at the 1931 Census. In other provinces the percentage varied between 10 and 16 p.c. The group "labourers" is not strictly comparable by provinces, since it does not include the labourers in the primary divisions of agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining. In addition, differences in the quality of enumeration by provinces at the latest census may also render such a comparison less exact. In this connection it might be noted that the percentage shown for New Brunswick is possibly too high.

In Table 29 will be found the number of males and females in each occupation group by provinces and in Table 30 percentages are given by occupation group for Canada and each province.