

sons following clerical occupations. Incidentally, in relation to the total number of persons of all kinds of occupations employed in each industry the proportion of clerical workers in manufacturing is somewhat less than for transportation, trade, and finance, about the same as in the services but, of course, much greater than for construction or the primary industries. In addition, manufacturing industries employed over one-quarter of the males and over four-fifths of the females in the labourers class. Hence both clerical workers and, especially, the labourers were well represented in the manufacturing group of industries.

40.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females following Clerical and Labourer Occupations, by Industry Groups, 1931.

Industry Group.	Clerical.				Labourer.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	121	0.1	186	0.2	123	1	10	0.1
Forestry, fishing, and trapping....	483	0.4	63	0.1	301	0.1	6	0.1
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells.....	865	0.7	267	0.2	949	0.2	7	0.1
Manufacturing.....	26,413	21.3	24,924	21.3	115,798	27.2	9,484	81.0
Construction.....	2,520	2.0	1,239	1.1	77,562	18.2	116	1.0
Transportation and communication.....	21,698	17.5	8,334	7.1	34,107	8.0	134	1.1
Trade.....	17,386	14.0	25,852	22.1	10,089	2.4	330	2.8
Finance, insurance.....	24,034	19.4	23,713	20.3	78	1	7	0.1
Service.....	29,227	23.5	29,938	25.6	27,627	6.5	708	6.1
Unspecified.....	1,392	1.1	2,411	2.1	158,774	37.3	905	7.7
All Industries.....	124,139	100.0	116,927	100.0	425,408	100.0	11,707	100.0

¹ Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

It should be explained that the large proportion of male labourers in the unspecified group of industries is due to the inclusion in this group of the general labourers—about 160,000 in all—at the latest census. The few labourers shown as employed in the primary industries are non-agricultural, mining, etc., unskilled workers who nevertheless are attached to these industries.

Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 and the Statistics Act of 1918, a census of the population and agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces was to be taken in 1906 and every tenth year thereafter, in addition to the decennial census of the whole Dominion. A census of the Prairie Provinces was, therefore, taken as of date June 1, 1936, and a summary of the results is presented in this Section.

The detailed results of this census have been compiled and will be published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In considering the results of this census, it should be remembered that, during the quinquennial period from 1931 to 1936, agriculture, the basic industry of the Prairie Provinces, was in a very depressed condition. Furthermore, during this period, large areas of southwestern Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, and southeastern Alberta were very seriously affected by drought. These underlying economic conditions should be kept in mind in interpreting the changes in population recorded by the census. There has been a movement of rural population from southern Saskatchewan to the northern part of the arable belt in that province and a pronounced movement to the northern agricultural areas of Alberta. This latter province has shown the greatest population increase and the increase was more largely rural than urban. Indeed, in all three provinces, the proportion of urban population has declined due to the effect of the agricultural depression upon the commerce and industry of urban communities, while the rural population has increased in spite of the conditions of hardship and privation experienced over some wide areas. Rural and urban populations are shown in Tables 47 to 49.