

and from 12.3 p.c. to 17.6 p.c. for females over the period. Professors and college principals increased by no less than 867.5 p.c., professional engineers by 453.9 p.c., and dentists by 440.0 p.c.; the rate of increase for clergymen and priests, *viz.*, 76.7, p.c., not only failed to approximate the increase shown for most professional occupations, but actually was less than the 130.9 p.c. increase in the gainfully occupied male population over the period 1891 to 1931.

In personal services it is noteworthy that, while males in the barbering and hairdressing occupations showed an increase of 389.0 p.c. over the 40-year period, females in hairdressing and beauty parlours increased by no less than 7,832.9 p.c. It is interesting to note that although one-third of all females were employed in the personal services in 1931, there has been a decline in the relative importance of this occupational group since 1891, when over half of all female workers found employment in the group. This decline has been general throughout Canada, though it should be pointed out that the importance of the personal service occupations has been on the increase since 1921.

Clerical occupations have continued to grow at a more rapid rate than the gainfully occupied as a whole. For females, in particular, employment in clerical occupations has expanded at a remarkable rate, the number in these occupations rising from about 3,000 to approximately 117,000 from 1891 to 1931. In Ontario and British Columbia about one-fifth of all female workers in 1931 found employment in clerical occupations.

The class "labourers" is difficult to compare from census to census due to changes in the method of classification and, to some extent, in the quality of enumeration. However, there does seem to have been an increase in the relative importance of this class since 1891, a marked growth having taken place between 1901 and 1911. It should be mentioned that the labourers included in this class in Table 1 are exclusive of those in the primary industries. Agricultural, mining, etc., labourers are included in their respective groups in this table.

1.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied, 10 Years of Age or Over Classified According to Sex, in each Occupational Group, by Economic Areas, 1891-1931.

NOTE.—Occupations for 1891 to 1921, inclusive, were rearranged on the basis of the 1931 classification, though some adjustment of the 1931 grouping was necessary.

Occupational Group.	1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
MALES.										
Maritime Provinces.										
Agriculture.....	131,021 ¹	50.21	121,800	46.0	111,141	39.7	111,808	37.7	105,877	35.4
Fishing, logging....	21,159 ²	8.1 ²	21,307 ³	8.0 ³	26,547 ⁴	9.5 ⁴	23,127 ⁵	7.8 ⁵	22,556	7.5
Mining, quarrying...	6,219	2.4	8,190	3.1	17,908 ⁶	6.4 ⁶	15,316	5.2	15,902	5.3
Manufacturing.....	26,000	10.0	42,978 ⁷	16.2 ⁷	24,948	8.9	25,431	8.6	24,112	8.1
Construction.....	15,754	6.0			12,939	4.6	17,022	5.7	15,329	5.1
Transportation.....	14,504	5.6	26,417 ⁸	10.0 ⁸	18,085	6.5	20,753	7.0	24,045	8.0
Trade and finance...	11,520	4.4			16,949	6.0	20,277	6.8	20,139	6.7
Services.....	13,657	5.2	16,916	6.4	11,548	4.1	15,098	5.1	17,274	5.8
Personal.....	5,387	2.1			5,181	1.9	6,268	2.1	6,704	2.2
Professional.....	6,005	2.3	9,191	3.5	5,005	1.8	5,119	1.7	7,447	2.5
Clerical.....	3,011 ¹⁰	1.2 ¹⁰	5,683	2.1	7,263	2.6	9,127 ¹¹	3.1 ¹¹	7,555	2.5
Labourers.....	17,759	6.8	21,591	8.1	32,893	11.7	38,488	13.0	46,008	15.4
All Occupations¹²	260,918	100.0	255,026	100.0	250,222	100.0	296,773	100.0	298,922	100.0

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 778.