

## HOMES AND WORKERS

produced yearly. A third indication of importance may be found in the volume of the export trade of an occupation. The aggregate amount of wages paid in each is significant. Statistics which follow help to show how national employments are supplied with workers from the homes of the country and how they become in truth the real substance of national business. Some occupations because of their nature can be represented only partially in statistical returns. Other returns are incomplete. Two occupations only, manufactures and transportation, are represented in sums paid for wages and salaries.

	People Employed, 1911
Agriculture .....	933,735
Building trades .....	246,201
Domestic and personal service.....	214,012
Civil and municipal government....	76,604
Fishing and hunting.....	34,812
Forestry.....	42,914
Manufactures.....	491,342
Mining.....	62,767
Professional.....	102,616
Trade and merchandising.....	283,087
Transportation.....	217,544

	Value of Output, 1916
Manufacturing products.....	1,381,547,225
Field crops.....	886,494,900
Butter.....	26,966,355
Cheese.....	35,512,622
Forest products.....	172,830,000
Fisheries.....	35,860,708
Minerals.....	177,201,534

	Export Trade, 1918
Agricultural products.....	567,713,584
Animal products.....	172,743,081
Manufacturing products.....	636,602,516
Fisheries.....	32,602,151
Forests.....	51,899,704
Minerals.....	73,760,502

	Wages and Salaries, 1916
Manufactures.....	*283,311,505
Steam railroads.....	104,300,647
Electric railroads.....	8,767,734
Express companies.....	3,786,661
Telephone companies.....	7,852,719
Telegraph companies.....	2,898,230

\*For calendar year 1915.

To compare with greater accuracy the numbers of people employed in each occupation and the proportion of homes affected, it is necessary to refer to the procedure followed by The Canadian Census enumerators. "The term 'gainful worker' in this report"—see the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Introduction to Volume VI—"includes all workers except women doing housework in their own homes, without salary or wages and having no other employment, and children of ten years and over who worked for their parents at general housework, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores when attending school. But children who spent the major part of their time at home and who materially assisted their parents in the performance of work other than household duties were to be reported as of the occupation in which their time was employed."

The number of homes dependent on each occupation could be estimated more accurately if the Census were to include a return of the occupation of home-making, even if it is unpaid. Consider the interest and value to women voters, and the nation, of such information as the number of homes connected with agriculture, manufactures, transportation, mining, fishing, etc. Such data would be specially valuable with regard to agriculture and would give a clearer idea of the size of the individual agricultural working group. In comparing the 933,735 workers in agriculture with 217,544 in transportation, or 491,342 in manufactures, the comparison to some extent is made between names on a payroll in the latter employments and groups of workers which may comprise a farmer owner and manager, one or two paid agricultural workers, and unpaid workers who are young people at home, in some cases both sons and daughters. Speaking from a statistical point of view, the number