

Appeal Made to Public to Facilitate the Work of the Census for 1941

Government's Reasons for Taking the Census. How the Work is Done. Illegal to Refuse Information or Impede Work but Government Asking the Public to Cooperate to Facilitate the Taking of Census.

Like many others in Canada to-day the Advance believes that the census should be deferred until after the war, but if it is to be proceeded with, as seems certain now, despite the cost, it is the duty of all to facilitate the work to the greatest possible extent. It may be said in this connection that the Government Dept. concerned in playing the game in the matter of making it a national census, the officials in each and every riding being instructed to secure suitable men from all parties for the work of taking the census. In that particular it is not to be a party affair, but a national one. The result will naturally be a better census. The public should co-operate in every way. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared the following article which The Advance is publishing here with in full in regard to why the census is taken and how it is taken.

Introduction
As of June 2, 1941, the Census of the Dominion will be taken. The Census has been called "the largest single act of administration of the Government," in reference partly to its physical extent—the census organization covering every section of the country for a many-sided task—and also to the great importance of census results.

The success of the Census depends largely upon the co-operation of the people. Without a general appreciation of the ends in view, and without the cordial assistance of individual citizens towards these ends, a good census will be impossible. A brief description of the scope, methods and purpose of the census and of its place in statistical and general administration will therefore be of interest and utility at the present time.

Historical
Census-taking dates from the dawn of civilization. Moses numbered the children of Israel in the first century B. C. (Exodus XXX, 12-15; Numbers 1, 2-4 and 47-49; III, 14-16; IV, 34-49). But statistical investigations were made many centuries earlier, in Babylonia, (4,000 B. C.), in China (3,000 B. C.), in Egypt (2,500 B. C.). A census taken by King David in 1017 B.C. achieved evil notoriety in history from the Divine wrath which it provoked (II Samuel XXIV, 1-25; I Chronicles XXI, 1-27), and was cited for many generations in opposition to the spirit of scientific inquiry. The Census was one of the institutions founded by the great legislator Solon at Athens in the sixth century B. C. The Romans, too, were assiduous census-takers, both under the Republic and the Empire; Julius Caesar reformed the census among other things. The Breviary of Charlemagne (A. D. 808) and the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror (A. D. 1086) are celebrated mediaeval censuses. Later, the census disappeared from Europe.

It may not be generally known that the credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666; the census was that of the Colony of New France. There had been earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1598) but the Census of 1666 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, (i.e., a record of each individual by name), taken for a fixed date, showing the age, sex, place of residence, occupation and conjugal condition of each person. The results are to be seen in a document of 154 pages in the Archives of Paris, of which a transcript is in the Public Archives at Ottawa. Altogether this Census recorded 3,215 souls. When it is recalled that in Europe the first modern census dated only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nine-cent), whilst in the United States no Census of the country as a whole was taken before 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence Colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of Government in every civilized community may call for more than passing appreciation.

At Confederation the British North America Act specifically mentioned "The Census and Statistics" as falling within Dominion as distinguished from Provincial jurisdiction (Section 91). The first Dominion Census Act was passed in 1870, and the first Census was taken thereunder in 1871. Similar comprehensive censuses have followed every tenth year, namely, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

The Census of June 2, 1941, is therefore the eighth comprehensive decennial census to be taken since Confederation. The administration of the Census was originally vested in the Minister of Agriculture; in 1912, however, in a reorganization and centralization of the statistical work of the Government it was transferred to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is accordingly promulgating the schedules and regulations of the present census.

Objects and Uses of the Census.
With the census of ancient times we would today have little sympathy. Originally the census was no more than a means of mustering men for foreign wars and of enabling kings and oligarchies to tax their subjects. So far as we are removed from this conception that it is now expressly forbidden to use census data for any such purposes. In Canada the fundamental legal raison d'être of the Census is to de-

termine the representation in our federal Parliament. As is well known, the British North America Act gave the Province of Quebec a fixed number of seats (sixty-five) in the Dominion House of Commons. The number assigned to the other provinces was pro rata, with an arrangement that the first readjustment should take place on the completion of the Census of 1871, and that a similar readjustment should follow every subsequent decennial census. The Census is thus taken primarily to enable a redistribution bill to be passed by Parliament.

But the Census has far wider uses than to fix electoral representation. It constitutes, under the modern system nothing less than a great periodical stocktaking of the Canadian people, designed to show from the widest angle the point that has been reached in the general progress of the nation. It is difficult within brief compass to explain how this function is fulfilled. Fundamentally, the importance of the Census hinges upon its analysis of the human element or man power of the country. The people themselves are after all the basic asset of every state. Their numbers, sex, age, occupation, racial origin, language, education, etc., etc., are facts in themselves of the greatest moment. They constitute, moreover, the background against which almost all other facts must be projected if the latter are to have real significance. The well-being of the state—physical, moral, economic—including such varied phases as birth and death rates, education, transportation facilities, financial conditions, etc., together with its ills in any form, can be apprehended and interpreted only through the medium of population statistics. Even if the Census went no farther it would be the basis of all study of our social and economic conditions. Linked with other official data, however, it rounds out the scheme of information by which as by a chart the Government directs the national affairs. Without the Census, it is literal truth to say that legislation and administration would be carried on in the dark, and that there would be no means of knowing whether the country was on the road to success or disaster. So cogently is this felt that censuses at five-year intervals, instead of ten, are universally advocated, the chief drawback being the heavy cost.

As the practice of nations in regard to census-taking tends more and more to uniformity the Census affords the benefits of comparison with other countries and enables our national problems to be studied in their general setting. Especially is this true of the countries which constitute the British Commonwealth.

As a result of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture, which has been investigating the requirements of a Census of Agriculture and the means by which it may be made uniform in as far as possible for all countries, we now have for agriculture a body of data which will gradually become comparable the world over.

Scope of the Canadian Census
As already remarked, the primary task of the Census is the enumeration and description of very man, woman and child in Canada. Good business dictates that when so large an organization as this requires has once been created, it should be put to every available purpose. In other words, the "overhead" must earn its maximum. The Census, therefore, should deal not only with the people themselves, but directly with the people's institutions and affairs, in so far as the latter can be properly brought within its scope.

The Census Schedules
The schedules used the Census are eight in number dealing respectively with (1) Population, (2) Agriculture, (3) Horticulture, (4) Live Stock, Fruit Growing, etc. in towns, (5) Housing, (6) Merchandising and Service Establishments, (7) Blindness and Deaf-Mutism and (8) Institutions (penal, mental and neurological, child-caring, homes for adults, hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, clinics, day nurseries). Merely to state the questions asked on these would be impossible here. The population schedule carries some forty columns, recording for each person the name, family, kind of dwelling, age, sex, conjugal condition, birthplace, citizenship or nationality, racial origin, language, religion, education, occupation, unemployment, etc., etc. in all necessary detail. The schedule relating to agriculture was drawn up in consultation with Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Departments and other agricultural authorities, and in the light of the suggestions made for a World Census of agriculture. It will elicit a wealth of information on such features as farm acreages, land values, buildings, implements, crops, fertilizers, farm labour, orchards, small fruits, farm gardens, live stock poultry, animal products, forest products, land tenure, irrigation, drainage, co-operative marketing, farm mortgages, etc., etc. The schedule on animals, etc., in towns is supplementary to the agricultural schedule; there are of course a considerable number of horses, cattle, poultry, bees, etc. within urban limits and their products, and those of market gardens, town orchards, etc. are in the aggregate important. Indeed, at the instance of fruit and vegetable growers' associations throughout the

country, a special schedule on this subject has been devised for the present Census. Further, a detailed schedule on housing has been incorporated into the present Census in order to obtain full information regarding the kind of homes in which the Canadian people live; this schedule, however, is to be taken on a sample basis, in respect of every tenth home visited by the enumerator. The schedule on industrial and business concerns collects only the name, address and class of each; this is for the use of a subsequent detailed inquiry which will be conducted through correspondence by the Bureau, as in 1931. The record of the blind and deaf-mutes is to facilitate the work of educational and other institutions for these classes. The population in institutions will be enumerated in the regular way by means of the Population schedule proper, but it is intended that a special inquiry shall be handled direct from the Bureau with the heads in institutions in order that not merely the numbers of men, women and children committed to such institutions may be obtained, but also facts regarding the characteristics of the inmates, causes of commitment and other information which will furnish the basis for a complete analysis of problems incidental to social life, and act as a guide to the Provincial Governments and organizations engaged in social and welfare work.

In connection with these somewhat elaborate and searching series of inquiries the following points should be clearly understood: (1) that no question has been inserted merely because the information would be interesting, but only because it has a bearing on basic social or economic conditions; and (2) that the answers given by the individual are absolutely confidential, every employee of the Census being under oath and penalty against revealing any individual item, and the Bureau of Statistics itself being forbidden to issue any statement that would lay bare any personal matter. Though the name of each person is taken down this is not for the purpose of associating the individual with any of the facts that are recorded, but merely as a check on the accuracy of the enumeration. The census is first and last for statistical purposes and cannot be made the basis of any direct administrative action. Let it also be noted that census enumerators are required to use courtesy and tact in collecting the information, though refusal to answer a census question is penalized by statute.

Methods of Collection and Compilation
The organization by which this far-flung investigation is carried out and its results reduced to comprehensible nucleus exists in a small permanent and unable form is a large one. Its staff constituting one of the branches of the Bureau of Statistics. This branch maintains connection between census and census, so that experience is continuous and cumulative. When a census impends, all plans are originated by it, and the necessary expansion of personnel is arranged for. The latter falls under two main headings, the field work or collection of the facts and the compilation and tabulation of the latter into census reports.

In planning the field work the country is first divided into "census districts," each of which is placed in charge of a "census commissioner." The districts are then divided into "sub-districts," varying in population from 600 to 800 in rural localities, and from 1,000 to 1,300 in urban. The sub-district is the territory allotted to a "census enumerator," who conducts the house to house and farm to farm canvass, and who is the only census official with whom the public comes directly in contact. One object of the census being to determine Parliamentary representation, the act directs that census districts shall correspond as nearly as possible to the federal constituencies for the time being, whilst the sub-districts are to be roughly the same as the polling sub-divisions. Some of the constituencies, however, are too large for one commissioner and are accordingly divided; departure is also necessary in a good many cases from the polling units. Altogether the Census of 1941 will employ 249 commissioners and probably 16,900 to 17,000 enumerators. The commissioners are appointed by the Minister, and instructed by an officer of the Bureau; the enumerators are appointed and instructed by the commissioners, who must also check and vouch for all the enumerators returns before the latter are forwarded to Ottawa. All field officers are paid for the most part on a "piece" basis, i.e., according to the population, farms, etc., enumerated. All are required to pass a practical test in the work before appointment.

For a Census that covers half a continent, embracing the most varied conditions of nature and settlement, uniformity of plan is clearly impossible. For the remote and seldom penetrated regions of Ungava, Northern Ontario and the West, the organizations of the fur-trading companies and of the various church missions have been engaged. In other similar regions the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will take the Census whilst the agents of the Indian Department will perform a like service for the Indian population on reserves and elsewhere. Representatives of the Department will visit the remote northern and sub-arctic regions. Even in districts that are closer there remain a large number of cases where pack trains must be organized, steamers chartered and similar special means employed to ensure that no section of the country escapes enumeration. Aeroplanes will be used in some districts.

For the compilation of the Census a considerable extra staff is required at Ottawa. Census compilation and tabulation is an elaborate and detailed process which would take much space to describe. An interesting feature is

BRITISH ENVOY HEARS F.D.R. SPEECH



Smiling like true allies, Lord Halifax and President Roosevelt shake hands at Staunton, Vt., where the president dedicated Woodrow Wilson's birthplace as a national shrine. "We are ready to fight again," was the challenge Mr. Roosevelt threw down to enemies of freedom. This is the first picture of the two men together since Lord Halifax arrived in the U.S.A.

The use of machinery in compiling and analyzing the returns. The method is very briefly as follows: The several facts obtained for each individual are punched on a specially designed card, the perforations showing by their location the exact information obtained at the census.

The cards are then sorted and otherwise manipulated by machines which count and record various combinations of data as required, according to the perforations on the cards. For example, should it be desired to know the number of, say, civil engineers of Canadian citizenship between the ages of 21 and 50, in the province of Ontario, the machines will pick out and count the cards in a few operations. The invention of these machines, of which the Bureau of Statistics has a large battery, some being of its own invention and construction, has greatly increased the scope and accuracy of the information derivable from the Census, at the same time that it has halved the cost. A record exists of over a million and a half classifications by one machine in a single day.

It is expected that from two to four weeks from June 2nd will suffice in normal localities for the completion of the field work. After the third or fourth month it should be possible to give out the first results for many cities, towns, counties, etc. As to when the absolutely final count by provinces for the entire Dominion will be available, so many unforeseeable contingencies are possible that prophecy is dangerous, but it is expected that four or five months should enable a close approximation to be made.

Conclusion
The foregoing explanations will have given an outline of what the Census is and of how it is carried out. It remains only to say that the whole has been planned with the utmost care, with the experience of other countries and of seven previous censuses of Canada in view, and with special reference to the requirements of the present hour and also to the necessity of not burdening the community with any inquiry that is not fully justified. The Census, therefore, merits the support of each and every citizen as a patriotic duty. It is taken for the benefit of the community as a whole and therefore directly or indirectly of every member of the community. Never before has there been the like need for census information. Since the last Census the great depression and the subsequent recovery and now the war have left scarcely a branch of the national life untouched. Especially is an appraisal of the national status necessary at the present moment in view of the problems of post-war reconstruction for which preparations must be made in advance. An appeal to the people is therefore made to assist in this great national undertaking by furnishing the information fully and accurately and thus helping to render the Census worthy of the Dominion and of the serious purposes which it has in view.

"Those English!"

A bomb dropped by a Nazi raider at a south-coast town a short while ago hit the water and sent hundreds of fish, dead or stunned, on the decks of three vessels lying in the harbor.

On one ship the crew had enough fish to last them for two days. But as they ate a dinner of fresh fish a burly sailor sent for the ship's cook. From his galley the cook appeared, conscious of a morning's work well done.

"Tell Adolf," said the sailor, "not to forget the chips next time."

NOT SO REASSURING

She—Here's a story of a man out West who bartered his wife for a horse. You wouldn't swap me for a horse, would you, darling?
He—Of course not (pause), but I'd hate to have any one tempt with a good motor car.—Globe and Mail.

Waste Paper Being Featured in Salvage Work in District

Boys in Timmins and South Porcupine Busy at Salvage Work.

Ottawa (Special): Waste paper is found in every active modern community. Most of it is destroyed by burning. Some of it is collected and returned to industry. In 1939, Canadian industry used more than \$3,700,000 worth of waste paper, part of which went into the manufacture of asphalt roofing products. Sad to relate, nearly one-third of this vast amount of waste paper was imported, because the reclamation in Canada was far from adequate.

The National Salvage Campaign hopes to make a change in this state of affairs. The work of the more than 2,300 voluntary salvage committees scattered across the Dominion is already having effect. Great saving in foreign exchange will be one of the important results of the drive.

Salvaging waste paper is, however, no easy task. The product breaks down into more than 24 standard classifications, some of which require the experience of an expert handler of the commodity to differentiate.

For instance, even among newspapers, the most common of the classifications, there are many subdivisions. Some of these require no roto-gravure sections, some permit only a single sheet of colored printed matter per issue. Similar requirements are found in Kraft wrapping papers; certain classifications demand complete absence of printing, others permit printing but only in black ink.

Besides old newspapers, the other common kinds of waste paper include box board, magazines, catalogues, telephone directories, wrappers and envelopes of Manila or Kraft, book papers, sheet music, old ledgers.

According to the National Salvage Office here, the following kinds of waste paper have as yet no salvage value: waxed, paraffined, oil-treated, greased, parchment, carbon, asphalt, tar, and wall papers. Local salvage committees are warned against the collection of these, and householders are asked to co-operate in keeping them out of the bundles of waste paper they tie up for collection.

Canada is a vast country with huge forests, from which comes most of the raw material for paper production, in the form of pulp wood. Some critics think that salvage of waste paper is not essential in the Dominion.

Their view is short sighted, state National Salvage officials, without

DIGESTION IMPROVED Complexion Cleared Up

Happy Woman's Story

Everyone who is subject to any form of indigestion should know of this woman's experiences. Advice from one who has had such severe attacks is advice worth having. She writes:—

"I suffered from indigestion, gastritis and constipation, and was so very ill, I had (on medical advice) to live on soda biscuits and milk for three months. Well, a friend advised me to take Kruschen, and now I am pleased to say I am greatly improved. I can eat and enjoy a good meal without any painful after-effects, my skin is clearer—in fact, quite clear—and there is no sign of constipation. I would advise anyone suffering the same to take Kruschen."

hesitation. Not only is waste paper necessary to industry, and if not collected must be imported which requires foreign exchange, but other factors are involved.

Saving waste paper helps conserve Canadian forests. It helps turn Canadian forest labor from the cutting of pulpwood to the cutting of pit props and other woods very essential to the war effort. Further, saving waste paper reduces the drain on transportation facilities since transportation of the partially manufactured waste paper is easier and cheaper than the transportation of bulky pulp wood. These factors are vital parts of Canada's war economy.

One of the problems of waste paper collection in Canada is availability of markets. In some areas markets are not within economic haulage distance. National Salvage headquarters officials here point out that this should not deter the collection of waste paper in those districts.

Marketing conditions must constantly change they add, and the storage of waste paper, in baled form, is simple. Depots of waste paper even in semi-isolated districts, will most likely be called upon in due course.

If you have waste paper that you can pass on to the salvage work where it will do the most good for Canada and the Empire, just phone 3105 any time of the day between 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and arrangements will be promptly made for its collection. Phone 3105 is the telephone number of the Boys' "K" Club, and this club has been busy all this year gathering waste paper, rags and metal for salvage purposes. When the Dominion salvage campaign was inaugurated, the work was continued in the hands of the Boys' "K" Club.

At South Porcupine the salvage collection is being carried out by an amalgamation of a number of organizations for boys—Rover Scouts, Boy Scouts and the Boys' "K" Club. The boys started collection of the salvage material on Tuesday, and will continue the work as long as the need remains. (The old library building on Commercial avenue and the Porcupine Young Men's Club house are being used as the headquarters at South Porcupine for warehousing. On Monday the South Porcupine correspondent of The Advance closed a reference to the salvage work at South Porcupine with the slogan:—"Be patriotic—Save your paper for the boys."

NOT INTERESTED

The little guests at a party were being arranged in a group for a flashlight photograph. Seeing one little fellow who appeared rather awed, the photographer spoke to him kindly. "Cheer up, sonny," he said. "Smile at this little girl over here."
"Why should I?" he asked indignantly. "She's my sister."—Exchange.

Mrs. George Dickenson Passes on at Englehart

Englehart, May 14—One of the first two women to cross the Englehart bridge into the town, Mrs. George Dickenson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. G. Calvert, Strathroy, in her 84th year.

With Mrs. Dickenson when she arrived in Englehart in 1905 was her daughter, Mrs. Calvert.

Rev. J. Harrower, of the United Church, officiated at the funeral which was held from the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. H. Hamilton, Englehart, May 6. Interment was in the Englehart cemetery. Pallbearers were the George, Lloyd, Charles and Gordon Dickenson, Lloyd Porter and Neil McInnes.

The former Elizabeth Lloyd, Mrs. Dickenson was born in Wrexham, Wales.

Surviving are her daughter, Mrs. D. G. Calvert, Strathroy; and one son, G. H. Dickenson, Englehart. She was predeceased by her husband and 11 children. Sixteen grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren also survive.

Those who attended the funeral from out-of-town were Mrs. D. G. Calvert, Strathroy; Mr. and Mrs. George Dickenson, Kirkland Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dickenson, Kirkland Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Neil McInnes, Timmins, and Mrs. K. Chrysler, Timmins. Floral tributes were received by the family.

Smiles—"Is there any night life in your town?" "Oh, yes. Every once in a while a member of our lodge dies and we sit up with the corpse!"

Men of 30, 40, 50

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