

**Extract from “The Canada Gazette” Wednesday, 31 May 1916
proclaiming a Census of Population and Agriculture for the
Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and
containing the Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators
pertaining to that Census.**

PROCLAMATION.

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern, - GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

W. STUART EDWARDS, Acting Deputy Minister Canada.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chaptered 68, known as the Census and Statistics Act, it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the census of the population and agriculture of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be taken by the Census and Statistics Office under the direction of Our Minister of Agriculture according to special forms and instructions to be approved by the Minister On a date in the month of June, 1916, to be fixed by Our Governor General in Council .

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the power vested in Our Governor General in Council under the Department of Agriculture Act, chapter 67, of the said Revised Statutes the power and duties of Our Minister of Agriculture under the said Census and Statistics Act have been by Our Governor General in Council assigned to Our Minister of Trade and Commerce.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor General in Council has fixed the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, for the taking of the census in the said Provinces.

AND WHEREAS it is in the said first mentioned Act further enacted that the details of information and procedure to be followed for the obtaining thereof and the forms to be used and the period at which, and the dates with respect to which, a census shall be taken, or statistics and information collected, whether generally or for any specified localities requiring to be exceptionally dealt with in any of these respects, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act be such as Our Governor General in Council by proclamation directs.

AND WHEREAS it is in the said first-mentioned Act further enacted that Our Governor General in Council shall by a proclamation divide the country into census districts, and each census district into subdistricts to correspond respectively its nearly as may be with the electoral divisions and subdivisions for the time being, and in Territories not so defined or as situated as to admit of adhering to circumscriptions already established into special divisions and subdivisions for the purpose of the census.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada we do hereby proclaim and direct that in the taking of the said census the following directions and provisions shall be observed:

1. That the population to be recorded for the said Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be the population in existence at the hour of midnight on the 1st day of June, A.D. 1916, and that other information to be gathered relating to live stock and agriculture shall also have reference to the same date, excepting information relating to agriculture under the heads of questions 21 to 30 inclusive and question 33 of schedule No. 2, hereinafter, following shall have reference in part to the year 1915.
2. That the procedure to be followed for obtaining the enumeration of the population shall be in accordance with the system known by the name of de jure system.
3. That the subdistricts of a census district shall ordinarily consist of townships parishes, cities, towns and incorporated villages, which subdistricts may be grouped or divided into suitable units of enumeration areas for census purposes as the Minister may direct, that is to say, as hereto appended.
4. That the census officers provided for in section 4 of the said first-mentioned Act shall comprise one to be appointed from the permanent staff of the Census and Statistics Office, three to be appointed in the Province of Manitoba, five to be appointed in the Province of Saskatchewan, and four to be appointed in the Province of Alberta, whose duties shall be to instruct enumerators in the method and work of the census.
5. That there shall be appointed by or under authority of the Minister one or more enumerators for every census subdistrict and whenever two or more enumerators are appointed for a subdistrict the powers and duties of such enumerators shall be such as the Minister assigns to each, whether territorially or otherwise, and in remote or sparsely settled parts of the country the Minister may appoint one or more assistants for each and the duties of such enumerators and the period of time within which their returns and reports must be completed and made shall be as provided in the Act and according to the regulations and instructions provided in the Act or as in special cases the Minister may direct.
6. That the details of information and forms to be used shall be as indicated by the schedules following and by the instructions and blank forms issued by our Minister of Trade and Commerce for the working thereof, that is to say:

(NOTE: Schedules 1 to 11 included in the proclamation not shown here as not being relevant to the purpose of this document. G. A. WATTS)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS AND ENUMERATORS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The Census and Statistics Act, being chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, requires that a census of the population and agriculture of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be taken by the Census and Statistics Office, on a date in the month of June, 1916, to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

2. Provisions by Order in Council. The Act does not specify the details of information to be obtained, forms to be used, procedure to be followed, or the dates with reference to which the census is to be taken; but it provides that they are to be such as the Governor in Council shall by proclamation direct.

3. Date for recording population. The date selected for recording the population in the present census is Thursday, the first day of June 1916. The decisive hour of reckoning is 12 o'clock or midnight on the night of 31st May to 1st June, so that every one born before that hour and everyone dying after it are to be counted in the population.

4. The de jure system. In providing that the census of the people is to be taken by the de jure system, the proclamation does not define that term. Neither does the Census Act, nor any other statute. Its meaning must be determined largely by usage, and therefore the practice of former censuses in Canada should be followed with reasonable closeness. Briefly, it means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted. Definite directions are given on this point further on.

5. District and subdistricts. Census districts are required to conform as nearly as may be with the districts for the representation of the people in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and census subdistricts to the cities, towns, incorporated villages, townships and parishes which constitute an electoral district. Where towns, villages, townships, etc., are of small extent, or their population few, two or more may be assigned to one enumerator. Indian reserves shall not form part of any enumeration area; their enumeration will be made by officials of the Indian Department.

6. Officers for the outside service. Two classes of officers will be provided for the outside service. The first class are the Commissioners. They will receive instructions from an officer of the Census and Statistics Office at suitable and convenient places to be selected for that purpose in each province, and will have direction of the work in the several census districts for which they have been appointed. They are required to instruct enumerators in the details of recording the census as required in the schedules, to examine the enumerators as to their qualifications and fitness, to revise the work when it is done (on which a special letter of instructions will be forwarded), and to transmit all papers to the Census office, with which they will conduct all necessary correspondence. The second class are the Enumerators, to whom will be entrusted the actual work of the census, and upon whose judgment, discretion and intelligence the completeness and accuracy of it will to a very large degree depend. The census must be taken and all the returns be made to the office in Ottawa before the end of the month of June, or within a time to be fixed in special instructions to each commissioner; and, unless otherwise provided in the instructions, every enumerator shall begin his work on Thursday the 1st day of June, and he shall continue it day by day (except Sundays) until the canvas of his area is completed.

7. Each commissioner is empowered to appoint an enumerator or enumerators in the field in the event of a vacancy occurring for any cause during the time of instruction or thereafter; he shall also, in case of a sub-district being ascertained to be too large to permit of the completion of the work within the time specified in the special instructions, be empowered to make a division of the subdistrict and appoint, with the consent of the Minister, one or more enumerators thereto.

8. Public institutions. In the enumeration of inmates of asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, prisons and educational or other institutions, each enumerator will

take the census for his own enumeration area. See Instructions Nos. 43, 45, 49, 62.

9. Supplies for enumerators. -- The Commissioners of Census districts will be supplied from the Census Office at Ottawa with schedules, instructions, and all other printed matter necessary for the taking of the census, to be distributed to enumerators when these are called together to receive directions for their work.

10. Portfolios for supplies. -- A set of papers sufficient for the requirements of each enumerator, according to the extent and population of the territory assigned to him, will be put in a portfolio furnished for the purpose of keeping them in a safe and cleanly state throughout the progress of his work. It may frequently happen in localities that some of the schedules are not required at all, or only in a very limited quantify, and it will be the duty of the commissioner in consultation with each enumerator to ascertain the kinds of schedules and the number of sheets of each that may be wanted.

11. Directions for enumerators. -- Care will be exercised by commissioners to so direct the enumerators that they will fully and clearly understand every detail of their duties -- (1) as regards the portion of country or unit of enumeration each one is to canvass; (2) as to the entries to be made in the several schedules, and (3) as to making returns to the commissioners of all schedules and papers when the canvass of the portion of country assigned to each enumerator is finished.

12. Duties of commissioners. -- One of the special duties of commissioners is to ascertain and define by written description for the guidance of each enumerator the boundaries of the territory allotted to him, so that no part of the census district may be missed, or be taken by more than one enumerator.

13. Starting point for enumeration. The work of taking the census should begin at some well established starting point, whether it is in township or parish, or in a city, town, or village, and should be carried on continuously and regularly, whether it be one or more polling subdivisions or a tract of larger extent; and the census of every township, parish, city, town or village must be finished before passing to the next one. See Instructions Nos. 15 and 54. In compiling the records into tables every township, parish, city, town and village will be kept apart.

14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.

15. Rural and village enumeration to be kept separate. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's district he should take the Census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the left hand margin above the number of the first family and another below the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village have a distinct name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines, on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future

towns in the country. The census of unincorporated villages, however, will be included as heretofore with the statistics of rural sections.

16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his sub-district is finished.

17. Separation of town and country. If the enumerator's subdistrict is partly in an incorporated town or village and partly in the country, he should take the two portions separately as described in No. 15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Census Office at Ottawa. See Instructions No. 53 and 54.

18. Census of crops and live stock in cities, towns and villages. Where grain, fruit and root crops are grown, and domestic animals are kept, and fruit trees, small fruits, etc., are planted, in cities, towns and villages, the statistics of them (including values) should be taken as carefully as the statistics of crops and animals on farms; also the area of land occupied and the number of barns and other buildings in use by the head of each family or household, or by any member of it.

19. Complete particulars of information to be taken. The head of every family or household (or whoever gives the information for it) should be asked particulars concerning all the schedules, in order that full and complete particulars may be gathered covering the whole scope of the Census for every part of the country.

20. Census of produce and live stock to be taken separately for any member of a family besides the Head who is on his own account an owner or producer. If any member of a family or household besides the head thereof is on his own behalf an owner, occupier or tenant of lands or buildings, or an owner of live stock, or a producer of crops or fruits separate from the head of the family or household, a Census of such articles shall be enumerated under his own name on schedule No. 2.

21. Oath of office. Every commissioner, enumerator or other person employed in the execution of the Census Act must take and subscribe an oath binding him to the faithful and exact discharge of his duties under the provisions of the Act, and in all respects as required by the forms and instructions issued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce; and every such person who makes wilful default in any matter required of him by the Act or the instructions, or who wilfully makes a false declaration touching any such matter, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

22. Secrecy of Census information provided for. Every officer or other person employed in any capacity on Census work is required to keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered by the enumerators and entered on the schedules or forms. An enumerator is not permitted to show his schedules to any other person, nor to make or keep a copy of them, nor to answer any questions respecting their contents, directly or indirectly; and the same obligation of secrecy is imposed upon commissioners and other officers or employees of the outside service, as well as upon every officer, clerk or other employee of the Census Office in Ottawa. No officer or employee of the Census is permitted to make a search among the records for information relating to an individual return. The facts and statistics of the Census may not, be used except for statistical

compilations, and positive assurance should be given on this point if a fear is entertained by any person that they may be used for taxation or any other object.

The enumerator must not combine with his work as Census enumerator any other occupation but must devote his whole time to the work of enumeration, in order that the Census of the area assigned to him may be expeditiously and thoroughly covered. He must not collect, obtain, nor seek to obtain any information not required to answer questions contained on the Census schedules. (See also S. 44 of the Census Act appended.)

23. Who may give information of the Census. No result of the enumeration may be given to the public in advance of the printed bulletins or reports except by the head officer of the Census acting under the authority and direction of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

24. No employee can farm out his work. It is not permitted to a commissioner, enumerator or other employee of the Census to engage a substitute or farm out his work to another. The position to which he is appointed must be filled by himself and his duties must be performed by himself. Prompt and expeditious service is required from the time that the work is commenced until it is finished.

25. Civility and expedition required of an enumerator. It is the duty of an enumerator on entering a house to act with civility, to state his business in a few words, to ask the necessary questions, to make the proper entries, and to leave the premises as soon as his business has been transacted. His conduct must be judicious, and it is only when persons refuse to answer or to give the required information that legal proceedings may be taken against them.

26. Day's work and daily earnings. The day's work of Census officers, commissioners, enumerators and other employees for the taking of the Census is not limited by hours of service unless otherwise specified, as payment is made upon a scale of rates and allowances. They are required to use all practicable expedition to complete the service in the shortest time consistent with accuracy, efficiency and fullness, and their daily earnings will depend on the amount of Census work completed each day.

27. The Census Act. The Census Act published with these instructions (pp. 43 to 48, Appendix) should be referred to for other duties of Census officers of the several classes, especially as provided in sections 16 and 17 of the Act; and also for the authority under which they may proceed to collect every particular of information called for in the schedules, as provided in sections 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 44, 48, 49, 50 and 51 of the Act.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO ALL SCHEDULES.

28. Preparation of schedules for enumerators. The commissioner will fill in the blanks in the heading of at least one of each schedule with the name of the Province, the name of the electoral district, the number of the polling subdivision or other unit of enumeration and the name of the city, town, village, township or parish in which the polling subdivision or unit of enumeration is situated, according as the blanks in each schedule heading requires; and he will furnish each enumerator with a written or printed copy of the boundaries of the area assigned to him, whether a polling subdivision or an area of greater or less extent. See Instruction No. 50.

29. Boundaries of enumerator's territory. The enumerator will study with great care the written description of the boundaries of the territory assigned to him as provided in Instructions 12 and 28, so that he may have a thorough knowledge of it. He should make himself acquainted not only with the precise boundaries of his territory, but with every portion of it which may be rural or urban, so that farm lands, may be distinctly separated from, towns, villages and hamlets, or parts of such centres of population. He should be careful to set at rest any doubt that may arise as to boundaries between his own and adjoining enumeration territories in order to assure himself that no single house or portion of land is omitted from the enumeration, and that none is included which belongs to the territory of another enumerator.

30. Grouping of townships or parishes. In some sparsely settled regions several township's or parishes may be grouped to form one polling subdivision or unit of enumeration assigned to one enumerator, and where this occurs the name of each township or parish should be entered in the blank line. But in every such case the name of each township or parish should also be written by the enumerator on the left hand margin of the sheet as required in No.15 of these Instructions in order that the Census of each may be kept separate and distinct.

31. In the case of united townships. Where two or more townships or parishes are united to form one municipality the same instruction should be followed for the purpose of future reference and comparison when each one of such townships or parishes may become organized as a distinct municipality.

32. Pagination of sheets. The number of each page will be entered consecutively on the sheets in the blanks left for it in the headings, and in the exact order in which they are filled as the work of enumeration progresses. The pages numbered on the left and right hand sides of each sheet will be the same. When a page is filled the enumerator will sign his name in the blank left for it in the heading. He should also enter after the word "Enumerator" the day or days on which the sheet was filled, thus: June 2, or June 3-5, or as the case may be. See Instruction No. 57.

33. Clear and legible records. The enumerator is required to make all entries on the schedules in ink of good quality, and every name, word, figure or mark should be clear and legible. If a schedule cannot be read, or if the entries are made with a poor quality of ink, or in pencil, or if they are blurred or blotted, the work of the enumerator may be wholly wasted. The Census is intended to be a permanent record, and its schedules will be stored in the Archives of the Dominion. See Instruction No. 52.

34. Abbreviations. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted as follows:

- Alb. for Alberta.
- B. C. for British Columbia.
- Man. for Manitoba.
- N.B. for New Brunswick
- N.S. for Nova Scotia.
- N.W.T. for Northwest Territories.
- O. for Ontario.
- P.E.I. for Prince Edward Island.
- Q. for Quebec.
- Sask. for Saskatchewan.
- Yuk. for Yukon.

Other contractions will be explained in the Instruction for the several schedules wherever the use of them appears to be required.

RATES AND ALLOWANCES FOR OUTSIDE EMPLOYEES.

35. Commissioners. Each commissioner will be entitled to payment at the rate of \$125 a month dating from April 15, 1916, to cover correspondence with departmental and staff officers, enumerators, etc., personal studies, the instructing and examination of enumerators, the checking and correcting of enumerators' reports and accounts, the making of returns for transmission to the Minister of Trade and Commerce according to the Book of Instructions; in addition to which he will be entitled to travelling and living expenses while absent from home on actual census work.

36. Enumerators. Enumerators will be entitled to the following allowances:

(1) For every living person recorded in the population schedule (No.1), and for every "closed house" and "absentee family" forwarded to the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, each enumerator will be paid an allowance of four cents.

(2) For every farm of five acres and over recorded in the agricultural schedule (No. 2) each enumerator will be entitled to an allowance of 25 cents; for areas of from one to five acres, provided a record is made of products with a value of not less than \$50 in the census year, he will be entitled to an allowance of 15 cents.

(3) For every record of live stock in towns and cities entered on schedule No. 3 each enumerator will be entitled to an allowance of four cents.

(4) In localities outside of cities, towns and incorporated villages, enumerators will be paid in lieu of horse hire and all other expenses and in addition to the rates provided in paragraphs (1) and (2), an allowance of three cents per name for all names entered in the population schedule, provided that the minimum allowance on this account shall not be less than \$5 per township or parish.

(5) In census subdistricts or regions of sparse population, remote from settlement and deficient in means of communication, the rates and allowances to enumerators shall be such as the Controller of the Census, with the approval of the Minister, may direct; and the same rule shall also apply in subdistricts, or regions where the service of an interpreter, a guide or other assistant to an enumerator may be required. But in no case shall an interpreter, or guide, or other assistant to an enumerator be employed except with the written authority of the Controller of the Census.

(6) Census numerators called to receive instructions from commissioners before commencing enumeration work will be entitled when on such duty to actual expenses of travel by railroad or other conveyance and to cost of living at hotels or other places from time of leaving home to return thereto, as shown by vouchers, and to an allowance of two dollars and fifty cents per day for time spent in receiving instructions as certified by the commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE No. 1

37. Object of this schedule. Schedule No. 1 is framed with the object of enumerating the population of the country by name. Every person whose habitual home or place of abode is in an enumerator's district on the first day of June, 1916, is to be entered by name on the schedule, with the details of information asked for on the schedule carefully filled in according to instructions. See Instruction No. 4.

38. Blank spaces of heading to be filled. All the blank spaces at the head of each page must be filled in before entering any names thereon, with the name of the province, district number, subdistrict number, enumeration district number, and the name and class to which the division belongs: as township 2, R. 1, M.W. 2; Souris town; Regina city (ward 4) or St. Vital parish.

39. Who are to be enumerated? This is the most important question for enumerators to determine; therefore the following rules should be carefully studied.

40. Habitual home or place of abode. The Census and Statistics, Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the *de jure* system. The literal meaning of the term *de jure* is "by right of law," "legally," or "rightfully." For the purpose of a Census the home of any person shall mean the habitual place of abode of that person -- that is to say where the person usually sleeps or dwells -- where his fixed home See Instructions 4 and 51, and the "Absentee family" cards.

41. Residents absent on Census day.. In every case where members of a family or a household are temporarily absent from their home or usual place of abode, their names and records should be entered on the schedules, the facts concerning them being obtained from their families relatives or acquaintances, or other persons able to give the information.

42. Domestic servants and such cases. There is a probability that some persons may be counted in two places, and that others may not be counted at all, under the *de jure* system. A domestic servant, for example, may be reported at the home of her parents as a member of the family or household where she is employed; or if absent from her home for a comparatively long time and in her present place of service for only a short time, she may be left out of the enumeration altogether. The same thing may occur in the case of farm labourers and employees in other callings. The enumerator is instructed to take all such persons where they are found at service, -- but not at the family home.

43. General rule. It is not possible, to lay down a rule applicable to every case; but generally a student at college, a sailor or fisherman at sea, a lumberman in the forest, a commercial traveller on the road, a person absent on military service, inmates of hospitals and, other like persons whose period of absence is more or less known, should be entered with the family, and the enumerator should always before finishing the enumeration of a family specifically ask the question whether there are any such absent members. But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere, should not be included with the family.

44. Doubtful cases. Where there is a doubt as to whether the absent member of the family or household is temporarily removed to another part of the Dominion, the enumerator should enter the complete record of such., person on schedule No., 1, and at the same time make a record in column 8 of present P.O. address.

45. Persons not to be enumerated. If the head of the family or household, or whoever gives the information, is in doubt concerning the intention of such persons to return, and if they be absent twelve months or more, they are not to

be enumerated on schedule No. 1, the presumption being that they have settled elsewhere. As a rule, therefore, the enumerator should not include with the family he is enumerating any of the following classes:

- (a) Persons visiting with this family;
- (b) Transient boarders or lodgers at hotels or elsewhere who have some other usual or permanent place of abode;
- (c) Persons who take their meals with this family, but lodge or sleep elsewhere;
- (d) Servants, apprentices or other persons employed in this family and working in the home or on the premises, but not sleeping there;
- (e) Students or children living or boarding with this family in order to attend a college, or school, but whose home is elsewhere;
- (f) Any person who was formerly in this family but has since become the inmate of an asylum, almshouse, home for the aged, reformatory or prison, or any other institution, of a similar kind; or
- (g) Members of this family who have been away from home, (except on military service) for twelve months or more.

46. Servants. Servants, labourers or other employees who live with the family or sleep in the same house or on the premises should be enumerated with the family.

47. Construction camps. Members of railroad or other construction camps or of mining camps, which have a shifting population composed of persons with no fixed place of abode, should be enumerated where found

48. Concentration camps. Military concentration camps or barracks shall not form part of any enumeration area. The names, etc., of persons living in these camps or barracks are to be obtained from the family as indicated in Instruction No. 69.

49. Prison inmates. It is to be specially noted that in the case of prisons, penitentiaries, etc., the prisoners should be there enumerated however short the term of sentence. The name of the home address of such person (if in Canada) must be entered in column 8.

50. Information must be furnished. The heads of families, households and institutions are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household or institution as called for in the schedules. But if the head of a family, household or institution cannot give information concerning boarders, lodgers or other inmates (including miners, men employed on construction work, etc.), and if such persons are out of reach when the enumerator calls, he shall leave with the head of the family or household one copy of special Form "A" for each such person, to be filled up by a date and hour required in a notice given thereon by the enumerator, and the names of all such persons and the information concerning them shall be entered by the enumerator in schedule No. 1 under the name of the head of the family or household of which such persons are members. The enumerator will exercise great care to leave as many blank lines under the head of the family in schedule

No. 1, for the transcribing of this information as he leaves copies of Form "A" to be filled up by absentees of the family or household.

51. Thorough canvass. The enumerator should visit every occupied building or other place of abode in his district, and make sure before leaving it that he has taken all persons living therein. He should also make careful inquiry whether any members of the family are temporarily absent, and whether there are any boarders or lodgers or servants or any other persons in the same house who have not been recorded in his book. Nor should an enumerator take it for granted because a dwelling house or apartment is closed on the day of his visit that the place is unoccupied. He should by inquiry find out whether any one is living there. In an apartment house he should consult the janitor to make sure he has omitted no one. Neither should an enumerator take it for granted, because a building appears to be used for business purposes only, that no one lives or sleeps in it, but should satisfy himself by careful inquiries. See Instruction No. 40.

52. General method of making the record. Black ink should be used. Care should be taken, to write legibly and not to blot the page. The work should be done carefully and the entry should be made in the proper column, so as to avoid erasing and interlining. Ditto marks or any other marks to show repetition must not be used except as authorized in the instructions, for entering names. See Instruction No. 33.

53. Separate enumeration of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:

- (a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of all electoral district, or parts of such divisions;
- (b) The whole or part of all incorporated city, town or village, and territory outside such incorporated place;
- (c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or parts thereof;
- (d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.

54. Complete one division before beginning another. In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of all enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of. . . ." giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If all enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.

55. Unincorporated villages. Read carefully Instructions No. 16.

56. The heading of the schedule. The enumerator will fill out the spaces at the top of each page of the schedule before entering any names on that page, with the name of the province, the district number, the sub-district number, the enumeration district number, and in the last blank on the right hand side of the sheet he will state whether his enumeration area is part of a city, town, village, township or parish, and his own name. The commissioner will be particularly careful that every enumerator under his direction thoroughly understands how to

fill in the heading of the schedules properly. He is, moreover, required to have the enumerators fill the headings of some of their schedules with the proper designations for their enumeration area in his presence. See Instructions. No. 28.

57. Closing a day's work. At the end of each day's work the enumerator will draw a line in the right hand margin of the schedule below the record for the last name entered on that day and give the date thus: June 10.

58. Columns 1 and 2 numbered in order of visitation. columns 1 and 2 the dwelling house and the family, household, or institution will be numbered in the order of visitation. As in the same house there may be one or more families or households the numbering under the two heads of the schedule will not necessarily correspond.

59. Dwelling house. Any structure which provides shelter for a human being is a house. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room in a factory, a store or office building, a railway car, or the like.

60. Apartment house. An apartment house counts only as one house no matter how many entrances it may have or how many families it may contain, and it should be recorded by number only once in this column; and to provide against errors the enumerator will write opposite the record of the families living in it the words "Apartment House."

61. House in row or terrace. A building with partition walls running through it from cellar to attic and making of each part what is usually, known as a "whole house" and having a separate entrance to each part, counts for as many separate dwellings as there are separate front principal entrances, but a two-apartment house with one apartment over the other and a separate front door for each apartment counts only as one dwelling house.

62. Numbering the dwelling houses. The first dwelling house enumerated should be numbered as "1," the second as "2," and so on until the enumeration of the subdistrict is completed. The number should always be entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house, and should not be repeated for other persons in the same family, or for other families if it be an apartment house.

63. Family, household or institution. In column 2 the families or household should be numbered in the order in which they are enumerated entering the number opposite the head of the family.

64. Family. In the restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community, but for Census purposes it may include other relatives and servants, and every such community which has its housekeeping entirely to itself should be returned as a separate family.

65. Household. A household may include all persons in a housekeeping community, whether related by ties of blood or not, but usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. All the occupants and employees of hotel or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up for Census purposes a single household. See Instruction No. 40.

66. Institution. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, poor-houses, asylums for the insane, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, military barracks, homes for the aged, homes of refuge, etc. The

officials, attendants, servants and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of building form one family and must be recorded in the order mentioned, and the name of, the institution is to be written in column 1. But where an officer or other employee does not live in the institution he will be enumerated with his family if he lives with them.

RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

61. Column 3. Name of each person in family, household or institution The members of the family or household are to be entered in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then sons and daughters in the order of their ages, and lastly relatives, servants, boarders, lodgers or other persons living in the family or household. The persons in an institution may be described as officer, principal, inmate, patient, prisoner, pupil, etc.

68. How to write names. The last name or surname is to be written first, then the given name in full. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line it should not be repeated.

69. Column 4. -- Military service. The enumerator will make diligent inquiry in every household or family he visits, whether any person (father, son, brother, roomer or other person) belonging to this household or family has enlisted for active service. If such persons have gone overseas they will be indicated in column 4 by the letter "O" for overseas; if in concentration or training camp in Canada, by the letter "C" for Canada, giving name and location of camp in column 8. Only those on military service June 1, 1916, and, so far as known, living on that date, are to be enumerated.

70. Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8. Place of habitation. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village, the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the name of the street, as 14 Bay street; and in the case of rural districts, the township, range and meridian, as T. 14, R. 9, W. 3, adding the name of the municipality where municipal organization exists.

71. Column 9. Relationship to head of family or household. The head of the family or household in column 9, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "Head," and the other members of the family as wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, partner, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Persons in an institution may be designated as officer, inmate, patient, pupil, prisoner, etc., and, in the case of the chief officer his title should be used, as Warden, Superintendent, Principal, etc.

72. Column 10. Sex. The sex will be denoted by "M" for males and "F" for females.

73. Column 11. Conjugal condition. The description in column 11 will be given by the use of the initial letters "S." for single person, "M." for married, "W", for widowed (man or woman), "D" for divorced, and "L.S." for legally separated. Persons separated only as to bed and board will be described as married.

74. Column 12. -- Age last birthday. Make the entry for age at last birthday in column 12. The age of a person if over one year will be the age in completed years at the last birthday prior to June 1, 1916, but in the case of a child not one year old on June 1, 1916, the age should be given in completed month's

expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus, the age of a child one month old should be expressed. as 1/12, 2 months 2/12, three months 3/12, four months 4/12, etc. If a child is not a month old the age should be expressed in days, as 5 days, 10 days, as the case may be. The age of a child who is just one year old on June 2 or any other near date following June 1, 1916, should be expressed as 11/12, because that is its age in completed months on July 1, the day of the Census. In the case of young children it is very important that the enumerator should obtain this information and carefully record it.

NATIVITY AND RELIGION.

75. Column 13. -- Country or place of birth. If the person was born in Canada the name of the province or territory in which born should be given in column 13. The names of the provinces will be denoted by abbreviations. See Instruction No. 34.

76. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

77. If born in British Islands. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

78. If born in Austria-Hungary. In the case of persons born in the double kingdom of Austria-Hungary care should be taken to give the particular provinces, as Austria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Solavonia, etc.

79. If born in Poland, Lithuania or Finland, In the case of persons who say they were born in Poland, which is no longer an independent country, inquiry should be made whether the birthplace was in what is now known as German Poland, or Austrian Poland, or Russian Poland, and the answer should be written accordingly as Germany (Pol.), Austria (Pol.), or Russia (Pol.). Similarly for persons born in what was formerly Lithuania, the answer should be written Russia (Lith.) or Germany (Lith.) and not simply Russia or Germany as the case may be. "Finland" and not "Russia" should be written for a person born in Finland.

80. If born in Turkey. If the birthplace given is Turkey, the enumerator should ask whether European or Asiatic Turkey, and write Turkey (E.) or Turkey (A.) accordingly.

81. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German.

82. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

83. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Census Office, the name of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

84. Column 14. Religion. The religion of each person will be entered according as he or she professes, specifying the denomination, sect or community to which the person belongs or adheres, or which he or she favours. If the sons or daughters belong to, or adhere to, or favour another denomination, or profess a different religious belief to that of their parents or either of them, the fact should be so recorded. The information regarding the religious belief of every person of mature years enumerated in column 3 must be written out in full, -- abbreviations must not be used.

CITIZENSHIP.

85. Column 15. Year of immigration to Canada. This question, in column 15, applies to all persons irrespective of age or sex, who were born outside of Canada, and also to Canadian-born persons who had formerly become domiciled in a foreign country but have returned to their native soil. For those of foreign birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given, and for those of Canadian birth the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given.

86. Column 16. Year of naturalization. This question, in column 16, applies only to persons 21 years old and over who were born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its dependencies. It does not apply to foreign-born persons under 21 years of age, or to persons in any part of the British Empire. If a person has, applied for papers but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing the letters "pa" for papers.,

87. Column 17. Nationality. It is proper to use Canadian as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

RACE AND LANGUAGE.

88. Column 18. -- Racial or tribal origin. The racial or tribal origin, column 18, is usually traced through the father, as in English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Bukovinian, Galician, Bulgarian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Jewish, etc. A person whose father is English but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French or other race will be ranked as English, and so with any of the others. In the case of Indians the origin is traced through the mother, and names of their tribes should be given as "Chippewa," "Cree," etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be classed as Negro or Mongolian (Chinese or Japanese); as the case may be.

89. Columns 19, 20 and 21. Columns 19 and 20 will be answered by writing in "yes" or "no" in each, as the case may be. In column 21 will be entered the language spoken by each person as mother tongue. In addition to English and French the following languages include those most likely to be spoken in Canada as mother tongue, and the enumerator should avoid giving other names when one given in this list can be applied to the language spoken:

Armenian	Japanese	Slovenian or
Bohemian	Lithuanian	Wendish
Bulgarian	M Magyar	Spanish
Chinese	Norwegian	Swedish
Danish	Polish	Syrian
Dutch	Rumanian	Turkish
Finnish	Russian	Welsh
German	Ruthenian	Yiddish or
Greek	Slovak	Jewish
Gaelic		

EDUCATION.

90. Column 22. Can read. If the person can read any language the question will be answered in column 22 by writing "yes," and by "no" if unable to read.

91. Column 23. Can write. If the person can write in any language the question will be answered in column 23 by "yes," and by "no" if unable to write.

PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING.

92. Column 24. -- Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 24. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 24 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money, or money equivalent, -- as "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income"; or (3) if no occupation, the entry will be "none."

93. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 24; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

94. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income" but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

95. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained, and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

96. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed, at the time visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

97. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who

manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who, works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported is farm labourer.

98. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 24 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 26 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 24 and the place where employed in column 26. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwomen in column 24, and the entry "at home" should be made in column 26.

99. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation which their time is employed.

100. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind or class of occupation must be stated precisely in column 24, and the place where the person is employed, as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 26. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 24 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "cotton mill employee," "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column. 24 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 26 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables.

101. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade or occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

102. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 26 the line of business followed.

103. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 24 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 26.

104. The use of the word "clerk" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is in a store selling goods should be recorded as a "salesman" or a "saleswoman." A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as clerk.

105. Illustrations of occupations. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 24) and places of employment or industry (column 26); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they tire to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 24.	Column 26.
Labourer	Farm
Labourer	Street
Labourer	Odd jobs
Labourer	Garden
Labourer	Nursery
Labourer	Railroad
Labourer,	Ditching
Labourer	Wharf
Labourer	Gold mine.
Labourer	Coal mine
Labourer	Lend mine
Labourer	Iron mine
Labourer	Gravel pit
Labourer	Stone quarry
Labourer	Cotton mill
Warper	Cot ton mill
Weaver	Cotton mill
Folder	Cotton mill
Doffer	Cotton mill
Spinner	Cotton mill
Manager	Boarding house.
Manager	Bank
Manager	Flour mill
Manager	Piano factory
Cook	Hotel
Cook	Private family
Superintendent	Cotton factory
Superintendent	Dry goods store
Superintendent	Insurance
Miner	Coal
Miner	Lead
Miner	Copper
Miner	Silver
Miner	Gold (placer)
Miner	Gold (quartz)
Mucker	Coal
Messenger	Bank
Messenger	Express
Salesman	Bicycles
Salesman	Furs
Salesman	Groceries
Salesman	Dry goods
Inspector	Bank
Inspector	Gas
Inspector	School
Stenographer	Government
Stenographer	Municipal
Stamper	Woolen mill
Carver	Piano factory

Carver	Furniture
Engineer	Locomotive
Engineer	Lumber mill.
Engineer	Steamboat
Engineer	Mechanical
Engineer	Electrical
Spinner	Woollen mill
President	Life insurance Co.
President	Fire insurance Co.
President	Bank
Blacksmith	General
Blacksmith	Carriage factory
Blacksmith	Car shop

106. Column 25. -- Employer. If persons such as mill owners, storekeepers, manufacturers, large farmers, etc., employ helpers other than domestic servants in their own business are to be classed as employers, and the entry "emp." (for employer) made in this column. The term "employer" does not include managers, superintendents, foremen, agents or other persons who may engage help to carry on a business, but who are conducting the enterprise for some other person than themselves. All such persons should be returned as employees, for while any one of these may employ persons, none of them does so in transacting his own business. Thus no individual working for a corporation, either as an officer or otherwise, should be returned as all employer.

107. Employee. A person who works for salary or wages (column 25), whether he be the general manager of a bank, railway or manufacturing establishment or only a day labourer, is an employee, and should be so recorded, and the entry "W" (for wage-earner) made in this column. The term employee does not include such persons as lawyers, doctors others who work for fees, and who in their work are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. A domestic servant, should always be returned as an employee, although the person employing a domestic servant may not always be returned as an employer.

108. Working on own account. Persons who are employed in gainful occupations and who are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account, and the entry "O.A." (for own account) made in column 25. Such persons as farmers, physicians, lawyers, small storekeepers, country blacksmiths, etc., who employ no helpers, -- in short, independent workers who neither receive pay, salaries nor regular wages are to be classed as working on own account. Dressmakers, washerwomen, laundresses or other person of similar occupations who work out by the day are employees, but if they perform the work in their own home or shop they are to be classed as working on own account unless they employ helpers, in which case they are to be returned as employers.

109. Domestic gainful and non-gainful occupations. If married women or other female dependants or children of ten years or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be; but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation.

110. Piece-work of home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 24 according to the occupation, whether employed under contract, or

agreement with a manufacturer or other employer of labour or as help to the person so employed, and will be classed in column 25 as an employee.

111. Column 26. Place of occupation. Column 26 asks where the person whose occupation or trade is denoted in column 24 is employed. For example, if the person named in column 3 is described in column 24 its a labourer, then in this column the class or kind of work he does must be given, as "odd jobs," "street work," "garden," "railway," "saw-mill," "stone quarry," etc., and similarly for every person whose occupation or trade is specified in column 24.

SPECIAL POPULATION FORM A.

112. No. 50 of these instructions requires the heads of families, households and institutions to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household or institution, as called for in the schedules. It may happen, however, in the case of boarders, lodgers and others that the head of the family, household or institution is unable owing to their temporary absence to give the details of information regarding such persons at the time when the enumerator calls, and to provide, for such cases Special Form A has been prepared. It is an individual form, similar in every particular to schedule No. 1, and one copy of it will be left by the enumerator with the head of the family, household or institution for each such person, to be filled up by a date and hour marked thereon by the enumerator, and to be collected by him and entered in its proper place in schedule No. 1.

113. Section 46 of the Census and Statistics Act provides that every person who wilfully, or without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to fill up, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any schedule which he has been required to fill up by any enumerator or other person employed in the execution of this Act, or refuses or neglects to sign and deliver up or otherwise return the same when and as required, or makes, signs, delivers, or returns, or causes to be made, delivered or returned, any wilfully false answer or statement as to any matter specified in such schedule, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING CLOSED HOUSES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

114. The purpose of "The Closed-house Card" is to enable enumerators in cities and towns to account for every closed house or apartment, the usual occupants of which are in temporary residence elsewhere. No record is to be made of vacant houses.

When an enumerator finds a house closed he will make diligent inquiry to satisfy himself that the usual occupants are not merely away for the day. He must first seek to find them and enumerate them. If, however, he is unable to procure the requisite information concerning the usual occupants of any dwelling, house or apartment from any member of the family, or from neighbours or others who may have knowledge of them, he will make entry on the Closed-house Card of (1) the name of city or town of the family's fixed or permanent home. (2) the name and number of street, where the home is situated. (3) the name of the head of family, if known. (4) the number of persons in family, if known. (5) where the family now resides, if known. (6) the enumerator's name and (7) the name of his Census district.

“The Closed-house Cards” when filled will be mailed by the enumerator at the close of each day to the Census Office at Ottawa. They are postage free; and for every properly filled in card he will be paid four cents.

Every occupied house in cities and towns must be accounted for either on schedule No. 1 or on this special schedule.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING PERSONS AT SUMMER
RESORTS OR AT HOMES WHOSE FIXED HOMES ARE
ELSEWHERE.**

115. The purpose of “The Absentee-family Card” is to enable the enumerators in localities having summer resorts or places where city or town for the summer months to take such a record of the fixed or permanent home of summer residents as will enable the Census Office at Ottawa to credit such person to their home *de jure*.

Enumerators are instructed to take on the regular schedules the Census of summer residents where found, whether at hotels, farmhouses, in cottages, tents etc. although their fixed or permanent home may be elsewhere -- having first satisfied themselves by inquiry of the head or other responsible member of such family in temporary residence that they have not, nor are likely to be, enumerated at their fixed or permanent home; and to mark with a star or asterisk (thus *) on the left hand margin of the sheet the name of every person so entered.

But in order that the Census record of such persons may be credited to the particular locality which they claim is their permanent home, the enumerator will make, in addition a record on the Absentee Card of (1) the name of the head of the family (2) the number of persons in the family, (3) the name of the city or town and street of the fixed home, (4) the province and county or district of the fixed home, (5) the page and number of dwelling house or fixed home of the family as entered on schedule No. 1, (6) the enumerator's name, and (7) the name of his Census district; and regularly each day he will return these cards to the Census office at Ottawa. They are postage free.

The information upon this Absentee Card will enable the Census Office to transfer the records to their proper place in the subdistrict where the family's fixed home is, to be counted therein where they of right belong under our *de jure* system.

The enumerator will charge for the census of families or persons taken according to the foregoing instruction at the same rates as for families or persons living in their fixed homes, making the statement of account without any distinction or separation of records for fixed or temporary homes; and for every Absentee Card mailed to the Census Office he will be entitled to an extra rate of four cents per family.

FORM 2 – AGRICULTURE.

116. The enumerator will fill in and return a copy of Form 2 for each farm of one acre and over in his enumeration area. Part I of this form, it will be seen, refers to ownership, farm acreage, etc., Part II to farm animals and their products, and Part III to crops.

Instructions and explanations are given for the most part on the form itself in conjunction with each question. The enumerator is especially cautioned against showing any schedule which has been filled in to any other person. To ensure the safety and secrecy of returns, each schedule as soon as it is filled in should be placed in the receptacle provided by the office for that purpose.

In addition note carefully the following:

117. Milch cows. Report as "milch cows" all cows or heifers which have been or are to be regularly milked for at least three months during 1916 and whose milk is used for human food or for producing cream, butter or cheese. Report all other cows and heifers over one year old under the heading "all other cattle."

118. Dairy products. Report under "milk produced" the quantities sold or used for producing cream, butter-fat, butter, or cheese, or for human food on the farm. Include as "sold," milk, cream or butter-fat sold or delivered to co-operative and other creameries and factories or to private customers. Butter produced must include that consumed on the farm as well as that sold. Where milk or cream is sold by the gallon erase the word "lb." and write the word "gal." Report as milk sold only such milk as is sold whole or unskimmed. Sales of skimmed milk or of buttermilk should not be included with sales of whole milk, but should be separately reported on some unused line of inquiry No. 23. For example, if no cheese is made on the farm, cross out the word "cheese" and insert "skimmed milk" or "buttermilk" as the case may be, and report the quantity sold.

119. Crops. Give acreage, quantity, and value of each crop harvested in 1915 on any land reported under inquiry No. 4, whether the present farm operator operated such land in 1915 or not. Do not report any crop not on the land covered by inquiry No. 4. The production in every case, must be given in bushels or tons of legal or standard weights. The weight in pounds of a standard bushel of wheat is 60, barley 48, oats 34, rye 56, corn shelled 56, and in cob 70, buckwheat 48, beans and peas 60, flax 56, mixed grains 45, potatoes and turnips 60 pounds. The ton weighs 2,000 pounds.

120. Hay. When fields of clover, alfalfa, millet and other grasses were mown two or three times in 1915, report the acreage of such fields only once, but give the total number of tons of hay cut and its total value.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

121. This schedule shall contain the information relative to animals and animal products in cities, towns and villages, and no other. The enumerator will inquire of every family or household, whose census he records on the Population Schedule, whether they are in possession of any domestic animals or poultry, and if so to obtain and enter the information as outlined in the headings to the schedule.

122. Reference. In columns 1 and 2 will be entered the numbers of the page and line respectively on which the individual is recorded in schedule No. 1; this is for purposes of his identification

123. Domestic animals in 1916. The entries in columns 3 to 18, inclusive, shall be the number of animals, including pure-bred animals (as indicated by the headings) which are on hand June 1, 1916.

124. Pure-bred animals. The record in columns 19 to 26, inclusive, shall be the name of the breed and the number of pure-bred animals which are registered or eligible for registration on June 1, 1916. The numbers of pure-bred animals must be included in the totals entered in columns 3 to 18 of the schedule.

125. Animal products in 1915. Columns 27 to 32, inclusive, shall contain a record of animal products for the calendar year 1915 as indicated by the headings of the columns. The total quantity of milk produced (not bought or used) will be entered in products. An imperial gallon of milk weighs 10 pounds. The quantities and values of butter and eggs must not include purchases.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT.

(NOTE: The extracts from Chapter 68 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, have not been included here as not being relevant to the purposes of this document. The clauses that were included in the original document were numbered 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51. G. A. WATTS)

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

.IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight, of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter Knight of Our most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight, Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight, Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand, Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At, Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA,
this THIRTY-FIRST day of MAY, in the year
of Our Lord one thousand nine and sixteen, and
in the seventh year of Our Reign

BY Command,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.