

and in 1921 28·37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20·80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881 20·14 p.c., in 1891 18·22 p.c., in 1901 16·64 p.c., in 1911 13·01 p.c., and in 1921 only 11·38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60·25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76·24 p.c. in 1871, 75·98 p.c. in 1881, 74·54 p.c. in 1891, 71·34 p.c. in 1901 and 62·90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century was that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

In 1881 the "centre" of population east and west was in the county of Prescott, Ontario, not far from Caledonia village. In 1891 it had moved west to the vicinity of Ottawa, where it remained in 1901. In 1911 the county of Victoria, Ontario, contained the centre, and it was in Parry Sound district, Ontario, in 1921.

The populations of the several provinces and electoral districts of Canada, as these districts existed in 1921, were given on pp. 87-91 of the 1925 Year Book, while the 1921 populations of the electoral districts as constituted after the redistribution of 1924 will be found at pp. 100-104 of this volume, together with the names of their representatives in the seventeenth Parliament. Populations for smaller areas (sub-districts, etc.) are given in the great table extending from p. 11 to p. 218 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

**Organization for the Census of 1931.**—As of June 1, 1931, a new census of the Dominion will have been taken. The complex nature of the task and the great and growing importance of census results in the general machinery of government combine to make the operation one of paramount importance.

The complete co-operation of the people is essential to a good census and to this end a broad educational campaign has been undertaken in which the radio has, for the first time, played a part as a means of conveying an idea of the scope, methods and purpose of the census and its place in statistical and general administration. In a country like Canada where approximately one-third of the gainfully occupied population is employed in agriculture, the most expensive part of the census organization is that covering the thinly settled rural districts and it is advisable that when once the large organization which is necessary has been created it be made the most of. The peoples' institutions and offices as well as the people themselves will therefore be subjects of measurement.

The nucleus of the organization exists in a small permanent 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. It makes the detailed plans for taking the census and arranges for the necessary expansion of the personnel as required. In planning the field work the country is first divided into "Census Districts" each in charge of a "Census Commissioner." Districts are further divided into sub-districts varying in population from 600 to 800 persons in rural localities, and from 1,200 to 1,800 in urban centres. A sub-district is the territory allotted to a "Census Enumerator" who conducts the house-to-house or farm-to-farm canvass.