

Provision was made for registration within the industries themselves of those with more than one hundred employees. Institutions were granted the same privilege.

The whole machinery of Registration moved into operation on the designated date, from one end of Canada to the other, without the slightest hitch, and the Registration was completed in the specified time limit. It has become clear that the Registration was a most exhaustive one and included all the people of Canada over the age of sixteen years, male and female, who were permanent residents of Canada, whether Canadian citizens or not.

The Deputy Registrars made an extra copy of the card of each single male, 19 to 45 years, inclusive, and of every widower without children, in the same age group. The cards were used almost at once by the Divisional Registrars in calling up men for military training.

On the completion of the Registration all the postmasters in Canada were appointed Deputy Registrars for registering all young persons becoming 16 years of age, also for registering persons who were out of Canada when the Registration took place or were not registered for any other reason. At a later date, the regulations were amended to give permission to all postmasters to issue duplicate certificates to replace lost, damaged or destroyed certificates, also to issue certificates to women changing their marital status.

*The Uses of the National Registration.*—Aside from the calling up of manpower for military training, the first compilation made was for 'special occupation', that is, occupations connected with the manufacture of war materials. These cards were coded, checked, punched and run through the listing machines, where they were sorted by occupations: each one of the cards was listed on the listing machines, and tabulated so as to give the names and addresses of persons in these specialized occupations. These lists are for use by the Labour Exchange Boards, various Departments of the Government or manufacturers requiring certain types of employees. The same procedure was later followed for every person not living on a farm, not working on a farm, not having a special occupation, but having farm experience. These particular lists will be used if there is a farm-labour shortage in 1941.

At the request of the Dutch, Belgian and Polish Governments, the registration cards were used to locate all Dutch, Belgian and Polish citizens of military age, for use in forming regiments of the citizens of several of these 'occupied' countries. The governments of other invaded countries will, no doubt, avail themselves of the facilities that National Registration offers. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order, by provinces, so that the card of any person can be located easily.

## **Section 19.—Area and Population of the British Empire**

Statistics of the areas and populations of the territories included in the British Empire in 1931, together with comparative figures of populations for 1921 and 1911, are given in a table at p. 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

## **Section 20.—Area and Population of the World**

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents, and details of each country, as in 1931, are given in a table at pp. 168-169 of the 1934-35 Year Book.