

Occupation statistics are of value to vocational counsellors in technical schools and employment offices. They are of interest to firms wishing to know what occupational skills may be found in localities where they may be planning to establish branch plants. These examples serve to illustrate the many uses to which population statistics from the census may be put. Similarly, statistics from the censuses of agriculture and housing are of value in the solution of economic and social problems, as well as for more immediate administrative purposes.

The ninth Decennial Census of Canada in 1951 was one of the most significant in the country's history. Coming at the mid-point of the century, it provided a means of measuring Canada's development during the first half of the century. Following a decade of great international upheavals—World War II and the immediate postwar adjustment period—it reflected the widespread economic and social changes that occurred during that period. With the union of Newfoundland and Canada in 1949 it represented Canada's first census since becoming a nation of ten provinces. The coverage of that Census is shown in the following table.

1.—Statistical Summary of the Leading Enumerations of the 1951 Census

Province or Territory	Popu- lation	Occupied Dwell- ings <sup>1</sup>	Occupied Farms		Merchandising and Service Establishments			Fishing Enter- prises
			Farms	Area	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade	Service	
			No.	sq. miles	No.	No.	No.	
Newfoundland	361,416	70,980	3,626	133	4,090	281	650	9,300
Prince Edward Island	98,429	22,454	10,137	1,711	972	157	367	1,140
Nova Scotia	642,584	149,555	23,515	4,959	7,176	740	2,050	6,300
New Brunswick	515,697	114,007	26,431	5,422	5,430	568	1,600	3,040
Quebec	4,055,681	858,784	134,336	26,229	43,572	5,165	16,501	3,010
Ontario	4,597,542	1,181,126	149,920	32,625	50,119	6,512	20,540	960
Manitoba	776,541	202,398	52,383	27,704	7,432	2,370	3,117	
Saskatchewan	831,728	221,456	112,018	96,349	9,585	4,526	3,771	2,340
Alberta	939,501	250,747	84,315	69,468	9,943	3,695	4,227	
British Columbia	1,165,210	337,777	26,406	7,347	13,151	2,137	5,848	3,750
Yukon and N.W.T.	25,100	..	4	1	156	16	77	2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,009,429</b>	<b>3,409,284</b>	<b>623,091</b>	<b>271,948</b>	<b>151,626</b>	<b>26,167</b>	<b>58,748</b>	<b>29,890</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of hotels, institutions, camps and large lodging houses.

<sup>2</sup> Included with the Prairie Provinces.

The modern census has become a highly complex administrative and technical operation. Each enumeration has shown a considerable advance over its predecessor in planning, organization, enumeration and processing, as well as in coverage. The 1951 Census marked the introduction of many new techniques—a number of processing operations were decentralized and were performed for the first time in the Bureau of Statistics regional offices located across Canada; mark-sense equipment was used in conjunction with high-speed electronic tabulating machines; and specialized printing processes were employed to speed the release of published reports and volumes. The results of the 1951 Census of Canada are now for the most part contained in the printed record\* which will form an important source of reference for many years to come.

In addition to the decennial enumerations for the whole of Canada the spectacular growth of the midwest starting in the 1880's and continuing into the present century necessitated the securing of more frequent population and agricultural information for that portion of the country. In 1886, midway between the decennial censuses, a special census of Manitoba and the then North-West Territories was taken. This was repeated for Manitoba alone in 1896 and in every succeeding ten year period a similar census included Saskatchewan and Alberta which were created provinces in 1905. Legislative authority

\* *Ninth Census of Canada 1951*, XI Vols. \$25, Queen's Printer or Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.