

THE CENSUS.

A Description of the Work of the Enumerators—Which is Expected of Citizens—Increasing Information for all and Summary.

In view of the approaching taking of the census throughout the Dominion, a glance at the extent and nature of the work, with the mode of carrying it out, will be found interesting. The particulars as they are given, have been gleaned from the list of instructions and schedule of subjects, which are made out for the guidance of the Commissioners and Enumerators, respectively. The instructions are minute, and relate to every subject in such a manner that it is next to impossible that mistakes can be made.

All persons will be registered in the province and locality in which their home and family reside, whether they may be absent, such as fishermen, or lumbermen or those who are travelling abroad. The names of such persons, temporarily absent, will be taken as being present. Therefore names of seamen at sea, college students, and children at schools, sick in hospitals, those temporarily absent at educational, charitable or penal institutions, are to be taken as if they were at home. And an enumerator finding any person whose home or dwelling is in any other province will not make an entry of that name, as it will be taken in the province where his home is.

Servants come under the three categories following:

1. Those having, or belonging to families or homes of their own in the Dominion are to be taken with their own families.

2. Those not having homes as above are to be taken with the families with whom they are living.

3. Those in settled employment and resident with any family are to be taken as not having a home of their own.

Persons having no family above, and no fixed domicile, will be taken wherever they are found, whether on board ship, in schools, in shanties, private houses, or elsewhere. Orphans in public institutions, and persons in asylums, and prisoners without family or home, or sentenced for life, will be taken where they happen to be.

A family, as understood for the purpose of the census, may consist of one person living alone or of any number of persons living together under one roof, and having their food provided together. The census returns of "Population and Property" are to consist of facts as they exist on the 4th of April, 1881. Returns, which are to embrace a yearly period, such as the number of births and deaths, the enumeration of products, &c., are to be counted for the twelve months immediately preceding the 4th of April. Therefore, any person who was alive on the 4th of April, 1881, although he may have died between that date and the date of the enumerator's visit, is to be recorded as if living; and for the same reason infants who may have been born after the 4th of April, 1881, are not to be recorded, whether dead or alive.

The enumerator will himself write the answers given to the questions arising out of the headings in the most scrupulous manner. The information must be the definite answer of the person to whom the question is to be put; and the enumerator is never to take upon himself to insert anything which is not stated or distinctly acknowledged by the person giving the information. But an enumerator may assist the person giving the information so far as to point out any apparent error, or indicate a fact omitted. In every case he must read over the facts he has taken to the person from whom he has obtained them, for checking the correctness of his entries.

In case of refusal of any person to answer questions put, which are necessary to obtain information required for filling the schedules, or of the enumerator receiving any information which is apparently untrue, it is his duty to warn the person against the consequences of such criminal course; and if it is persisted in, it is his duty then to bring the offender to justice, as provided by the Act.

The enumerator must endeavor, taking for his guide the spirit of the law:

1. Not to omit anything of importance.
2. Not to record the same thing twice.
3. Not to exaggerate anything.
4. Not to understate anything.

The intercourse of the enumerators with the public is required to be marked with discretion and forbearance. Persons are to be assured that nothing taken down can possibly injure or affect their standing or business, as the enumerator is sworn not to make known any circumstances whatever to any person, except to sworn officers of the Department, who are also sworn to secrecy. The commissioners and enumerators are forbidden to give any synopsis of the result of the census, or any part thereof, to any one. The result will be given by the Department at the earliest possible period.

The enumerator must himself, in every case, go to every dwelling or industrial establishment in each district or division at which enquiry is to be made. The information required for filling the schedules, and the list of exceptions to the amount of property held, and the list of persons who are to be taken, and the total amount of products of the last twelve months before taking. For example, a farmer reports growing 500 bushels of wheat, of which he has consumed 100 bushels, sold 200 bushels, and has still on hand 200 bushels. The whole 500 must be set down in the census, because the farmer appears simply as a producer. On the other hand, the store-keeper or merchant who has purchased the wheat has nothing to enter in the census for this. So with a manufacturer who has manufactured 10,000 yards of cloth during the last twelve months. He is to enter the whole 10,000 yards, no matter what portion he has sold, or what he has still in stock.

The instructions to the enumerators are very explicit throughout the part of the work which is to be performed by them, to be careful in every matter that is to be entered to avoid mistakes, to be secure in the manner of securing the returns, and to be careful in the manner of securing the returns.

There are eight schedules, which are as follows:

1. Nominal return of the living.
2. Return of deaths.

2. Real estate, public institutions, and industrial establishments.

4. Occupied lands, field products, plants, fruits and other products.

5. Live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics, and furs.

6. Products of the forest.

7. Shipping and fisheries.

8. Mineral products.

Every person will be registered by name, family by family, taken from house to house. There is a column for vessels, with persons on board; one for temporary buildings, one for houses in construction or uninhabited. In entering the religion, the enumerator must be careful to enter the information given by the person questioned. The profession, trade or occupation must be entered in full, as given.

The registry of deaths is required to be made with extreme care and attention. The causes of death are to be ascertained as nearly as possible without losing time.

Real estate, public institutions and industrial establishments will include the total number of acres of land in the Dominion; and all institutions of a religious, scholastic, charitable or penal character; and an industrial establishment is to be taken as any place where manufacturing, altering, making up, or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption, is carried on.

The schedule for occupied lands, field products, &c., will refer to lands in actual occupation.

Schedule No. 2, relating to live stock, animal products, &c., does not require to be further mentioned.

The products of the forest are to be considered as those articles being in the state in which they are got out simply, and not conforming with returns for saw mills.

The census standard for registering logs is made equal to 100 superficial feet of sawed lumber; in other words, one log will be counted for every 100 feet of lumber which may be got from a given quantity of logs.

Shipping and fisheries will set out the number of vessel owners, the tonnage, number of vessels, number of fishermen, and the quantities of fish caught.

Mineral products will relate exclusively to the extraction of mineral products, and do not in any way refer to the quantity manufactured under any article of use or consumption.

Shipping Disasters.—The Potted Meat Trade.

At Birmingham, on Saturday, Superintendent Birchley and Inspector Latham, from "information received," visited some premises at Winson Green, described as a "potted meat and saveloy manufactory," and there discovered what they described as the most perfect manufactory of the kind mentioned they had ever seen, the ovens and the steam machinery being of the latest and most improved description. Potted meat, saveloys, "savoury ducks," sausages, and other delicacies in large quantities were in every stage of production. The material used in the manufactory was, however, of a most disgusting character, diseased horseflesh, diseased mutton, diseased pork, red ochre, &c. The inspectors seized the whole of the meat, weighing about twelve or thirteen hundred pounds, and the same was condemned by the borough and county medical officers of health. There were nine baskets of sausages, each containing about twenty pounds weight in separate pounds. The sausages were coloured with red ochre to give them a "healthy" appearance. Several recently potted cans of potted meat, the most almost putrid horseflesh, and richly coloured with red ochre, were also seized. Besides these were "German sausages," weighing several pounds each, made of rotten horseflesh, two horribly diseased sheep dressed but uncut, quarters, legs, shoulders, and breasts of diseased mutton, and all over two hundred pounds weight of horseflesh diseased and cut up, and a can of red ochre which was used in colouring process. The inspectors stated that they have never known a seizure of diseased meat in which every stage of process was so clearly represented as in the present instance.—Nottingham Journal.

The City of Glasgow was never heard of after leaving Glasgow in the spring of 1870. The Pacific was never heard from after Jan. 23, 1856, when she left Liverpool. 200 lives lost.

The Comaught was burned off the coast of Massachusetts, October 6, 1860.

The Tempest was never heard from after she left New York on Feb. 26, 1857.

The United Kingdom left New York on April 17, 1869, and was never heard from; 80 lives lost.

The City of Boston left New York, January 25, 1870, and was never afterwards heard from; about 100 lives lost.

The Hibernal foundered off the Irish coast Nov. 29, 1868, but was not heard from.

The Carolina was wrecked on the Irish coast Nov. 19, 1863, and 50 lives lost.

The Ismailia left New York Sept. 29, 1873, and is yet unheard of.

The best known remedy for all affections of the Chest, Lungs or Throat is GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPURGE GUM. It is constantly used by thousands of persons suffering from the above diseases, in nearly every case affording immediate relief. In cases of trouble, cough, tickling Croup, where the patient passes sleepless nights, one or two doses of the Syrup has such a quieting, soothing effect that the rest ensues and the Cough speedily disappears. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—ad

A Wonderful Discovery.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, hoarse voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for \$1. F. Jordan, Goderich.

Never quarrel with your husband, and if you can help it, and if you do, make it up again as soon as possible. If you married because he loved you, and you love him, all the little things in the world cannot separate you, and no matter what you may believe him to have done, he will be nearer to you than any one else while you live. In a moment of indignation you may think that you can cut the bonds that bind you and be free but there are invisible chains that you can never sever.

I cannot believe that the father and mother who have raised their child to be good could dwell apart without suffering agonies of remorse; and all the arguments that could be produced could not convince me that while a man neither uses personal violence to his wife nor jeopardizes her soul, it could be right for her to leave him. If his character is not perfect as it might be she has "taken him for better or for worse." She should remember that, and fulfil her vow and strive, if possible, to reform him.

Women who bear patiently with husbands who vex them sorely in their youth, are often rewarded by great affection and happiness in after years. The older a man grows the more he values a good wife.

Put out of your head all fancies of the possibility of a divorce from a husband, even if his conduct draws tears from your eyes; and remember also that it is a sin to live together without love or kind regard.

Those who consider marriage a bond that only death can break will try to make it a happy state. It is the woman who is imbued with the new ideas regarding divorce who, surrounded by her husband and makes home unhappy. She who says that if her husband will ever make the best of a bad bargain, and so often turn it into a good end.—(Amherst Mass.)

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What It Costs to Smoke.

The cost of regular smoking, says an exchange, is shown by the following computation, upon a basis of a weekly expenditure of \$1, the amount, \$26, being brought in as capital at the end of every six months, at 7 per cent, per annum, compound interest. It amounts to at the end of

Years.	Amount.
5	\$ 303 96
10	735 15
15	1,341 97
20	2,192 94
25	3,412 37
30	5,108 56
35	7,611 08
40	11,000 07
45	15,980 55
50	22,428 98
55	31,936 49
60	44,453 11
65	64,281 42
70	90,980 22
75	128,641 64
80	181,773 12

Most smokers of cigars will pay out at least 25 cents a day for the weed, at which rate the amounts in the above table would be nearly doubled.

About Taxes.

The idea entertained by political economists has always heretofore been that to impose taxes meant to take money out of the pockets of the people; it was certainly not supposed that it meant to put money in. The London Free Press has changed all this, and proves conclusively to its own mind, or what it is pleased to call its mind, that the way to make a country happy, wealthy and wise is to clap on taxes. It says that of course coal is dearer now than it used to be, but that the coal tax has really very little to do with the price, and that we never had such good sugar or coal oil, both of which commodities cost more money than they used to, as we have now. There is nothing very profound in that reasoning, that the more you pay for coal oil and sugar the better quality the coal oil and sugar should be. At the same time it is absurd for our contemporary to claim that you can bring down the price of household commodities by increasing the taxes on them. If this were so, all that the Government would have to do in order to wipe the tears from everybody's eyes and fill everybody's pockets with blank notes would be to pile on more taxes. We have heard of people trying to lift themselves over the fence by their boot straps, but the Free Press evidently knows a trick worth two of that.—[Telegram.]

Ships Never Heard From.

The following European steamers have never been heard of since leaving port:—

The President, which sailed from New York on March 11, 1871, and among her passengers were Tyrone Power, the famous Irish comedian, and a son of the Duke of Richmond.

The Great Britain was lost in a storm on the coast of Ireland, Sept. 22, 1846.

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Seeds! Seeds!

The subscriber begs to draw the attention of the public generally to his large and varied stock of

FARM and GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of

CLOVER, HUNGARIAN, MILLET, OATS, BARLEY, and choice WHEAT; also TURNIP, MANGOLD, CARROT, and all other GARDEN and VEGETABLE SEEDS, at rates that cannot be beaten.

S. SLOANE, General Seed Dealer, Hamilton Street, Newgate Street in a thorough state of repair.—S. S. 1771.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Having disposed of my Photo Business in Goderich, I would take this opportunity to return thanks for the many favors received since commencing business here some years ago. For my successor, Mr. Sallows, I bespeak a continuance of the patronage so kindly tendered me, and knowing him to possess superior ability, predict for him a successful business career. Respectfully, R. R. THOMPSON, Photo.

With reference to the above, I would inform all interested that my aim will be to produce the best quality of Albums, Frames, &c., at the lowest possible prices. A call solicited. R. SALLONS, Photo. (Successor to R. R. Thompson.)

N.B.—As I have all the negatives made by R. R. Thompson previously to my taking the business, parties wishing duplicates will please send me their orders. R. SALLONS, Photo.

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The undersigned is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for the following saw-logs: Soft Elm, and Rock Elm, 14ft. 14ft. and 16 feet long; also Basswood, Oak, Black Ash, Maple, Cherry, and Hemlock, any length.

Farmers now is the time to purchase your salt for agricultural purposes. It pays 100 per cent to use it. Logs or wood taken in exchange for salt. J. SCOBIE, "Star" Salt Works, Goderich.

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CHRYSTAL & BLACK, Practical BOILER-MAKERS.

The Subscribers have bought the Tools and Boiler, Business of D. BUNCEMAN & Co. lately carried on by the Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Company, and having had an experience of over eight years in that shop, are now prepared to carry on the trade in all its branches.

Any work entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. First-class work guaranteed. All kinds of Boilers made and repaired, also Smoke Stacks and Sheet Iron Work, &c., at reasonable rates.

New Salt Pans made and old ones repaired on the shortest notice, and at prices that defy competition.

Chrysal & Black, BOX 163, GODERICH. (1757)

JOHN RALPH HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH, DEALER IN—STOVES TINWARE.

The subscriber has a complete assortment of STOVES, TINWARE and STOVE PIPES, at

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Sheepskins, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Copper, Brass and old Metal taken in exchange for Goods.

760-3m. JOHN RALPH.

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