

June 19, 1918



DATE OF REGISTRATION			CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD			SERIES NUMBER		
1918								
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	CARD FOR MALES			TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR		
1. Name in full (surname last) _____								
Address (permanent) _____								
2. Age?	Date of Birth?	Country of Birth?	3. Race?	Speak English (E) or French (F)?				
4. British subject?	By birth?	By Naturalization?	5. Is not a British subject, to what country do you now allegiance?					
If naturalized, which year?			What place?					
6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W), or divorced (D)?			7. How many children under 16 years?					
8. Physical disabilities, if any?			9. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your serial number?					
10. (a) Present occupation (if any)? (b) What is your regular occupation? (c) What other work can you do well?			Length of experience in			(a)	(b)	(c)
11. If an employee, state employer's name Address			Nature of business					
12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home? (b) Away from home?								
13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? Until what age? (b) Have you worked on farm? How long?			Drive tractors?			Use farm machinery?		
(c) Are you retired farmer? (d) Can you handle horses?			Where?			During what periods?		
<i>I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true.</i>								
Signature of Registrant								

## Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd, every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of sixteen years or over, must attend one of the registration booths located in his or her district, and there observe the procedure explained below.

### Where to Register

Every person required to register has the privilege of registering at any of the public places provided for that purpose. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously. In Cities and Towns, many of these places will be open for registration purposes prior to Registration day. Where such arrangements are made, the local papers will supply full information.

Large industrial and business concerns are being asked to provide facilities for registering their employees. Where they do so business will not be interfered with, and employees will suffer no loss of time.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not contemplated by the Government to force the sick, feeble and aged to turn out. If such persons will notify the Registrar prior to June 22nd of their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Remember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hours—7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Register early and get your Certificate for your own protection.

Issued by authority of  
Canada Registration Board

by workable coal beds is estimated by D. B. Dowling, at 111,188 square miles, containing over 1,300,000 million tons of coal. For convenience in classifying, the coal fields may be divided into four main divisions, as follows:

1. The Eastern Division, comprising the bituminous coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. The Central or Interior Division, comprising the lignites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the lignites, sub-bituminous, bituminous and semi-anthracite coal fields of Alberta, as well as the bituminous coal fields of the Rocky mountains in south-eastern British Columbia.

3. The Pacific Coast Division, comprising the bituminous fields of Vancouver island, the bituminous and semi-anthracite fuels of Queen Charlotte Island and the interior of British Columbia, and the lignites of Yukon.

4. The Northern Division, comprising the lignites and low-grade bituminous coal of the Arctic Mackenzie basin.

The coal-mining industry of Canada has developed at a very rapid rate. In 1874, the earliest year for which there is a reliable record, the production was 1,063,742 tons. In 1918, it amounted to about 14,500,000 tons. But in spite of this striking development, imports have increased faster than production. In 1916, they exceeded 17,000,000 tons, or over 53 per cent of the total consumption for that year.

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