

ducts of domestic industries such as building, furniture making, clothing, tools, boat and carriage building, &c., done by the farmers and among the sea-side population, which in general cannot be separately classified. It is proper to remark that the importance of this unclassified industry is considerable, especially in the Maritime Provinces and in the Province of Quebec. To give an idea of it, it is sufficient to refer to Table XXIV in which will be found the quantity of woollen and linen cloth made by the families of the farmers, which amounts to 7,641,917 yards for woollen cloth, and to 1,771,140 yards for linen fabrics, that is, to a total value closely approximating to that produced by all our large manufactories of textile fabrics together.

The Industrial Establishments have been divided into five series and classed in the text by alphabetical order in English. The alphabetical order in French will be found in the analytical table of contents at the end of this volume. The first series includes establishments to be found in each District, placed together on account of the number of establishments in each category. But the division into series has no importance except that of convenience in the distribution of space and facility of reference to the details of the Industries in the other tables, from Table LV, which contains the recapitulation of all the Industries by Provinces.

In Canada, the division of labour is not carried to the same extent as in the older societies of Europe, and in the same establishments there are often to be found grouped together several branches of industry, information regarding which it is impossible to present separately. The study of the occupations of the population may be completed by comparing Table XIII, second volume (which gives a statement of the professions), with the Tables of this volume which shows the number of persons employed in each industry, of whatever kind.

Thus, it appears by Table XIII (second volume, page 237), that there are 18,362 fishermen by profession, and by Table XXVI (third volume, page 268), that nearly 40,000 individuals contribute to the fisheries or to work connected with them. The excess includes the number of persons who, without being fishermen by profession, have yet brought a certain amount of labour to the business of catching and preparing fish during the year 1870. It is likewise so in the case of many manufacturing industries.

In considering the reports of the industries, it may be further remarked that certain establishments do not employ the workmen or labourers during the whole year, nor in a regular manner, and that men following certain occupations are successively engaged in the course of the year in various employments. The item of annual wages compared with the number of men employed is, consequently, not a fair indication, in many establishments, of the rate of pay for the day's work; but the addition of the column of wages in Tables LIV and LV, is the grand total of the salaries of all kinds, paid by the industries carried on in establishments or workshops *ad hoc*.

In Table LIV are grouped the figures representing the capital invested, the number of hands employed, the amount of wages, the value of raw material, and the total values.