

"thereof, and upon which no person resides. It occasionally happens "in villages and old settled townships that a part of the holding extends "beyond the limits of the village or of the township." It is very simple; the acres occupied are made to follow the person of their occupants and are registered in the same district, irrespective of the municipal limits; this occurs where there are commons, pleasure grounds and farms occupied by companies or inhabitants of a district, especially if it is of small area. It is for the same reason that products are registered in districts out of which they were got. Codfish and furs, for instance, registered in a district situate at a great distance from waters where codfish is caught, and forests where such furs are to be got: it simply means that these articles were entered where alone the information could be procured, without possibility of attributing them to any other specific district. The only alternative was to take them there or omit them from the reports; great care was taken not to run the risk of duplicating them: it is a question, not of figures, but of the way in which to proceed under peculiar circumstances.

Besides all that, it should not be lost sight of that the areas given in volume first are from geographical measurement, when the areas carried in the third volume of land occupied are furnished, one by one, by the proprietors themselves; hence to suppose that under any or whatever circumstances these figures should precisely correspond would be a piece of rare *naiveté* to say the least.

Therefore the error, fallacy, or whatever name be given to it is not chargeable to the Census, but to those who assault it.

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*There are Industries not at all Mentioned in some Districts.*

Of course there are in very many instances, as a matter of fact, districts in which many industries do not exist. The critics, not taking notice of that, besides, are making a confusion between a manufacture and a shop, between the industries by which a substance is made to change its form and the commercial operation by which products are sold. In other instances industries do not appear under a specific name for the reason explained in the introduction to the third volume, in the following words: "The division of labour is "not so minute here as in older and more populous communities, and so "we find establishments grouped together, as *carding and shingle mills*, "*grist and carding mill*, &c., &c. It was found impossible to separate "one from the other, but they have been presented under the heading "to which the parties appear to attach the greatest importance." This is plain and reasonable, and was printed before any remark was ventured, from the outside, on the subject.

It is in following this groundless point of criticism that a local paper remarked, with indignation, that there were no stave mills credited to the County of Lambton. The fact is that the sawing and splitting of staves in this county, as in many others, is mixed with the