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With regard to Table XXI it should be pointed out that the words "*Occupants of so many acres and total extent occupied*" applied in detail do not imply that the fields belonging to each holding are necessarily in one unbroken lot. In general it is so, but not unfrequently it is otherwise. In many cases certain parts of a holding are situated in a sub-district or even in a Census District other than that in which the occupant resides and in which, consequently, these parts are entered. This takes place especially in the old settlements and particularly in the case of wood lots which may be at some distance and are sometimes several miles away from the farm holding.

Tables XXII and XXIII require no particular explanation.

With regard to the second part of Table XXIV, containing an account of the products of fur bearing animals, it is well to note that in certain cases, which, however, are not very numerous, the product is entered in a different District from that in which the animals were caught, on account of the residence of the hunter and the impossibility of indicating precisely the district of his operations. The same remarks apply also to some cases in the other Tables. The general rule with respect to manufacturing industries is, that raw materials are not produced in the District or sub-district in which they are worked up, a great portion, or even the whole, of such raw material being brought from other Districts, other Provinces or imported from abroad.

In Table XXV (Products of the Forest) as in all the Tables of this volume, the figures show collectively the whole of the articles produced, extracted or manufactured, which include all the quantities absorbed by home consumption, as well as those exported or held in reserve, being the grand totals of the production for the twelve months between the 2nd April, 1870 and the 2nd April, 1871.

The differences existing between one Province and another, and even between one part of a Province and another, in the mode of counting saw logs, has necessitated the employment of a particular standard. The standard employed in the Census, consists in counting as a log that which can produce 100 feet of lumber in board measure; that is, 100 feet superficies of boards one inch thick.

In Table XXVI (Fisheries) the returns are given by Districts only, whenever the Products of the Fisheries are of secondary importance, and by Districts and Sub-Districts, for those parts of the country in which this branch of industry is of great importance. The barrel of fish mentioned in the returns is equal, on the average, to two hundred pounds weight.

In the reports from which Table XXVII has been compiled, copper and iron ores are brought to a common standard of 25 per cent of metal. The square of slate signifies a quantity capable of covering 100 feet of roof; the mass varies according to the dimensions adopted for the pieces.

Tables XXVIII to LV, contain the results of the enquiry regarding manufactures to which the Census gave rise. They apply to all industries of any importance conducted in separate establishments or work shops, *ad hoc*. These Tables do not include the pro