

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 the 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 *naïveté* 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 two connex industries entered as whole under the titles of saw mills or cooperage, and a proof that the industry of stave making has not been overlooked, as regards the County of Lambton, lies in the fact that the said county is credited in the products of forests with 1,741,000 staves.

If a demonstration was wanted, *per contra*, of the errors in which the assaulters of the Census have fallen, we could find it in the commentaries of that paper on the stave industry. The critic says:—"The stave industry is one of the largest "in the country, and employs safely 1,000 men."

The fact is that the making of staves, instead of being one of the largest, is, *per se*, one of the smallest among the important industries of the country, and that 1,000 men, exclusively employed the whole year at stave making alone, could glut our home and foreign stave markets for several years. If the writer means, by stave industry, to combine the lumbering of the raw material and the cooper's work applied to the manufacture of staves into barrels, tubs, &c., &c., he is far short of the mark with 1,000 men; but if he means simply stave making he is much above the mark, being grossly in error anyhow; a state of affairs he would have mended for himself and his readers if, instead of unjustly attacking the Census, he had industriously studied it.