review, and checked, before any of the tables can be prepared. The following remarks may give some little idea of the labour this involves :

The Returns were with a few exceptions sent by the Commissioners through the medium of the Post Office, (and of the immense bulk of papers thus transmitted not one was received at the Office in a mutilated condition, or in any way injured.) The first Returns were received on the 28th of February, 1852, from the City of Hamilton, and the County of Lotbinière, and from that time the most difficult part of the Office work commenced.

giving 33,425 sheets, each containing 40 columns which had to be carefully examined and analysed, being no less than 1,337,000 columns, and averaging the slips at eight each, we have 21,380 slips, which had to be submitted to the same test. In addition to these, the Agricultural Returns occupied about 7000 sheets of 55 columns each, making a total of 1,722,000 columns and 21,380 slips.

The mode of proceeding in the analysis was as follows :----

1st. Personal Census.

The first duty was to examine every sheet to ascertain if the classification as to Origins and Religions, given in the Abstracts furnished by the Commissioners, were correct, and in many cases very great discrepancies were discovered; in others where no Abstract had been furnished by the Commissioners, they were prepared in the Office. This portion of the Census alone, which is published, occupies 143 pages of printed matter, and on reference to this the immense amount of labour bestowed upon it will be apparent, each Municipality being entered separately. In this part of the work there are 1755 columns and 2178 cross castings.

The trade or occupation of every individual was then extracted from each sheet, and classified as to Counties and Townships.

The most difficult and tedious part of the work has however been the classification of the Ages, Births, Deaths, Number attending School, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Lunatics, Number of Families, Members and not Members of Families, of each Municipality—and the arrangement occupies no fewer than 150 columns, and was rendered the more difficult and tedious as it was necessary to distinguish the Married and Single, the Widows and Widowers, and the ages at which the deaths occurred.

Two persons working the whole day could, in some cases, analyse 3000 names, and in others not more than 2000, according to the correctness with which the Returns were made—and where the Married and Single were not distinguished in the Enumerators sheets, in the column for that purpose, not more than 1000 names could be taken. Taking the average however at 2500, and this was found to be the aver-