

their production, so must lumber of the forest be, no matter what transformation it may afterwards undergo, or how many miles away from the place of growth it may be taken, and irrespectively of its being also recorded in part as the raw material of industrial establishments.

Part of the products recorded in this schedule will be, of course, entered as part of the raw material of different industrial establishments; but in these they do not appear as products, but as raw material, to which value is added by the process of manufacture.

In this schedule is to be recorded the total quantity of forest products got out, and where got out; notwithstanding that part of them have been consumed or made use of on the spot, or whether they have been sold, or are still on hand.

The quantities here to be recorded must be taken in the census district, and on the spot where they were produced, and not at the distant office of the merchant who may happen to have furnished the capital or engaged the men to do the work. The information is to be had from the farmer who hauled the lumber; or from the contractor or foreman in shanties, on the spot.

Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, require no special explanation; although they may give some labour to the enumerator in obtaining the information.

Care must be taken that everything be recorded without diminution or exaggeration, always explaining that the quantities employed on the spot for the use of the producer himself are to be taken, as well as those still on hand.

Columns 13 and 14. The method of counting logs in different localities of the Dominion presents so great a variety, that it has been found necessary to adopt a *Census Standard* for registering this important product.

The Census Standard is made equal to 100 superficial feet of sawed lumber, commonly called board measurement (B.M.); in other words, the standard is to count one log for every 100 feet of board measurement; which is equal to half the standard adopted by the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario; equal to ten pieces of boards as counted in Quebec and parts of the United States; and equal to the tenth part of the 1,000 feet by which logs are counted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The enumerator is therefore to count two logs for every Crown Land Standard, as adopted in the Province of Ontario; ten logs for every quantity capable of producing 100 boards in Quebec; and ten logs for every quantity capable of producing 1,000 feet of lumber in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Columns 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. These columns require no explanation; further than to remind the census officers that the

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