

figures should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes because of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained.

Interpretation of Items.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

Agriculture.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of saw mills and pulp mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.—The item of fur production is limited to wild life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada it would be necessary to add the wild life output to the production of pelts on fur farms.

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production all items are included that might be allocated to "manufactures". Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

Total Manufactures.—The figure given for the heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", viz., dairy factories, fish canning and curing, saw mills, pulp mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*" listed in Table 3.

For the purpose in hand, a change was made in the total value of manufactured products, viz., \$2,747,926,675 in 1921, as shown in the subsection on manufactures. The totals for construction, hand trades and repair, exclusive of shipbuilding, amounting to \$191,436,045, and for the central electric stations, amounting to \$73,636,094, were deducted, and the value of the products of certain mineral industries amounting to \$53,213,256 was added.

Manufactures, n.e.s.—The figures given for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and for the other eight divisions.

Analysis of Tables.—On reference to Table 1, it will be observed that in 1920 manufactures outstripped agriculture as the chief wealth-producing industry, the net output of manufactures in 1920 being nearly \$1,559,000,000 as contrasted with a total of \$1,520,000,000 for agriculture. When the cost of materials is added to the net output, the lead of manufacturing is obviously much greater. Confining the analysis to net production, forestry contributed 11 p.c. of the total