

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

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production many items are included that are also 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 this 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, sawmills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 5.

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.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1929.

Despite a substantial gain in the value of manufacturing production, the net value of production in Canada was less in 1929 than in the preceding year. With the exception of 1928, however, the value of production was greater in 1929 than in any other year on record. The total was 4.4 p.c. less than in 1928, 1 p.c. greater than in 1927 and nearly 8.5 p.c. greater than in 1926. The physical production of field crops in 1929, owing to adverse weather conditions, was at a low level and prices of farm products averaged less than in the preceding year. Industrial conditions were excellent during the first half of the year under review, and the decline in subsequent months was relatively moderate. The result was that the value of the output of manufacturing production was greater than in any preceding year. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1929, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was \$3,946,600,000. This compares with \$4,122,500,000 in 1928 and \$3,901,500,000 in 1927.