

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of sawmills 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 pelts 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 Dominion Bureau of Statistics 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.

Construction.—Due to the availability of the totals compiled by a new branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the treatment of construction data was altered for 1934. The records prepared by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were used from 1920 to 1933, 35 p.c. being deducted from the gross totals to obtain the net value of production for the industry. An element of incomparability was thus introduced between 1933 and 1934, but the use of official records in this connection is desirable.

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, certain mineral industries, and electric power. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as shown in the tables. The figures given for total manufactures are inclusive 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 total manufactures and for the other eight divisions, and deducting the amount of duplication between manufactures and the primary industries.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1934.

Confining subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities—"net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the material consumed in the production process—it is observed that, as the turning-point of the depression was reached in 1933, each of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. While the gain in agricultural production was proportionately less than in some of the other branches, the net output was greater than in any other year since 1930. The increase over 1933 was about 16 p.c., the total in the year under review being nearly \$674,000,000.

The percentage gain in manufacturing output was slightly greater than in agriculture, the value of the former being up \$175,000,000. The totals for the two preceding years were surpassed in 1934.