

1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons in the four occupational groups just mentioned would not appear to be included to any extent in the survey of production.

'Gross' and 'Net' Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, 'gross' and 'net'. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. Net production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. The net figures, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufactures, though eliminations are also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries, as, for example, seed in the case of field crops, and feed in the case of farm animals. On the other hand, such items as fertilizers in the case of field crops, and reforestation in the case of forestry, are disregarded as partaking of the nature of replacement. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, which states: "The term *net output* or *net value of production* should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials, whether transformed or not in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them".

Difficulties in Differentiating between the Branches of Production.—A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile, and cement are frequently included under "mineral production" as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the productive process; frequently, however, they are classified under "manufactures" in view of the nature of the productive process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view. In the summing up, production in such industries is regarded as primary production and also as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated in the grand totals.

Basis of Computation for Each Branch of Production.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two 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 the butter, etc., made on the farm. The duplication is eliminated when obtaining the grand total values of gross and net production. The cost of seed and feed is deducted from the gross value of agricultural production to obtain the net value.

Fisheries.—Gross value is the sum of fish caught and landed, factory output, and value added domestically. Net is the value of fish marketed, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.

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 products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles, and sawn railway ties. The cost of raw materials, fuel, and electricity is deducted to obtain the net value. Credit is given for materials used as fuel.