

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 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. The figure for net production is the industrial total, *i.e.*, the net value of sales. The value of ores used by smelters, cost of fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies, etc., are added to make up the gross value.

Electric Power.—Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and the cost of fuel is deducted to give the net value.

Construction.—The total value of work performed is regarded as the gross, and the cost of materials is deducted to obtain the net value.

Custom and Repair.—A special tabulation is made, based upon the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1930. The net value is obtained by deducting the cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts.

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 and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as shown in the tables. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the official Census of Manufactures for 1936 and the figures for the preceding year have been revised accordingly. 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 1936.

The net value of a nation's commodity production is usually an excellent criterion of the purchasing power of the people. Net production signifies the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the commodities consumed in production, including all materials, process supplies, fuel, and purchased electricity. Confining subsequent analysis to the net value of commodities produced, it is observed that each of the main divisions of industry showed appreciable advances in 1936 over the preceding year. The mining industry registered the greatest percentage gain, reflecting enhanced prices for base metals and expansion in the gold-mining industry. All metals, with the exception of silver, were moved in much greater volume. The gain in the mining industrial total after the usual deductions, was no less than \$53,400,000, an appreciation of 22.4 p.c.

As a result of the improved trend in agricultural prices, the decline in the volume of field-crop production was more than counterbalanced, the net value of agriculture rising to \$690,400,000, a gain of nearly 12 p.c., over the \$617,900,000