

IV. For the purposes of international comparison, it would be expedient, in the first instance, to secure returns and indices of production for the following industries in countries in which these industries are of sufficient importance:

1. Mining industry (crude petroleum, coal and other fuel, metallic ores and other materials).
2. Metallurgical industries:
 - (a) Blastfurnaces and steel-works;
 - (b) Forges, rolling-mills and wiredrawing-works (iron and steel);
 - (c) Foundries, rolling-mills and wiredrawing-works (other metals).
3. The following mechanical industries:
 - (a) Shipbuilding (steel);
 - (b) Locomotives;
 - (c) Railway rolling-stock;
 - (d) Road motor-vehicles.
4. Textile industries (spinning and weaving):
 - (a) Cotton;
 - (b) Wool;
 - (c) Silk;
 - (d) Artificial silk;
 - (e) Linen;
 - (f) Hemp (including phormium);
 - (g) Jute.

For the purposes of international comparison of the production of the important industries in the various countries and for the purpose of obtaining an adequate appreciation of the total industrial activity of each country, there should be furnished returns of production for the following industries in addition to those given above, or for certain of these industries selected in view of their importance in the country concerned and the availability of data relating to them:

1. Industries usually subject to excise duties:
 - (a) Brewing;
 - (b) Distilling of alcoholic beverages;
 - (c) Tobacco manufacture;
 - (d) Sugar manufacture and refining;
 - (e) Manufacture of matches.
2. Flour-milling.
3. Oilseed-crushing.
4. Soap-making.
5. Tanning.
6. Manufacture of boots and shoes.
7. Petroleum-refining.
8. Manufacture of artificial fertilisers.
9. Wood-pulp production.
10. Manufacture of paper and cardboard.
11. Manufacture of glassware.
12. Manufacture of cement.
13. Brick- and tile-making.

V. The returns of the quantity of production should be secured monthly. If, however, direct quantitative data cannot be secured monthly, indices of the variation of that quantity should be obtained. In the latter case, returns of the quantity of production should be obtained for each year.

VI. Endeavours should be made to encourage autonomous organisations, official or private, scientific institutions and industrial institutions or associations to compile statistics of the character discussed in the preceding paragraphs to supplement the statistics of Government administrative services.

*VII. Steps should be taken to assure those from whom statistical data are sought that the secrecy of the details furnished is fully guaranteed.

VIII. The tables published for each industry should define precisely the character of the industry (principal goods produced and processes of manufacture), and should indicate clearly whether the whole industry is covered by the statistics, and, if not, approximately to what proportion of the whole industry they refer. The results obtained from the censuses of production should be utilised for this purpose. When the form in which the annual statistics are compiled differs from that of the census, a note should be attached to explain the discrepancies.