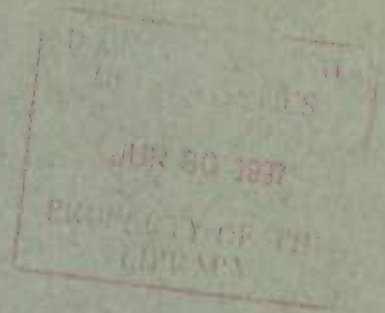


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION
IN
CANADA
1935

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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Statistician:

R. H. Coats LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1935.^x

A gain of more than seven per cent in the net value of total production over the preceding year is indicated for 1935. The net value of commodities produced was \$2,395 million against \$2,234 million in the preceding year. As the level of commodity prices remained relatively steady during the interval, the gain represents considerable betterment in the volume of productive operations. The general nature of the improvement was shown by the fact that each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance.

While the lowest point of the recent depression was reached in 1933, revival commenced in the latter part of the year and has been fairly continuous since that time. With regard to 1936, price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred. The index of wholesale prices averaged 3.5 p.c. higher than in 1935, while the gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 10.4 p.c., and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 4.3 p.c.

Branches of Production.

Confining analysis to the net production of commodities, (net production signifying the value left in the producer's hands after the elimination of the value of the material consumed in the production process including fuel and purchased electricity) each of the main divisions of industry showed advances over the preceding year. The greatest percentage gain was shown in mining, reflecting the favorable influences of the higher price for gold and revival of demand for base metals in many countries. The gain in the mining industrial total after deductions of the value of process supplies, fuel and purchased electricity, was \$29½ million or more than 14 p.c.

Due to improved weather conditions, field crops were more productive than in 1934. Net agricultural production was estimated at \$623 million against \$592 million, the gain amounting to \$30.6 million or about 5 p.c. The percentage gain in manufacturing production was slightly greater than in agriculture, the net value in 1935 being \$1,292 million against \$1,223 million in the preceding year. Primary forestry production including woods operations, saw milling and pulp and paper, recorded a gain of no less than 9.3 p.c.

According to the official reports on construction, the net value of work completed in 1935 was nearly \$121 million against \$115 million in the preceding year. The aggregate was rather more complete for 1934 and comparable totals for the two years would indicate a somewhat larger increase than the 4.7 p.c. shown in the official reports.

^x See explanation of general method, and notes on revision for the two years under review, pages 10 to 13.

A summary of the gross and net values of production for the years 1934 and 1935 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production are given for the same years in Table 3.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.

Owing to adverse weather conditions and low prices, experience by agriculture, the relative position of manufacturing has become more pronounced in recent years. Agricultural production in 1935 represented about 26 p.c. of the net output of all branches while the total value added by the manufacturing process was nearly 54 p.c. of the total net production. However, a number of industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included, was 39.7 p.c. of the total net production. Mining held third place in 1935 with a percentage of nearly 10 p.c., followed closely by forestry with 9.5 p.c. The fifth and sixth places were held by electric power and construction, respectively while custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in the order named.

Comparison of 1935 and 1934 by Provinces.

Seven of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1935 over the preceding year. Due to increases of important proportions in each of the three provinces, the Maritimes showed a greater percentage gain than in any other economic area. Increases in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 8.6 p.c., 9.9 p.c. and 10.4 p.c., respectively.

Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Ontario recorded an increase of 8.1 p.c. in 1935. The increase in Quebec at 6.1 p.c. was also substantial. The trend was uneven in the Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan due mainly to field crops showing a gain of 27.5 p.c. while minor declines were recorded in Manitoba and Alberta. Recovery continued in British Columbia, an advance of 8.8 p.c. having been shown over the preceding year.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1935.

Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43.7 per cent of the Dominion total compared with 43.4 per cent in 1934. Quebec followed with an output of 25.4 per cent against 25.6 per cent in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1935 being 7.8 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Per Capita Production by Provinces.

In Table 6 the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This is the net value of new wealth put into the commercial economy by the people and as such represents the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from the national income which includes, in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which, though somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced. Thus it is evident that the net commodity production is

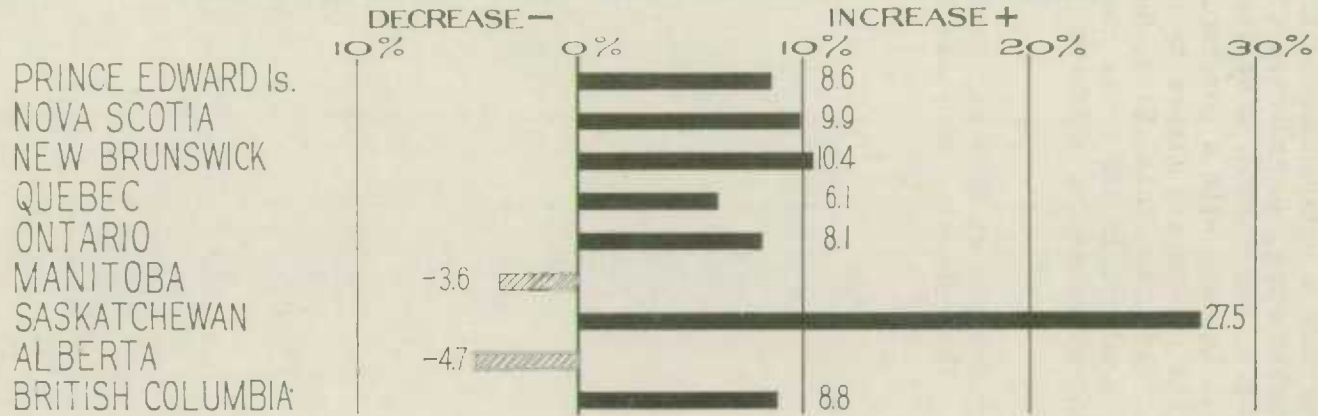
representative of the purchasing power of the people, but is only a part of it.

Owing to its preeminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$286 per capita in 1935, an improvement of \$18 per capita over 1934, principally due to appreciable advances in manufacturing, agriculture and mining. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$250, registering, largely because of forestry and manufacturing, an increase of \$17 per capita over 1934. Alberta held third place with \$203 per capita, a decline of \$12 from 1934 due mainly to reduction in agriculture. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$198, was fourth in rank, increasing its per capita figure by nearly \$9 over 1934. Nova Scotia, with \$160, Saskatchewan, \$146, Manitoba, \$144, New Brunswick, \$142, and Prince Edward Island, \$124, produced in the order named. Of the nine provinces, Manitoba and Alberta alone showed recession which was limited in the former province to about \$5½ per capita.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$219 per capita was 6 p.c. or \$13 in advance of the figure for 1934. The estimated increase in population in 1935 over 1934 was only 1 p.c.

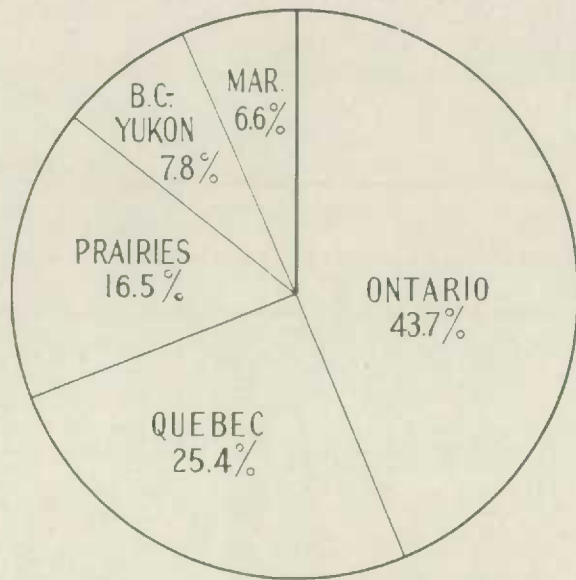
VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE—1935 COMPARED WITH 1934



NET PRODUCTION

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



1935

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION

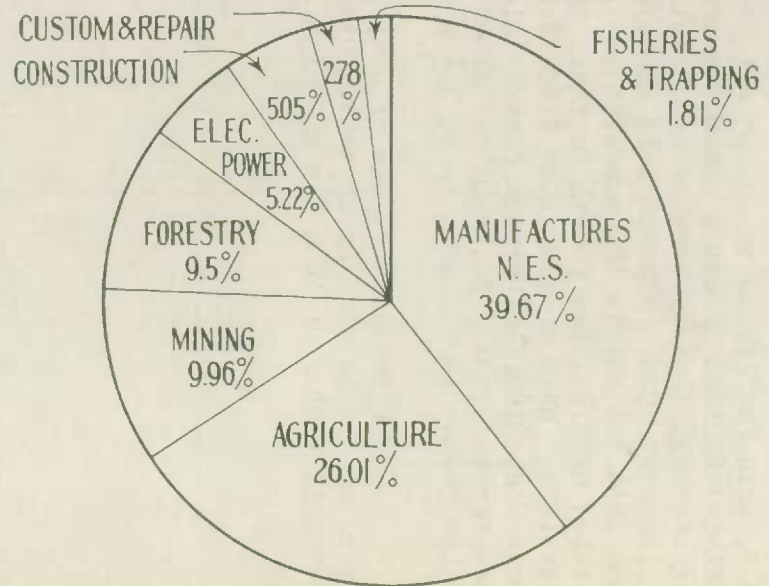


TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1934 AND 1935.

Division of Industry	1934 1/		1935 1/		Increase in Net Value in 1935 from 1934	Percentage Increase in Net Value 1935 from 1934	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production 1935
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Agriculture	1,006,257,616	592,195,000	1,019,866,099	622,772,000	30,577,000	5.2	26.01
Forestry	313,669,369	208,207,484	344,768,018	227,500,346	19,292,862	9.3	9.50
Fisheries	45,661,143	34,022,323	46,386,749	34,427,854	405,531	1.2	1.44
Trapping	8,636,886	8,636,886	8,877,331	8,877,331	240,446	2.8	0.37
Mining	344,978,399	209,073,789	429,817,269	238,581,268	29,507,479	14.1	9.96
Electric Power	124,463,613	122,461,993	127,177,954	125,123,078	2,661,085	2.2	5.22
Total Primary Production	1,843,667,026	1,174,597,474	1,975,883,500	1,257,281,877	82,684,403	7.0	52.50
Construction	186,196,890	116,406,765	215,548,873	120,815,289	5,408,534	4.7	5.05
Custom and Repair(a)	87,645,270	62,444,353	97,109,740	66,454,802	4,010,449	6.4	2.78
Manufactures(b)	2,533,768,954	1,222,943,899	2,797,400,424	1,292,242,142	59,298,243	5.7	53.96 (c)
Total Secondary Production(b)	2,807,604,114	1,400,795,007	3,110,059,037	1,479,512,233	78,717,226	5.6	61.78 (c)
GRAND TOTAL	4,031,421,085	2,233,697,018	4,398,333,710	2,394,720,688	161,023,670	7.2	100.00

- (a) Statistics of Custom and Repair Shops, including custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewellery, automobile and bicycle repairing, and custom and repair work by foundries were not collected after 1921. The totals for 1934 and 1935 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.
- (b) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing, electric power production, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1934 to a gross of \$619,840,064 and a net of \$341,695,463 and in 1935 to a gross of \$687,608,827 and a net of \$342,072,422 is eliminated from the grand total.
- (c) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures n.e.s. to the total net production in 1935 was 39.67

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1934 AND 1935.

Province	1934 1/		Percentage of Total Net Value	1935 1/		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1935 from 1934
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$		\$	\$		
Prince Edward Island	17,864,849	10,161,232	0.5	19,052,646	11,059,670	0.5	+ 6.6
Nova Scotia	131,399,711	76,628,789	3.4	144,918,904	84,186,607	3.5	+ 9.9
New Brunswick	98,679,310	55,404,590	2.6	106,307,360	51,184,408	2.6	+10.4
Quebec	1,054,503,197	572,339,409	25.6	1,137,261,900	607,222,088	25.4	+ 6.1
Ontario	1,794,724,561	971,143,306	43.4	1,884,461,443	1,060,064,179	43.7	+ 8.1
Manitoba	195,670,759	106,321,772	4.8	207,187,939	102,442,524	4.3	- 3.6
Saskatchewan	191,335,124	106,960,920	4.8	223,428,756	136,374,269	5.7	+27.6
Alberta	255,549,707	162,784,863	7.3	250,995,852	155,098,958	6.6	- 4.7
British Columbia-Yukon	287,693,877	171,932,118	7.7	324,718,910	187,087,995	7.8	+ 6.8
GRAND TOTAL	4,031,421,085	2,233,697,018	100.0	4,398,333,710	2,394,720,688	100.0	+ 7.2

1/ In conformance with resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of manufactures, mining, forestry and electric power for 1934 and 1935. This is in addition to the usual deduction for cost of materials.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1934 AND 1935,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1934	1935
Total Agricultural Production	592,195,000	622,772,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	29,116,515	34,077,938
Pulpwood	38,302,807	41,195,871
Sawn railway ties	1,541,901	3,188,651
Fuel	31,489,524	31,864,600
All other forest products	5,089,985	5,134,819
Total Forestry Operations	105,539,732	115,461,779
Saw mill products	24,971,159	29,513,090
Pulp and paper mill products	77,696,593	82,525,477
Total Milling Operations	102,667,752	112,038,567
Total Forestry Production	208,207,484	227,500,346
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	8,076,115	9,796,892
Sales to canning and curing establishments	11,638,820	10,956,895
Value added domestically	1,889,281	1,172,606
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	12,418,107	12,499,461
Total Fisheries Production	34,022,323	34,427,854
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	8,636,885	8,877,331
Total Mineral Production	269,073,789	236,581,268
Electric Light and Power	122,461,993	125,123,078
Total Primary Production	1,174,597,474	1,257,281,877
Total Construction	115,406,755	120,615,289
Custom and Repair	62,444,353	66,454,802
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	210,899,307	217,051,454
Animal products	94,998,316	99,633,595
Textiles	160,723,494	166,229,533
Wood and paper	223,240,894	239,367,227
Iron and steel	143,369,504	173,634,965
Non-ferrous metals	112,155,502	107,896,470
Non-metallic minerals	71,357,352	75,846,415
Chemicals	62,216,030	66,001,290
Miscellaneous, including Central Electric Stations	143,983,510	146,560,193
Total Manufactures (a)	1,222,943,899	1,292,242,142
Total Secondary Production	1,400,795,007	1,479,512,233
GRAND TOTAL (a)	2,255,897,018	2,394,720,668

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1934 AND 1935,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS (Concluded)

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total.

	1934	1935
Dairy factories	29,912,319	30,832,166
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	102,667,752	112,038,567
Fish canning and curing	8,166,192	8,540,653
Mineral industries	78,487,207	65,738,948 x
Electric power	122,461,993	125,123,078
Total	341,695,463	342,073,422
Manufactures, n.e.s.	881,248,436	950,168,720

x The decrease in the duplication for mineral industries was due to a change in method of valuation of ores.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1934 AND 1935, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	13,366,859	7,391,080	13,620,895	7,704,944	27,918,977	14,243,050	28,593,542	16,150,888
Forestry	612,611	550,165	637,654	563,574	12,603,857	9,086,551	12,625,924	9,190,760
Fisheries	1,455,417	963,926	1,031,848	899,685	10,618,423	7,673,665	10,758,244	7,852,899
Trapping	1,646	1,646	2,713	2,713	269,973	269,973	425,086	425,086
Mining	-	-	-	-	21,773,899	14,067,797	21,965,963	14,207,064
Electric Power	279,745	240,569	278,727	238,354	4,904,770	4,170,751	5,096,453	4,332,290
Construction	297,918	161,569	1,190,030	666,790	9,868,541	7,224,463	15,657,298	9,688,391
Custom and Repair	192,906	158,064	195,914	168,223	2,376,604	1,741,727	2,619,419	1,917,479
Manufactures (a)	3,302,586	1,281,041	3,556,006	1,362,405	60,844,581	28,406,917	67,109,172	30,995,130
GRAND TOTAL (a)	17,864,849	10,181,232	19,052,646	11,059,670	131,399,711	76,628,789	144,918,904	84,186,607

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	25,653,127	11,196,570	26,202,622	12,654,048	199,857,806	111,650,630	195,759,545	110,705,704
Forestry	25,428,168	16,988,174	27,931,167	18,560,461	119,913,324	77,670,128	129,904,542	84,258,587
Fisheries	4,552,178	3,679,970	4,768,162	3,949,615	2,752,847	2,306,517	2,304,071	1,947,259
Trapping	138,263	138,263	80,080	80,080	657,448	657,448	1,050,591	1,050,591
Mining	2,137,835	1,863,476	2,798,654	2,467,339	56,823,641	26,078,617	77,500,047	33,679,150
Electric Power	3,071,568	2,910,473	3,184,329	3,024,999	46,818,247	46,814,407	47,806,550	47,805,074
Construction	6,163,183	3,900,748	9,988,340	6,834,831	42,825,746	23,531,437	56,303,829	32,859,784
Custom and Repair	1,501,625	1,427,268	1,564,083	1,500,228	16,401,885	12,548,882	17,556,467	13,024,339
Manufactures (a)	54,057,847	26,357,257	56,294,840	27,594,016	766,498,000	380,453,666	821,020,796	393,805,691
GRAND TOTAL (a)	98,679,310	55,404,590	106,307,360	61,184,408	1,058,503,197	572,339,409	1,137,261,900	607,222,088

(a) See page 9 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1934 AND 1935, BY PROVINCES. (Continued)

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	332,574,824	189,355,640	346,181,757	209,181,936	75,675,073	45,490,620	63,447,987	35,046,936
Forestry	82,065,315	52,343,833	89,945,747	57,605,868	2,455,205	2,152,357	3,823,597	2,774,146
Fisheries	2,218,550	2,218,550	2,852,007	2,852,007	1,465,358	1,465,358	1,258,335	1,258,335
Trapping	1,575,934	1,575,934	1,604,537	1,604,537	1,075,450	1,075,450	968,003	968,003
Mining	183,767,591	117,104,033	220,799,576	130,220,051	10,447,132	6,857,321	19,335,302	9,040,591
Electric Power	43,498,715	43,477,976	43,667,485	43,645,644	6,378,674	6,310,475	6,729,818	6,657,635
Construction	96,488,625	61,315,609	90,848,941	50,649,333	6,349,382	3,612,232	10,473,633	5,083,452
Custom and Repair	38,049,543	26,711,854	43,110,934	29,326,139	7,758,807	5,317,631	8,656,290	5,252,000
Manufactures (a)	1,255,325,701	611,303,862	1,413,694,864	659,051,124	105,358,000	48,484,665	117,734,292	47,349,314
GRAND TOTAL (a)	1,794,724,551	971,143,305	1,984,461,443	1,050,064,179	195,670,759	106,321,772	207,187,939	102,442,524

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	135,838,027	78,547,390	164,290,293	107,844,120	155,707,755	109,009,230	141,446,777	97,490,304
Forestry	2,376,062	2,218,120	2,751,537	2,465,864	3,785,723	3,410,820	4,283,228	3,796,138
Fisheries	219,772	219,772	252,059	252,059	245,405	245,405	225,741	225,741
Trapping	1,280,458	1,280,458	1,080,760	1,080,760	1,152,960	1,132,960	1,064,968	1,064,368
Mining	3,239,328	2,340,189	5,349,657	2,869,351	19,056,775	14,703,214	21,614,954	16,738,472
Electric Power	4,229,402	3,460,775	4,377,205	3,516,251	4,567,199	4,401,197	4,756,985	4,572,180
Construction	6,907,979	4,327,753	5,061,354	2,772,833	7,541,055	5,377,955	10,183,322	5,524,813
Custom and Repair	6,190,733	4,409,227	6,853,889	4,625,507	6,876,614	4,315,839	7,247,507	4,549,602
Manufactures (a)	42,261,723	16,238,427	46,821,302	16,976,149	63,389,118	27,576,675	73,262,610	26,912,220
GRAND TOTAL (a)	191,335,124	106,960,920	223,428,756	136,374,259	255,549,707	162,784,883	250,995,852	155,098,958

	British Columbia - Yukon			
	1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	39,665,166	25,310,790	40,322,681	25,998,120
Forestry	64,419,094	43,777,336	73,054,712	48,294,950
Fisheries	22,133,193	15,248,960	21,666,282	15,190,254
Trapping	2,504,753	2,504,753	2,600,593	2,600,593
Mining	47,732,198	26,059,142	60,453,106	29,359,250
Electric Power	10,715,293	10,675,370	11,278,402	11,230,651
Construction	9,766,822	5,954,989	13,636,126	7,735,062
Custom and Repair	8,297,553	5,813,851	9,295,257	6,091,285
Manufactures (a)	176,721,398	82,841,159	198,106,542	86,196,093
GRAND TOTAL (a)	287,693,877	171,932,118	324,718,910	187,087,995

(a) See page 9 for note in regard to duplication.

(a) The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces.

	1934		1935	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Prince Edward Island	1,644,859	566,828	1,531,141	547,018
Nova Scotia	19,779,914	10,286,306	19,932,197	10,573,380
New Brunswick	24,024,474	13,057,609	26,504,897	14,471,209
Quebec	194,045,746	109,372,323	213,952,538	111,914,091
Ontario	240,839,887	134,263,996	268,244,405	134,072,458
Manitoba	21,292,322	14,444,337	25,039,318	10,987,888
Saskatchewan	11,208,380	6,081,191	13,409,300	6,128,635
Alberta	12,752,897	7,368,612	13,100,240	7,775,480
British Columbia-Yukon	94,251,695	46,254,262	105,894,791	45,803,263
CANADA	619,840,054	341,695,463	687,608,827	342,073,422

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1934 AND 1935.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Agriculture	72.60	69.67	18.59	19.18	20.22	20.68	19.51	16.23	19.50	19.93	42.78	34.21
Forestry	5.40	6.10	11.87	10.92	30.66	30.31	13.57	13.88	5.39	5.49	2.02	2.71
Fisheries	9.47	8.13	10.01	9.33	6.64	6.46	0.40	0.32	0.23	0.27	1.38	1.23
Trapping	0.02	0.02	0.35	0.50	0.25	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.15	1.01	0.94
Mining	-	-	18.36	16.88	3.36	4.03	4.56	5.56	12.06	12.40	6.45	8.63
Electric Power	2.36	2.16	5.44	5.15	5.25	4.94	8.18	7.87	4.48	4.16	5.94	6.50
Construction	1.59	1.03	9.43	11.51	7.04	9.54	4.11	5.41	6.31	4.82	3.40	4.96
Custom and Repair	1.55	1.52	2.27	2.28	2.58	2.45	2.19	2.14	2.75	2.79	5.00	5.13
Manufactures, n.e.c.s.	7.01	7.37	23.68	24.25	24.00	21.46	47.37	46.43	49.12	49.99	32.02	35.49
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	12.58	12.32	37.07	36.82	47.57	45.10	66.47	64.85	62.95	62.76	45.60	46.22

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Agriculture	73.42	79.09	66.97	62.85	14.72	13.89	26.51	26.01
Forestry	2.07	1.81	2.10	2.45	26.46	25.82	9.32	9.50
Fisheries	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.15	8.87	8.11	1.52	1.44
Trapping	1.20	0.79	0.70	0.69	(x)1.46	1.39	0.39	0.37
Mining	2.19	2.10	9.03	10.79	15.16	15.69	9.36	9.96
Electric Power	3.24	2.65	2.70	2.95	6.21	6.00	5.48	5.22
Construction	4.05	2.03	3.30	3.56	3.45	4.13	5.17	5.05
Custom and Repair	4.12	3.39	2.65	2.93	3.38	3.26	2.80	2.76
Manufactures, n.e.c.s.	9.50	7.96	12.40	13.63	21.28	21.71	39.45	39.67
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	15.18	12.46	15.94	16.64	44.18	46.07	54.75	55.96

(x) Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Province	1934			1935		
	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita
	\$	000	\$	\$	000	\$
Prince Edward Island	10,181,232	89	114.40	11,059,670	89	124.27
Nova Scotia	76,628,789	525	145.96	84,186,607	527	159.75
New Brunswick	55,404,590	425	130.36	61,184,408	429	142.62
Quebec	572,339,409	3,018	189.64	607,222,088	3,062	198.31
Ontario	971,143,305	3,629	267.61	1,050,064,179	3,673	285.89
Manitoba	106,321,772	711	149.54	102,442,524	711	144.08
Saskatchewan	106,960,920	932	114.76	136,374,259	931	146.48
Alberta	162,784,883	756	215.32	155,098,958	764	203.01
British Columbia and Yukon	171,932,118	739	232.66	187,087,995	749	249.78
TOTAL	2,233,697,018	10,824	206.37	2,394,720,688	10,935	219.00

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD.

Definition of "Production".

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"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 and purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Deductions, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufactures, though eliminations were also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries, as, for example, seed and feed in the case of agriculture. 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 purchased 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."

This resolution has been complied with for the years 1934 and 1935, and revisions will be effected for previous years when available. In the meantime the altered method for the two years destroys the comparability with the periods prior to 1934. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practise of most other countries.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points 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 Table 3, the following notes are appended:

1. Agriculture.

Dairy factory production is included in agriculture as well as in manufactures, the duplication being eliminated when obtaining the grand total values of gross and net production.

2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

4. Mineral Production.

Under mineral production all items are set out that might be allocated to "manufactures" so that the reader may note the exact extent of overlapping in current conceptions 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 as above stated is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

5. Construction.

Due to the availability of the totals compiled by a new branch of the Bureau, the treatment of construction data was altered for 1934. The records prepared by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were used from 1920 to 1933, thirty-five per cent 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.

6. 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", namely, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures n.e.s.", and therefore from the grand total.

7. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all items elsewhere displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1934.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the present bulletin. The changes resulted in a reduction, for the year 1934, in the value of net production from \$2,380,716,629 as previously published to \$2,233,697,018, as shown in table 1 on page 5.

(1) The most important change was the application to mining and forestry of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, which provided for the deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. The values were deducted from the gross value of manufactured goods for 1933 and 1934, for the purposes of the bulletin published last year. It is now possible to extend the application of the resolution to mining and forestry for the two years covered in this bulletin. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1934 and for that period no attempt has yet been made to revise the statistics on the new basis.

(2) A change was made in the computation of net agricultural production, the deduction from the gross having been obtained by a further study of the disposal of various crops. The method formerly used was to find the value of seed and feed used, throughout Canada in 1930, as reported in the decennial census. These amounts were then used as a base, succeeding years being estimated according to changes in the percentage of field crops, the numbers of live stock and in prices. The change in the method led to a marked increase in the deductions for the two years and a consequent decline in net agricultural production. Considerable research is in progress regarding agricultural production and further revisions may be published upon the completion of these studies.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net Production, 1934-1935.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method.
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March 1937, and press release Dairy Factories, 1935.	Gross is the sum of total given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics and the amount paid to patrons of the dairy factories for milk. The latter amount and the cost of seed and feed are the deductions
Forestry	Bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Paper production was added in this bulletin due to difficulty of separating the deductions. Cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity made up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics.	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figure given in report.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs.	From the fur production of 1934-5 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during 1934, giving the gross and net for 1935.
Mining	Annual report on the mineral production of Canada.	Industrial total i.e. net value of sales taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies added to make up the gross. Value of process supplies was estimated for 1934.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, as shown in Table 1, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry.	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials used deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Not collected from 1921 to the present	Based on the percentage change in the data for manufacturing from 1921 to current year.
Manufacturing	General report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Gross as published except that adjustment was made by deduction of \$9,936,957 duplicated electric power 1935. Cost of materials, fuel and purchased electricity were deducted for net.

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