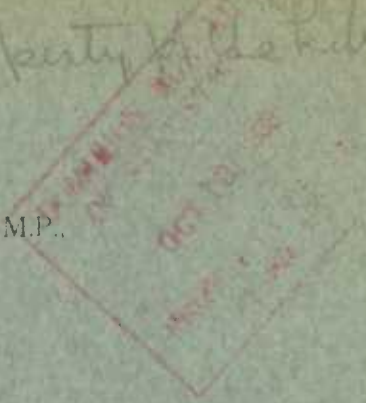


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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**CENSUS OF INDUSTRY**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1936**

---



OTTAWA  
1938

Price 25 cents



P R E F A C E

With the present issue of the annual survey of production, it is possible to implement more fully the 23rd resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians which met in Ottawa in the fall of 1935. "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."

The questionnaires sent to firms comprising the main industrial classes were revised following the Conference and in many cases returns for 1935 are the first available on the new basis. Unfortunately it is impossible to carry this revised method back over a period of years due to the great number of returns involved and, in many cases to the complete absence of the necessary figures. Only approximations may be attempted for the years previous to 1935.

While continuity is thus unavoidably disturbed, it is felt that a uniform system of Commonwealth statistics is greatly to be desired and any inconvenience caused by application of a more refined method will be compensated for in the unity and comprehensiveness of the results obtained.

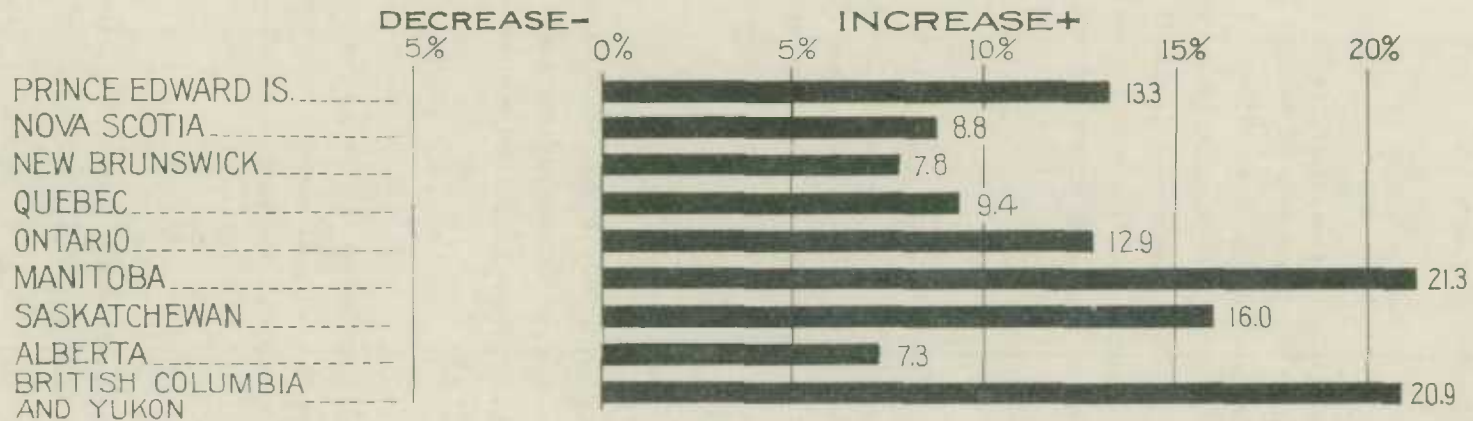
The net figure of production as now compiled by the Bureau represents a more satisfactory estimate of the amount contributed to the national economy by the nine leading industrial groups covered by the survey. An explanation of the general method used is given on pages 9 to 11.

The present issue has been prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., and R.A. Brown, M.A., of the Bureau staff.

  
Dominion Statistician.

# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE - 1936 COMPARED WITH 1935

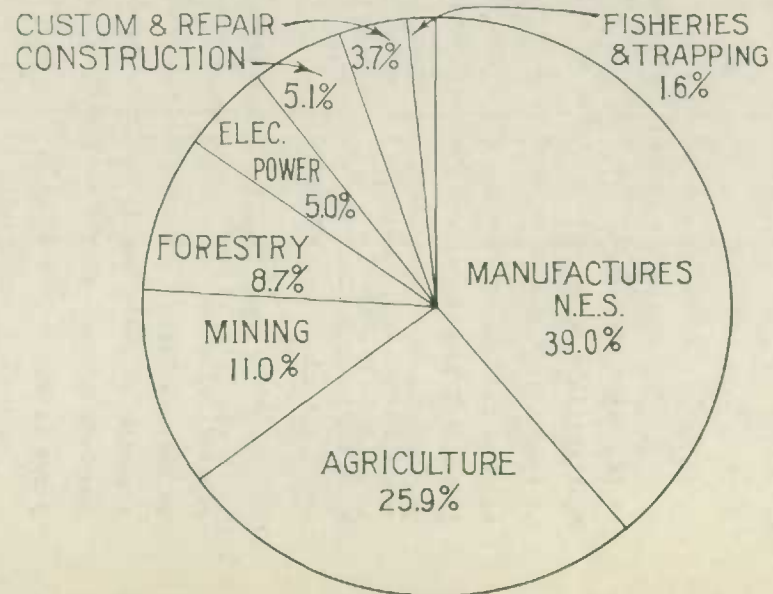
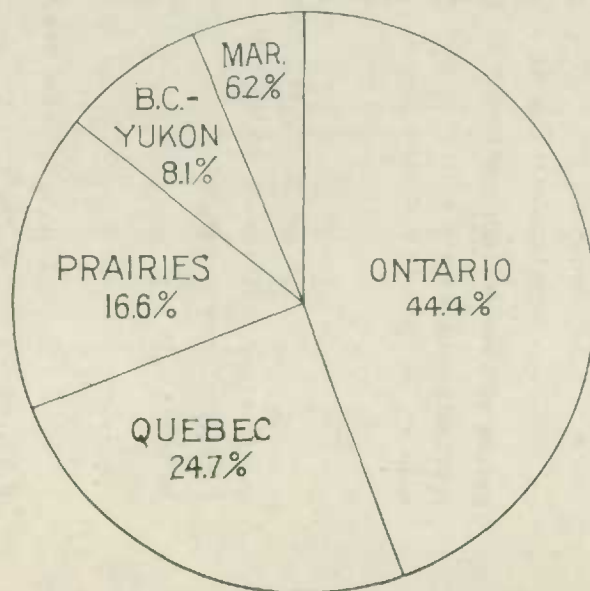


## NET PRODUCTION

1936

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Dominion Statistician:

R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

Statistician:

Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1936.

Measured by a gain of twelve and one-half per cent in the net value of production from that of the preceding twelve months, the year 1936 registered a considerable advance on the recovery movement. The net value of commodities produced at \$2,666 millions against \$2,369 millions in 1935, indicates that on the whole Canadians were more prosperous than in any year since 1931. As the level of commodity prices advanced from 72.1 to 74.6, an adjusted gain of about 9 p.c. in volume is denoted, roughly confirming the rise of nearly 10 p.c. in the index of industrial production. The rise was dominated by pronounced increases in the price of farm products and greatly improved the relationship between such prices and those of goods which the farmer must buy. The general nature of the improvement was substantiated by the fact that each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance with gains ranging from nearly 4 p.c. in trapping to over 22 p.c. in mining.

While changes in general method prevent precise comparability, it is evident that the lowest point of the recent depression was reached in 1933 and revival commencing in the latter part of the year was fairly continuous until the end of 1937.

Price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred in 1937. The index of wholesale prices averaged over 13 p.c. higher while the advance in the index of industrial production was 10.8 p.c. The gain in the index of general employment was 10 p.c.

The most encouraging development of the past decade has been the manner in which the mining, forestry, electric power and manufacturing industries have taken up the slack caused by a succession of sub-normal crops. The Canadian economy in the degree of its diversification has become stronger and more resistant to the uncertainties of the climate.

Branches of Production.

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 \$53.4 millions, 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 \$690.4 millions, a gain of nearly 12 p.c., over the \$617.9 millions obtained in 1935. The percentage gain of 12.1 in manufacturing production was slightly greater than in agriculture, the net value in 1936 being \$1,289.6 million, against \$1,150.9 million in the preceding year. Forestry production, including woods operations, sawmilling and pulp and paper, recorded a gain of no less than 16.8 p.c., export marketing being particularly active. Newsprint production reached a new high level. Fisheries showed an encouraging advance of 13 p.c. in value the near record catch in British Columbia and improved export and price factors indicating considerable betterment. Electric power continued its steady upward trend gaining 6.7 p.c. in net value over 1935.

The construction industry showed further revival in 1936, private operations more than counterbalancing the decline in governmental contracts. A net increase in value of \$15 millions or 12.4 p.c. was registered, due in part to the rise in cost of materials.

A detailed study of some 15 groups under the heading of custom and repair established this industry on a somewhat higher basis than formerly. The net value of custom and repair work in 1936 was placed at \$97.3 million, a gain of 6.1 p.c. over the preceding year.

Comparing the growth of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 14.1 p.c. in 1936 over 1935, compared with a net increase of 11.7 p.c. for secondary production in the same comparison. This divergence was due to the greater rise in the cost of primary materials. The official price index of producers' goods reached 72.4 in 1936, compared with 69.6 in 1935, whereas the index of consumers' goods only advanced to 74.7 from 73.6, indicating a close approach to a price parity between the two great branches of the national economy.

A summary of the gross and net values of production for the years 1935 and 1936 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production for the same years are shown in Table 3.

#### Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.

Because of the adverse weather conditions and low prices experienced by agriculture in recent years, the relative importance of manufacturing has been accentuated. Agricultural production in 1936 represented about 26 p.c. of the net output of all industries, while the total value added by the manufacturing process was over 48 p.c. of the total net production. Eliminating the duplicated items which are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, we find that the output of manufacturing industries not elsewhere stated, was 39.1 p.c. of the net total. Mining held third place in 1936, contributing nearly 11 p.c. of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 8.7 p.c. of the net, while construction and electric power contributed 5.1 and 5.0 p.c., respectively. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in importance.

### Comparison of 1936 and 1935 by Provinces.

All provinces showed gains in net production in 1936 over the preceding year. Considerable betterment was enjoyed in the Maritimes, the net total for the region being up 8.7 p.c., with advances of 13.3 p.c., 8.8 p.c. and 7.8 p.c. for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively. Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Quebec showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. to \$657 millions in 1936. The increase in Ontario due to mining was somewhat more substantial at 12.9 p.c. The trend was unevenly upward in the Prairies. Manitoba registered an advance of 21.3 p.c., the greatest of any province, while Saskatchewan and Alberta gained 16.0 p.c. and 7.3 p.c., respectively. The net total for the area at \$442.7 millions was 13.9 p.c. greater than in 1935. Recovery continued apace in British Columbia, an advance of nearly 21 p.c. having been shown over the preceding year.

### Relative Production by Provinces, 1936.

Among the nine provinces, Ontario maintained her pre-eminence by a wide margin in the creation of commodities, producing 44.4 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 44.2 p.c. in 1935. Quebec followed with an output of 24.6 p.c. against 25.4 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were again in third and fourth positions, contributing 8.1 p.c. and 6.2 p.c. of the grand total. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

### Per Capita Production.

In Table 6, net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth put into the commercial economy by the people and as such measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from and must not be confused with the national income, which includes in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which although somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced.

All provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1936 over 1935. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity output of nearly \$321 per capita in 1936, an improvement of \$35 per capita over 1935, due to considerable gains in manufacturing, mining and agriculture. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$283, registering an increase of \$44 per capita over 1935. Alberta and Quebec figures were quite similar at \$213 and \$212 respectively, both recording gains from the preceding year.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$241.75 per capita was 11.6 p.c. or \$25 in advance of the figure for 1935, with provincial totals ranging from \$136 for Prince Edward Island to \$321 for Ontario. The estimated increase in population in 1936 over 1935, was nearly 1 p.c., the estimate being 11,028,000.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1935 AND 1936.

Division of Industry	1935 <sup>1/</sup>		1936 <sup>1/</sup>		Increase in Net Value in 1936 from 1935	Percentage Increase in Net Value 1936 from 1935	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production 1936
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Agriculture	952,431,000	617,867,000	1,079,571,000	690,379,000	72,512,000	+ 11.7	25.90
Forestry	341,432,572	198,545,244	400,292,122	231,937,531	33,392,317	+ 16.8	8.70
Fisheries	45,383,749	30,239,056	51,081,135	34,234,063	3,965,007	+ 13.1	1.28
Trapping	8,877,331	8,877,331	9,214,325	9,214,325	336,994	+ 3.8	0.35
Mining	411,094,583	238,581,238	497,332,721	291,972,359	53,391,091	+ 22.4	10.95
Electric Power	127,177,954	125,123,078	135,865,173	133,521,397	8,439,309	+ 6.7	5.01
Total Primary Production	1,886,399,989	1,219,232,977	2,175,356,476	1,391,298,695	172,035,718	+ 14.1	52.19
Construction	215,548,873	120,815,289	258,040,400	135,851,162	15,035,873	+ 12.4	5.10
Custom and Repair	149,948,104	91,711,442	158,202,576	97,733,712	5,622,270	+ 6.1	3.65
Manufactures (a)	2,651,325,388	1,150,899,283	3,002,403,814	1,289,592,672	138,693,399	+ 12.1	48.37 (b)
Total Secondary Production (a)	3,016,822,385	1,363,426,014	3,418,646,790	1,522,777,546	159,351,532	+ 11.7	57.12 (b)
GRAND TOTAL	4,346,117,217	2,369,064,383	4,933,384,625	2,665,861,389	296,797,306	+ 12.5	100.00

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1935 to a gross of \$557,105,137 and a net of \$213,624,608 and in 1936 to a gross of \$658,618,441 and a net of \$248,214,552 is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures n.e.s. to the total net production in 1936 was 39.05.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1935 AND 1936.

Province	1935 <sup>1/</sup>		Percentage of Total Net Value	1936 <sup>1/</sup>		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1936 from 1935
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$		\$	\$		
Prince Edward Island	19,269,535	11,031,987	0.46	21,685,424	12,495,730	0.47	+ 13.3
Nova Scotia	145,284,538	82,577,153	3.49	156,853,932	89,823,005	3.37	+ 8.8
New Brunswick	107,542,475	58,946,355	2.49	118,175,103	63,573,230	2.38	+ 7.8
Quebec	1,123,333,296	600,775,158	25.36	1,263,428,385	656,952,315	24.64	+ 9.4
Ontario	1,962,942,914	1,048,129,100	44.24	2,234,703,431	1,183,844,782	44.41	+ 12.9
Manitoba	201,423,835	101,253,414	4.27	234,807,096	122,874,879	4.61	+ 21.3
Saskatchewan	218,123,039	134,000,749	5.66	258,461,584	155,439,051	5.83	+ 16.0
Alberta	246,617,159	153,271,341	6.47	263,239,084	164,409,521	6.17	+ 7.3
British Columbia-Yukon	318,574,448	179,079,123	7.56	384,229,586	216,449,140	8.12	+ 20.9
GRAND TOTAL	4,346,117,217	2,369,064,383	100.00	4,933,384,625	2,665,861,389	100.00	+ 12.5

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 all industries for 1935 and 1936. This is in addition to the deduction for cost of materials and process supplies. (See Explanation of general method, page 9.)



TABLE 5. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1955 AND 1956,  
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1955	1956
Total Agricultural Production .....	\$ 617,867,000	\$ 690,579,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	54,077,958	44,827,957
Pulpwood	41,195,871	48,680,200
Hewn railway ties	5,188,651	5,190,052
Fuel	51,864,500	52,167,410
All other forest products	5,154,819	5,958,609
Less supplies	-25,629,363	-26,000,000
Total Woods Operations .....	89,832,415	108,804,228
Saw mill products	29,515,090	35,982,667
Pulp and paper mill products	79,199,741	87,150,866
Total Milling Operations .....	108,712,831	123,133,533
Total Forestry Production .....	198,545,244	231,937,761
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	9,796,892	10,167,470
Sales to canning and curing establishments	10,958,895	11,916,080
Value added domestically	1,172,606	2,512,784
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	12,499,461	14,768,721
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 4,158,798	- 4,950,992
Total Fisheries Production .....	30,269,056	34,254,063
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	8,877,351	9,214,725
Total Mineral Production .....	238,581,238	291,372,559
Electric Light and Power .....	125,125,078	155,561,587
Total Primary Production .....	1,219,282,977	1,591,298,895
Total Construction .....	120,815,289	155,851,162
Custom and Repair .....	91,711,442	97,555,712
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	226,844,855	254,155,015
Animal products	99,635,595	109,825,848
Textiles	152,594,575	162,677,272
Wood and paper	255,877,251	261,020,054
Iron and steel	179,151,865	211,572,641
Non-ferrous metals	107,898,470	152,425,707
Non-metallic minerals	66,055,286	68,707,776
Chemicals	66,001,290	89,854,217
Miscellaneous	16,844,372	19,378,164
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,150,899,285	1,289,592,672
Total Secondary Production .....	1,565,426,014	1,522,777,546
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,589,064,585	2,885,861,889

(a) Includes duplication.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936,

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.

	1935		1936	
	\$		\$	
Dairy Factories	50,832,166		32,466,613	
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	108,712,851		125,155,553	
Fish canning and curing	8,340,663		9,837,729	
Mineral industries	65,738,948		82,776,877	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>213,624,608</b>		<b>248,214,552</b>	
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	937,274,675		1,041,378,120	

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	13,259,000	7,599,774	15,765,000	9,148,735	27,264,000	15,940,970	29,039,000	16,195,664
Forestry	657,654	451,044	638,621	472,513	12,625,924	7,857,510	13,087,653	8,537,693
Fisheries	1,501,848	822,322	1,412,731	877,466	10,758,244	7,261,944	12,192,912	8,202,308
Trapping	2,713	2,713	4,056	4,056	425,086	425,086	348,971	348,971
Mining	-	-	27,363	27,663	21,965,963	14,207,064	24,754,077	19,108,641
Electric Power	278,727	258,354	299,229	252,213	5,096,453	4,332,290	5,216,692	4,318,327
Construction	1,190,050	666,790	816,141	490,457	15,657,298	9,688,391	15,434,295	9,290,891
Custom and Repair	803,947	460,203	833,955	478,950	4,873,862	2,907,415	5,107,327	3,062,802
Manufactures (a)	3,048,030	1,099,451	3,311,223	1,055,201	61,453,452	26,197,576	67,784,970	27,788,510
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>19,269,555</b>	<b>11,031,987</b>	<b>21,685,424</b>	<b>12,495,760</b>	<b>145,284,538</b>	<b>82,577,156</b>	<b>156,653,932</b>	<b>89,823,005</b>

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	25,402,000	12,480,913	30,406,000	15,618,704	175,074,000	109,300,670	189,970,000	111,742,408
Forestry	27,931,167	16,654,061	28,699,912	16,266,798	126,578,806	71,772,351	148,142,119	84,786,485
Fisheries	4,768,162	3,186,673	5,294,485	3,542,465	2,304,071	1,874,768	2,557,194	2,050,640
Trapping	80,080	80,080	68,509	68,509	1,050,591	1,050,591	1,449,285	1,449,285
Mining	2,798,654	2,467,339	2,566,861	2,324,747	75,480,933	53,679,150	95,260,522	44,823,567
Electric Power	3,184,329	3,024,999	3,307,106	3,143,900	47,808,550	47,805,074	45,937,802	45,912,902
Construction	9,988,340	5,834,831	11,982,253	7,232,337	58,309,829	32,859,784	67,902,087	34,834,536
Custom and Repair	3,864,778	2,302,780	4,053,123	2,426,415	58,722,316	23,852,366	40,867,617	25,320,597
Manufactures (a)	52,845,533	24,360,889	56,225,201	23,781,487	765,842,452	339,363,685	863,687,389	377,514,998
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>107,542,475</b>	<b>58,946,355</b>	<b>118,176,103</b>	<b>63,573,236</b>	<b>1,126,333,296</b>	<b>600,775,158</b>	<b>1,265,428,385</b>	<b>656,952,315</b>

(a) See page 8 in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1955 AND 1956, BY PROVINCES. (Continued)

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	315,258,000	207,109,010	360,329,000	234,619,984	59,568,000	35,094,845	77,659,000	48,858,792
Forestry	89,945,747	51,391,348	103,806,452	58,390,678	3,823,597	2,310,346	5,231,995	3,303,840
Fisheries	2,852,007	2,852,007	3,209,422	3,209,422	1,258,335	1,258,335	1,867,371	1,367,371
Trapping	1,604,537	1,604,537	1,796,079	1,796,079	968,003	968,003	933,097	933,097
Mining	211,392,537	130,220,051	260,228,171	151,874,482	18,760,758	9,040,591	18,674,438	9,366,496
Electric Power	43,667,485	43,645,644	52,012,533	51,984,246	6,729,818	6,657,835	7,246,220	7,171,331
Construction	90,848,941	50,649,333	108,280,433	55,388,095	10,473,633	5,083,452	12,929,022	6,784,027
Custom and Repair	68,558,077	41,230,853	72,212,732	43,675,900	8,923,955	5,802,821	9,483,435	5,982,059
Manufactures (a)	1,363,396,503	609,853,133	1,547,551,931	686,470,917	109,330,238	39,567,839	122,050,502	45,015,577
GRAND TOTAL (a)	1,962,942,914	1,048,129,100	2,234,703,431	1,183,844,782	201,426,835	101,253,414	234,807,096	122,874,879

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	181,273,000	107,332,431	185,532,000	122,872,086	138,481,000	97,375,840	149,000,000	103,464,536
Forestry	2,751,537	1,995,414	2,553,871	1,937,413	4,283,228	3,113,848	4,452,459	3,303,180
Fisheries	252,059	252,059	367,025	367,025	225,741	225,741	309,882	309,882
Trapping	1,080,760	1,080,760	931,175	931,175	1,064,968	1,064,968	1,142,908	1,142,908
Mining	5,206,021	2,869,351	9,547,510	5,720,747	21,614,954	16,738,472	22,461,422	20,104,417
Electric Power	4,377,205	3,618,251	4,651,782	3,903,212	4,756,985	4,572,180	4,945,917	4,683,604
Construction	5,061,554	2,772,833	8,314,868	5,093,281	10,183,322	5,524,813	9,611,860	5,414,177
Custom and Repair	5,118,017	3,251,291	5,337,351	3,440,037	6,508,450	4,078,645	6,902,907	4,351,739
Manufactures (a)	42,038,181	13,042,743	51,604,510	15,185,500	67,841,746	23,780,134	74,052,010	25,000,138
GRAND TOTAL (a)	218,126,039	134,000,749	256,461,584	153,439,051	246,617,139	153,271,341	283,239,084	164,409,521

	British Columbia - Yukon			
	1955		1956	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	37,054,000	25,332,547	41,869,000	27,858,088
Forestry	75,054,712	42,999,324	93,678,040	54,938,963
Fisheries	21,666,282	12,535,207	24,070,053	14,027,484
Trapping	2,600,593	2,600,593	2,537,247	2,537,247
Mining	55,894,763	29,359,250	67,812,057	38,621,619
Electric Power	11,278,402	11,230,651	12,247,892	12,191,652
Construction	13,836,126	7,733,062	22,789,641	11,323,361
Custom and Repair	12,576,702	8,025,268	13,374,099	8,595,213
Manufactures (a)	185,229,255	73,633,833	218,136,078	87,780,348
GRAND TOTAL (a)	518,574,446	179,079,123	384,229,586	216,449,140

(a) See page 8 for note in regard to duplication.

(a) Duplication by Provinces. 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.

	1955		1956	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	1,258,414	308,664	1,423,255	311,426
Nova Scotia	14,885,744	6,241,090	16,311,965	7,030,402
New Brunswick	23,340,568	11,446,210	24,429,347	10,832,126
Quebec	162,818,252	60,783,281	190,346,630	71,467,103
Ontario	224,576,920	90,426,814	274,703,322	103,564,999
Manitoba	18,309,500	4,320,253	19,051,014	6,210,711
Saskatchewan	9,032,095	2,512,384	12,428,308	4,011,427
Alberta	8,343,255	3,203,500	9,640,279	3,365,056
British Columbia-Yukon	94,616,389	34,372,612	110,284,521	41,424,833
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>557,105,137</b>	<b>213,624,608</b>	<b>658,618,641</b>	<b>248,214,552</b>

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1955 AND 1956.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Agriculture	68.90	73.22	19.30	18.03	21.17	24.57	18.19	17.01	19.76	19.82	34.66	39.76
Forestry	4.09	3.78	9.52	9.51	28.25	25.59	11.94	12.91	4.90	4.93	2.28	2.69
Fisheries	7.45	7.02	8.79	9.13	5.41	5.57	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	1.24	1.36
Trapping	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.39	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.96	0.76
Mining	-	0.22	17.20	21.27	4.19	3.66	5.61	6.82	12.43	12.83	8.93	7.82
Electric Power	2.16	2.02	5.25	4.81	5.13	4.95	7.96	6.99	4.16	4.39	6.58	5.84
Construction	6.04	3.93	11.74	10.34	9.90	11.37	5.47	5.70	4.83	4.68	5.02	5.52
Custom and Repair	4.17	3.83	3.52	3.41	3.91	3.82	3.97	3.85	3.93	3.69	5.53	4.87
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.17	5.95	24.17	23.11	21.91	20.36	46.37	46.59	49.57	49.24	34.80	31.58
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	9.97	8.44	31.72	30.94	41.33	37.41	56.49	57.46	58.18	57.99	39.08	36.64

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Agriculture	80.31	79.04	63.53	62.92	14.15	12.88	26.09	25.90
Forestry	1.49	1.25	2.03	2.01	24.02	25.28	8.38	8.70
Fisheries	0.19	0.24	0.15	0.19	7.00	6.48	1.28	1.28
Trapping	0.81	0.60	0.69	0.70	(x)1.45	(x)1.17	0.37	0.35
Mining	2.14	3.68	10.92	12.23	16.39	17.84	10.07	10.95
Electric Power	2.70	2.51	2.98	2.85	6.27	5.63	5.28	5.01
Construction	2.07	3.28	3.60	3.29	4.32	5.23	5.10	5.10
Custom and Repair	2.43	2.21	2.66	2.65	4.48	3.97	3.87	3.65
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.86	7.19	13.44	13.18	21.82	21.42	39.56	39.06
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	9.73	9.77	15.52	15.21	41.12	40.55	48.58	48.37

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

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Province	1 9 3 5			1 9 3 6		
	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	11,031,987	89	123.95	12,495,760	92	135.82
Nova Scotia	82,577,156	527	156.70	89,323,005	537	167.27
New Brunswick	58,946,355	429	137.40	63,573,236	435	146.15
Quebec	600,775,150	3,062	196.20	656,952,315	3,096	212.20
Ontario	1,040,129,100	3,673	285.36	1,183,844,782	3,690	320.83
Manitoba	101,253,414	711	142.41	122,874,879	711	172.82
Saskatchewan	134,000,749	931	143.93	155,439,051	931	166.96
Alberta	153,271,341	764	200.62	164,409,521	772	212.97
British Columbia and Yukon	179,079,123	749	239.10	216,449,140	764	283.31
TOTAL	2,369,064,383	10,935	216.65	2,665,861,689	11,028	241.75

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD.

Definition of "Production".

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, i.e., as including such processes as the growing 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 "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. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are

unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

As outlined in the Preface, 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 1935 and 1936, 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 1935. 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.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the experience of decennial and quinquennial returns.

##### 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.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (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.

### 5. 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. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures for 1936, and the preceding year was revised accordingly.

### 6. 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 1935.

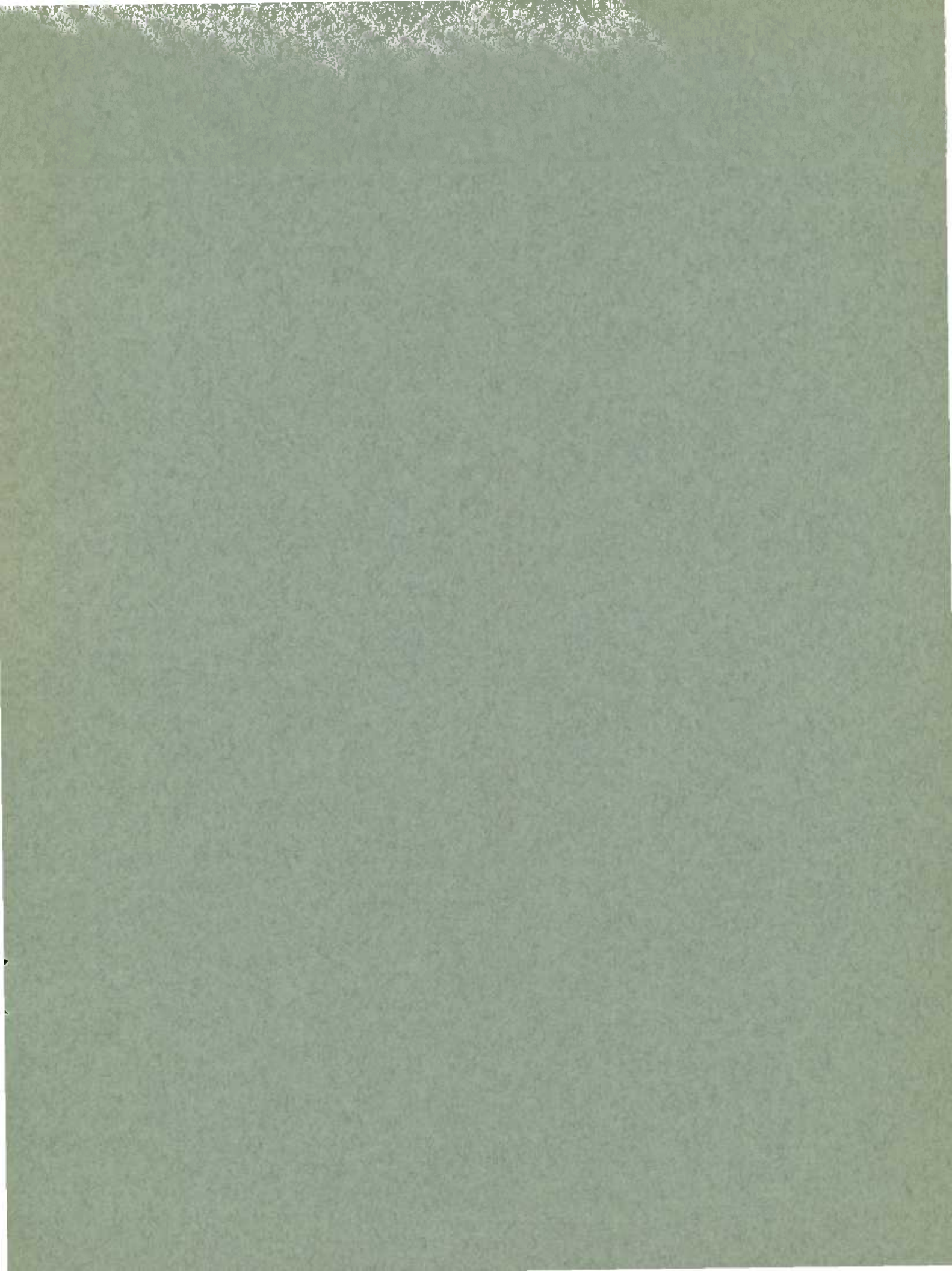
Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the present bulletin. The changes resulted in a reduction, for the year 1935, in the value of net production from \$2,394,720,688 as previously published to \$2,369,064,383.

The most important change was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period no attempt has yet been made to revise the statistics on the new basis.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of  
the totals for Gross and Net production, 1935 - 1936.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method.
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1938.	Gross is the total given in Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The cost of seed and feed is the deduction.
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. Cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity make up the deduction. Credit is given for materials used as fuel. Quebec figures have been revised for 1935.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics.	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs.	From the fur production of 1935-36 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during 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, etc., added to make up the gross.
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 deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts.
Manufacturing	General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Since 1936 Census of Manufacturing does not include Central electric stations and "dyeing, cleaning and laundry work", all figures revised accordingly for 1935. Revision in 1935 figures for change in pulp and paper overvaluation in Quebec of \$3,325,736.





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