

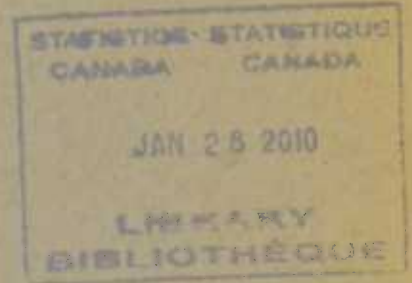
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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**CENSUS OF INDUSTRY**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1937**

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OTTAWA  
1939

Price 25 cents



## P R E F A C E

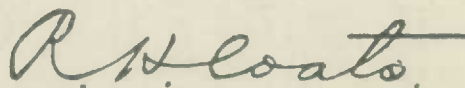
With the current issue of the annual survey of production, it is possible to implement the 23rd resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians which met in Ottawa in the fall of 1935, reading as follows: "The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to 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 were 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.

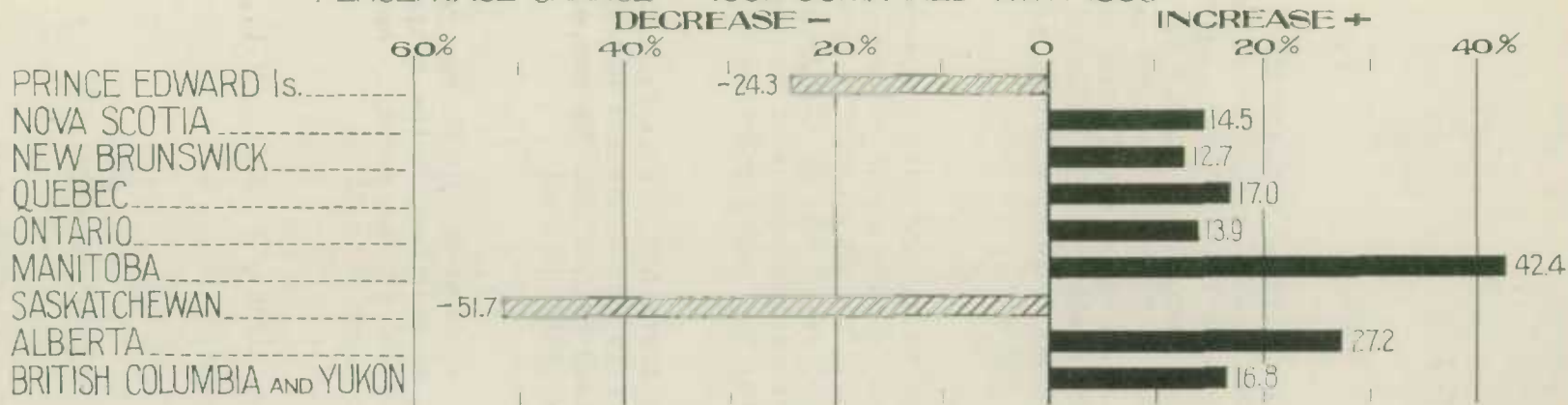
The present issue has been prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., and R. A. Brown, M.A., of the Bureau staff.



Dominion Statistician.

# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

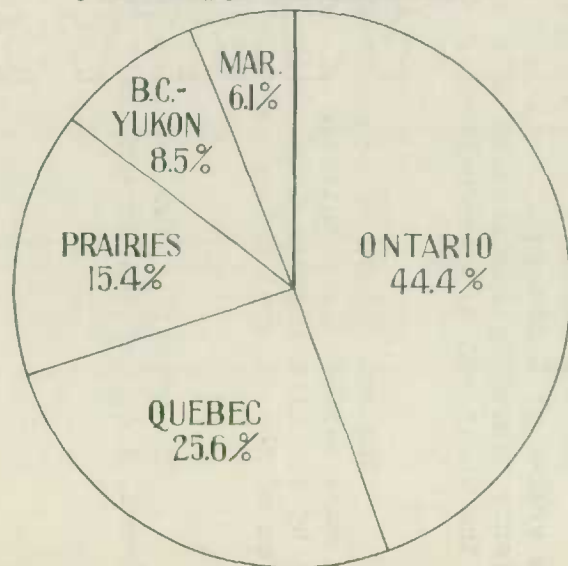
PERCENTAGE CHANGE — 1937 COMPARED WITH 1936



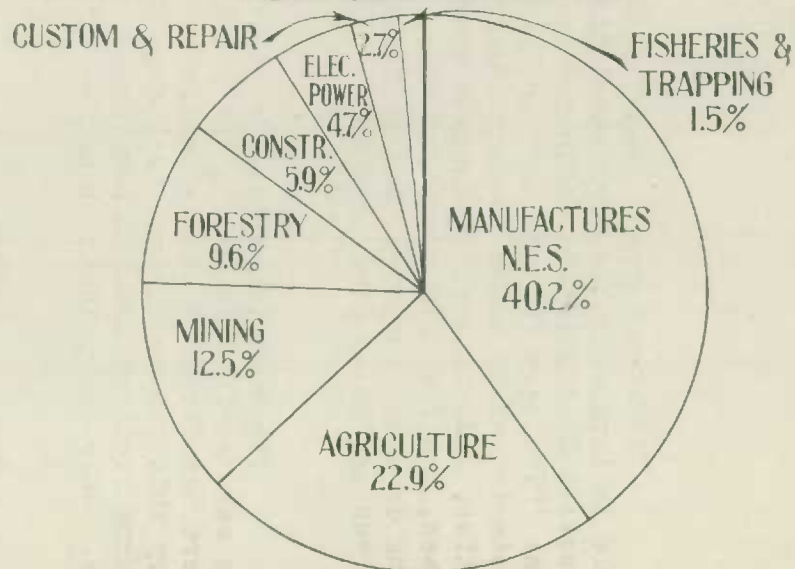
## NET PRODUCTION

1937

### PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



### INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Dominion Statistician:  
Statistician:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1937.

Despite the fact that a considerable part of the Canadian economy suffered from adverse weather conditions during 1937, a gain of 13 per cent occurred in the net value of production compared with that of the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced reached \$2,970.6 million, the highest since 1930, compared with a revised estimate of \$2,628.4 million in 1936. This showing is a striking demonstration of the progress which the Canadian economy has made towards diversification and self-sufficiency. Drought, which in past decades would have had more serious consequences, is entered as a debit item against the increased wealth and purchasing power derived from mines, forests and manufacturing plants. A factor which augurs well for future production is the backlog of construction which has accumulated over the last nine years and which sooner or later must be released to take care of the normal expansion of our population and industry.

The level of commodity prices advanced from 74.6 to 84.5 in the year under review, the rise having been dominated by pronounced increases in raw material prices, thereby contributing to a more favourable parity between primary and secondary industries.

While changes in general method prevent precise comparability over an extended period, it is evident that an intermediate peak was reached in 1937. Subsequent price decline implies recession for the year 1938, the drop in the general price index being 7 per cent. Industrial production, as measured by a comprehensive index, declined over 9 per cent but employment was relatively well maintained, the index receding only 2 per cent from the level of 1937. The gain in the volume of field crops during 1938, however, was about 37 per cent and preliminary estimates place the net value of agricultural production nearly \$50 millions above the level of 1937 and with a more equitable provincial distribution.

Branches of Production

Net production signifies the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of 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 eight of the nine main divisions of industry showed appreciable advances in 1937 over the preceding year. The only exception to the general expansion in net value was in agriculture, which was practically maintained at \$679 millions, a decline of less than 0.1 per cent from the level of 1936. This was due to the rise in prices of farm products during the year, which advance was greater than in any other important commodity group. As a result, farm product prices compared favourably with those of other groups for the first time in eight years. However, the loss occasioned by the Saskatchewan drought was more than sufficient to counterbalance gains in value made in the production of other provinces, notably Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Mining again gave evidence of its dynamic leadership by establishing a new record for the third consecutive year in the net value of its output. It should be noted that since the beginning of the post-war period the mining industry has nearly tripled its annual contribution to the net value of Canada's production. In 1937 there was added a net value, after all deductions, of \$373 millions, a gain of nearly 28 per cent over the preceding year. The development of base metal mining deserves special mention while the volume of gold production was more than double that of eight years ago. Each of the metals was produced in much greater volume.

Operations in the forestry group were greatly expanded in the year under review, with record production in newsprint at enhanced price levels and increased export trade in lumber. A gain of more than \$52 millions or 22.7 per cent over 1936 was indicated. Substantial advances in forestry employment indexes confirm the gain in value.

The net value of fisheries showed a minor rise over 1936, when a record salmon catch had been taken. The increase was limited to less than one per cent or \$205,000. The trapping season was much more profitable with a net value of \$10.5 millions, or a gain of nearly 14 per cent from the preceding year.

The electric power industry continued to establish new records in 1937, the net value crossing the \$140 million mark, an advance of nearly 6 per cent over 1936. During the last decade the capacity of hydro-electric installations has more than doubled, and mining and other industries are turning more and more to electricity for their processing work.

The net value of construction completed in 1937 was \$176 million, a gain of \$40 million or about 30 per cent over the preceding year. This was the largest percentage increase registered in any main industrial group. Building material prices also showed an advance of over 11 per cent.

Manufacturing operations gathered momentum during the year, the volume output having been equal to that of 1929. The net value of manufacturing on the revised basis was over \$1.5 billion in 1937, a gain of nearly 17 per cent or \$217 million from the preceding year. A considerable part of the expansion occurred in the production of durable goods and industrial equipment, particularly in the iron and steel and automobile industries.

A revision of the groups under the heading of custom and repair established this industry on a somewhat lower basis than shown in the report for 1936, the "custom clothing" group having been considered more germane to a retail trade classification. Accordingly, the net value of custom and repair work in 1937 was placed at \$79.1 million, a gain of 11.5 per cent over the revised estimate of \$70.9 million in 1936.

Comparing the growth of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 10.3 per cent in 1937 over 1936, compared with a net increase of 17.7 per cent for secondary production in a similar comparison. The official price index of producers' goods reached 75.8 in 1937 compared with 72.4 in 1936, whereas the index of consumers' goods moved forward to 77.2 from 74.7, indicating a closer 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 1936 and 1937 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

Due partly to adverse weather conditions and a succession of subnormal crops in recent years, the relative importance of manufacturing as Canada's leading industry has been accentuated. Agricultural production in 1937 represented only about 23 per cent of the net output of all industries, while the manufacturing group accounted for over half 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 40.2 per cent of the net total. Mining held third place in 1937, contributing nearly 12½ per cent of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 9.6 per cent of the net, while construction and electric power contributed 5.9 and 4.8 per cent, respectively. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in importance.

### Comparison of 1937 and 1936 by Provinces

Seven of the nine provinces registered gains in net production in 1937 over the preceding year. Despite a decline in Prince Edward Island, the total for the Maritimes was up nearly 11 per cent, reaching \$182.4 million compared with \$164.4 million in 1936. Extending the gain of the preceding three years, the net production of Quebec showed an increase of 17 per cent to \$759 million in 1937. The advance of 14 per cent in Ontario was substantial, the net total reaching \$1,320 million. The trend in the Prairie Provinces was uneven. Manitoba registered a good advance of some \$52 millions or 42 per cent, but the net value of Saskatchewan's output was halved in 1937 at only \$75 millions compared with \$155 millions in the preceding twelve months. Alberta continued its forward surge, increasing the net value of its production by 27 per cent or \$44 million. The net result for the Prairie area during 1937 was an increase of 3.7 per cent. Featured by substantial net gains in forestry, mining and manufacturing, the recovery movement was extended in the British Columbia-Yukon region, the net value of the output rising \$36 million to \$252.8 million, an advance of nearly 17 per cent.

### Relative Production by Provinces, 1937

During 1937 Ontario maintained by a wide margin her pre-eminence in the creation of commodities, producing 44.4 per cent of the Dominion total compared with a revised figure of 44.1 per cent in 1936. Quebec increased her contribution to the national economy with a share of 25.6 per cent compared with 24.7 per cent in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta retained third and fourth positions, contributing 8.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the grand total. Saskatchewan, due to drought, was displaced by Manitoba in fifth place, the latter province increasing its contribution from 4.7 per cent of the net total to 5.9 per cent. Nova Scotia likewise exceeded Saskatchewan's total to take sixth position with 3.4 per cent of the national output. Saskatchewan, with the lowest net in its post-war history, was seventh. 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 produced by capital and labour, 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, have a distinct value in the economic sense in the same manner as commodities produced.

Seven of the nine provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1937 over 1936. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity output of nearly \$356 per capita in 1937, an improvement of \$41 per capita over 1936, due to considerable gains in manufacturing, mining and construction. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$330, registering an increase of \$47 per capita over the preceding year. Alberta with a per capita output of \$265 was in third position, while Manitoba and Quebec figures were rather similar at \$244 and \$242, respectively, both recording gains from the preceding year. The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$267 per capita was 12.1 per cent or \$29 in advance of the figure for 1936, with provincial totals ranging from \$80 for Saskatchewan to \$356 for Ontario. The estimated increase in population in 1937 over 1936 was nearly one per cent, the estimate being 11,120,000.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1936 AND 1937.

Division of Industry	1936 <sup>1/2/</sup>		1937 <sup>1/</sup>		Change in Net Value in 1937 from 1936	Percentage Change in Net Value from 1936	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production 1937
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
Agriculture	1,065,966,000	679,341,000	1,039,492,000	678,953,000	- 388,000	- 0.06	22.86
Forestry	400,292,122	231,937,561	494,355,587	284,504,031	52,586,470	+ 22.7	9.58
Fisheries	51,091,135	34,234,063	51,155,513	34,439,481	205,418	+ 0.6	1.16
Trapping	9,214,325	9,214,325	10,477,096	10,477,096	1,262,771	+ 13.7	0.35
Mining	497,332,721	291,972,359	662,630,976	372,796,027	80,823,668	+ 27.7	12.55
Electric Power	135,865,173	133,561,387	143,546,643	140,963,914	7,402,527	+ 5.6	4.75
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>2,159,751,476</b>	<b>1,380,260,695</b>	<b>2,401,657,815</b>	<b>1,522,133,549</b>	<b>141,872,854</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>	<b>51.25</b>
Construction	258,040,400	135,851,162	351,874,114	176,029,679	40,178,517	+ 29.6	5.92
Custom and Repair	100,549,000	70,930,000	113,037,000	79,065,000	8,125,000	+ 11.5	2.66
Manufactures (a)	3,002,403,814	1,289,592,672	3,823,159,500	1,506,624,867	217,032,195	+ 16.8	50.72(b)
<b>Total Secondary Production (a)</b>	<b>3,360,993,214</b>	<b>1,456,373,834</b>	<b>4,088,100,614</b>	<b>1,761,709,546</b>	<b>285,335,712</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>	<b>59.30(b)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,862,126,049</b>	<b>2,628,419,977</b>	<b>5,658,877,071</b>	<b>2,970,617,510</b>	<b>342,197,533</b>	<b>+ 13.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(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 1936 to a gross of \$658,618,641 and a net of \$248,214,552 and in 1937 to a gross of \$830,881,358 and a net of \$313,225,585, 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 1937 was 40.17.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1936 AND 1937.

Province	1936 <sup>1/2/</sup>		Percentage of Total Net Value	1937 <sup>1/</sup>		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1937 from 1936
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
Prince Edward Island	21,166,589	12,372,654	0.47	18,366,455	9,361,792	0.32	- 24.5
Nova Scotia	154,815,695	89,318,776	3.40	181,261,518	102,321,783	3.44	+ 14.5
New Brunswick	116,170,230	62,758,002	2.39	135,930,088	70,738,543	2.38	+ 12.7
Quebec	1,247,023,268	648,790,860	24.68	1,498,939,161	759,264,651	25.56	+ 17.0
Ontario	2,191,559,179	1,158,885,508	44.09	2,580,553,917	1,319,991,840	44.44	+ 13.9
Manitoba	232,926,071	123,128,821	4.68	301,331,357	175,355,562	5.90	+ 42.4
Saskatchewan	255,200,863	154,936,876	5.90	176,834,009	74,894,069	2.52	- 51.7
Alberta	260,635,137	161,864,956	6.16	309,276,957	205,891,931	6.93	+ 27.2
British Columbia-Yukon	382,629,217	216,363,724	8.23	456,083,609	252,797,339	8.51	+ 16.8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,862,126,049</b>	<b>2,628,419,977</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,658,877,071</b>	<b>2,970,617,510</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+ 13.0</b>

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 1936 and 1937. This is in addition to the deduction for cost of materials and process supplies. (See Explanation of general method, page 9).

2/ Totals for Agriculture and Custom and Repair have been revised downward since the publication of the 1936 Survey and all provincial figures have been reduced accordingly. (See page 9).



TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937,  
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS.

Classification	1936	1937
Total Agricultural Production .....	\$ 679,341,000	\$ 678,953,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	44,827,957	58,004,070
Pulpwood	48,880,200	63,057,205
Hewn railway ties	3,190,052	3,129,207
Firewood	32,167,410	32,457,829
All other forest products	5,938,609	6,801,776
Less supplies	-26,000,000	-31,486,379
Total Woods Operations .....	108,804,228	131,763,508
Saw mill products	35,982,687	46,727,302
Pulp and paper mill products	87,150,668	106,013,221
Total Milling Operations .....	123,133,355	152,740,523
Total Forestry Production .....	231,937,581	284,504,031
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	10,167,470	11,013,868
Sales to canning and curing establishments	11,916,080	12,179,219
Value added domestically	2,312,784	1,673,801
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	14,768,721	13,909,406
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 4,930,992	- 4,536,813
Total Fisheries Production .....	34,234,063	34,439,461
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	9,214,325	10,477,098
Total Mineral Production .....	291,972,359	372,796,027
Electric Light and Power .....	133,561,387	140,963,914
Total Primary Production .....	1,380,280,695	1,522,133,549
Total Construction .....	135,851,162	176,029,679
Custom and Repair .....	70,930,000	79,055,000
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	254,135,013	266,669,698
Animal products	109,823,848	118,117,971
Textiles	162,677,272	174,076,945
Wood and paper	261,020,034	306,961,555
Iron and steel	211,572,641	277,865,582
Non-ferrous metals	132,423,707	162,866,223
Non-metallic minerals	66,707,776	77,667,225
Chemicals	69,854,217	79,290,240
Miscellaneous	19,378,164	22,807,435
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,289,592,672	1,506,624,867
Total Secondary Production .....	1,496,373,834	1,781,709,548
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,826,419,977	2,970,617,510

(a) Includes duplication.

(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.

	1936	1937
Dairy Factories	\$ 32,466,613	\$ 34,956,378
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	123,133,355	152,729,519
Fish canning and curing	9,837,729	9,372,593
Mineral industries	82,776,877	116,165,295
Total .....	248,214,552	313,225,585
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,041,378,120	1,193,399,282

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937, BY INDUSTRIES.

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	15,728,000	9,256,320	12,867,000	6,267,450	29,262,000	16,675,987	28,561,000	16,280,450
Forestry	638,621	472,513	700,892	507,861	13,087,653	8,537,693	15,591,950	10,010,920
Fisheries	1,412,791	877,466	1,284,907	798,425	12,192,912	8,202,308	12,623,335	8,494,245
Trapping	4,056	4,056	7,620	7,620	348,971	348,971	504,530	504,530
Mining	27,663	27,663	-	-	24,754,077	19,108,641	28,673,800	22,597,547
Electric Power	239,229	252,213	301,841	250,174	5,218,692	4,318,327	5,690,004	4,622,539
Construction	816,141	490,457	754,448	376,055	15,434,295	9,290,891	20,180,404	11,995,103
Custom and Repair	551,820	248,260	395,740	276,690	2,948,090	2,078,250	3,312,860	2,316,310
Manufactures (a)	5,511,225	1,055,201	5,566,991	1,117,298	67,784,970	27,788,510	84,293,656	33,146,796
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>21,166,389</b>	<b>12,372,654</b>	<b>18,266,455</b>	<b>9,261,792</b>	<b>154,815,695</b>	<b>89,318,776</b>	<b>181,261,518</b>	<b>102,321,785</b>

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	30,594,000	15,775,615	26,632,000	12,508,480	187,234,000	109,714,980	188,844,000	110,218,770
Forestry	28,699,912	16,266,798	40,937,863	23,041,300	148,143,119	84,786,485	184,577,391	103,861,092
Fisheries	5,294,485	3,542,465	5,493,413	3,555,251	2,557,194	2,030,640	2,281,651	1,818,548
Trapping	68,509	68,509	86,862	86,862	1,443,285	1,449,285	1,428,020	1,428,020
Mining	2,566,861	2,324,747	2,735,968	2,442,101	93,260,522	44,823,567	128,596,351	60,872,828
Electric Power	3,507,106	3,143,900	3,633,004	3,425,423	45,937,802	45,912,902	50,535,737	50,511,494
Construction	11,982,253	7,232,337	17,557,146	9,610,497	67,902,087	34,834,536	101,460,751	51,464,002
Customs and Repair	2,061,250	1,454,070	2,317,870	1,620,630	27,198,500	19,186,570	30,584,620	21,384,380
Manufactures (a)	56,225,201	23,781,487	69,479,207	28,770,727	663,687,389	377,514,998	1,046,470,796	445,885,666
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>116,170,250</b>	<b>62,758,002</b>	<b>135,950,088</b>	<b>70,738,543</b>	<b>1,247,023,268</b>	<b>648,790,860</b>	<b>1,498,939,161</b>	<b>759,264,651</b>

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	349,751,000	225,368,910	543,137,000	230,788,370	78,384,000	50,257,163	121,029,000	93,241,760
Forestry	103,806,452	58,390,676	126,261,978	72,390,504	5,231,995	3,303,840	7,018,321	4,402,136
Fisheries	3,209,422	3,209,422	3,615,866	3,615,866	1,667,371	1,667,371	1,796,012	1,796,012
Trapping	1,796,079	1,796,079	2,022,855	2,022,855	936,097	936,097	1,161,247	1,161,247
Mining	260,228,171	151,874,462	356,278,376	190,447,516	16,674,458	9,566,496	27,708,927	13,415,841
Electric Power	52,012,533	51,984,246	52,752,388	52,701,707	7,246,220	7,171,331	7,679,888	7,607,513
Construction	108,280,433	55,388,095	148,552,327	71,502,421	12,929,022	6,784,027	12,475,328	5,755,079
Custom and Repair	59,848,480	27,967,700	44,582,320	31,171,590	6,857,440	4,837,430	7,711,170	5,391,550
Manufactures (a)	1,547,551,951	666,470,917	1,878,088,188	802,405,114	122,050,502	45,015,577	140,805,451	49,950,465
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>2,191,559,179</b>	<b>1,158,865,508</b>	<b>2,580,555,917</b>	<b>1,319,991,840</b>	<b>232,926,071</b>	<b>123,128,621</b>	<b>301,631,357</b>	<b>175,355,562</b>

(a) See page 7 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937, BY INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	184,782,000	122,389,850	92,309,000	38,282,070	147,828,000	101,271,260	181,274,000	139,195,510
Forestry	2,553,871	1,937,413	2,880,892	2,199,340	4,452,459	3,303,180	4,911,455	3,612,734
Fisheries	367,025	367,025	527,199	527,199	309,882	309,882	453,554	453,554
Trapping	931,175	931,175	1,031,252	1,031,252	1,142,906	1,142,906	1,482,708	1,482,708
Mining	9,547,510	5,720,747	15,602,580	8,226,326	22,461,422	20,104,417	23,808,597	20,988,638
Electric Power	4,651,782	3,903,212	4,665,244	3,903,680	4,945,917	4,883,604	5,147,308	4,860,043
Construction	8,314,668	5,093,281	8,436,495	4,973,840	9,611,860	5,414,177	11,198,894	8,045,285
Custom and Repair	4,876,630	3,440,100	5,483,750	3,834,170	5,870,960	4,000,450	6,376,980	4,458,700
Manufactures (a)	51,604,510	15,185,500	62,205,884	17,068,655	74,052,010	25,000,138	86,225,069	28,923,095
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>255,200,863</b>	<b>154,936,876</b>	<b>176,834,009</b>	<b>74,894,069</b>	<b>260,635,137</b>	<b>161,864,958</b>	<b>309,276,957</b>	<b>205,891,931</b>

	British Columbia - Yukon			
	1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	42,703,000	28,650,715	44,839,000	31,970,140
Forestry	93,678,040	54,938,963	109,484,857	84,488,144
Fisheries	24,070,053	14,027,484	23,099,976	13,400,781
Trapping	2,537,247	2,537,247	2,752,022	2,752,022
Mining	67,812,057	38,621,619	99,228,397	53,805,170
Electric Power	12,247,892	12,191,652	13,141,229	13,061,341
Construction	22,789,641	11,323,361	31,458,343	14,307,397
Custom and Repair	10,939,750	7,717,170	12,301,690	8,601,180
Manufactures (a)	216,136,078	87,780,346	251,324,258	99,359,051
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>382,629,217</b>	<b>216,363,724</b>	<b>456,083,609</b>	<b>252,797,339</b>

(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.

	1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	↓	↓	↓	↓
Prince Edward Island	1,423,255	311,495	1,512,984	339,781
Nova Scotia	16,311,965	7,030,802	18,260,021	7,746,657
New Brunswick	24,429,347	10,832,126	32,943,245	14,322,728
Quebec	190,346,630	71,463,103	235,840,106	88,180,149
Ontario	274,703,322	103,564,999	358,537,159	137,041,743
Manitoba	19,051,014	6,210,711	25,753,985	7,586,041
Saskatchewan	12,428,308	4,011,427	16,308,287	5,152,463
Alberta	9,640,279	3,365,056	11,581,408	4,108,133
British Columbia-Yukon	110,284,521	41,424,833	132,144,163	48,967,887
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>658,618,641</b>	<b>248,214,552</b>	<b>850,881,358</b>	<b>313,225,585</b>

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1936 AND 1937.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Agriculture	74.81	68.01	18.67	16.01	25.14	17.68	16.91	14.52	19.44	17.48	40.82	53.19
Forestry	3.82	5.42	9.56	9.78	25.92	32.58	13.07	13.68	5.04	5.48	2.68	2.51
Fisheries	7.09	8.53	9.18	8.30	5.64	5.03	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.27	1.35	1.02
Trapping	0.03	0.08	0.39	0.49	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.76	0.66
Mining	0.22	-	21.39	22.08	3.71	3.45	6.91	8.02	13.10	14.43	7.61	7.65
Electric Power	2.04	2.67	4.85	4.52	5.01	4.84	7.08	6.65	4.49	3.99	5.82	4.34
Construction	5.96	4.02	10.40	11.72	11.52	13.59	5.37	6.78	4.78	5.42	5.51	3.28
Custom and Repair	2.01	2.96	2.33	2.26	2.32	2.29	2.96	2.82	2.41	2.36	3.93	3.07
Manufactures, n.e.s.	6.02	8.31	23.25	24.84	20.63	20.42	47.17	47.10	50.30	50.42	31.52	24.28
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)	8.53	11.93	31.11	32.39	37.89	40.67	58.19	58.73	59.24	60.79	36.58	28.49

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Agriculture	78.98	51.12	62.57	67.61	13.24	12.65	25.84	22.86
Forestry	1.25	2.94	2.04	1.75	25.39	25.52	8.83	9.58
Fisheries	0.24	0.70	0.19	0.21	6.48	5.20	1.20	1.16
Trapping	0.60	1.38	0.71	0.72	(x)1.17	(x)1.09	0.35	0.35
Mining	3.69	10.98	12.42	10.19	17.85	21.28	11.11	12.55
Electric Power	2.52	5.21	2.89	2.26	5.64	5.17	5.08	4.75
Construction	3.29	6.84	3.34	2.94	5.23	5.66	5.17	5.93
Custom and Repair	2.22	5.12	2.47	2.17	3.57	3.40	2.70	2.66
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.21	15.91	13.37	12.05	21.43	19.93	39.62	40.16
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)	9.80	22.79	15.45	14.05	40.57	39.30	49.06	50.72

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

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

	1 9 3 6 1/			1 9 3 7		
	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita
Prince Edward Island	\$ 12,372,854	92,000	\$ 134.50	\$ 9,361,792	93,000	\$ 100.67
Nova Scotia	89,318,776	537,000	166.33	102,321,783	542,000	188.72
New Brunswick	62,758,002	435,000	144.27	70,738,543	440,000	160.77
Quebec	648,790,860	3,096,000	209.56	759,264,651	3,135,000	242.19
Ontario	1,158,885,508	3,689,000	314.15	1,319,991,840	3,711,000	355.70
Manitoba	123,128,821	711,000	173.18	175,355,562	717,000	244.57
Saskatchewan	154,936,876	931,000	166.42	74,894,068	939,000	79.76
Alberta	161,864,956	775,000	209.40	205,891,931	778,000	264.64
British Columbia and Yukon	216,363,724	764,000	285.20	252,797,359	765,000	330.46
TOTAL	2,628,419,977	11,028,000	238.34	2,970,617,510	11,120,000	267.14

1/ Revised.

## 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 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 "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, 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. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, and, as far as possible, revisions will be effected for previous years. In the meantime the altered method for the three years destroys 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 Commonwealth countries and the United States.

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. Figures for 1936 were revised in the light of the findings of the Prairie census of that year.

#### 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 1937.

### 6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; 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 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 estimates on the new basis.

### Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net production, 1936 - 1937.

<u>Division of Industry</u>	<u>Source of Original Data</u>	<u>Comment on Method</u>
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1939.	Gross is the total given in Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The cost of seed and feed is the deduction. All provincial totals for 1936 have been revised from the amounts previously published.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net production, 1936-1937. (Concluded)

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
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.
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 1936-37 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during 1936.
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. Custom clothing was dropped in 1936 and transferred to Retail Trade.
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". Revised gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada, 1937".

Date	Description	Amount
1890	Jan 1	100.00
1891	Feb 1	150.00
1892	Mar 1	200.00
1893	Apr 1	250.00
1894	May 1	300.00
1895	Jun 1	350.00
1896	Jul 1	400.00
1897	Aug 1	450.00
1898	Sep 1	500.00
1899	Oct 1	550.00
1900	Nov 1	600.00
1901	Dec 1	650.00





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