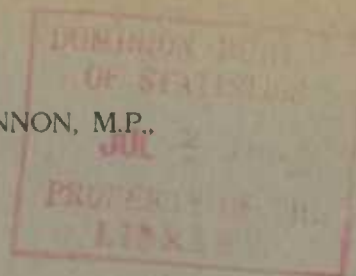


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.



**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**  
**1938**

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OTTAWA  
1940

Price 25 cents



## P R E F A C E

The annual survey of production, as now presented implements 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 for all industries owing 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, although totals for some industrial groups may be computed on the revised basis.

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 11 to 13.

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

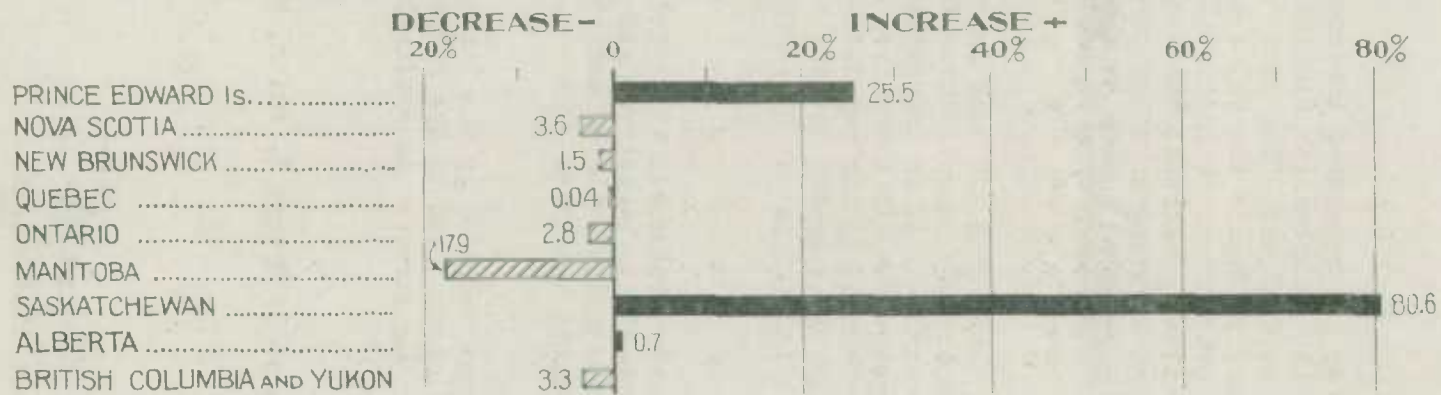


Dominion Statistician.



# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE - 1938 COMPARED WITH 1937

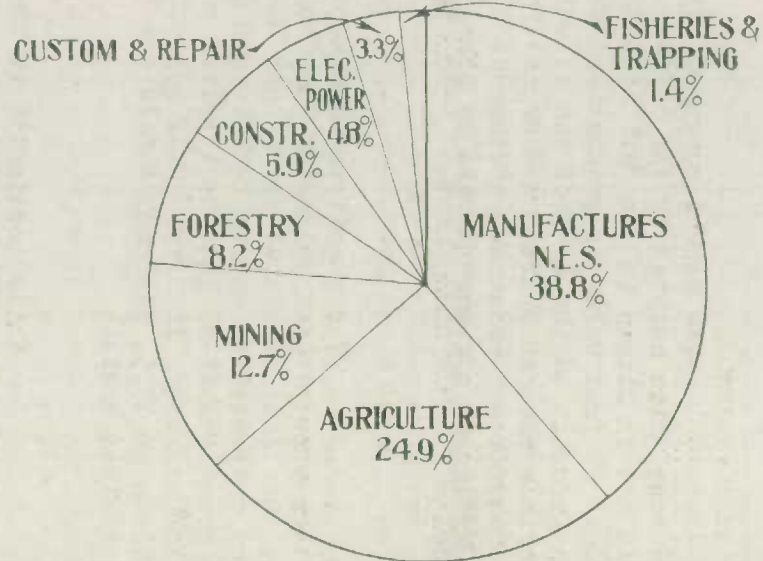


### NET PRODUCTION

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

1938

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Dominion Statistician:  
Business Statistician:

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

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1938.

Although the trend of wholesale prices was definitely downward in 1938, the net value of production as measured by the contribution of the nine main industrial groups showed a minor recession of only 0.6 p.c. from the high level of the preceding year. While 1937 had been a particularly discouraging year for agriculture, the return to average crops re-established the former relationship of the leading industries, notably in western areas. The net value of commodities produced aggregated \$2,974.7 million compared with a revised figure of \$2,992.3 in 1937, and was exceeded only by that year in the period back to 1930. Since the level of commodity prices declined from 84.5 to 78.6, or 7 p.c. in the year under review, it is evident that, on a volume basis, production was considerably higher than in 1937.

Among the industrial groups, gains in agriculture, fisheries, electric power, mining, construction and custom and repair were not quite sufficient to counterbalance declines in manufactures, forestry and trapping.

Preliminary figures for 1939 indicate that the upward trend of Canadian production has been resumed and should progress to new records under the impetus of war demands. The net value of agricultural production in 1939 is placed at nearly \$816 million, a gain of \$74 million or 9.9 p.c. with practically all provinces sharing in the advance for the highest net value since 1930. Mining also registered an encouraging increase, and during 1939 the official index of industrial production <sup>1/</sup> averaged 125.6 against 114.7 in 1938.

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 analyses to the net value of commodities produced, it is noted that six of the nine main divisions of industry showed advances in 1938 over the preceding year. The exceptions to the continued general expansion were manufactures, forestry and trapping where external demand for such commodities as newsprint, lumber, non-ferrous metals and furs tended to cause recession in output.

Agriculture, as stated above, registered an improved net revenue due to lower seed and feed costs, the total gaining \$63 million or 9.3 p.c. over 1937. Field crops, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, poultry and tobacco were sold in much better volume. While grain prices naturally gave ground in the face of larger crops, the recovery staged by agriculture in Saskatchewan was particularly gratifying, a gain of no less than \$60 million having been shown in the net value of agriculture for that province. The Maritime farmers also enjoyed a much better return for their labour.

Mining continued to expand and established a new record for the fourth consecutive year in the net value of its output. It should be noted that since the end of the last war the mining industry has tripled its annual contribution to the net value of Canada's production and indications are that the national treasure house is still far from maximum output. In 1938 there was added, after all deductions, a net value of \$374.4 millions, a gain of \$1.6 million over the high level of 1937. The volume of gold production was more than double that of eight years ago and the price has shown a somewhat similar advance.

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<sup>1/</sup> See page 11 of the Monthly Review of Business Statistics.



Operations in the forestry group were contracted in the year under review. A recession in American business activity was reflected in reduced demand for Canadian newsprint and lumber, while Scandinavian competition was making itself felt. Some overstocking in anticipation of a price rise had been noted towards the end of 1937. Consequently a decline of 14 p.c. or nearly \$40 million was experienced in the net value of forestry during 1938.

An improvement in the net value of fisheries was shown during the year under review, the advance having been \$1.2 million or 3.3 p.c. The salmon catch in British Columbia was one of the largest in years and prices were well maintained. Good catches were in order in the Maritimes but European demand slackened. As our fur production is largely exported, recessions in other countries were reflected in a decrease of over 37 p.c. in the value of the fur trade.

The electric power industry continued to establish new records in 1938, the net value rising to \$142.3 million, a gain of 1 p.c. over the preceding year. Increased consumption by domestic users and in the mining districts more than compensated for losses in the pulp and paper, textiles and other manufacturing industries.

The net value of construction work completed in 1938 was \$176.7 million, a minor gain of 0.4 p.c. over the level of 1937. There is still a large deficiency in dwelling units and the government housing financing continues to show improvement. The recent trend has been towards more apartment buildings.

A further revision of the groups under the heading of custom and repair re-established this industry on a somewhat higher basis than previously shown. The transfer of 'dyeing, cleaning and laundry work' from manufactures is partially responsible for the increase. Accordingly the net value of custom and repair work in 1938 was placed at \$99.1 millions, a gain of 0.6 p.c. or \$601,000 over the revised estimate for 1937.

Manufacturing operations declined 5.3 p.c. from the revised figure for 1937 with a decrease of nearly \$81 million in the net value of all manufacturing. Decreases of 2.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed and 2.2 p.c. in the amount of salaries and wages paid were experienced. Declines in the value of textile products, wood and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals were responsible for the decrease.

Comparing the relationship of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 1.5 p.c. in 1938 over 1937, whereas secondary production decreased 4.5 p.c. in the same comparison. The official price index of producers' goods receded to 75.8 in 1938 from 86.1 in 1937, while the index of consumers' goods declined 2.3 points to 77.2, indicating a fairly close price parity between the two great branches of the national economy.

A summary of the gross and net values of production for the years 1937 and 1938 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.

Owing to the improved crops of 1938 and a decline in the net value of manufacturing, the relative importance of the latter as Canada's leading industry was lessened somewhat during the year. Agricultural production in 1938 represented one fourth of the net output of all industries, while the manufacturing group accounted for 48 p.c. of the total net product. 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 not elsewhere stated (n.e.s.) was 38.8 p.c. of the net total compared with 40 p.c. in 1937. Mining retained third place in the year under review, contributing 12.6 p.c. of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 8.2 p.c. of the net revenue, while construction and electric power contributed 5.9 and 4.8 p.c., respectively, unchanged from the preceding year. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in order of importance.

Comparison of 1938 and 1937 by Provinces.

Three of the nine provinces registered gains in net production during 1938 and 1937. Despite an encouraging advance in Prince Edward Island, the net total for the Maritimes declined 1.3 p.c. to \$181 million compared with \$183.4 million in the preceding year. The level of production in the province of Quebec was well maintained at \$764.2 million compared with \$764.5, gains in agriculture and mining offsetting losses in forestry and manufactures. The decline of nearly 3 p.c. in Ontario was attributable to manufactures, forestry and other groups with the exception of agriculture, construction and custom and repair, the total having shown a decrease of \$37 millions at \$1,293 millions. The trend in the Prairie Provinces was uneven. Manitoba, due to lower agricultural prices, registered a decline of 18 p.c. or \$31.6 millions from 1937. Saskatchewan, however, forged ahead over \$61 millions for a record improvement of more than 80 p.c., with agricultural net revenue alone up \$60 millions over the low level of 1937. Construction was also much more active. In Alberta, productivity was well maintained with mining and manufacturing offsetting other minor declines, the net total having been \$208.4 millions compared with \$207 million in the preceding year. Forestry and manufacturing were responsible for the decline of 3.3 p.c. in the net value of the output for the British Columbia-Yukon area, the total having dropped about \$8.5 millions to \$246.4 millions. Other industrial groups were well maintained and the coast fisheries were more productive.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1938.

During 1938, Ontario continued to maintain, by a wide margin, a pre-eminence in the creation of commodities, producing 43.5 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 44.4 p.c. in 1937. Quebec increased slightly its contribution to the national economy with a share of 25.7 p.c. British Columbia and Alberta retained third and fourth positions, accounting for 8.3 p.c. and 7 p.c. respectively. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were rather similar with 4.9 and 4.6 p.c. of the grand total. Nova Scotia took seventh position with 3.3 p.c. while the contributions of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in turn were 2.4 p.c. and 0.4 p.c. On a regional basis, the Prairie Provinces produced 16½ p.c. of the new wealth created during the year under review, while the Maritimes accounted for 6.1 p.c. of the national total.

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 measured 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 net commodity production (less other deductions), 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. In many cases these services make possible the ready flow and disposition of the commodities.

Only three of the nine provinces recorded per capita betterment in 1938 over 1937; these were Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position and diversification, Ontario had a net commodity output of \$346½ per capita, a decline of about \$12 from the level of 1937. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$318. Alberta was again in third place with \$266 per capita, while Quebec's record was well maintained at \$240. The result for Manitoba was rather sharply downward at \$201½ compared with \$246½ in the preceding year. Saskatchewan registered an encouraging per capita gain, the increase having been nearly \$65, a welcome development to all concerned with the economic life of the province.

The Dominion total of net commodity production at \$265 per capita was only 1.5 p.c. below the reading of \$269 for 1937, the estimated increase in the population having been slightly less than 1 p.c. to 11,209,000.



TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1937 AND 1938.

Division of Industry	1937 1/ 2/		1938 1/		Change in Net Value in 1938 from 1937	Percentage Change in Net Value 1938 from 1937	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production 1938
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,039,492,000	678,953,000	1,062,645,000	742,020,000	+ 63,067,000	+ 9.3	24.94
Forestry	494,344,383	284,492,827	425,019,266	244,564,571	- 39,928,256	- 14.0	8.22
Fisheries	51,155,513	34,439,481	53,182,700	35,593,009	+ 1,153,528	+ 3.3	1.20
Trapping	10,477,096	10,477,096	6,572,824	6,572,824	- 3,904,272	- 37.3	0.22
Mining	662,630,976	372,796,027	653,781,836	374,415,674	+ 1,619,647	+ 0.4	12.59
Electric Power	143,546,643	140,963,914	144,331,627	142,320,725	+ 1,356,811	+ 1.0	4.78
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>2,401,646,611</b>	<b>1,522,122,345</b>	<b>2,345,533,253</b>	<b>1,545,486,803</b>	<b>+ 23,364,458</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>51.95</b>
Construction	351,874,114	176,029,679	353,223,285	176,661,077	+ 631,398	+ 0.4	5.94
Custom and Repair	145,511,833	98,484,982	146,399,500	99,086,100	+ 601,118	+ 0.6	3.33
Manufactures (a)	3,625,459,500	1,508,924,867	3,337,681,366	1,428,286,778	- 80,638,089	- 5.3	48.01 (b)
<b>Total Secondary Production (a)</b>	<b>4,122,845,447</b>	<b>1,783,439,528</b>	<b>3,837,304,151</b>	<b>1,704,033,955</b>	<b>- 79,405,573</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>	<b>57.28 (b)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,693,610,700</b>	<b>2,992,336,288</b>	<b>5,431,756,699</b>	<b>2,974,673,454</b>	<b>- 17,662,834</b>	<b>- 0.6</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 1937 to a gross of \$830,881,358 and a net of \$313,225,585 and in 1938 to a gross of \$751,080,705 and a net of \$274,847,304 is eliminated from the grand total.
- (b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures n.e.e. to the total net production in 1938 was 38.8.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1937 AND 1938.

	1937 1/ 2/		Percentage of Total Net Value	1938 1/		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1938 from 1937
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	18,480,008	9,429,799	0.32	20,458,390	11,832,958	0.40	+ 25.5
Nova Scotia	182,212,155	102,891,083	3.44	168,300,064	99,158,589	3.33	- 3.6
New Brunswick	136,595,211	71,136,855	2.38	126,852,056	70,047,728	2.35	- 1.5
Quebec	1,507,712,591	764,517,559	25.55	1,450,142,356	764,189,933	25.69	- 0.04
Ontario	2,595,646,912	1,329,953,078	44.44	2,429,302,024	1,292,574,329	43.46	- 2.8
Manitoba	303,844,094	176,680,688	5.90	263,484,363	145,101,719	4.88	- 17.9
Saskatchewan	178,407,583	75,836,421	2.53	231,430,092	136,980,819	4.60	+ 80.6
Alberta	311,106,844	206,987,784	6.92	308,419,193	208,382,832	7.01	+ 0.7
British Columbia-Yukon-N.W.T. 3/	459,605,302	254,903,021	8.52	433,368,161	246,404,547	8.28	- 3.3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,693,610,700</b>	<b>2,992,336,288</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,431,756,699</b>	<b>2,974,673,454</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>- 0.6</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. This is in addition to the deduction for cost of materials and process supplies. (See Explanation of general method, page 11).
- 2/ Totals for Agriculture and Custom and Repair have been revised since the publication of the 1937 Survey and all provincial figures have been increased accordingly. (See page 13).
- 3/ Totals for the Yukon and Northwest Territories separately were: 1937, gross \$5,453,393 and net \$4,155,941; 1938, gross \$6,157,950 and net \$4,172,627.



TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1937 AND 1938.

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS.

Classification	1 9 3 7	1 9 3 8
	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production .....	678,953,000	742,020,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	58,004,070	52,759,660
Pulpwood	63,057,205	53,761,999
Sawn railway ties	3,129,207	2,222,509
Firewood	32,457,629	32,740,566
All other forest products	6,601,776	6,781,123
Less supplies	- 31,486,379	- 32,000,000
Total Woods Operations .....	131,763,508	116,265,857
Saw mill products	46,727,302	39,264,528
Pulp and paper mill products	106,002,017	89,034,186
Total Milling Operations .....	152,729,319	128,298,714
Total Forestry Production .....	284,492,827	244,564,571
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	11,013,868	10,239,825
Sales to canning and curing establishments	12,179,219	12,589,724
Value added domestically	1,873,801	2,303,943
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	13,909,406	15,359,484
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 4,536,813	- 4,899,967
Total Fisheries Production .....	34,439,481	35,593,009
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	10,477,096	6,572,824
Total Mineral Production .....	372,796,027	374,415,674
Electric Light and Power .....	140,963,914	142,320,725
Total Primary Production .....	1,522,122,345	1,545,486,803
Total Construction .....	176,029,679	176,661,077
Custom and Repair .....	98,484,982	99,086,100
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	266,869,693	267,471,208
Animal products	118,117,971	118,950,278
Textiles	174,076,945	159,978,801
Wood and paper	306,961,553	277,002,267
Iron and steel	280,165,582	261,639,134
Non-ferrous metals	182,968,223	164,692,324
Non-metallic minerals	77,667,225	74,967,075
Chemicals	79,290,240	80,506,965
Miscellaneous	22,807,435	23,078,726
Total Manufactures (a) .....	1,508,924,867	1,428,286,778
Total Secondary Production .....	1,783,439,528	1,704,033,955
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,992,336,288	2,974,673,454

(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.

	1 9 3 7	1 9 3 8
	\$	\$
Dairy Factories	34,958,378	35,361,202
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	152,729,319	128,298,714
Fish canning and curing	9,372,593	10,459,517
Mineral industries	116,165,295	100,727,871
Total .....	313,225,585	274,847,304
Manufactures, n.e.s. ....	1,195,699,282	1,153,439,474

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1937 AND 1938, BY INDUSTRIES.

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1937		1938		1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	12,867,000	6,367,450	14,350,000	8,450,500	28,561,000	16,380,450	30,621,000	19,559,430
Forestry	700,892	507,861	640,691	465,676	15,581,950	10,010,920	15,969,645	10,237,628
Fisheries	1,284,907	798,425	1,312,368	847,789	12,623,335	8,494,245	12,316,472	8,060,634
Trapping	7,620	7,620	5,740	5,740	504,530	504,530	267,250	267,250
Mining	-	-	-	-	28,673,800	22,597,547	25,482,903	20,224,347
Electric Power	301,841	250,174	313,187	259,793	5,690,004	4,622,539	5,330,038	4,854,842
Construction	754,448	376,055	1,331,442	675,142	20,180,404	11,995,103	18,038,687	9,705,582
Custom and Repair	509,293	344,697	512,400	346,800	4,263,497	2,885,610	4,289,500	2,903,200
Manufactures (a)	3,566,991	1,117,298	3,570,667	1,131,902	84,393,656	33,146,796	74,860,605	31,375,251
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>18,480,008</b>	<b>9,429,799</b>	<b>20,458,390</b>	<b>11,832,958</b>	<b>182,212,155</b>	<b>102,891,083</b>	<b>168,300,064</b>	<b>99,158,589</b>

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1937		1938		1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	26,632,000	12,508,480	29,676,000	17,043,360	188,844,000	110,218,770	197,747,000	131,569,970
Forestry	40,937,863	23,041,300	32,382,183	18,276,104	184,574,481	103,858,192	151,060,149	82,579,127
Fisheries	5,493,413	3,555,251	4,773,409	3,113,855	2,281,651	1,818,548	2,406,750	1,876,531
Trapping	86,862	86,862	603,121	603,121	1,428,020	1,428,020	1,058,752	1,058,752
Mining	2,735,968	2,442,101	3,780,228	3,506,250	128,596,331	60,872,828	148,819,998	69,593,807
Electric Power	3,633,004	3,425,423	3,562,746	3,356,595	50,535,737	50,511,494	52,962,073	52,930,122
Construction	17,557,146	9,610,497	14,974,820	8,177,241	101,460,731	51,464,002	100,830,603	52,157,674
Custom and Repair	2,982,993	2,018,942	3,001,200	2,031,300	39,360,950	26,640,188	39,601,000	26,802,800
Manufactures (a)	69,479,207	28,770,727	58,570,952	23,865,877	1,046,470,796	445,885,666	983,123,599	428,614,079
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>136,595,211</b>	<b>71,136,855</b>	<b>126,852,056</b>	<b>70,047,728</b>	<b>1,507,712,591</b>	<b>764,517,559</b>	<b>1,450,142,356</b>	<b>764,189,933</b>

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1937		1938		1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	343,137,000	230,788,370	341,309,000	239,382,400	121,029,000	93,241,760	87,632,000	61,340,800
Forestry	128,261,976	72,380,504	110,175,793	63,302,933	7,018,321	4,402,136	5,111,243	3,324,964
Fisheries	3,615,666	3,615,666	3,353,775	3,353,775	1,796,012	1,796,012	1,811,124	1,811,124
Trapping	2,022,835	2,022,835	824,412	824,412	1,161,247	1,161,247	509,496	509,496
Mining	336,278,376	190,447,576	318,041,840	181,897,886	27,708,927	13,415,841	29,623,498	15,144,672
Electric Power	52,752,388	52,701,707	49,988,137	49,952,866	7,679,888	7,607,513	7,926,813	7,850,699
Construction	148,352,327	71,502,421	151,435,842	73,036,721	12,475,326	5,755,079	14,247,661	6,230,265
Custom and Repair	57,375,315	38,832,628	57,725,300	39,069,600	9,923,907	6,716,676	9,984,500	6,757,700
Manufactures (a)	1,880,388,188	804,703,114	1,712,496,421	757,620,632	140,805,451	49,950,465	131,770,280	48,308,248
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>2,595,646,912</b>	<b>1,329,953,078</b>	<b>2,429,302,024</b>	<b>1,292,574,329</b>	<b>303,844,094</b>	<b>176,680,688</b>	<b>263,484,363</b>	<b>145,101,719</b>

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



TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1937 AND 1938, BY INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1937		1938		1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	92,309,000	38,282,070	144,559,000	98,164,500	181,274,000	139,195,510	173,520,000	134,788,440
Forestry	2,880,892	2,199,340	2,904,224	2,161,347	4,911,455	3,612,734	4,829,559	3,509,608
Fisheries	527,199	527,199	468,646	468,646	433,354	433,354	492,943	492,943
Trapping	1,031,252	1,031,252	537,516	537,516	1,482,708	1,482,708	506,066	506,066
Mining	15,602,580	8,226,326	12,375,136	7,029,842	23,808,597	20,988,638	27,898,325	24,931,056
Electric Power	4,665,244	3,903,680	4,787,862	4,019,721	5,147,308	4,860,043	5,546,544	5,253,250
Construction	8,436,495	4,973,840	11,020,224	7,208,193	11,198,894	6,045,285	13,166,662	7,011,373
Custom and Repair	7,057,324	4,776,522	7,100,400	4,805,700	8,206,867	5,554,553	8,256,900	5,588,400
Manufactures (a)	62,205,884	17,068,655	61,027,853	16,143,335	86,225,069	28,923,095	86,675,500	30,755,626
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>178,407,583</b>	<b>75,836,421</b>	<b>231,430,092</b>	<b>136,980,819</b>	<b>311,106,844</b>	<b>206,987,784</b>	<b>308,419,193</b>	<b>208,382,832</b>

	British Columbia - Yukon - N. W. T.			
	1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	44,839,000	31,970,140	43,231,000	31,720,600
Forestry	109,476,553	64,479,840	101,885,779	60,707,184
Fisheries	23,099,976	13,400,781	26,247,213	15,567,712
Trapping	2,752,022	2,752,022	2,260,471	2,260,471
Mining	99,226,397	53,805,170	87,759,908	52,087,814
Electric Power	13,141,229	13,081,341	13,914,227	13,842,837
Construction	31,458,343	14,307,397	28,177,344	12,458,886
Custom and Repair	15,831,687	10,715,166	15,928,300	10,750,600
Manufactures (a)	251,924,258	99,399,051	225,585,489	90,471,828
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>459,605,302</b>	<b>254,903,021</b>	<b>433,368,161</b>	<b>246,404,547</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, -

	1937		1938	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	1,512,984	339,781	1,578,105	350,384
Nova Scotia	18,260,021	7,746,657	18,876,036	8,029,575
New Brunswick	32,943,245	14,322,728	24,472,603	9,925,975
Quebec	235,840,106	88,180,149	227,467,568	82,992,929
Ontario	356,537,159	137,041,743	316,048,496	115,866,896
Manitoba	25,753,985	7,366,041	25,132,252	6,176,249
Saskatchewan	16,308,287	5,152,463	13,350,760	3,557,981
Alberta	11,581,408	4,108,136	12,533,306	4,453,930
British Columbia-Yukon-N. W. T.	132,144,163	48,967,887	111,621,570	43,493,385
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>830,881,358</b>	<b>313,225,585</b>	<b>751,080,705</b>	<b>274,847,304</b>

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1937 AND 1938.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Agriculture	67.5	71.4	15.9	19.7	17.6	24.3	14.4	17.2	17.4	18.5	52.8	42.3
Forestry	5.4	3.9	9.7	10.3	32.4	26.1	13.6	10.8	5.4	4.9	2.5	2.3
Fisheries	8.5	7.2	8.3	8.2	5.0	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2
Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4
Mining	-	-	22.0	20.4	3.4	5.0	8.0	9.1	14.3	14.1	7.6	10.4
Electric Power	2.7	2.2	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	6.6	6.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.4
Construction	4.0	5.7	11.7	9.8	13.5	11.7	6.7	6.8	5.4	5.6	3.3	4.3
Custom and Repair	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.7
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8.2	6.6	24.6	23.5	20.4	19.9	46.8	45.3	50.2	49.6	24.0	29.0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	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)	11.8	9.6	32.2	31.6	40.4	34.1	58.3	56.1	60.5	58.6	28.3	33.3

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Agriculture	50.5	71.7	67.3	64.7	12.5	12.9	22.69	24.94
Forestry	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	25.3	24.6	9.51	8.22
Fisheries	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.3	6.3	1.15	1.20
Trapping	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	(x) 1.1	(x) 0.9	0.35	0.22
Mining	10.8	5.1	10.2	12.0	21.1	21.2	12.46	12.59
Electric Power	5.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	5.1	5.6	4.71	4.78
Construction	6.6	5.3	2.9	3.4	5.6	5.1	5.88	5.94
Custom and Repair	6.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.4	3.29	3.33
Manufactures, n.e.s.	15.7	9.2	12.0	12.6	19.8	19.0	39.96	38.78
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	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)	22.5	11.8	14.0	14.8	39.0	36.7	50.43	48.01

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

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

	1 9 3 7 1/			1 9 3 8		
	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	9,429,799	93	101.40	11,832,958	94	125.88
Nova Scotia	102,891,083	542	189.84	99,158,589	548	180.95
New Brunswick	71,136,855	440	161.67	70,047,728	445	157.41
Quebec	764,517,559	3,135	243.87	764,189,933	3,172	240.92
Ontario	1,329,953,078	3,711	358.38	1,292,574,329	3,731	346.44
Manitoba	176,680,688	717	246.42	145,101,719	720	201.53
Saskatchewan	75,836,421	939	80.76	136,980,819	941	145.57
Alberta	206,987,784	778	266.05	208,382,832	783	266.13
British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories	254,903,021	765	333.21	246,404,547	775	317.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,992,336,288</b>	<b>11,120</b>	<b>269.09</b>	<b>2,974,673,454</b>	<b>11,209</b>	<b>265.38</b>

1/ Revised.



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 "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 to 1938, and, as far as possible, revisions will be effected for previous years. In the meantime the altered method for the four 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.

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. The industrial value of the product is used.

### 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 1937 and 1938, the latter having been transferred to service.

### 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, 1937 - 1938.

<u>Division of Industry</u>	<u>Source of Original Data</u>	<u>Comment on Method</u>
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1940.	Gross is the total given in Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The value of seed and feed used is the deduction.



Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of the totals for Gross and Net production, 1937-1938. (Concluded)

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Forestry	Annual 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, supplies, 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 the season 1938-39 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during the calendar year.
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, process supplies, freight and treatment charges 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 used in generating plants 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. Revised for 1937 and 1938 to include 'dyeing, cleaning, etc.' and automobile garages.
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, 1938".







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