

obtained in 1935. The percentage gain of 12.1 in manufacturing production was slightly greater than in agriculture, the net value in 1936 being \$1,289,600,000 against \$1,150,900,000 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 \$15,000,000 or 12.4 p.c. was registered.

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 \$97,300,000, 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 prices 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 advanced to only 74.7 from 73.6, indicating a close approach to a price parity between the two great branches of the national economy.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1935 and 1936.

Division of Industry.	1935. ¹		1936.		Percentage Increase in Net Value, 1936 from 1935.	Percentage of Net Value by Industry to Total Net Production 1936.
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	952,421,000	617,887,000	1,079,571,000	680,379,000	11.7	25.90
Forestry.....	341,432,372	198,545,244	400,292,122	281,937,561	16.8	8.70
Fisheries.....	45,386,749	30,269,056	51,081,135	34,234,083	13.1	1.28
Trapping.....	8,877,331	8,877,331	9,214,325	9,214,325	3.8	0.35
Mining.....	411,094,583	238,581,268	497,332,721	291,972,359	22.4	19.95
Electric power.....	127,177,954	125,123,078	185,865,173	133,561,387	6.7	5.01
Totals, Primary Production.....	1,886,399,989	1,219,262,977	2,173,356,476	1,391,298,695	14.1	52.19
Construction.....	215,548,873	120,815,289	258,040,400	135,851,162	12.4	5.10
Custom and repair.....	149,948,104	91,711,442	158,202,576	87,333,712	6.1	3.65
Manufactures ²	2,651,325,388	1,150,899,283	3,002,403,814	1,289,592,672	12.1	48.37 ⁴
Totals, Secondary Production ³	3,016,822,365	1,363,426,014	3,418,646,790	1,522,777,546	11.7	57.12 ⁴
Grand Totals..	4,346,117,217	2,369,064,383	4,933,384,625	2,665,861,689	12.6	100.00

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1938 Year Book. 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. ² Gross values comprise the mineral production, as shown in Chapter XII, Table 1, plus the value of ores and other raw materials of the smelting industry. ³ 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. ⁴ Secondary production includes the above-mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures, *s.e.s.*, to the total net production in 1936 was 39.06.