

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 Census of the Prairie Provinces of that year.

*Fisheries.*—Gross value is the sum of fish caught and landed, factory output, and value added domestically. Net is the value of fish marketed less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.

*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 products of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles, and cooperage stock.

*Fur Production.*—This item is limited to wild-life production. Production of pelts on fur farms is included in the total for agriculture.

*Mineral Production.*—Considerable overlapping exists as between mineral production on the one hand and manufactures on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned. The figure for net production is the industrial total, i.e., the net value of sales. The value of ores used by smelters, cost of fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies, etc., are added to make up the gross value.

*Electric Power.*—Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, is regarded as the gross, and the cost of fuel is deducted to give the net value.

*Construction.*—The total value of work performed is regarded as the gross, and the cost of materials is deducted to obtain the net value.

*Custom and Repair.*—A special tabulation is made, based upon the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1930. The net value is obtained by deducting the cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts.

*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, viz., dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals shown in the tables, as pointed out in the general note on p. 172.

## Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production in 1937.

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 maintained at \$679,000,000, a decline of less than 0.1 p.c. 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