

61-202

C.D

*Return*

RECEIVED  
 SEP 13 1926  
 DIVISION GENERAL  
 OF STATISTICS

C A N A D A  
 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
 DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
 GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

in

CANADA

1925

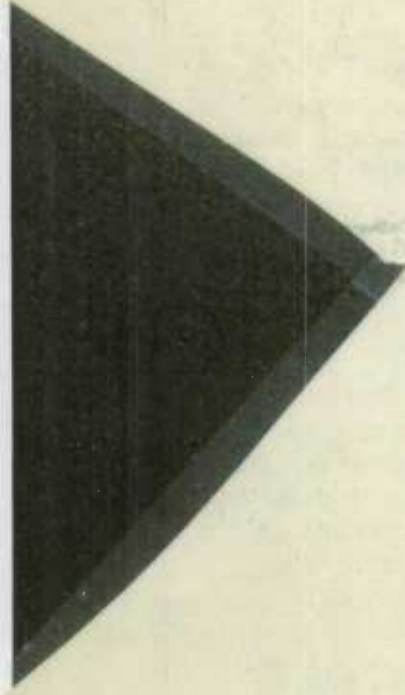
\*\*\*

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
 Minister of Trade and Commerce

\*\*\*

OTTAWA

1927



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1925.

The value of Canadian production according to a survey just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was greater in 1925 than in any other year since the peak of post-war inflation in 1920. The value of production in 1925 was 9 p.c. greater than in 1923, which held second place in the five-year period. From the low point of 1921 the trend was upward in 1922 and 1923, but a minor recession was shown in 1924. The marked increase in 1925 is accounted for by the commencement of the active industrial conditions apparent in many lines throughout 1926 and down to the present time. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1925, as estimated by the Bureau on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was \$3,325,000,000. This amount compares with \$3,018,000,000 in 1924 and \$3,051,000,000 in 1923, an increase over 1924 of 10 p.c.

These values were produced by approximately 65 per cent of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion - those engaged in the various kinds of "production", defined according to the usual acceptance of the term as including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and manufacturing, etc. The remaining 35 per cent of the gainfully employed must also be considered to be producers in the larger sense of the word, being engaged in activities such as transportation, trade, administration, the professions, domestic and personal service. As showing the importance of the latter activities, it may be pointed out that railway gross earnings in 1925 amounted to \$455,300,000, street railway earnings to \$49,600,000 and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$58,300,000, all of which from a broad point of view, should also be considered as "production". Since the values given in the preceding paragraph were produced by only 65 per cent, or thirteen-twentieths of the employed population, we may add <sup>to the above</sup> seven-thirteenths/totals to obtain a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people, according to the economist's definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. According to this broader interpretation, production in 1925 represented created values of \$5,115,000,000, as compared with \$4,643,000,000 in 1924 and \$4,694,000,000 for 1923.

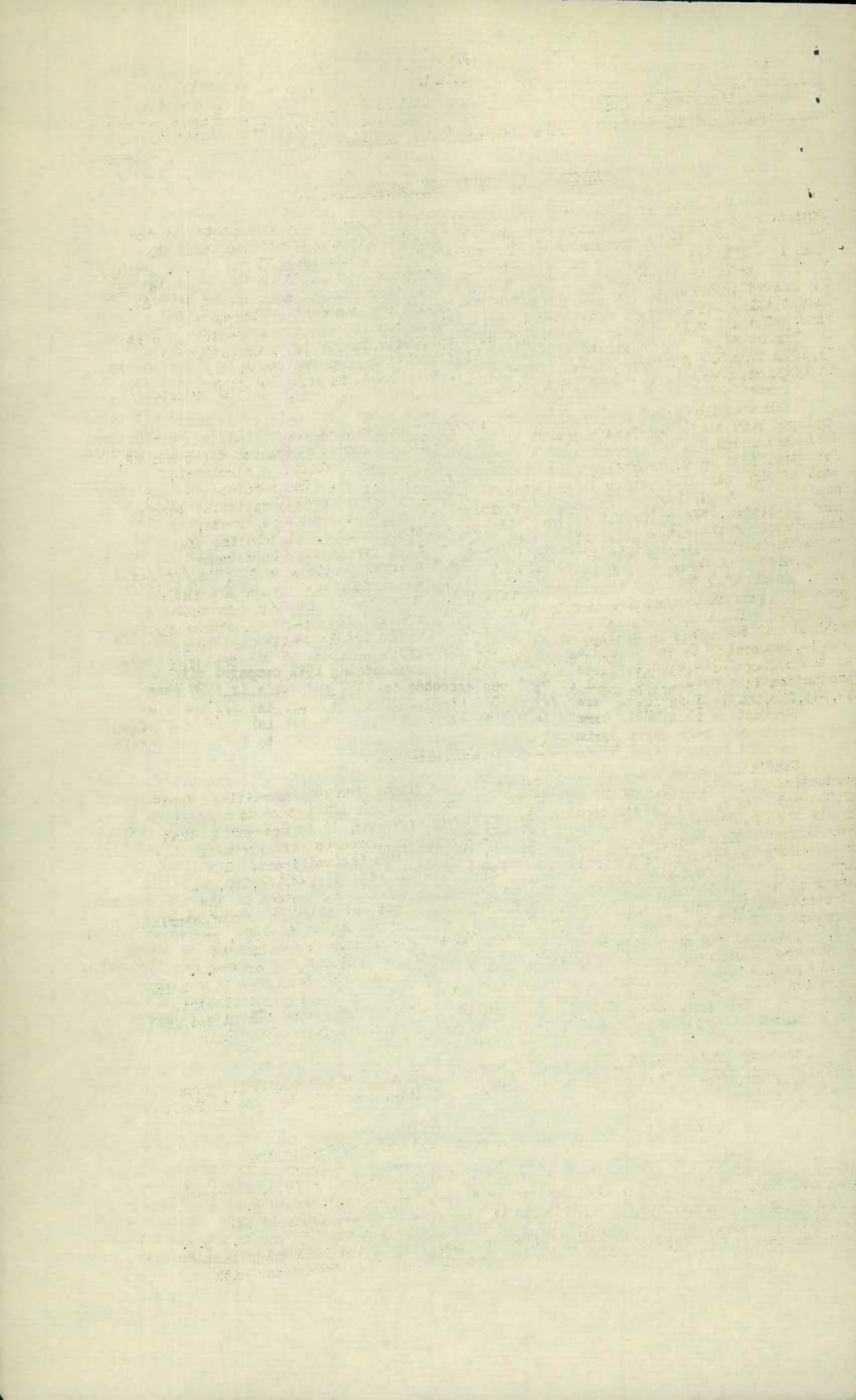
The Branches of Production.

Confining our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities, "net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of materials consumed in the production process, it is noteworthy that in all the nine branches of production except trapping, increases were shown in 1925 over the preceding year, while the decline in trapping was insignificant. The greatest gain was in agriculture, the net output in 1925 being \$1,342,900,000, an increase of \$202,000,000 or 18 p.c. Manufacturing occupied second place in the matter of both percentage and absolute increases. The net output of the manufacturing industries in 1925 was \$1,360,900,000, compared with \$1,256,600,000 in 1924, an increase of \$104,000,000 or more than 8 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$226,600,000, as compared with \$209,745,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 or 8 p.c. The advance in construction was nearly \$15,000,000 or 8 p.c., the total for 1925 being \$202,100,000. Important increases were also attained in the fisheries and electric power divisions, where the gains were 7.6 p.c. and 5.2 p.c., respectively. A moderate increase was shown in forestry production, while the total for custom and repair industries is estimated for purposes of comparison.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in 1922 to 1925 is given by industries in Table 1 on page 5, while details are given for 1923 to 1925 in Table 3 on pages 7 and 8.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.

In view of the greater increase in agricultural production in 1925, the lead of manufactures, which was 10 p.c. in 1924, was reduced to 1.5 p.c. in 1925. Agricultural production in 1925 represented 40.4 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1925 was 40.9 p.c. of the total net production. As explained below, a number of the industries listed under manufactures are also included with the several extractive industries with



which they are associated. When this duplication is eliminated, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included is 31.2 p.c. of the total net production. No alteration occurred in the order of importance of the remaining branches between 1924 and 1925. Forestry held third place with a percentage of 9.4 p.c. in 1925 and 10.3 in 1924. Mining was in the fourth place, with a percentage of 6.8 in 1925, followed closely by construction with a percentage of 6.1. The electric power group had an output of 2.4 p.c. of the total net revenue. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1925 of 1.9, 1.4 and 0.4 respectively.

The Trend of Provincial Production in the Readjustment Period.

While each of the provinces showed a decline in the net value of production in 1921 compared with the preceding year, the trend during the readjustment period lasting from 1921 to 1925 exhibited considerable variation in the different provinces. In Prince Edward Island, the lowest point was reached in 1922 with substantial recovery in 1924 and 1925. The net value of production was \$23,100,000 in 1925, as compared with \$24,400,000 in 1920. The depression in Nova Scotia was maintained throughout the period under review, production in 1925 reaching the lowest point of the period after steady decreases from 1920; the great strike in the coal mines was partly responsible for this poor showing in 1925. The net value in 1925 was \$94,800,000, compared with \$185,300,000 in 1920. The trend in New Brunswick was similar to that in Nova Scotia the chief variation being an increase in 1925, as compared with the preceding year.

In Quebec the decline in 1921 compared with the preceding year was very severe. During the readjustment period the chief features were the substantial recovery in 1923, the minor recession of 1924 and the marked recovery in 1925. The decline of 1921 was also very severe in Ontario, but after that year increases were recorded. The increase in 1924 over the preceding year was very slight, but aside from this partial interruption a steady rate of increase was maintained from 1921 to 1925.

The special feature in the case of Manitoba was the marked increase in 1924 compared with the preceding year. The net output of 1924 was not maintained in 1925. While a decline was shown in Saskatchewan during 1921 compared with the preceding year, the total of 1920 was exceeded in 1922 and again in 1925 when agricultural revenues were very satisfactory. High points in the net value of production in Alberta were attained in 1923 and 1925. In British Columbia, steady increases were shown during the readjustment period from 1921 to 1925, the decline in 1921 being offset by increases from 1921 to 1925.

Comparisons of 1925 with 1924, by Provinces.

The net value of production showed increases during 1925 compared with the preceding year in 7 provinces and the Yukon, while declines were experienced in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

The increase in Prince Edward Island was nearly \$5,000,000 or 28 p.c. New Brunswick showed an increase of \$8,800,000 or 11 p.c., while the decrease in Nova Scotia was \$1,200,000 or 0.1 p.c. Production in Quebec during 1925 was \$796,000,000, representing an increase over 1924 of \$66,000,000 or 9 p.c. The total for Ontario was \$1,260,000,000 compared with \$1,218,000,000 in 1924, an increase of \$42,000,000 or 3.4 p.c.

Considerable variation was shown in the Prairie Provinces in this comparison. Manitoba experienced a decline of \$8,000,000 or 4 p.c., while the remarkable increase of \$123,000,000 or 52 p.c. was shown in Saskatchewan. The increase in Alberta was also substantial, amounting to \$46,000,000 or 22 p.c. The moderate increase of 10 p.c. was shown in British Columbia, the net value of production being \$261,000,000. (See Table 2 for summary of values).

Relative Production by Provinces.

Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, but their percentage to the total was not as high as in 1924. The net output in the two provinces during 1925 represented 37.9 p.c. and 23.9 p.c. respectively, compared with 40.0 p.c. and 24.1 p.c. in 1924. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 10.8 in 1925, compared with 7.7 in 1924. The net output of British Columbia in 1925 was 7.9 of the net total in the Dominion.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second section of faint, illegible text, appearing as several lines of a letter or document.

Third section of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

Fourth section of faint, illegible text, showing further details of the document.

Fifth section of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a closing or signature area.

Alberta occupied fifth place in 1925 with a percentage of 7.7, while Manitoba was sixth with a percentage of 5.5. (In 1924 the order was reversed - the proportions of Manitoba and Alberta being 6.8 p.c. and 6.7 p.c. respectively). Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named with percentages in 1925 of 2.9, 2.6 and 0.7 respectively.

#### Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces in 1925.

Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 32.8 p.c., 28.7 p.c. and 18.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 19.0 p.c. In view of the recession in the lumber industry in New Brunswick, agriculture moved into first place as a producer of new wealth in 1925, the proportion being 36.2 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 33.3 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 16.6 p.c. followed by fisheries with 5.5 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 84.8 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Declines in the net outputs of forestry, mining and construction in the Maritime Provinces were counterbalanced by increases in agriculture, manufactures and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 6.5 p.c. greater in 1925 than in the preceding year, Nova Scotia alone showing a slight decline.

The product derived from manufactures in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 41.3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division referred to the same base was 51.3 p.c. Farming came second with a production of 27.8 p.c., and forestry with an output of 12.1 p.c. occupied third place. With the exception of forestry, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1925 compared with the preceding year. The increases in agriculture and manufactures were 12.4 p.c. and 4.6 p.c., respectively.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$564,800,000, compared with \$363,400,000 from agriculture. Forestry held third place with 7.4 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 7.0 p.c. The construction output was 6.3 p.c. of the net production of the province. The increases in 1925 over 1924 in agriculture, mining, electric power, repair work and manufactures counterbalanced the decline in the remaining branches of production. The net output of manufactures increased by \$54,800,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$17,200,000.

Except in forestry, in fisheries and in trapping, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions in the productiveness of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations to Quebec alone while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the fisheries. More than 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 27 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

Nearly 93 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, the proportions being 62 p.c. and 76 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 10 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Larger grain yields accounted for the increase in the net production of Saskatchewan and Alberta, while agricultural income showed a decline in Manitoba. Despite the decline in Manitoba, the net value of production in the three Prairie Provinces showed an increase over 1924 of \$161,200,000 or 12 p.c.

The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1925 was in excess of \$99,900,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$35,600,000, was 13.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth - about 28.3 per cent of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 25 and 13 respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1925 indicates that the improvement in business conditions was well distributed throughout the main branches of industry. (See Tables 4 and 5 for details).

Alberta occurred 1911-1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

### Types of Progressive Activities in the Province in 1911

The first type of progressive activity was the ...  
and ... which were reported ...  
of the ... in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

The second type of progressive activity was the ...  
with ... and ... in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

The third type of progressive activity was the ...  
in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

The fourth type of progressive activity was the ...  
in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

The fifth type of progressive activity was the ...  
in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...

The sixth type of progressive activity was the ...  
in 1911. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...  
of ... and ... in 1912. The first case was reported in 1911 in the town of ...



-4-

APPENDIX

The Method of Computation

The chief difficulty encountered in the preparation of a statement of general production is the duplication, resulting from the tendency in usual practice to make undue extension of the concept of several of the branches of production. For example, the making of brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production" as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the production process - both allocations being correct according to the point of view. The greater part of the duplication requiring adjustment consists in manufacturing processes which are carried on in close association with the primary or extractive industries, for example, dairy factories, which are closely associated with farming are regarded as manufacturing industries. Shipbuilding may also be allocated as a part of construction or included in the total for manufacturing. To guard against any misconception in this regard the various dispositions of the items falling under more than one category are shown in Table 3.

**"Gross" and "Net" Production.**- The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production shows the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the production process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, because of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes on account of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained.

**Interpretation of Items.**- The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary of manufacturing processes. The close association between the two 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 the tables, the following notes are appended:-

**Agriculture.**- Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

**Forestry.**- Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of saw-mills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

**Fur Production.**- The item of fur production is limited to wild life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild life output the production of pelts on fur farms.

**Mineral Production.**- Under mineral production all items are included that might be allocated to "manufactures". 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 smelting, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

**Total manufacturing.**- The figure given for the 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, saw-mills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, n.e.s.", listed in Table 3.

**Manufacturing, n.e.s.**- The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing as a separate paragraph.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a transition or separator.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text, appearing as a distinct section.

Sixth block of faint, illegible text, continuing the narrative or list.

Seventh block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph.

Eighth block of faint, illegible text, appearing as a final section.

Ninth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a footer or signature area.

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1922 TO 1925

Division	1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	1,496,680,534	1,148,693,525	1,440,394,690	1,107,571,858	1,530,481,735	1,140,895,500	1,792,828,807	1,342,889,420
Forestry	361,848,588	266,406,716	426,696,350	313,748,937	433,816,948	311,265,847	434,745,813	313,412,842
Fisheries	53,425,936	41,800,210	54,019,239	42,565,545	56,014,651	44,534,235	61,896,067	47,942,131
Trapping	16,814,302	16,814,302	16,164,559	16,164,559	14,785,634	14,785,634	14,778,173	14,778,173
Mining	191,562,981	184,297,242	229,055,748	214,079,331	230,016,492	209,583,406	251,012,742	226,583,333
Electric Power	82,328,866	62,173,179	91,141,296	67,496,893	95,169,768	74,616,863	102,587,082	79,341,584
Total Primary Production.....	2,202,661,207	1,720,185,174	2,257,471,882	1,761,627,123	2,360,285,228	1,795,681,485	2,660,749,484	2,024,847,483
Construction	339,389,954	220,460,235	324,745,698	212,155,020	287,687,809	187,114,425	310,215,481	202,102,890
Custom and Repair (a)	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266	96,280,000	61,434,000
Manufactures (b)	2,482,209,130	1,198,434,407	2,781,165,514	1,311,025,375	2,695,053,582	1,256,643,901	2,748,545,315	1,360,375,907
Total Secondary Production (b)	2,912,436,435	1,476,947,908	3,196,748,563	1,581,233,661	3,073,578,742	1,501,811,582	3,455,040,796	1,624,516,797
Grand Total.....	4,671,856,648	2,939,313,953	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821	4,930,417,387	3,019,182,081	5,312,657,934	3,325,325,594

(a) Statistics of Custom and Repair were not collected after 1922, and to effect comparability, the totals for that year were reported in 1923 and 1924. The totals for 1925 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.

(b) The Item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulpmills, fish canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1922 to a gross of \$443,240,994 and a net of \$257,819,129, in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, in 1924 to a gross of \$503,446,583 and a net of \$279,310,986 and in 1925 to a gross of \$603,132,346 and a net of \$324,348,686, is eliminated from the grand total.

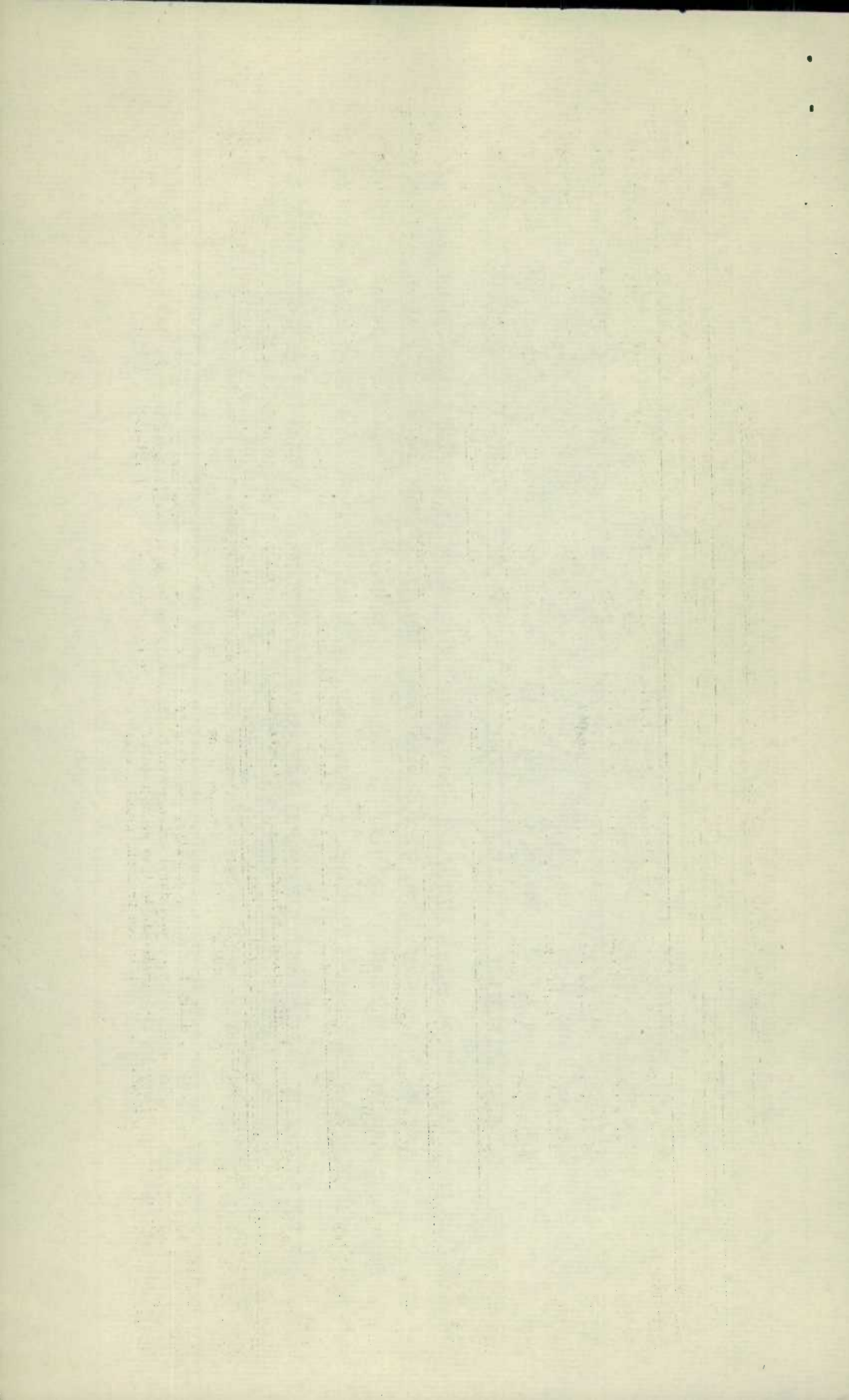


TABLE 2 - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1923 to 1925

Province	1923		Percentages of Total Net Value	1924		Percentages of Total Net Value	1925		Percentages of total Net Value
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value	
Prince Edward Island	22,629,692	17,286,696	0.6	24,378,343	18,138,381	0.6	30,433,299	23,110,406	0.7
Nova Scotia	169,069,112	111,560,712	3.7	145,356,067	96,071,433	3.2	143,322,354	94,826,633	2.9
New Brunswick	128,569,024	82,575,810	2.7	127,429,891	78,298,070	2.5	141,589,238	87,097,614	2.6
Quebec	1,239,158,892	744,895,912	24.3	1,207,316,656	729,992,866	24.1	1,318,067,087	795,993,531	23.9
Ontario	2,187,229,479	1,211,877,669	39.7	2,147,755,210	1,217,764,312	40.0	2,260,740,955	1,259,737,138	37.9
Manitoba	202,478,428	124,228,542	4.1	279,328,851	190,022,463	6.8	290,363,258	181,977,811	5.5
Saskatchewan	336,458,857	280,023,272	9.2	330,903,240	237,254,471	7.7	467,632,165	360,433,359	10.8
Alberta	301,105,188	241,241,457	7.9	298,589,566	210,972,370	6.7	356,165,710	257,040,994	7.7
British Columbia	354,697,808	232,279,711	7.6	366,499,403	236,816,575	7.5	400,373,303	260,941,481	7.9
Yukon	5,503,853	5,487,040	0.2	2,860,160	2,851,140	0.9	3,970,565	3,956,127	0.1
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821	100.0	4,930,417,387	3,018,182,081	100.0	5,412,657,934	3,325,115,594	100.0



TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1923, 1924 AND 1925, INCLUDING DEFINITIONS OF THE GROUP ITEMS.

Classification	Net Production		
	1923	1924	1925
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Agriculture-</b>			
Field Crops	848,471,500	940,865,000	1,076,645,000
Fruits and Vegetables	57,829,000	43,635,000	77,622,000
Maple products	4,769,000	5,991,000	5,288,000
Tobacco	3,518,000	4,359,000	7,004,000
Grass and clover seed	4,360,000	3,300,000	3,594,000
Honey	-	4,339,000	2,529,000
Flax Fibre	-	712,000	454,000
<b>Total Field Husbandry.....</b>	<b>918,947,500</b>	<b>1,003,201,000</b>	<b>1,145,198,100</b>
Farm Animals	82,402,000	98,637,000	151,424,000
Wool	3,160,000	3,771,000	3,958,000
<b>Dairy Products-</b>			
Dairy Butter )	32,000,000	29,347,000	32,128,799
Whole milk used as such )	82,733,019	64,400,000	67,872,613
Milk sold to factories	89,141,332	86,804,000	101,862,487
Ice Cream	-	2,656,000	2,785,682
Dairy factories	30,979,058	32,223,000	36,419,739
Poultry and eggs	58,647,000	60,836,000	69,675,000
<b>Fur Farming-</b>			
Felts	858,185	665,000	782,000
Animals	1,303,766	2,553,000	2,897,000
<b>Total Animal Husbandry.....</b>	<b>188,624,358(a)</b>	<b>137,694,500(a)</b>	<b>197,690,420</b>
<b>Total Agricultural Production....</b>	<b>1,107,571,858</b>	<b>1,140,895,500</b>	<b>1,342,889,420</b>
<b>Forestry-</b>			
Logs for Lumber	69,352,821	78,309,517	73,320,369
Pulp Wood	56,823,139	44,241,584	48,012,602
Railway ties	13,228,547	14,251,450	14,491,557
All other forest products	58,054,824	76,344,159	73,452,033
<b>Total forestry operations</b>	<b>197,459,331</b>	<b>213,146,710</b>	<b>209,276,561</b>
Saw mill products	60,810,995	52,036,749	51,932,500
Pulp mill products	55,478,611	46,082,388	52,203,781
<b>Total milling operations.....</b>	<b>116,209,606</b>	<b>98,119,137</b>	<b>104,136,281</b>
<b>Total Forestry Production.....</b>	<b>313,748,937</b>	<b>311,265,847</b>	<b>313,412,842</b>
<b>Fisheries-</b>			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	14,478,015	15,884,961	16,060,932
Sales to canning and curing establishments	11,453,694	11,480,416	13,953,936
Fish domestically cured	2,712,767	2,011,312	1,500,207
Fish canning and curing establishments (value added)	13,921,069	15,157,546	16,427,056
<b>Total Fisheries Production.....</b>	<b>42,565,545</b>	<b>44,534,235</b>	<b>47,942,131</b>
<b>Trapping-</b>			
Fur Production (Wild Life)	16,164,559	14,735,634	14,778,173

(2) Cost of feed is deducted from the gross for animal husbandry.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a legal document, possibly a deed or contract, containing several paragraphs of text and possibly a signature block at the bottom.]



TABLE 3.- DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1923, 1924 and 1925, INCLUDING DEFINITION OF GROUP ITEMS - (Concluded).

Classification	Net Production		
	1923 \$	1924 \$	1925 \$
Mining -			
Pig Iron from Canadian ore	432,298	54,199	-
Other metallics	83,958,920	102,352,329	117,082,298
Salt refining	1,713,516	1,374,780	1,410,697
Other non-metallic	90,223,216	70,421,229	70,441,104
Cement	15,064,661	13,653,517	14,046,704
Brick and tile	8,220,269	7,046,355	7,374,551
Fire brick and fire clay	605,968	584,838	702,707
Clay sewer pipe	1,421,002	1,343,197	1,182,454
Stoneware and pottery	230,924	240,687	269,979
Lime	3,266,608	3,173,541	3,387,652
Other structural materials and clay products	8,941,951	9,333,674	10,635,187
<b>Total Mineral Production</b>	<b>214,079,331</b>	<b>209,583,406</b>	<b>226,583,333</b>
Electric Light and Power (a)	67,496,893	74,616,863	79,341,584
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>1,761,627,123</b>	<b>1,795,681,485</b>	<b>2,024,947,433</b>
Construction -			
General construction	203,900,000	178,948,500	193,500,000
Shipbuilding	8,255,020	8,165,915	8,602,890
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>212,155,020</b>	<b>187,114,415</b>	<b>202,102,890</b>
Custom and repair	58,053,266	58,053,266	61,534,000
Manufactures -			
Vegetable Products	209,884,136	220,330,748	227,526,377
Animal products	110,090,176	109,783,926	115,863,479
Textiles	157,993,769	141,803,502	143,950,124
Wood and paper	319,216,193	300,425,516	310,642,862
Iron and steel	209,541,556	174,107,327	205,041,508
Non-ferrous metals	45,424,062	50,968,079	85,701,766
Non-metallic minerals	74,673,276	76,832,578	78,969,840
Chemicals	56,606,094	53,905,324	56,607,527
Miscellaneous including	127,596,113	128,486,801	136,576,424
<b>Total manufactures (b)</b>	<b>1,311,025,375</b>	<b>1,256,643,901</b>	<b>1,360,879,907</b>
<b>Total Secondary Production</b>	<b>1,581,233,661</b>	<b>1,501,311,582</b>	<b>1,624,516,797</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>3,051,456,821</b>	<b>3,018,182,081</b>	<b>3,325,115,594</b>
(a) This amount is exclusive of duplication involved in purchases of power by reporting companies.			
(b) The item "total manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere.			
Dairy factories	30,979,058	35,222,446	30,653,832
Sawmills and pulp mills	116,289,606	98,119,137	108,397,898
Fish canning and curing	13,921,069	15,157,546	16,427,056
Shipbuilding	8,255,020	8,165,915	8,602,890
Mineral industries	30,817,914	27,476,174	57,679,128
Electric power	91,141,296	95,169,768	102,587,332
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,403,963</b>	<b>279,310,986</b>	<b>324,348,686</b>
Manufactures, n.e.s.	1,019,621,412	977,332,915	1,036,531,221

The amount of duplication is deducted in making computation of the grand total.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1914

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1914

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

TABLE 4 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN C.M.A. DURING 1924 AND 1925 DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	19,572,925	15,064,000	24,803,854	19,590,009	38,005,866	29,125,000	41,164,453	31,109,785
Forestry	837,324	769,722	857,239	784,911	11,971,929	10,074,354	11,757,871	9,923,622
Fisheries	1,624,358	1,201,772	2,228,604	1,598,119	11,907,123	8,777,251	13,914,346	10,213,779
Trapping	2,611	2,611	3,349	3,349	197,935	197,935	226,394	226,394
Mining	-	-	-	-	23,820,352	23,820,352	17,625,612	17,625,612
Electric Power	136,905	128,776	132,573	132,234	2,351,449	1,870,555	2,559,231	2,028,840
Construction	238,200	154,500	345,600	224,500	5,073,325	3,459,309	5,246,202	3,572,058
Custom and Repair	233,675	141,940	249,000	150,000	2,994,357	1,953,751	3,240,000	2,070,000
Manufactures (a)	3,720,874	1,439,476	4,290,149	1,484,484	64,573,092	25,642,358	65,033,701	27,179,505
Grand Total (a).....	24,378,343	18,138,381	30,433,299	23,110,406	145,356,067	96,071,433	143,322,354	94,826,633

(a) See page 13 for note in regard to duplication.

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1880	Jan 1			
	Jan 2			
	Jan 3			
	Jan 4			
	Jan 5			
	Jan 6			
	Jan 7			
	Jan 8			
	Jan 9			
	Jan 10			
	Jan 11			
	Jan 12			
	Jan 13			
	Jan 14			
	Jan 15			
	Jan 16			
	Jan 17			
	Jan 18			
	Jan 19			
	Jan 20			
	Jan 21			
	Jan 22			
	Jan 23			
	Jan 24			
	Jan 25			
	Jan 26			
	Jan 27			
	Jan 28			
	Jan 29			
	Jan 30			
	Jan 31			
	Feb 1			
	Feb 2			
	Feb 3			
	Feb 4			
	Feb 5			
	Feb 6			
	Feb 7			
	Feb 8			
	Feb 9			
	Feb 10			
	Feb 11			
	Feb 12			
	Feb 13			
	Feb 14			
	Feb 15			
	Feb 16			
	Feb 17			
	Feb 18			
	Feb 19			
	Feb 20			
	Feb 21			
	Feb 22			
	Feb 23			
	Feb 24			
	Feb 25			
	Feb 26			
	Feb 27			
	Feb 28			
	Feb 29			
	Feb 30			
	Feb 31			
	Mar 1			
	Mar 2			
	Mar 3			
	Mar 4			
	Mar 5			
	Mar 6			
	Mar 7			
	Mar 8			
	Mar 9			
	Mar 10			
	Mar 11			
	Mar 12			
	Mar 13			
	Mar 14			
	Mar 15			
	Mar 16			
	Mar 17			
	Mar 18			
	Mar 19			
	Mar 20			
	Mar 21			
	Mar 22			
	Mar 23			
	Mar 24			
	Mar 25			
	Mar 26			
	Mar 27			
	Mar 28			
	Mar 29			
	Mar 30			
	Mar 31			

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1924 AND 1925, DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS. (Cont.)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	28,672,506	21,620,000	39,962,109	31,512,174	269,026,410	197,126,000	305,405,788	221,469,735
Forestry	43,147,200	30,497,744	40,344,710	28,994,744	132,808,593	99,091,465	132,587,113	96,432,357
Fisheries	6,288,303	5,383,809	5,824,071	4,798,589	2,689,250	2,283,314	3,484,418	3,044,515
Trapping	62,508	62,508	161,754	161,754	2,022,553	2,022,553	2,199,306	2,199,306
Mining	1,969,260	1,969,260	1,743,858	1,743,858	19,136,504	19,136,504	24,272,593	24,272,593
Electric Power	1,559,307	1,231,041	1,624,445	1,259,633	25,490,596	21,074,832	28,129,836	22,764,898
Construction	4,323,100	2,808,000	4,373,300	2,841,000	94,216,156	61,557,105	129,984,685	84,814,928
Custom and Repair	1,712,840	1,221,070	2,025,000	1,294,000	16,609,546	11,131,546	18,570,000	11,860,000
Manufactures (a)	67,456,026	26,952,341	73,374,660	28,488,368	766,232,244	390,351,418	820,563,757	408,103,754
<b>Grand Total (a)</b>	<b>127,429,871</b>	<b>78,298,070</b>	<b>141,589,238</b>	<b>87,097,614</b>	<b>1,207,316,656</b>	<b>729,772,866</b>	<b>1,318,067,087</b>	<b>755,973,531</b>

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	482,482,185	376,247,000	520,244,520	363,408,466	164,065,148	134,746,000	146,708,685	112,482,851
Forestry	134,168,847	94,046,563	131,602,383	93,371,213	4,829,723	3,889,363	5,534,245	4,414,973
Fisheries	3,557,587	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,436,412	1,232,563	1,232,563	1,466,939	1,466,939
Trapping	3,746,197	3,746,197	3,346,912	3,346,912	1,891,107	1,891,107	1,566,843	1,566,843
Mining	92,569,101	86,398,656	93,814,720	87,992,370	1,534,249	1,534,249	2,276,759	2,276,759
Electric Power	46,681,024	33,927,618	49,651,990	35,427,897	4,513,452	4,076,618	4,767,119	4,245,537
Construction	139,340,235	90,405,795	123,797,433	79,674,315	6,517,041	4,220,529	13,115,579	8,626,039
Custom and Repair	43,102,136	26,650,776	44,232,000	28,291,000	7,227,600	4,505,309	7,473,000	4,772,000
Manufactures (a)	1,397,873,744	643,403,906	1,527,154,660	698,214,992	102,252,013	43,215,250	124,145,763	52,432,650
<b>Grand Total (a)</b>	<b>2,147,755,210</b>	<b>1,217,764,312</b>	<b>2,260,740,955</b>	<b>1,259,737,138</b>	<b>279,328,851</b>	<b>190,022,463</b>	<b>290,363,258</b>	<b>181,977,811</b>

(a) See page 13 for note in regard to duplication.

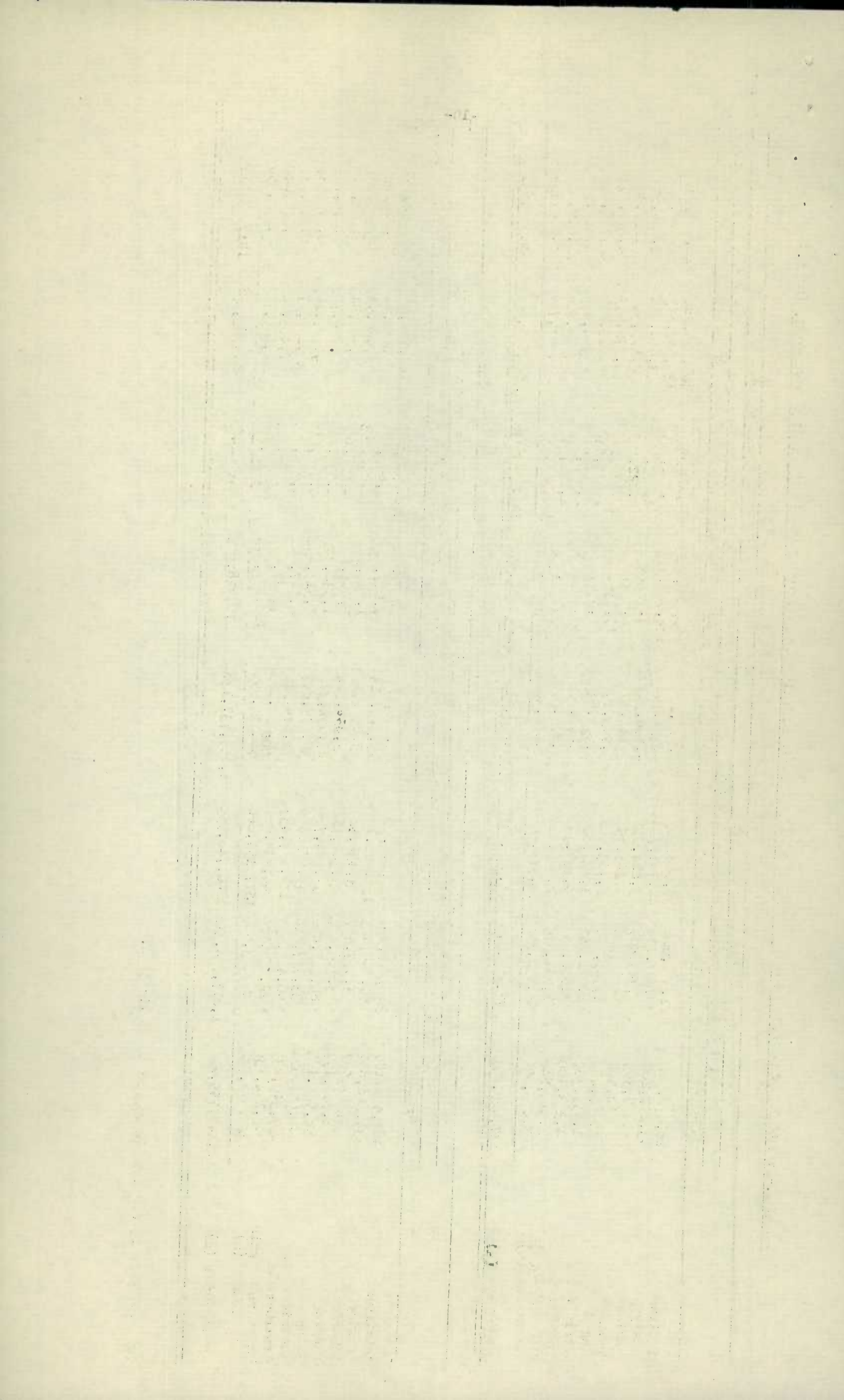


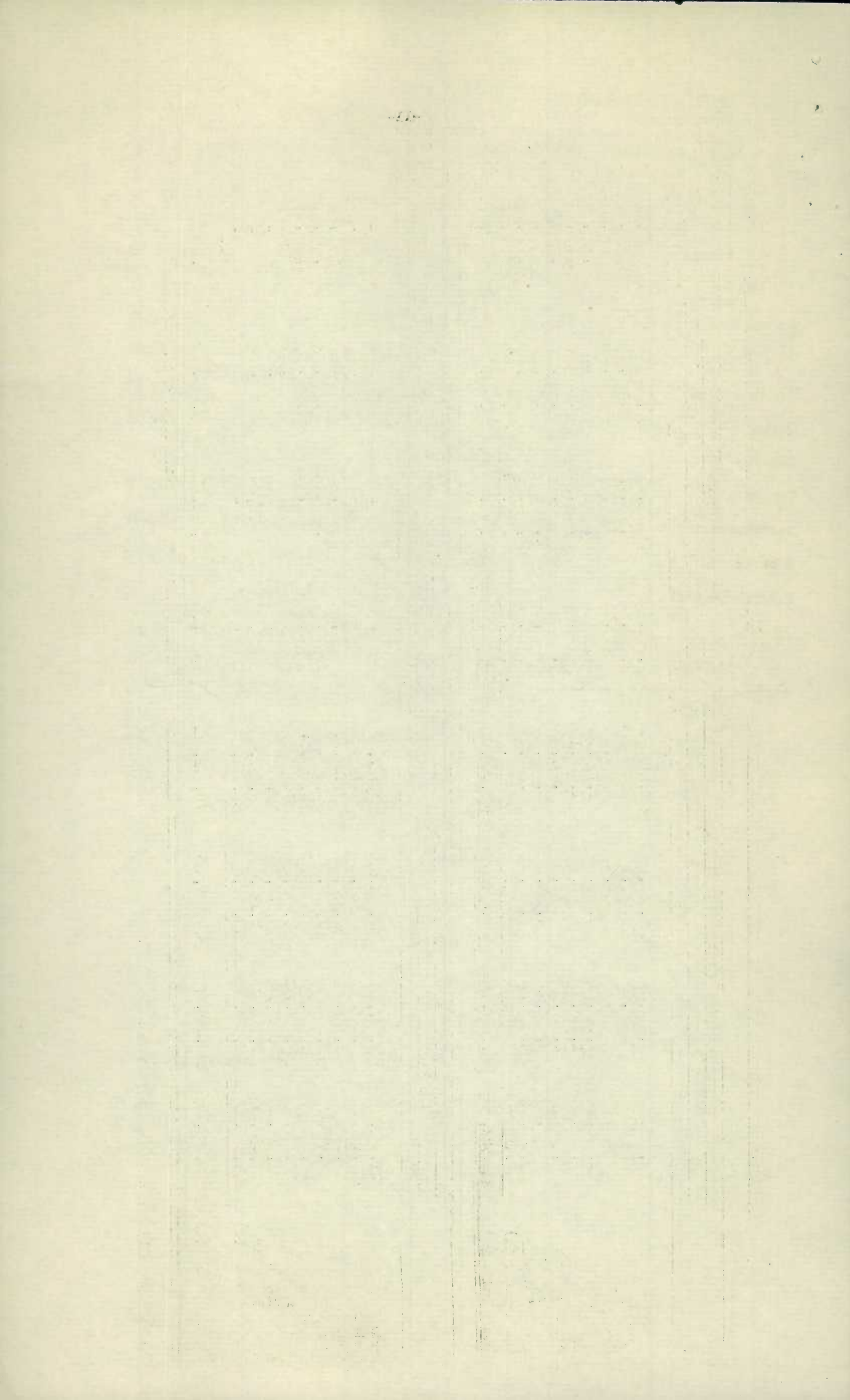
TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1924 AND 1925, DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS. (Cont.)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	283,451,644	212,097,000	418,482,783	334,634,646	203,782,596	153,451,000	250,004,725	194,560,324
Forestry	2,265,062	2,180,586	2,585,388	2,389,475	3,684,780	3,281,572	3,820,558	3,378,345
Fisheries	482,492	482,492	494,882	494,882	339,107	339,107	458,504	458,504
Trapping	1,926,643	1,926,643	1,796,986	1,796,986	1,564,972	1,564,972	2,006,282	2,006,282
Mining	1,128,100	1,128,100	1,076,392	1,076,392	22,344,940	22,344,940	25,318,866	25,318,866
Electric Power	2,011,931	2,689,547	2,862,368	2,849,200	3,305,651	3,024,103	3,533,728	3,202,354
Construction	5,657,800	3,790,000	4,923,100	3,200,000	6,600,400	4,280,000	3,867,500	2,511,000
Custom & Repair	5,564,188	3,630,750	6,020,000	3,849,000	5,892,011	3,824,738	6,341,000	4,051,000
Manufactures (a)	36,313,931	14,134,784	40,093,273	15,739,692	65,245,361	26,142,386	75,113,517	29,257,607
Grand Total (a)	330,903,240	237,254,471	467,632,165	360,433,859	298,589,566	210,972,370	356,165,710	257,040,994

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	41,422,455	31,417,500	46,051,890	34,121,430	-	-	-	-
Forestry	100,103,490	67,434,478	105,656,306	73,753,202	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	27,875,095	21,257,567	30,572,521	22,414,618	18,773	18,773	15,370	15,370
Trapping	1,106,856	1,106,856	1,395,519	1,395,519	1,864,252	1,864,252	2,074,828	2,074,828
Mining	66,561,174	52,298,533	85,992,301	64,485,242	952,812	952,812	1,791,641	1,791,641
Electric Power	8,327,366	6,497,751	9,237,864	7,356,703	102,087	96,022	88,726	74,288
Construction	25,521,552	16,439,177	24,562,082	16,639,050	-	-	-	-
Custom & Repair	7,476,675	4,972,918	8,130,000	5,197,000	24,323	21,368	-	-
Manufactures (a)	181,386,297	85,361,982	218,775,835	99,948,855	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (a)	366,499,403	236,816,575	400,373,303	260,941,481	2,860,160	2,851,140	3,970,565	3,956,127

(a) See page 13 for note in regard to duplication.





(a) 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. Shipbuilding has been included under construction as well as under manufacturing. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces:-

Province	1 9 2 4		1 9 2 5	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Prince Edward Island	1,988,529	764,416	2,477,069	857,200
Nova Scotia	15,539,361	8,849,432	17,445,456	9,122,962
New Brunswick	27,761,159	13,447,703	27,844,669	13,996,506
Quebec	130,915,196	73,781,871	147,130,411	78,938,959
Ontario	195,765,846	110,619,786	236,540,075	133,426,439
Manitoba	14,734,045	9,288,525	16,691,674	10,336,780
Saskatchewan	8,788,551	4,807,431	10,703,007	5,596,414
Alberta	14,570,252	7,680,448	14,298,970	7,703,288
British Columbia	93,383,644	50,071,374	130,001,015	64,370,138
CANADA	503,446,583	279,310,986	603,132,346	324,348,686

The first part of the year was very successful. The second part was not so good. The third part was the best. The fourth part was the worst. The fifth part was the best. The sixth part was the worst. The seventh part was the best. The eighth part was the worst. The ninth part was the best. The tenth part was the worst.

---

---

---

Year	Month	Day	Event
1880	Jan	1	New Year
1880	Feb	1	Valentine's Day
1880	Mar	1	St. Patrick's Day
1880	Apr	1	Easter
1880	May	1	Labour Day
1880	Jun	1	Summer
1880	Jul	1	Independence Day
1880	Aug	1	Back to School
1880	Sep	1	Autumn
1880	Oct	1	Halloween
1880	Nov	1	Thanksgiving
1880	Dec	1	Christmas

---

---

---

The year ended on a high note. The first part was very successful. The second part was not so good. The third part was the best. The fourth part was the worst. The fifth part was the best. The sixth part was the worst. The seventh part was the best. The eighth part was the worst. The ninth part was the best. The tenth part was the worst.

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGES OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE TOTAL NET OUTPUT.  
1924 and 1925.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Agriculture	83.1	84.8	30.3	32.8	27.6	36.2	26.0	27.8	27.4	28.8	70.9	61.8	89.5	92.8
Forestry	4.2	3.4	11.5	10.5	40.0	33.3	12.5	12.1	7.5	7.4	2.0	2.4	0.9	0.7
Fisheries	6.6	6.9	9.1	10.8	6.9	5.5	3.1	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
Trapping	.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	.1	0.2	2.7	0.3	3.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5
Mining	-	0.0	24.5	18.6	2.5	2.0	2.6	3.0	7.1	7.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3
Electric Power	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.8
Construction	0.9	1.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	17.4	10.7	7.3	6.3	2.3	4.8	1.6	0.9
Repair work	0.8	0.6	.2	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.	3.7	2.7	17.5	19.0	17.2	16.6	41.3	41.3	40.5	44.8	17.9	23.1	3.9	2.8
Grand Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production)	7.9	6.4	26.7	28.7	34.4	32.7	53.6	51.3	52.8	55.4	22.7	28.8	6.0	4.4

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Canada	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Agriculture	72.7	75.7	13.3	13.1	-	-	37.8	40.4
Forestry	1.6	1.3	28.5	28.3	-	-	10.3	9.4
Fisheries	0.2	0.2	9.0	8.6	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.4
Trapping	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	65.5(a)	52.4(a)	0.5	0.4
Mining	10.6	9.8	22.1	24.7	33.4	45.5	6.9	6.8
Electric Power	1.4	1.2	2.7	2.8	0.3	1.8	2.5	2.4
Construction	2.0	1.0	6.9	6.4	-	-	6.2	6.1
Repair Work	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.1	-	1.9	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8.8	8.4	14.9	13.6	-	-	32.4	31.2
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production)..	12.4	11.4	36.0	38.3	00.0	00.0	41.6	40.9

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

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

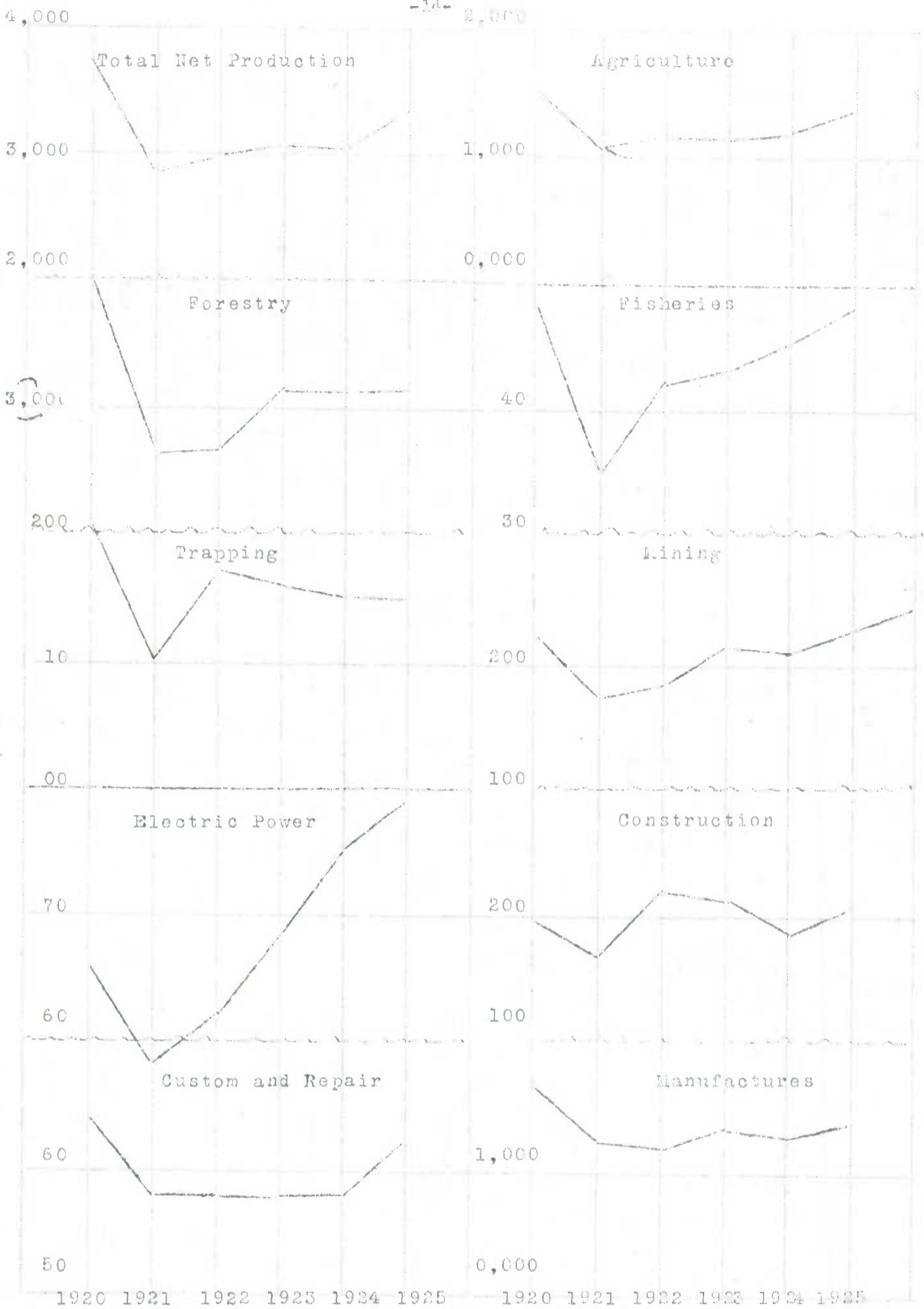
1889

1890

1891

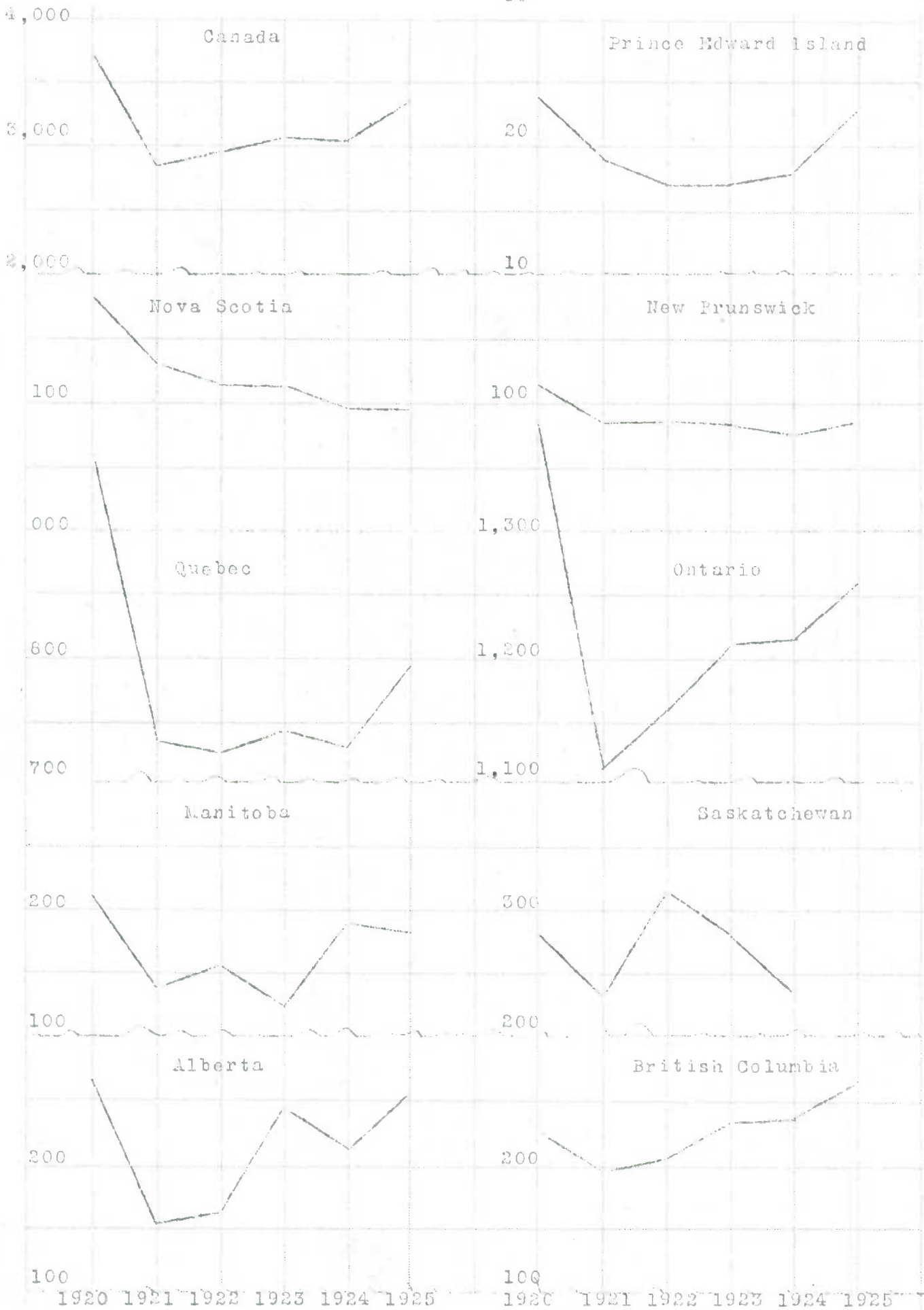
1892

1893



NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1920- 1925.  
SCALE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.





NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES  
 1920 TO 1925.  
 SCALE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010544633